

1 Supplementary Material

2 **The horses' (*Equus caballus*) laterality, stress hormones and task**

3 **related behavior in innovative problem-solving**

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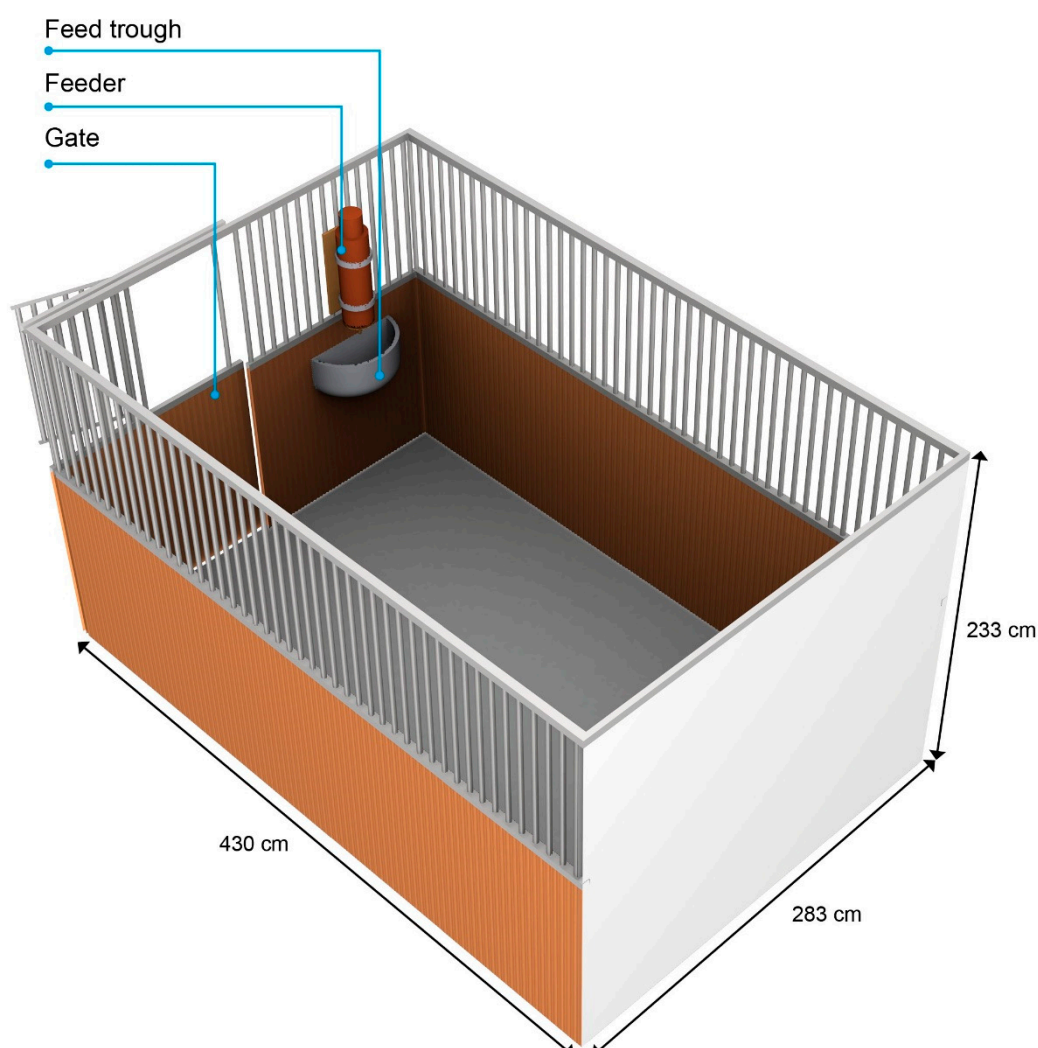
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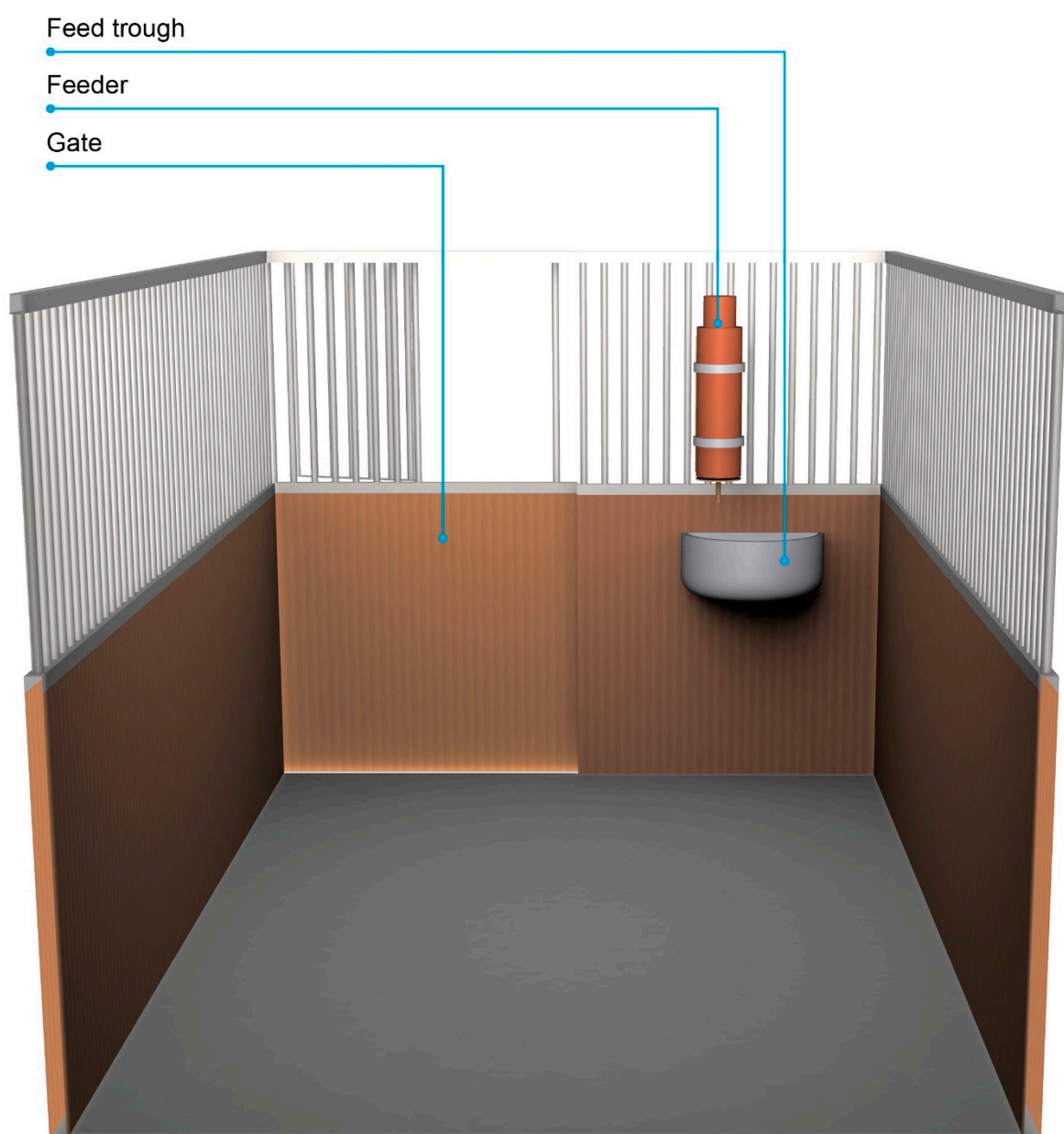
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12
13 **Figure S1.** Overview of the experimental area, the horse's box, type B. The horses were tested
14 in their own boxes. The boxes were closed on four sides and were made of wood up to a height of
15 130 cm and of lattice bars up to the height of 233 cm.



