Hunting experience and prey variability jointly shape individual foraging specialisation in a predator-prey videogame

# ABSTRACT

Keywords: foraging behavior, individual specialization, experience, learning, prey predictability, online videogames

# INTRODUCTION

Individual variation in predator foraging behavior is increasingly recognized as a major driver of trophic interactions and community dynamics (Griffen *et al.* 2012; Michalko & Pekár 2016; Moran *et al.* 2017; Michalko *et al.* 2021). Indeed, predator populations are often composed of assemblages of individuals specializing in different foraging strategies or resources irrespective of sexual, morphological, or age-related differences (Estes *et al.* 2003; Tinker *et al.* 2008; Kernaléguen *et al.* 2015; Phillips *et al.* 2017). A growing body of evidence suggests that ecological interactions, such as predator-prey interactions, can be major drivers of such individual foraging specialization (Araújo *et al.* 2011; Toscano *et al.* 2016). When they hunt, predators often use techniques that are fine-tuned to the type of prey that they encounter (Davoren *et al.* 2003; Estes *et al.* 2003; Woo *et al.* 2008; Courbin *et al.* 2018), and their capacity to use them effectively is contingent on periods of extensive practice (i.e. expertise). While the development of hunting expertise may be essential to maintain foraging success, we have have limited evidence for its role in predator foraging specialization, and the ecological/fitness consequences of such among individual behavioral differences for predator-prey interactions.

The integration of individual behavioral variation in the study of predator-prey interactions has gained traction in recent years, with empirical studies revealing important consequences for habitat use, functional responses, prey choice, and foraging rate (Kobler *et al.* 2009; Patrick & Weimerskirch 2014b; Toscano & Griffen 2014; Matsumura & Miyatake 2022). However, an important and recurring challenge impeding research on predator-prey behavioral interactions, at the individual level, is the need of collecting data simultaneously on both the predator and prey. We have recently demonstrated with behavioral data from an online predator-prey videogame that virtual systems can help in overcoming this challenge, and uncover subtle details on the mechanisms shaping these interactions (Fraser Franco *et al.* 2022). For instance, we tested the classical locomotor crossover hypothesis championed by Huey & Pianka (1981), and found support of its predictions only for active hunters, which concords with a recent experiment involving assassin bugs (Matsumura & Miyatake 2022). Thus, general ecological patterns can potentially be derived from these virtual systems and may help in advancing the current gaps in predator-prey research. Other examples of virtual ecological studies show that predation regimes can drive individual variation in risk perception (Beauchamp 2020), that familiarity with prey partners has a positive indirect effect on survival (Céré *et al.* 2021), and that prey face contrasting natural and social selection regimes (Santostefano et al. in prep). Because virtual systems generate large volumes of data on prey and predators simultaneously throughout their lifetime in the game, they offer the opportunity to tackle fundamental questions about the role of expertise and prey behavior on individual predator foraging specialization, and its potential fitness consequences.

The development of foraging strategies is crucial for young predators to reach adulthood and survive (Phillips *et al.* 2017; Heithaus *et al.* 2018). Theory predicts that foraging specialization may emerge via learning, limitations in memorizing multiple complex hunting skills, and expertise (Tinker *et al.* 2009; Dukas 2019). Dukas (2019) defines expertise as the characteristics, skills, and knowledge allowing individuals with extensive experience to outperform novices on complex tasks. This body of work suggests that the development of expertise is an optimizing process that promotes foraging specialization. Empirical studies on human and non-human hunters show that expertise allows them to optimize the efficiency (e.g. search and handling times, return rates) of their foraging tactics potentially via associative images or reliance on prey and environmental cues (Edwards & Jackson 1994; Morse 2000; MacDonald 2007; Reid *et al.* 2010; Wilson-Rankin 2015). Such optimization may thus reinforce the use of the same tactic (i.e. specialization) if its success is constant each time a prey is encountered. It may also be costly to attempt different hunting tactics when prey are scarce or highly unpredictable (Estes *et al.* 2003; Mery & Burns 2010). An alternative mechanism is that expertise may offset the costs/risks of switching foraging tactics as individuals gain experience and information on their prey or their environment, leading to increased individual foraging flexibility (Ishii & Shimada 2010; Mery & Burns 2010; Snell-Rood 2013). In this case, switching between foraging tactics would be advantageous when resources are variable, as behavioral flexibility is often key for survival in novel environments (reviewed in Snell-Rood 2013).

There currently is a lack of consensus on the fitness consequences of specializing vs flexible foraging along with the ecological contexts favoring one strategy over the other. Studies investigating the benefits of specialization show contrasting results; some report increasing benefits of specializing (Patrick & Weimerskirch 2014a; van den Bosch *et al.* 2019), some report that flexible foraging has greater benefits (Paull *et al.* 2012; Manlick *et al.* 2021), and others find equal benefits depending on timescales (Woo *et al.* 2008; Potier *et al.* 2015). ici, essayer de poser la question de genre cela nous fait se demander pourquoi se spécialiser?? um peu comme woo a fait. ça va lier au fait ensuite que je parle des proies

In predator-prey systems, some clues indicate that it may be intrinsically linked to the variability in prey that predators encounter throughout their lifetime. For instance,

An emerging explanation is that temporal fluctuations in the predictability of resources (abundance, availability, behavior) may favor one or the other strategy depending on time scales [sources : Woo, Phillips, Ceia, etc, Courbin, Chang]. The resource-predictability hypothesis advances that when resources are predictable, particularly on short time-scales, individual specialists should benefit from higher fitness returns. The rationale is that individuals should have higher prey delivery rates when they repeatedly employ the same foraging technique, as it is easier to assess prey predictability over shorter time-scales. In contrast, individual generalists should be advantaged over longer time scales, as resource parameters are expected to fluctuate. [revoir ceia et ramos pour les sources]

the capacity of ajusting to prey behavior may be key in a predator’s success and survival sources générales sur heterogeneité(Weimerskirch 2007; Ceia & Ramos 2015; Phillips *et al.* 2017; Patrick *et al.* 2021).

In this study, we analyze individual behavioral data from players in *Dead by Daylight* to test how hunting expertise and prey behavior shape predator foraging specialization. *Dead by Daylight* is an online videogame simulating a predator-prey interaction, where one predator player hunts four prey players in different virtual environments. The data grants a high degree of precision on the behavioral interaction as both the predator and the four prey were measured simultaneously in each trial. First, we investigate how predators developed their individual hunting expertise. We hypothesize that predators should differ in the development of their expertise because they encounter varying levels of difficulty with the prey that they hunt. Second, we test the hypothesis that individual variation in foraging behavior will change with expertise. If expertise reduces the costs of switching between hunting tactics, we predict that individual predators should become more flexible with time. Alternatively, if expertise enables the refinement of the hunting tactics, then individuals may instead specialize. Third, we evaluate how predator foraging specialization interacts with variation in prey behavior. Whether predators specialize or not with expertise may depend on the behavior of their prey, for instance, as it may be harder to specialize when encounters are less predictable. Lastly, if individuals differ in their degree of foraging specialization, then we expect that the success of specialists and generalists will be equal. Specialist hunters should fare better when prey variability is lower, while flexible hunters should fare better when prey variability is higher.

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

# RESULTS

## The role of experience in the development of expertise

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