

Strange features are no better than no features: predator recognition by untrained birds

Animal Cognition

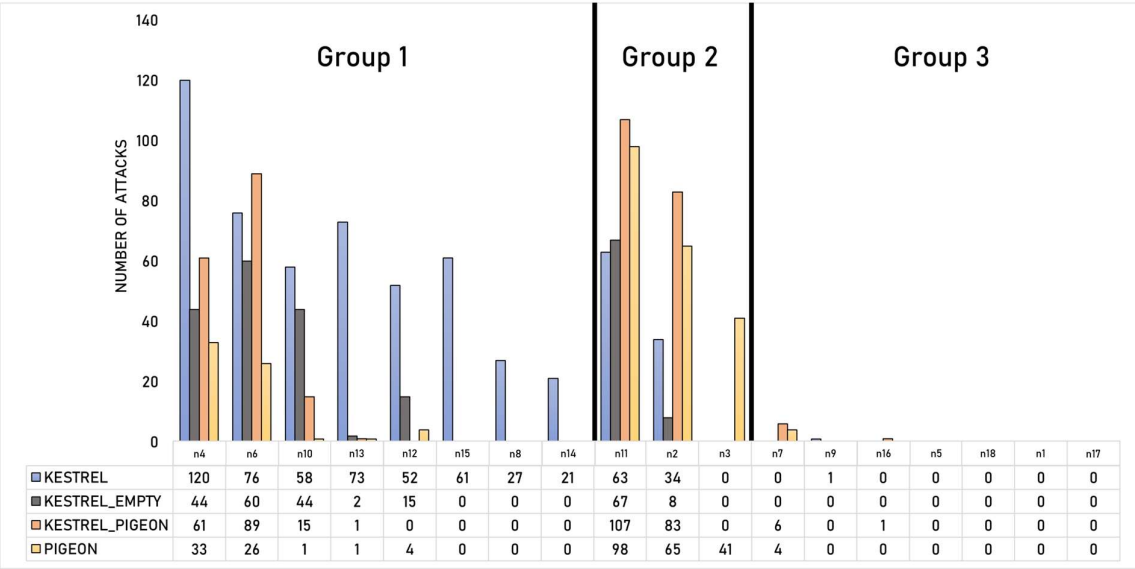
Ondřej Fišer<sup>a</sup>, Irena Strnadová<sup>b</sup>, Petr Veselý<sup>a,\*</sup>, Michaela Syrová<sup>a</sup>, Michal Němec<sup>a</sup>, Barbora Kamišová<sup>a</sup>, Josef Šalom<sup>a</sup>, Roman Fuchs<sup>a,b</sup>

Affiliation: <sup>a</sup>Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice, Czech Republic, <sup>b</sup>Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Correspondence: Petr Veselý, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, Branišovská 1760, 37005 České Budějovice, Czech Republic

E-mail address: veselp03@prf.jcu.cz

Telephone number: CZ +420 387 772 241



**Fig. 3** The graph shows the variation in the number of attacks by parental pair on each type of dummy within each nest. The nests are divided into three groups: Group 1) Nests that attacked the unmodified kestrel most compared to the harmless control pigeon; Group 2) Nests that attacked the harmless control pigeon and other dummies significantly more compared to the unmodified kestrel; Group 3) Nests that did not attack at all or attacked minimally any dummy.