17 **Figure S2.** Inside the test area, the horses' box, type B. The feeder was installed above the feeding
18 trough. The feeding troughs were either on the left or the right side of the box and the entrance to the
19 box was on the opposite side from the feeding trough.



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21
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Figure S3. Construction of the feeder. The feeder was similar to a casing tube with a pendulum. When a horse moved the rod with the muzzle, a crossbar was rotated inside the feeder, and small quantities of feed trickled onto the collection plate, and with further rotation of the rod the feed fell from the collection plate in the feeding trough.

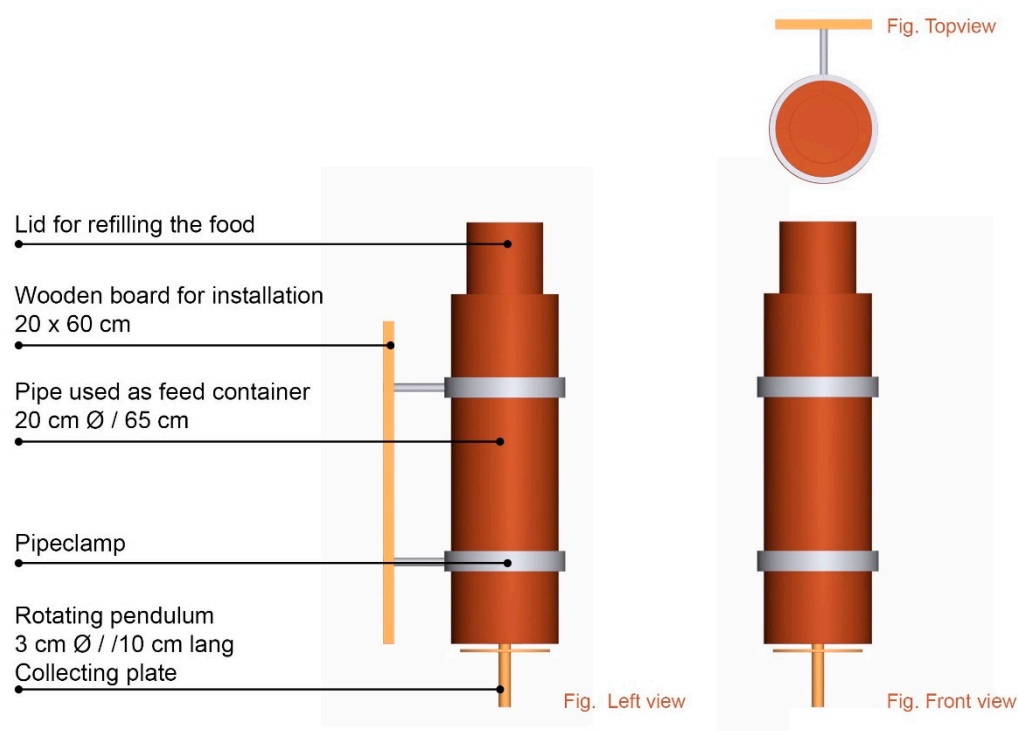


Figure S4. Criteria for evaluating the horses' sensory laterality. An approach of the horse to the feeder was counted when a contact with the feeder followed the approach. A lateral approach was counted when the horse twisted its head or body more than 10° to the left or to the right to approach and contact the feeder

Figure S5. Horse lateral approach with a) the left eye, b) the right eye or c) in a neutral position. The sensory laterality of the horses was analyzed from the video recordings by noting the side of the head the horse turned towards the novel feeder for their first approach, when contacting the feeder.

