

Figures:

Figure 1: Proximity-based social network from 28 Sirtrack proximity loggers aggregated over the full study period (27 days). Circles depict individual rock hyraxes. Colours indicate individual assignment to communities based on a community-detection algorithm. Pie charts represent the proportion of social interactions a hyrax maintains with each community.

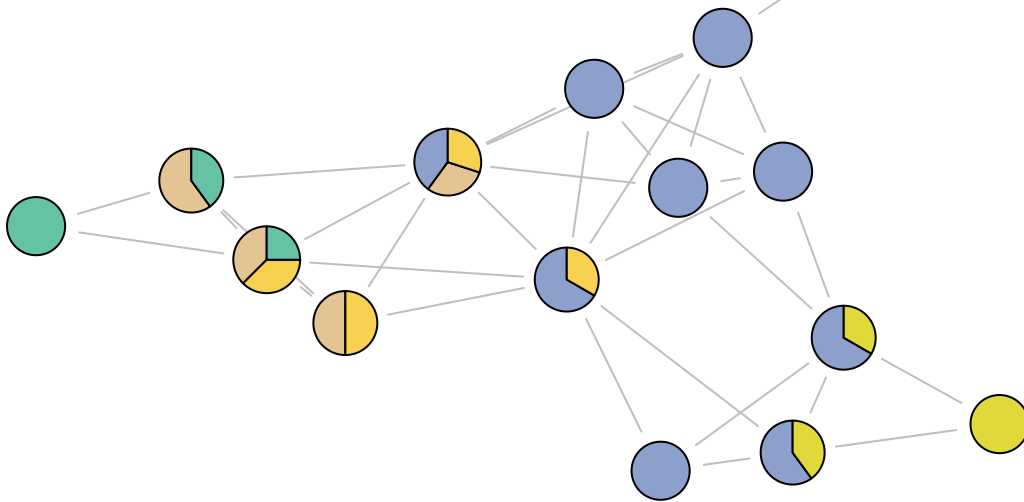
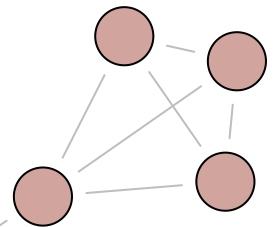
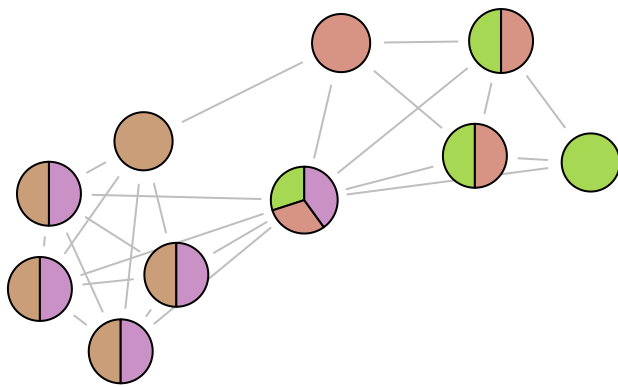


Figure 2: Correlation matrix between social networks built on different times of the day (night or day) and across social contexts (interactions longer or shorter than 25 minutes). ‘*’: The permutation test is significant at the level of 0.05.

