

Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology

Supplementary information

Kinship and age influence dawn co-swarming
associations in Daubenton's bats

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Video S1. Swarming behaviour of Daubenton's bats at the roost, monitored by an automatic PIT-tag reader (click [here](#) to play the video file embedded in the PDF, you will need a document viewer that supports JavaScript).

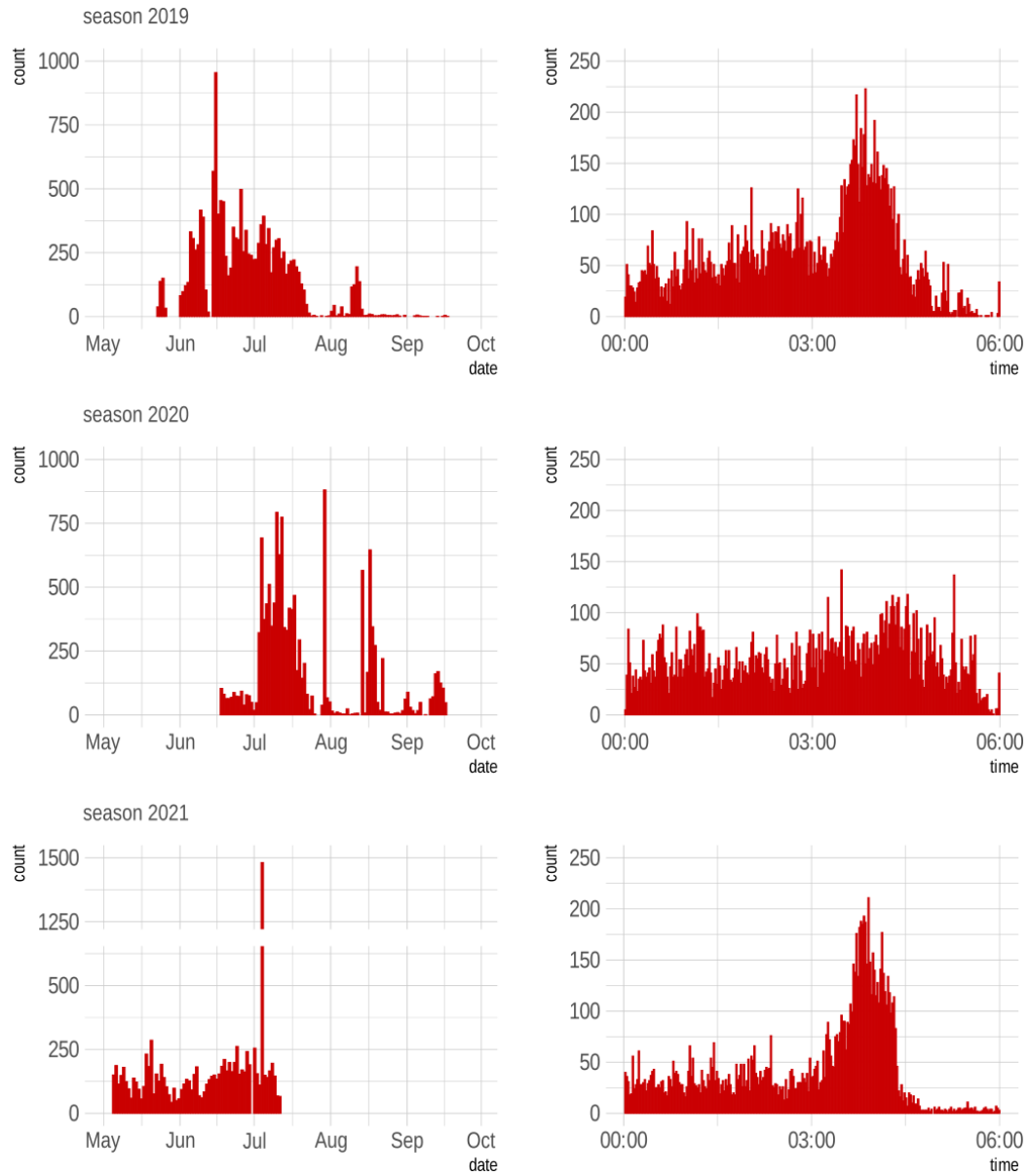


Fig. S1. Swarming data (recorded events) of Daubenton's bats collected from midnight to morning over three summer seasons. The histograms show the distribution of data during the season (left) and day (right).

