

## Chapter 1 : html - Webkit spacing behaviour - corrected by Web Inspector - Stack Overflow

*Spacing behaviour. This chapter describes the spacing behaviour in terms of home range, territory, individual spacing, space requirements and overcrowding in dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry and fishes.*

American Robin regularly visits backyard bird baths, but will also bathe in rain puddles and other fresh water sources. Preening movements such as scratching, reaching, head-rubbing, and feather-fluffing and -shaking are common and similar to those of other passerines. Preening is most common at times of day when other activities are reduced and during the molt period. Scratches head over the wing. Stretching may be lateral, leg extended back and same side wing in full extension, tail spread; or both legs straightened with upward extension of both wings with only the primaries spread. Bill-wiping occurs from base to tip, usually on a branch while perching RS. Bathes in shallow portions of streams and ponds, in temporary puddles and even lawn sprinklers, as well as bird baths Bernard, K. American Robins and Cedar Waxwings rain-bathing under lawn sprinklers. Bather wades into water until belly is submerged, dips forward while fluffing breast feathers, lowers and flutters wings, wetting them and splashing water over back and tail. Repeats splashing sequence several times. Bather then shakes off water and flies to nearby perch to preen. Anting observed in Kentucky P. Sleeping, roosting, sunbathing Sleeping behavior not documented. Roosting is common, especially during the nonbreeding season; spring and summer robin roosts documented by Brewster Brewster, W. Close Brewster d , Howell Howell, J. Spring roosts of the robin. Close Howell , and Eiserer Eiserer, L. Roosting behavior of the American Robin. The consensus appears to be that robin roosts are attended by all birds during the winter months, by adult males during the breeding season, by adult females once nesting is completed, and by offspring of both sexes as soon as they can negotiate the trip to the roost. Communal robin roosts have been estimated to be as large as , birds Black, J. A winter robin roost in Arkansas. Close Black ; mixed-species roosts e. Comparison of roost use by three species of communal roostmates. Close Morrison and Caccamise , although are typically smaller Ulmer, Jr. A Philadelphia robin roost. More typical roost sizes are on the order of 20â€” birds Walsberg, G. The thermoregulatory significance of the winter roost-sites selected by robins in eastern Washington. Close Walsberg and King , RS. In Minnesota, robins arrive to roosts one hour before sunset, often in groups of 30, reaching roosts of at least 2, birds Bell, Tom. Winter roost site for American robins. Close Morrison and Caccamise Nocturnal winter roosting probably provides both foraging and antipredator benefits Morrison, D. Close Morrison and Caccamise rather than a thermoregulatory benefit Walsberg, G. Close Walsberg and King Roosttime restlessness in captive American Robins *Turdus migratorius*. Close Eiserer and first appears at the age when a young wild robin would be expected to make its first visit to the roost Eiserer, L. Ontogeny of roosttime restlessness in the American Robin *Turdus migratorius*. Close Sunbathing has been documented Tyler, W. Close Tyler a , Goodman, J. Communal sunbathing in American Robins. Close Goodman and may be especially important during freezing winter periods when robins are feeding exclusively on fruit Sallabanks, R. Packing fruits at dusk: Fuel storage in an American Robin wintering in western Oregon. During the breeding season, individuals move into sunny spots in mid-and late-afternoon, often on mowed fields and lawns where available. To sunbathe, robins lower themselves to the ground, and spread their wings out and fan their tails slightly to moderately. Usually crouch with neck arched and head turned so that they are looking over their shoulder. Often sunbathe in pairs P. Daily time budget Few data. Most data pertain to foraging behavior see Diet and Foraging: Post-release behavior of captive-reared American Robins *Turdus migratorius*. Close Ferguson and Ludwig Daily activity budget of wild individuals is not significantly different from that of captive-reared birds Ferguson, B. Close Agonistic Behavior Physical interactions Males are more aggressive than females and initiate more and spend more time on aggressive interactions when they have fertilizable mates Hsu, Y. The function of aggressive interactions and singing behavior in the American Robin *Turdus migratorius*. Phd Thesis, State Univ. Males are aggressive to keep other males away from their mates rather than to gain control of resources needed by females in order to attract them Hsu, Y. Documented interactions are rare. Aggressive posturing includes crouching and lifting the tail often followed by charges. Aggressive interactions can follow and consist of jumping and wing