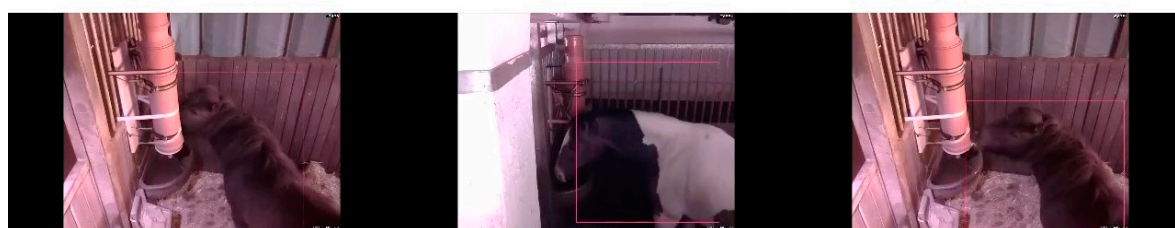


Table S1. Horse motor laterality data. The motor laterality of the test horses was analysed while they were grazing on the pasture in the weeks before the experiment was started. The front leg that was placed forward was recorded every ten seconds until we had 200 recordings. These observations were distributed over three consecutive days for each horse. A sensory and motor laterality index (Austin rogers 2012, 2014) was calculated for each horse by applying the formula $LI = (R - L) / (R + L)$. Where L stands for number of left scores and R for the number of right scores. The index assigns a value between -1 and 1, in which the range -1 to less than 0 stands for a preference for the left sensory organs or legs, while a result between greater than 0 and +1 indicates a preference for the right ones and a result equal to 0 means an ambilateral use of the right and left side. The absolute value of the laterality index ($|LI|$) is a measurement of the strength of lateral bias irrespective of the direction of the bias. To determine whether a preference of an individual horse was significant Z scores $(L - (L + R)/2) / \sqrt{((L + R)/4)}$ were calculated. A z-score ≥ 1.96 or ≤ -1.96 indicates a lateral bias, a value between these two scores indicates no lateral bias (ambilateral). Values of % left bias, calculated as $L/(L + R) \times 100$, are also stated as a

descriptive statistic to give an indication of the degree of bias but these were not used in any of the calculations.

We categorized the horses to the following groups: innovative problem-solvers (ips), by chance problem-solvers (cps) and non-problem-solvers (nps).

Horse	group			index	% left bias	z-score	laterality	
		left	right				group	
Jana	cps	137	63	-0,37	68,50	5,23	left	
Mirella	nps	197	3	-0,97	98,50	13,72	left	
Kalinka	ips	146	54	-0,46	73,00	6,51	left	
Floh	nps	94	106	0,06	47,00	-0,85	ambilateral	
Melody	nps	78	112	0,18	41,05	-2,47	right	
Filou	nps	94	106	0,06	47,00	-0,85	ambilateral	
Tessa	nps	173	27	-0,73	86,50	10,32	left	
Rimma	cps	121	79	-0,21	60,50	2,97	left	
Sam	cps	89	111	0,11	44,50	-1,56	ambilateral	
Szölo	cps	184	16	-0,84	92,00	11,88	left	
Filly	nps	6	194	0,94	3,00	-13,29	right	
Eloisa	ips	182	18	-0,82	91,00	11,60	left	
Rio	cps	91	109	0,09	54,50	-1,27	ambilateral	
Casuro	cps	184	16	-0,84	92,00	11,88	left	
River	ips	179	21	-0,79	89,50	11,17	left	
Quiso	ips	136	64	-0,36	68,00	5,09	left	

Table S2. Horse sensory laterality data. A new approach and contact were counted when the interaction with the feeder was interrupted for more than ten seconds. Sensory laterality was determined on the basis of the number of occurrences within the time period of the test. A sensory and motor laterality index was calculated for each horse by applying the formula $LI = (R - L) / (R + L)$. Where L stands for number of left scores and R for the number of right scores. The index assigns a value between -1 and 1, in which the range -1 to less than 0 stands for a preference for the left sensory organs or legs, while a result between greater than 0 and +1 indicates a preference for the right ones and a result equal to 0 means an ambilateral use of the right and left side. The absolute value of the laterality index ($|LI|$) is a measurement of the strength of lateral bias irrespective of the direction of the bias. To determine whether a preference of an individual horse was significant Z scores $(L - (L + R/2)) / \sqrt{((L + R)/4)}$ were calculated. A z-score ≥ 1.96 or ≤ -1.96 indicates a lateral bias, a value between these two scores indicates no lateral bias (ambilateral). Values of % left bias, calculated as $L/(L + R) \times 100$, are also stated as a descriptive statistic to give an indication of the degree of bias but

these were not used in any of the calculations. We categorized the horses to the following groups: innovative problem-solvers (ips), by chance problem-solvers (cps) and non-problem-solvers (nps).