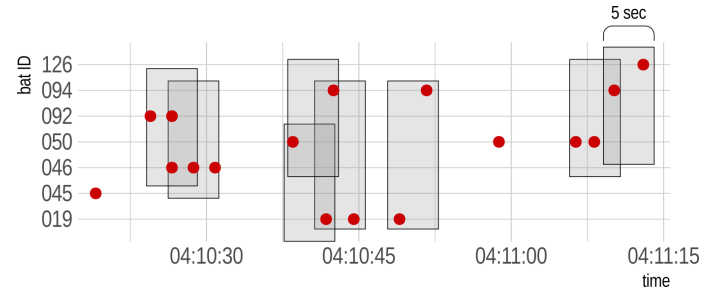


Fig. S2. An example of swarming co-occurrences of seven random individuals in sliding 5-second windows. The dots are the events of the individuals recorded with an automatic PIT-tag reader placed over roost entrance.

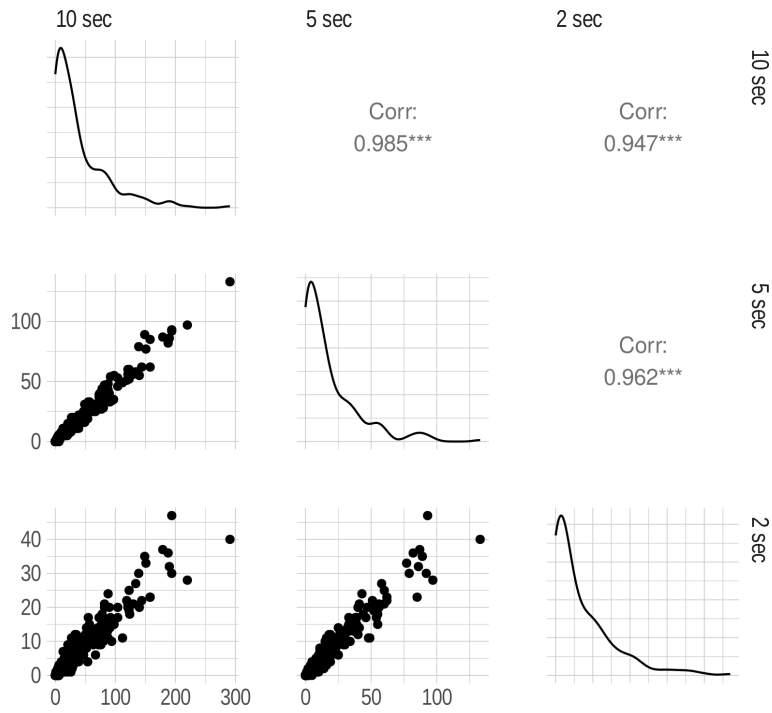


Fig. S3. Correlation matrix of the number of swarming co-occurrences recorded in sliding windows of different widths.