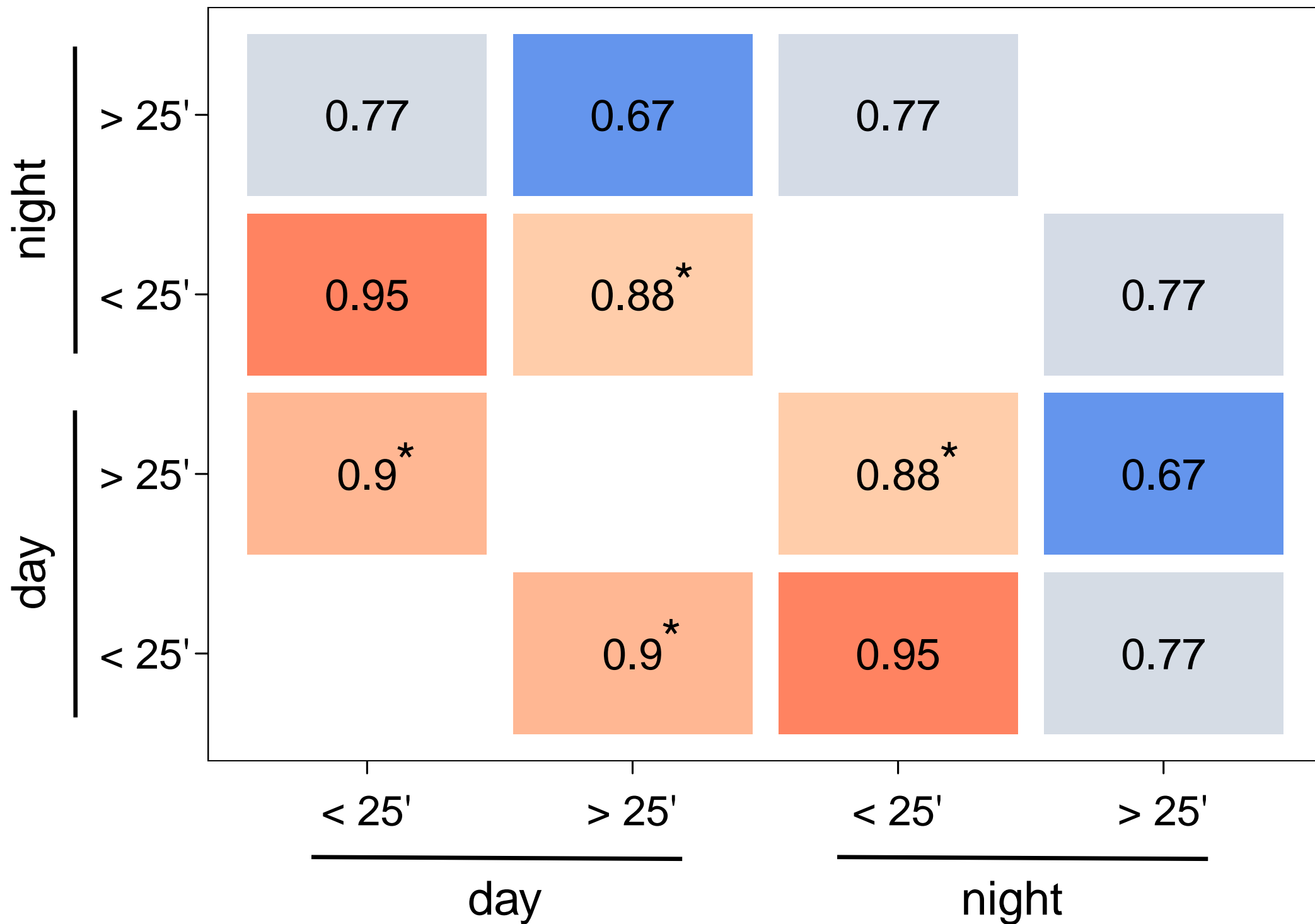


Figure 3: Mean individual network traits over time (left) and associated cumulated distributions (right) during the day (orange) and at night (blue). Significance level of day-night differences according to permutation-based tests: 'ns': non-significant; '***': $p < 0.001$.