Horse	group	left	right	index	% left bias	z-score	laterality group
Jana	cps	15	44	0,49	25,42	-3,78	right
Mirella	nps	16	26	0,24	38,10	-1,54	ambilateral
Kalinka	ips	66	6	-0,83	91,67	7,07	left
Melody	nps	5	9	0,29	35,71	-1,07	ambilateral
Floh	nps	78	135	0,27	36,62	-3,91	right
Filou	nps	18	1	-0,89	94,74	3,90	left
Tessa	nps	8	7	-0,07	53,33	0,26	ambilateral
Rimma	cps	10	6	-0,25	62,50	1,00	ambilateral
Sam	cps	20	5	-0,60	80,00	3,00	left
Szölo	cps	22	10	-0,38	68,75	2,12	left
Filly	nps	17	10	-0,26	62,96	1,35	ambilateral
Eloisa	ips	6	5	-0,10	54,55	0,30	ambilateral
Rio	cps	14	2	-0,75	87,50	3,00	left
River	ips	65	12	-0,69	84,42	6,04	left
Casuro	cps	19	12	-0,23	61,29	1,26	ambilateral
Quiso	ips	59	20	-0,50	74,68	4,39	left

File S2. Complete and reduced generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs). We applied generalized linear mixed models for considering random and fixed effects on the dependent variable 'amount of food consumed', as a measurement for whether horses were innovative in a few trials. The model was set at family 'gaussian', the ID of the horses considered as random factor and the specific factors age, sex, size, motor and sensory laterality, basal and test value of the glucocorticoid metabolites, activity, latency, persistency, food motivation and tenacity as fixed factors.

Consumption: amount of consumed feed from the feeder; given in gram

Activity: sum of the duration of the video sequences is equal to the sum of the horses' being in motion, e.g. active; time is given in minutes

Age: given in years

B.ng.g: basal value (mean of 3 consecutive days) of the glucocorticoid metabolites in ng/g

Food motivation: time needed to consume the feed in the pretrial, time is given in minutes

Latency: time duration until first contact is the latency, time is given in minutes

Motor laterality: laterality index

Persistency: number of each test horse's contact with the feeder is the persistency

Sensory laterality: laterality index

Through position: Type B = right (1) or Type A = left (2)

Sex: mare (1) or gelding (2)

Size: measured at wither's height, given in meters

T.ng.g: test value of the glucocorticoid metabolites in ng/g

Tenacity: time spent with the feeder in relation to the agility, given as a percentage

Including all factors

call:

```
glm(formula = consumption ~ (activity + age + B.ng.g + food.motivation + latency
+ motor.laterality + persistency + (sensory.laterality/through.position) + sex +
size + T.ng.g + tenacity)/ID, family = gaussian(identity),data = Dataset)
```

Deviance Residuals:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
86.145	-151.377	1.265	58.570	-27.156	33.607	192.137	86.371
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-197.804	-5.734	-112.043	-161.069	130.767	7.362	-80.303	139.262

Coefficients:

	Estimate
(Intercept)	3.445e+02
activity	3.003e+00
age	4.314e+01
B.ng.g	2.165e+00
food.motivation	-1.352e+02
latency	5.935e+00
motor.laterality	-5.550e+02
persistency	-6.661e+00
sensory.laterality	-2.455e+03
sex	-3.413e+02
size	-2.628e+03
T.ng.g	8.679e-01

162	tenacity	1.243e+02
163	sensory.laterality:through.position	1.870e+03
164	activity:age:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistency:sensory.	
165	laterality:through.position:sex:size:T.ng.g:tenacity:ID	-1.392e-13
166		
167		Std. Error
168	(Intercept)	7.135e+03
169	activity	2.730e+00
170	age	1.533e+02
171	B.ng.g	1.214e+01
172	food.motivation	1.418e+03
173	latency	3.125e+00
174	motor.laterality	8.272e+02
175	persistency	7.686e+00
176	sensory.laterality	4.931e+03
177	sex	1.638e+03
178	size	6.094e+03
179	T.ng.g	4.866e+00
180	tenacity	6.230e+01
181	sensory.laterality:through.position	3.845e+03
182	activity:age:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistency:sensory.	
183	laterality:through.position:sex:size:T.ng.g:tenacity:ID	1.970e-13
184		
185		t value
186	(Intercept)	0.048
187	activity	1.100
188	age	0.281
189	B.ng.g	0.178
190	food.motivation	-0.095
191	latency	1.899
192	motor.laterality	-0.671
193	persistency	-0.867
194	sensory.laterality	-0.498
195	sex	-0.208
196	size	-0.431
197	T.ng.g	0.178
198	tenacity	1.996
199	sensory.laterality:through.position	0.486
200	activity:age:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistency:sensory.	
201	laterality:through.position:sex:size:T.ng.g:tenacity:ID	-0.707
202		
203		Pr(> t)
204	(Intercept)	0.969
205	activity	0.470

