Bound together or loose ends? Foraging association in Red Knots

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Do knots have 'friends'? ATLAS may provide answers

Waders such as red knots *Calidris canutus* are highly social, and gather in large non-breeding flocks in the Wadden Sea, where they feed on the macrozoobenthos buried in intertidal mudflats. Knots have been shown to use social information in lab settings, 1 and are hypothesised to use communal roosts as information centres. 2

Persistent association with specific individuals could help knots make use of collective sensing, or exploit an informed flockmate. We used high frequency (1 minute interval) ATLAS³ tracking data to test whether knots have non-random associations — in a sense, do knots have 'friends'?

Knot association is low, but 10% of pairs are 'friends'

We found that of 556 unique knot pairs tracked over 44 tidal intervals (high tide to high tide, ~19 days), ~10% were associated (proportion of positions in proximity, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) higher than expected by chance. 10% were associated less than expected.

Association is largely environmentally driven

Within tidal intervals, knot association was highest in the hours just before (*advancing tide*) and after (*receding tide*) high tide, and lowest around low tide (Fig. 1).

Conclusion & future work

Our results align with the idea that wader flocks are good examples of random mixing driven by environmental effects. 4

However, red knots have been shown to have consistent individual differences in exploratory behaviour, which may be linked to different foraging needs and movement patterns.⁵ It remains to be tested whether knot personality is a factor in determining association in the dynamic Wadden Sea landscape.

- ¹ Bijleveld et al. 2015. *Behav. Processes*
- ² Bijleveld et al. 2010. Oikos
- Time of Arrival radio tracking using
 4.2 g tags glued to dorsal surface;
 5-point median filter applied.

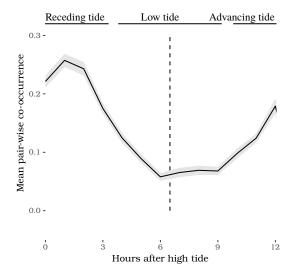


Figure 1: Mean pair-wise association over the tidal interval \pm 95% CI. Low tide at dashed line.

- ⁴ Myers 1983. *Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol.*; Conklin & Colwell 2007.
- ⁵ Bijleveld et al. 2014. *Proc. Royal*