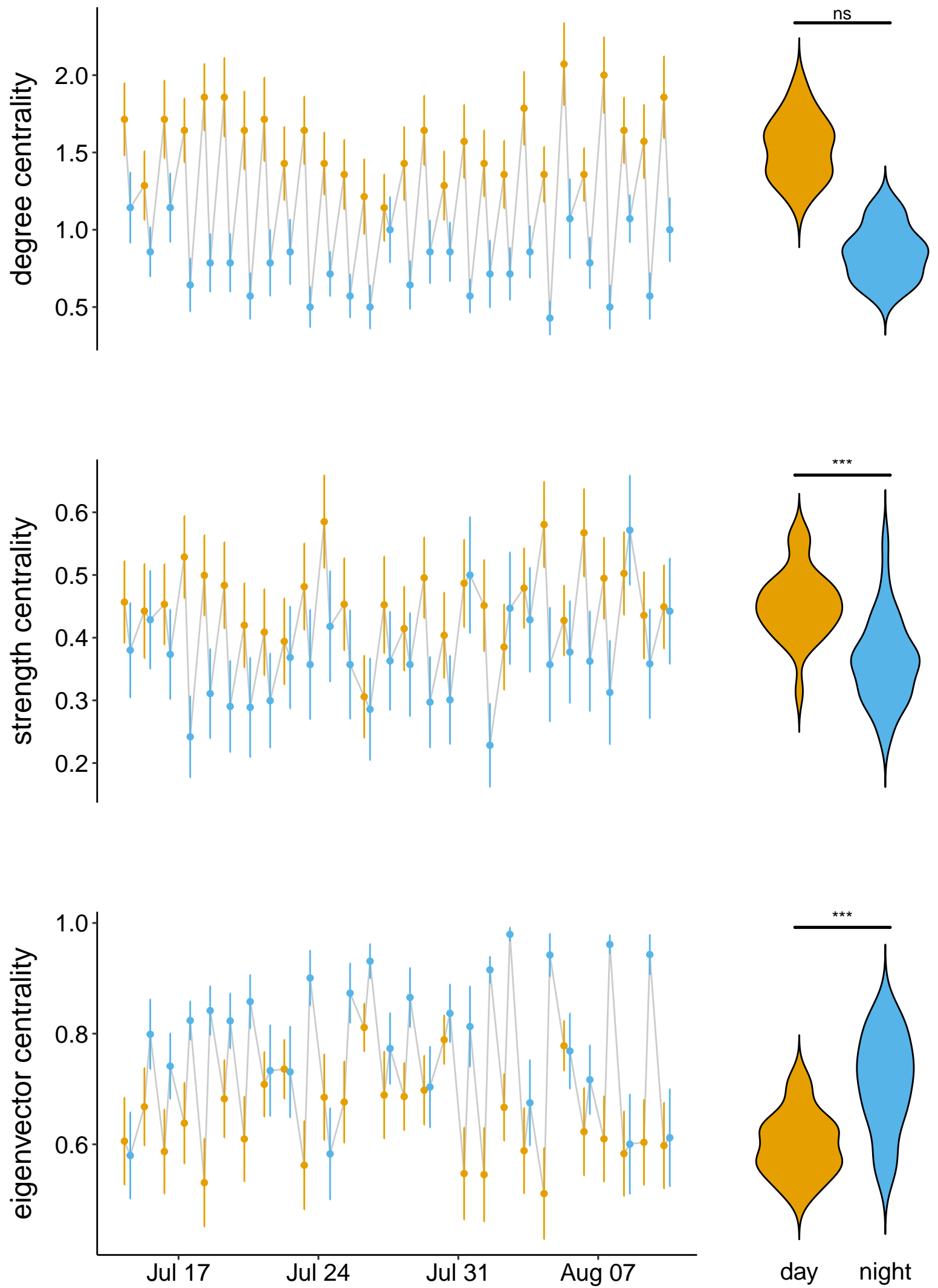


Figure 4: Mean group-level network traits and individual selectivity over time (left) and associated cumulative distributions (right) during the day (orange) and at night (blue). Significance level of day-night differences according to permutation-based tests: ‘ns’, non-significant; ‘***’, $p < 0.001$.