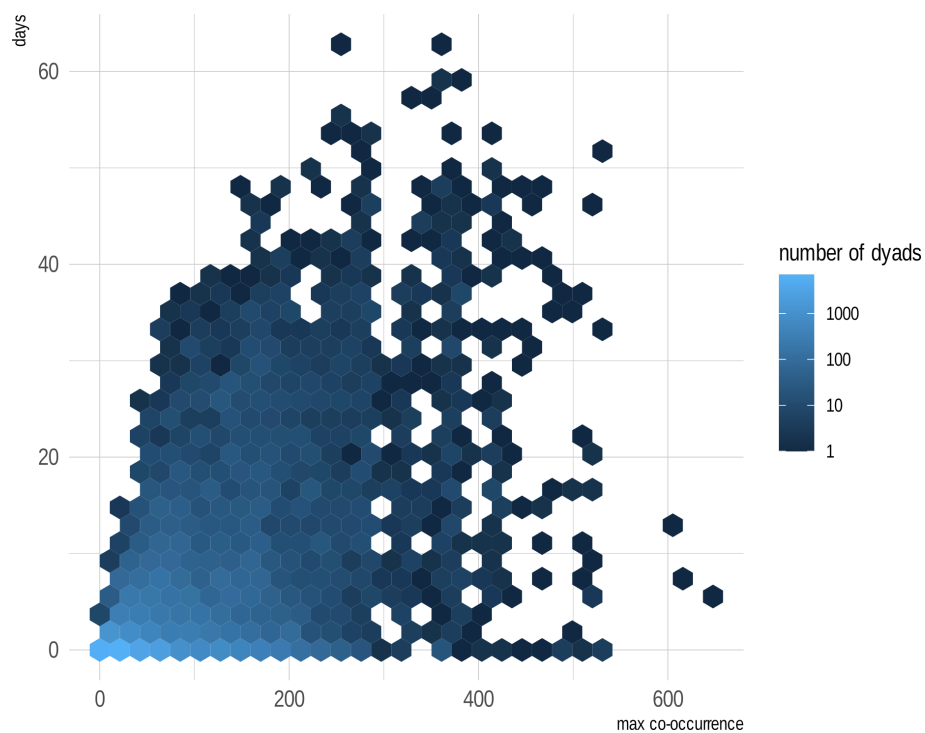


Fig. S4. Number of dyads with different opportunities to co-occur according to their maximum possible number of times each pair could have been observed together, and the number of days they were present at the same roost.