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206 age 0.825
207 B.ng.g 0.888
208 food.motivation 0.939
209 latency 0.309
210 motor.laterality 0.624
211 persistency 0.545
212 sensory.laterality 0.706
213 sex 0.869
214 size 0.741
215 T.ng.g 0.888
216 tenacity 0.296
217 sensory.laterality:through.position 0.712
218 activity:age:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistency:sensory.
219 laterality:through.position:sex:size:T.ng.g:tenacity:ID 0.608
220
221 (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 200664.3)
222 Null deviance: 24443000 on 15 degrees of freedom
223 Residual deviance: 200664 on 1 degrees of freedom
224 AIC: 228.39
225
226 Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
227
228 After stepwise removal of factors:
229 call:
230 glm(formula = consumption ~ (activity + B.ng.g + food.motivation +
231 latency + motor.laterality + persistency + (sensory.laterality/through.positi
232 on) +
233 sex + size + tenacity)/ID, family = gaussian(identity), data = Dataset)
234
235 Deviance Residuals:
236 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
237 85.680 -163.420 -12.157 38.217 -15.463 13.607 137.214 136.568
238 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
239 -195.507 6.973 -87.439 -134.663 109.683 12.632 -27.953 96.028
240
241 Coefficients:
242
243 Estimate
244 (Intercept) -1.842e+03
245 activity 2.575e+00
246 B.ng.g 4.435e+00
247 food.motivation 3.121e+02
248 latency 5.292e+00
249 motor.laterality -4.819e+02

```

250	persistence	-5.817e+00
251	sensory.laterality	-1.346e+03
252	sex	-8.359e+02
253	size	-8.364e+02
254	tenacity	1.099e+02
255	sensory.laterality:through.position	8.907e+02
256	activity:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistence:sensory.late	
257	rality:through.position:sex:size:tenacity:ID	-9.967e-10
258		
259		Std. Error
260	(Intercept)	1.186e+03
261	activity	6.692e-01
262	B.ng.g	1.845e+00
263	food.motivation	2.027e+02
264	latency	7.412e-01
265	motor.laterality	2.336e+02
266	persistence	3.368e+00
267	sensory.laterality	5.941e+02
268	sex	2.976e+02
269	size	8.018e+02
270	tenacity	1.425e+01
271	sensory.laterality:through.position	3.610e+02
272	activity:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistence:sensory.late	
273	rality:through.position:sex:size:tenacity:ID	2.675e-10
274		
275		t value
276	(Intercept)	-1.554
277	activity	3.847
278	B.ng.g	2.404
279	food.motivation	1.539
280	latency	7.141
281	motor.laterality	-2.063
282	persistence	-1.727
283	sensory.laterality	-2.265
284	sex	-2.809
285	size	-1.043
286	tenacity	7.714
287	sensory.laterality:through.position	2.467
288	activity:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistence:sensory.late	
289	rality:through.position:sex:size:tenacity:ID	-3.726
290		
291		Pr(> t)
292	(Intercept)	0.21808
293	activity	0.03099*

```

294 B.ng.g 0.09556'
295 food.motivation 0.22139
296 latency 0.00565**
297 motor.laterality 0.13115
298 persistency 0.18261
299 sensory.laterality 0.10841
300 sex 0.06734'
301 size 0.37355
302 tenacity 0.00453**
303 sensory.laterality:through.position 0.09027'
304 activity:B.ng.g:food.motivation:latency:motor.laterality:persistency:sensory.late
305 rality:through.position:sex:size:tenacity:ID 0.03368*
306
307 signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
308
309 (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 53267.29)
310 Null deviance: 24443000 on 15 degrees of freedom
311 Residual deviance: 159802 on 3 degrees of freedom
312 AIC: 220.75
313
314 Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
315

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