**Supplementary Material for:**

**No, you go first: context-dependent social adjustment of neophobia in an invasive species**Kelly, T. R.1, Kimball, M. G.1, Stansberry, K. R.1, and Lattin, C. R.11 Biological Sciences Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA.Author for correspondence: [christinelattin@lsu.edu](mailto:christinelattin@lsu.edu)

**Material Included:**

Novel object images  
Datapoint losses  
Table S1 – partner time differences  
Table S2 – contrast object effects  
Figure S1 – contrast object effects  
Figure S2 – control trials (no object presented) week contrasts by pairing  
Guide to datafiles (R Code & csv files)

**Novel object images:**

**A close up of a logo

Description automatically generatedA picture containing pink, sitting, frisbee, small

Description automatically generatedA picture containing holding, blue, snow, umbrella

Description automatically generatedA picture containing black, teddy, bear, dark

Description automatically generatedA picture containing white, small, sitting, laying

Description automatically generatedA picture containing white, grass, small, sitting

Description automatically generatedA picture containing black, phone, hat

Description automatically generatedA picture containing table

Description automatically generated**

**Datapoint Losses:**

Control Pairs: One individual escaped during object exposure during week 3 paired trials. We removed these datapoints for both birds (control pairing; week 3 object trials n = 28). Week 5 (unpaired) novel object videos were lost (three trials) for one control bird (control pairing; week 5 object trials n = 27, week 5 control trials n = 18).

Mixed Pairs: Due to a camera failure, one trial was lost during week 3 (paired trials; n = 20).

**Table S1.** House sparrow average time to approach a novel object (seconds; s), organized by the pairings that took place during the third week of the experiment. Average approach difference for each pair is reported. Overall average pair difference and standard deviation is reported for control and mixed phenotype pairs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **More neophobic partner**  **average approach time (s)** | **Less neophobic partner**  **average approach time (s)** | **Pair average approach difference (s)** |
| ***Control pairs*** | | |
| 174 | 173 | 1 |
| 1287 | 1277 | 10 |
| 51 | 47 | 4 |
| 543 | 542 | 1 |
| 33 | 25 | 8 |
|  | Average pair difference: | 4.8 |
|  | Standard deviation: | 3.6 |
| ***Mixed phenotype pairs*** | | |
| 2400 | 318 | 2082 |
| 1645 | 132 | 1513 |
| 1625 | 273 | 1352 |
| 756 | 103 | 653 |
| 410 | 116 | 294 |
| 374 | 72 | 302 |
| 348 | 14 | 334 |
|  | Average pair difference: | 932.8 |
|  | Standard deviation: | 662.8 |

**Table S2:** Results for a Cox mixed-effects model of house sparrow feeding probability. Subject ID was included as a random effect and object as a fixed effect. Contrasts are with respect to control conditions (no object in the dish).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Object** | **β coefficient** | **Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)** | **Z-score** | **P value** |
| plastic purple egg | -1.94 | 0.14 (0.08 – 0.25) | -7.25 | <0.001 |
| white cover | -0.86 | 0.42 (0.26 – 0.68) | -3.57 | <0.001 |
| dish painted red | -1.35 | 0.26 (0.16 – 0.41) | -5.61 | <0.001 |
| yellow pipe cleaners | -1.05 | 0.35 (0.22 – 0.55) | -4.63 | <0.001 |
| white blinking light | -1.45 | 0.23 (0.14 – 0.38) | -5.79 | <0.001 |
| gold bells | -1.20 | 0.30 (0.19 - 0.48) | -4.99 | <0.001 |
| tinfoil hood | -0.99 | 0.37 (0.24 – 0.58) | -4.27 | <0.001 |
| pink puffs | -1.71 | 0.18 (0.11 – 0.29) | -7.01 | <0.001 |
| blue cocktail umbrella | -1.53 | 0.21 (0.13 – 0.35) | -6.49 | <0.001 |

**Figure S1:** Kaplan-Meier survival curve contrasting house sparrow feeding probability among different novel objects. Feeding probability was significantly decreased in the presence of a novel object (all p < 0.001). The number of trials for each object type is provided in the table below as is the number yet to feed at 300 s intervals.

**A close up of a map

Description automatically generated**

**Figure S2:** Kaplan-Meier survival curve of house sparrow feeding likelihood when no novel object was presented. Regardless of pairing type, feeding likelihood was not affected by the presence of a cage mate.

A screenshot of a map

Description automatically generated

**Guide to datafiles:**

Files are split by pairing type and by control or object trials.

**Pairing Effects:**

***Control Trials (no object presented)***R Code: “R Code week comparisons by pairing\_control trials only.R”  
Data: [control pair] “Approach times\_controls all weeks\_control trials only.csv”  
 [more neo] “Approach times\_more neophobic all weeks\_control trials only.csv”  
 [less neo] “Approach times\_less neophobic all weeks\_control trials only.csv”

***Object Trials***  
R Code: “R Code week comparisons by pairing\_no control trials.R”  
Data: [control pair] “Approach times\_controls all weeks\_no control trials.csv”  
 [more neo] “Approach times\_more neophobic all weeks\_no control trials.csv”  
 [less neo] “Approach times\_less neophobic all weeks\_no control trials.csv”

**Object Effects (seventh model):**

R Code: “R Code all weeks all phenotypes for object effects.R”  
Data: “Approach times\_all phenotypes all weeks.csv”