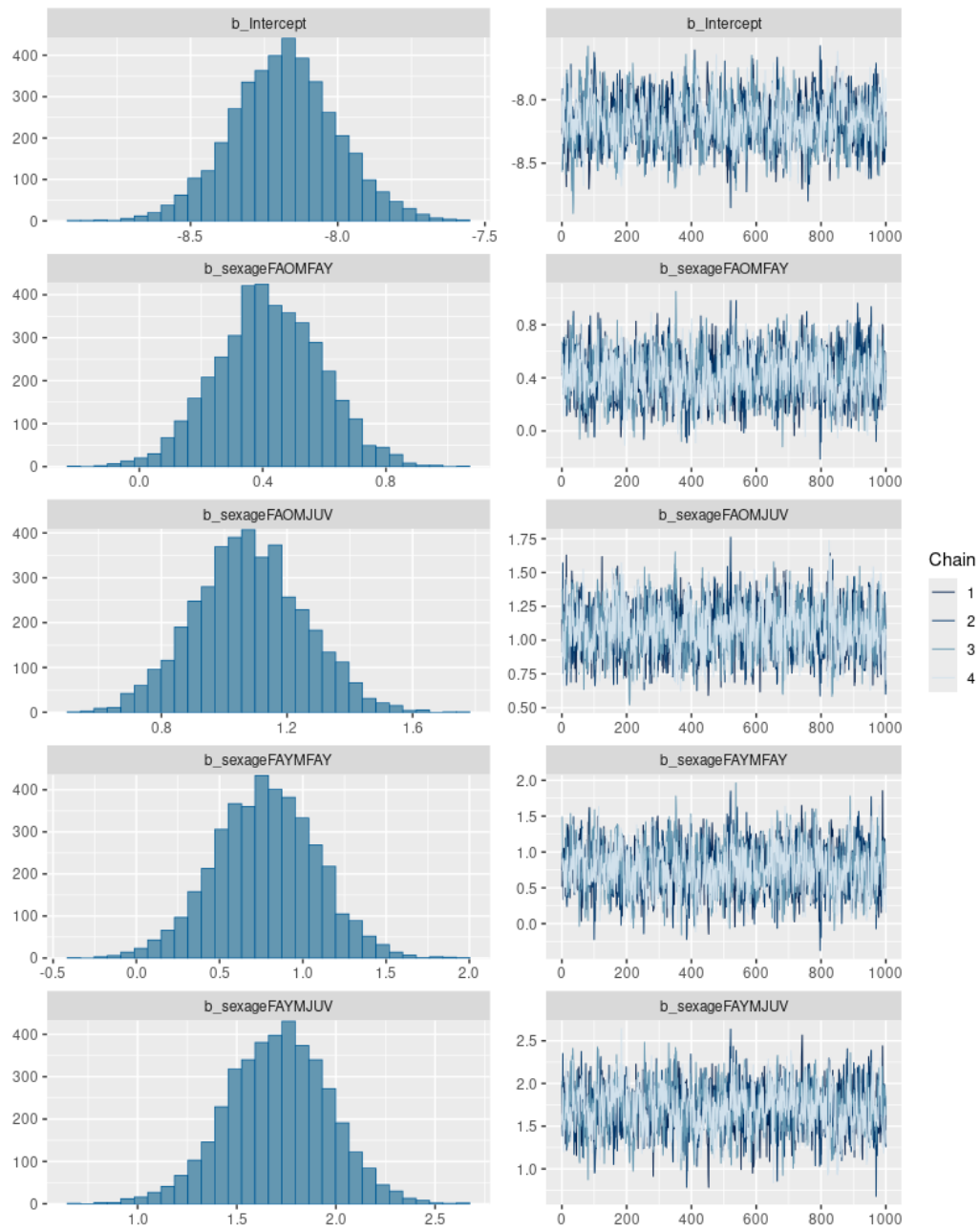


Fig. S5. Posterior density histograms display the approximate posterior distribution of the model parameters, while trace plots show the chains sampling the parameter over time.