flapping ENV. Wing drooping and chest fluffing can also occur before or after interactions Stokes, D. A guide to the behavior of common birds. Little, Brown and Company. Close Stokes , ENV. When foraging on earthworms, robins vigorously contest worm-stealing by conspecifics with sharp vocalizations and leaps into the air Bird, J. Starlings stealing worms from robins. Close Bird et al. When threatened with losing a worm to other species e. Communicative interactions More information needed; no known records of appeasement displays. American Robin *Turdus migratorius*. Close Spacing Territoriality Breeding territory size varies inversely with population density: Notes on the nesting habits of the American Robin *Turdus migratorius* L. Close Howell , 0. Territorial behavior in the eastern robin. Close Young , and 0. Description of American Robin territories in northwest Tennessee. Territories established and maintained by males using a combination of song and aggressive displays. During male territorial establishment, testicular weight increases rapidly though no developing sperm occur; females experience little increase in gonadal weight and maintain winter sociality of flocking behavior Kemper, D. Seasonal reproductive changes in the American robin *Turdus migratorius* L. Close Kemper and Taylor Known to attack reflections in windows ENV. Degree of territoriality may also vary with population density; as density increases territoriality may decrease. In Illinois little territorial behavior was observed and robins did not respond to playbacks or decoys Rowe, Karen M. Social and ecological factors affecting paternity allocation in American robins with overlapping broods. Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology no. Close Rowe and Weatherhead Similarly, in Kentucky little territorial behavior was observed, and playbacks and decoys did not increase mist netting of male robins ENV. No indication of interspecific territoriality during the breeding season. No information on dominance hierarchies. Winter territoriality occurs primarily in the form of fruit defense Young, H. Territorial activities of the American Robin *Turdus migratorius*. Close Young , Holtz, R. Robin defends mountain ash food supply.

**Chapter 2 : Desktop Gadget: Spacing and behaviour settings - Microsoft Community**

*Start studying Spacing Behavior. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.*

Meeuwig , 1 and K. Jenner 2 Janelle E. Jenner Find articles by K. The authors have declared that no competing interests exist. Conceived and designed the experiments: Received May 29; Accepted Nov 5. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Conservation of large ocean wildlife requires an understanding of how they use space. An important consideration for conservation based management in space-limited environments, such as coastal resting areas, is the potential expansion in area use by humpback whales if the carrying capacity of existing areas is exceeded. Here we determined the theoretical carrying capacity of a known humpback resting area based on the spacing behaviour of pods, where a resting area is defined as a sheltered embayment along the coast. Two separate approaches were taken to estimate this distance. The first used the median nearest neighbour distance between pods in relatively dense areas, giving a spacing distance of 2. Using these values, the maximum number of pods able to fit into the resting area was and pods, respectively. Given an average observed pod size of 1. This study demonstrates that whale pods do maintain a distance from each other, which may determine the number of animals that can occupy aggregation areas where space is limited. This requirement for space has implications when considering boundaries for protected areas or competition for space with the fishing and resources sectors. Introduction An important consideration for conservation is the population size that a given habitat can support. Estimating this carrying capacity provides a baseline against which changes to habitat can be assessed with respect to the maintenance of conservation values [1]. Here, carrying capacity is defined in terms of density limitation in a particular area at a given time, rather than the overall population carrying capacity  $K$  [2]. The limit to animal density in an area is generally related to the total amount of resources available in the habitat and the resource needs of each individual. It is well recognized that density scales inversely with body size across many plant and animal communities [3] – [6] , as does home-range size in top predators [6] – [8]. Individual energy demand is the main explanation for these trends, with larger animals requiring more food and thus a larger area for foraging. Therefore, carrying capacity is often calculated based on food supply [9] , [10]: However, this conventional approach to calculating carrying capacity is limited, and other studies have found that carrying capacity can also be influenced by predation risk [12] , freshwater availability [13] , shelter [14] , and the availability of nesting sites [15]. As the space requirement of an animal, for example its home range, is generally related to the availability of resources, space itself can be considered as a resource that will limit density. Following this definition, we argue that space is a resource, as animals consume space due to the physical requirements to perform behaviours, such as individual fish within a school [17] , or due to a behavioural preference of the animal, for example social density in primates [18]. The concept of space as a resource is also reflected in research into the welfare needs of animals in captivity, such as livestock or zoo animals with welfare positively correlated to size and complexity of enclosures. A classic example is caged hens *Gallus gallus domesticus* , where a behavioural study on the confinements of laying hens in the late s found that the existing cage measurements, based on the physical size of the bird excluding wing-span , did not permit essential behaviour movements for the hens [19] , [20]. Increased space availability in livestock has shown to improve welfare, such as playfulness in juveniles [21] , conflict avoidance [22] , [23] , and reduced muscle damage and fatigue during transportation [24] , [25]. In aquaculture, the stocking density of fish can affect growth rate [26] and mortality [27] , however this is not only associated with the behavioural requirement of space for the individual, but with having space to allow for the circulation of high quality water and flow rates [27]. A study by Clubb and Mason [28] claims that success for carnivores in captivity is linked to home-range sizes in the wild, whereby infant mortality and stereotypic locomotive behaviour was positively correlated with increasing natural home-range sizes. In captivity food is plentiful, suggesting that the space use and natural ranging behaviour of carnivores in the wild can be a factor when considering animal welfare in captivity, regardless of the correlation between home-range size and foraging needs. Many of these examples are of animals in captivity and there has been little research on space as a resource in wild populations. Yet in

