S1 Table. Ethogram.

Category	Behaviours	Description
Affiliative bel	aviours	
	Grooming	To nip, lick or scratch the fur or skin occasionally the neck of the receiver's
	Inspection	To interact friendly, stand next to each other, rubbing against each other side by side, smelling each other, putting heads together and licking, sniffing and so on
	Play invitation	Two or more subjects engage in motor patterns such as bite, chase, run around one another, kick, jump and maybe snap or bite without enough pressure to cause injury. These patterns can be typical of 'serious' functional contexts (e.g. agonistic, anti-predatory) but in a different manner. In fact, playful behaviours are often exaggerated, reordered, incomplete, brief, repeated, varied in sequence and inhibited. A play bout is considered over after 30 seconds of non-play.
	Play	Two or more subjects engage in motor patterns such as bite, chase, run around one another, kick, jump and maybe snap or bite without enough pressure to cause injury. A play bout is considered over after 30 seconds of non-play
	Lie friendly	To lie on the back, tail-wagging, maybe kicking with the foreleg against or toward another subject sometimes with open mouth
	Stand friendly	The subject stands with tail horizontal to or below the plane of the back, wagging it, ears pointed forward, while another is approaching it or orienting/looking towards it
	Body contact	Two subjects stay (for at least 10 s) with at least a part of their bodies in contact and in a relaxed position
	Social sniff	To sniff another's body part except its anogenital area
	Body rubbing	To rub ones body against any part of the receiver's
	Approach friendly	To approach another subject within one body length remaining within that distance for at least 5 seconds. The approach is characterized by the subject holding the tail perpendicular to or below the plane of the back and wagging it
	Nose touch	Brief nose touch by one wolf to the face or body of another wolf; no tail wag, ears may be flattened
	Muzzle licking	To lick the other's lips and nose. The tail is relaxed and below the plane of the back
Dominance be	ehaviours	
	Stand tall	Subject traightens up to full height, with a rigid posture and tail, may include raised hackles, ears erect and tail perpendicular or above the back
	Stand over	To stand over another's body, with all four paws on the ground and the tail above the plane of the back. The receiver may have either the whole body or just the forepaws under the actors' belly/side
	Paw on	To place one or both forepaws on the other's back
	Ride up	To mount another one from behind or from the side, exhibiting a thrusting motion
	Head on	The subject approaches another's shoulder/back with the tail above the plane of the back and puts its head on it. Most of times formation looks like a capital "T"
	Muzzle bite	To grab the muzzle of another subject softly

Approach dominant To approach another subject within one body length for at least 5 seconds,

with the tail perpendicular or above the plane of the back and the ears erect

and pointed forward

Submissive behaviours

Crouch Lowering the head, sometimes bending the legs, arching the back, lowering

the tail between the hindlegs, and avoiding eye contact

Passive submission To lie on the back showing the stomach and holding the tail between the legs.

The ears are held back and close to the head and the subject raises a hind leg

for inguinal presentation

Active submission The subject has its tail tucked between the hind legs sometimes wagging it

while he is in a crouched position (with hindquarters lowered) and may attempt to paw and lick the side of actors'/aggressor's muzzle. The behaviour

may include urination

Play submissive To play with the tail between the hind legs, often running away and snapping

at the other

Withdrawing The subject withdraws from another moving away slowly in the opposite

direction, displaying a submissive posture. It occurs when a subject has been

threatened or attacked by another, or a fight has taken place

Flee To run away from another with tail tucked between the legs and body

ducked. It occurs when a subject has been threatened or attacked by another,

or after a fight

Avoidance In response to another reducing the distance towards it, the subject moves

away displaying a submissive posture. The subject may also look at the

individual he is trying to avoid

Approach submissive To slowly approach another within one body length remaining within that

distance for at least 5 seconds. The approach is characterized by a ducked posture and tail between the legs. Subject can also be moving in a wavy line

and in a hesitant (stop-start) manner

Aggressive behaviours

Threat Subject orients towards another performing one or more of the following:

staring at, curling of the lips, baring of the canines, raising the hackles, snarling, growling, and barking, sometimes with the tail perpendicular or

above the back

Attack Running into or jumping onto another with tail, ears and sometimes hackles

up, often with bites at the neck

Knock down To strike another subject sharply with the chest or shoulder so that the other

falls to the ground

Stand over aggressive To overwhelm another subject, stopping on it in a stand over position with

the tail above the plane of the back, growling and showing piloerection

Pin To grab another at the neck or at the muzzle, forcing it down to the ground

and holding it there

Fight The subject and the receiver engage in reciprocal biting and aggressive

physical contact

Chase A subject runs after a conspecific, exhibiting threatening behaviours (see

'threat' above)

Jaw spar Two subjects "fencing" with open jaws

Snapping To snap teeth into the air, noisily

Bite Bite a conspecific, without inhibition, with enough pressure to cause

potential injury

Submissive The subject is in a crouched posture, tail tucked in and sometimes with a paw aggression up but shows teeth whilst having the corners of the mouth pushed forward,

often accompanied by snapping, pushing the other away, and/or barking

Self directed behaviours

Autogrooming To lick and nibble its own skin and fur

Body shaking To shake the body or the neck

Yawning To open the jaws wide without vocalising

Lips licking To extrude the tongue from the mouth and run it over the lips

Scratching To scratch any part of the body