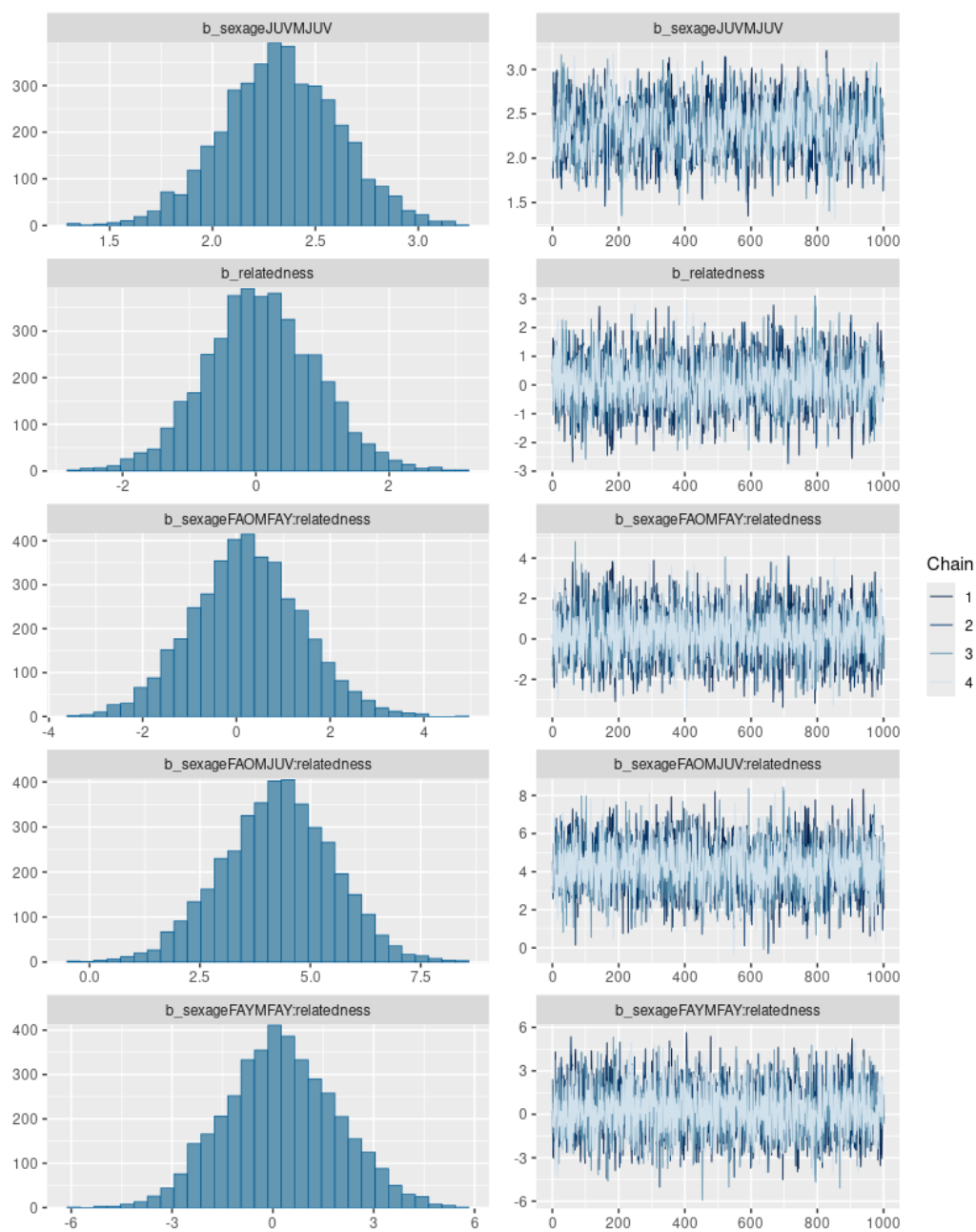


Fig. S5. continuation

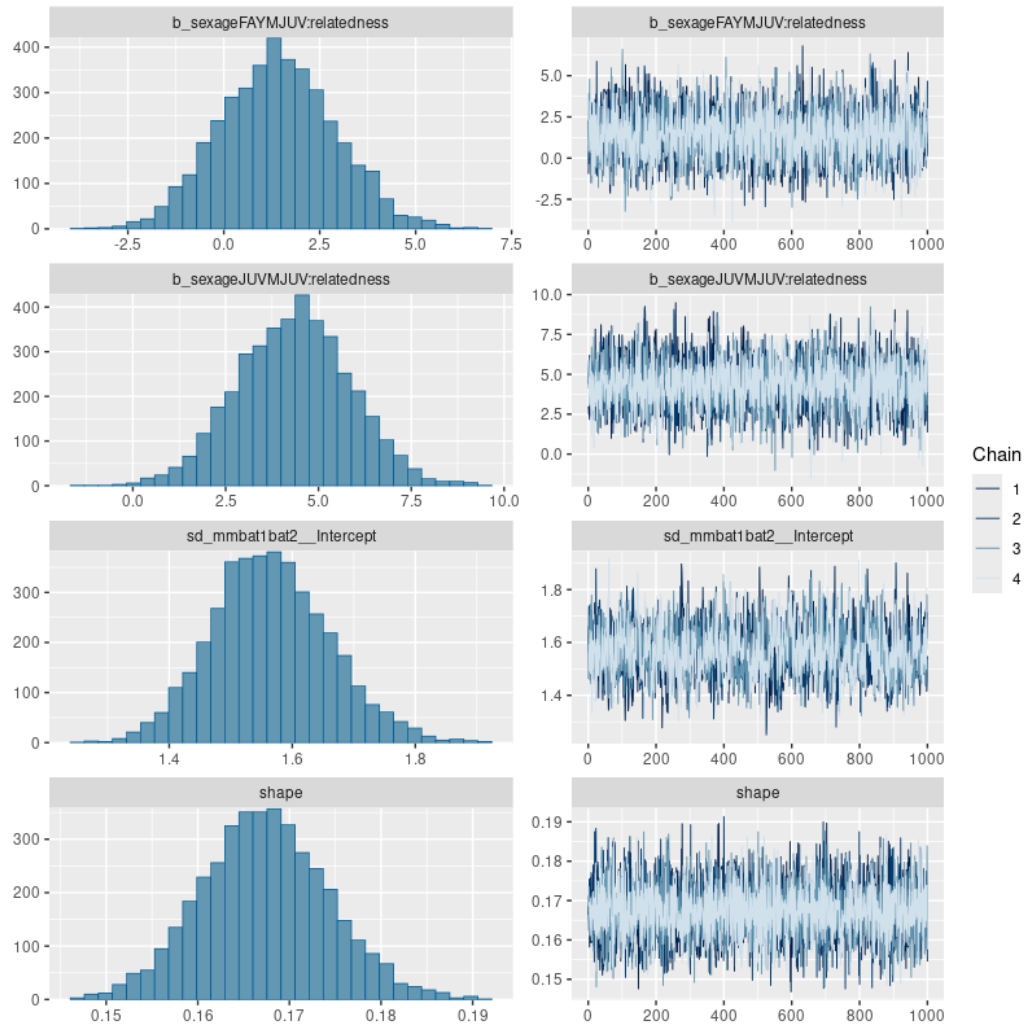


Fig. S5. continuation

Table S1. Number of dyads by age-category combinations, classified as unrelated (U), half siblings (HS), full siblings (FS), or parent–offspring (PO), based on microsatellite genotypes from 259 individuals and inferred using the log likelihood in the ML-Relate software. Note that the limited number of loci (12) may lead to overestimation of close relatedness

category	U	HS	FS/PO
FA _O –FA _O	4989	530	46
FA _O –FA _Y	6183	658	49
FA _Y –FA _Y	1864	203	13
FA _O –JUV	8416	857	55
FA _Y –JUV	5136	554	30
JUV–JUV	3401	418	9