naturally confined environments, the space requirements of an individual will determine the density limitation of animals in that area. Migrating humpback whales in resting areas present a unique opportunity to investigate spacing behaviour in the wild, and the potential limitation this may have on the carrying capacity of the area. During migration, adult humpback whales are not actively feeding, eliminating energy requirements as a factor in density limitation. While calves and juveniles are feeding to varying degrees Jenner, pers. Resting areas are found in relatively enclosed coastal areas, which provide shelter from open oceanographic conditions and protection from potential predators such as killer whales *Orcinus orca*, and are therefore space limited. Along the coast of Western Australia, the use of coastal areas by the migrating humpback population is an important conservation issue; the humpback whale population is increasing at near maximum rates [29], while the coastline is becoming increasingly developed. For example, the large offshore oil and gas developments around the Pilbara region of Western Australia have resulted in the creation and expansion of coastal ports, increases in marine vessel traffic and noise, potentially creating competition with migrating whales for space in the ocean. This competition for space is of particular concern in resting areas, which provide the distinct conditions for humpback whales to rest, but are also limited in available space. Here, we used innovative techniques to explore the concept of a space-defined carrying capacity in a natural environment by examining the spacing behaviour of humpback whales in Exmouth Gulf, a recognized resting and nursing area [30], [31], during the and migrations. Temporal use was estimated using aerial line-transect surveys, and overall space use was investigated through the abundance-occupancy relationship. Two different approaches were then used to determine the average distance maintained between pods. This spacing distance was calculated across whale pods in various behavioural states, to obtain a representative distance across the population occupying the Gulf at that point in time. Based on this space use we determine the carrying capacity of the area, which represents the theoretical maximum number of whales able to occupy Exmouth Gulf during the "seasons". We highlight the implications of having a space-defined carrying capacity in the context of an expanding population given current temporal and spatial use of the Gulf. This embayment is approximately km<sup>2</sup> in size, with a mean depth of 9 m and maximum depth of about 20 m. Exmouth Gulf is a recognized resting area for breeding stock D humpback whales as they migrate southwards from their calving grounds in Camden Sound northern Western Australia to the Southern Ocean each year between August and November [31]. The Gulf is constrained by coastline on three sides, with a northern opening to the ocean.

### Chapter 3 : Density-Dependent Spacing Behaviour and Activity Budget in Pregnant, Domestic Goats (Capra

*Sexual Differences Our data seem to support the hypothesis that different factors determine spacing behaviour for male and female red squirrels resulting in different spacing-strategies. In coniferous woodland, mean home range size of males (ha) was about ha, or 41%, bigger than mean female range size (ha).*

### Chapter 4 : spacing - Strange microtype behaviour - TeX - LaTeX Stack Exchange

*We defined spacing behaviour as the distance maintained between pods under relatively dense conditions. To determine the spacing of individual whale pods, we first needed to see if the distribution in the flights followed the same pattern of space use.*

### Chapter 5 : Spacing behaviour in French - English-French Dictionary

*In heterogeneous habitats with limited resources, spacing behaviour will affect individual variation in breeding success and density of populations, and is thus of general interest to ecologists.*

### Chapter 6 : PIGS | Animal Behaviour

*Example sentences with "spacing behaviour", translation memory add example en Qualitative findings about alternate*

*use of spaces, behavioural features and potential improvements were also noted.*

### Chapter 7 : Spacing behavior changes with empheq - TeX - LaTeX Stack Exchange

*This course explains the general principles of chicken behaviour and welfare, and the behavioural and physiological indicators that can be used to assess welfare in chickens kept in hobby flocks through to commercial farms.*

### Chapter 8 : Estimating Cetacean Carrying Capacity Based on Spacing Behaviour

*spacing below which a composite behavior should be expected, the following practical recommendations can be drawn:  
(1) composite behavior is not expected for reinforcement vertical spacing values beyond  $m$ , although this value is expected to correspond to a minimum value.*

### Chapter 9 : SHEEP | Animal Behaviour

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