

Lou, Y., Shi, M., Fang, Y., Swenson, J. E., Lyu, N. and Sun, Y. 2017. Male vigilance and presence are important for foraging by female Chinese grouse in the pre-incubation period. – Wildlife Biology 2017: wlb.00257

## Appendix 1

### Detail method and data of predator call playback on Chinese grouse

We played tone vocalization of a goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*, a common predator in the Lianhuashan Nature Reserve when the observation lasted more than 10 min. The vocalization we used was recorded in study area, by using a Takstar E188 loudspeaker on the same voice level, about 25 m from the bird(s) and recorded the proportions of time spent foraging and vigilant during the following 5 min.

Table 1. The original data of predator call playback in different social contexts.

Sex	Social context	Behavior	Before playback	After playback
Male (n = 8)	pair	feeding	0.703	0.424
			0.727	0.235
	together	feeding	0.537	0.026
			0.007	0
			0.121	0
			0.163	0.193
			0.545	0.329
			0.16	0.153
		vigilance	0.219	0.576
			0.218	0.673
			0.221	0.59
			0.595	0.898
			0.789	0.967
			0.633	0.459
Female (n = 8)	pair	feeding	0.239	0.493
			0.604	0.708
	together	0.741	0.471	
		0.309	0.602	
		0.757	0.641	
		0.765	0.170	

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			0.384	0
			0.633	0.440
			0.636	0.199
			0.667	0.708
		vigilance	0.222	0.471
			0.091	0.214
			0.154	0.179
			0.111	0.761
			0.153	1
			0.184	0.514
			0.295	0.747
			0.132	0.208
Male	unpaired	feeding	0.869	0.348
			0.636	0.261
(n = 3)			0.559	0.259
		vigilance	0.131	0.652
			0.227	0.667
			0.348	0.567
Female	paired	feeding	0.232	0.287
			0.516	0.488
(n = 2)			0.516	0.488
	alone	vigilance	0.288	0.604
			0.255	0.341

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