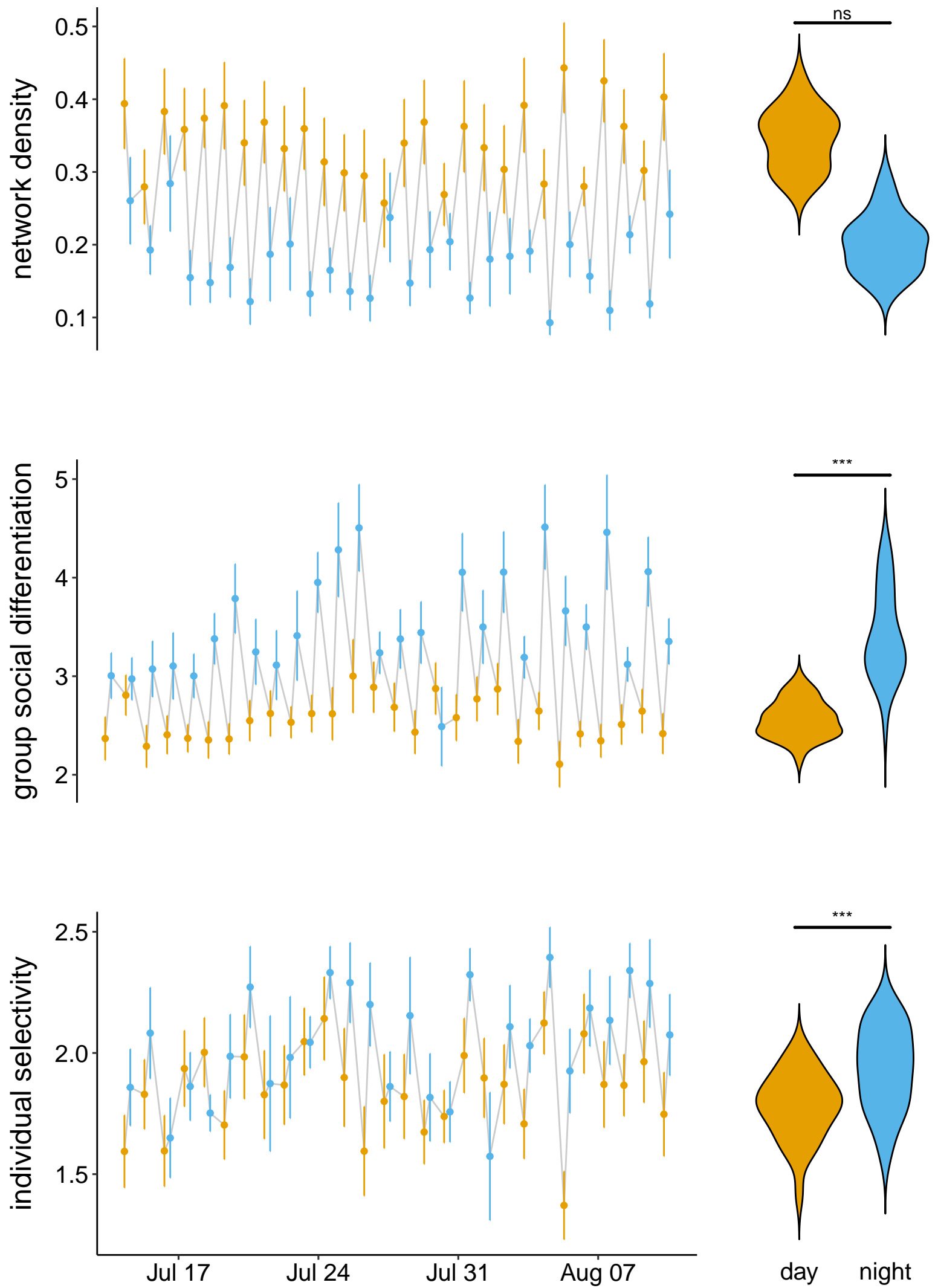


Figure 5: Pairwise cosine similarity indexes between all possible pairs of social networks (left) and associated permutation-based p-values (right) for weighted networks (top) and binary networks (bottom).

Cosine similarity indexes

Associated p-values

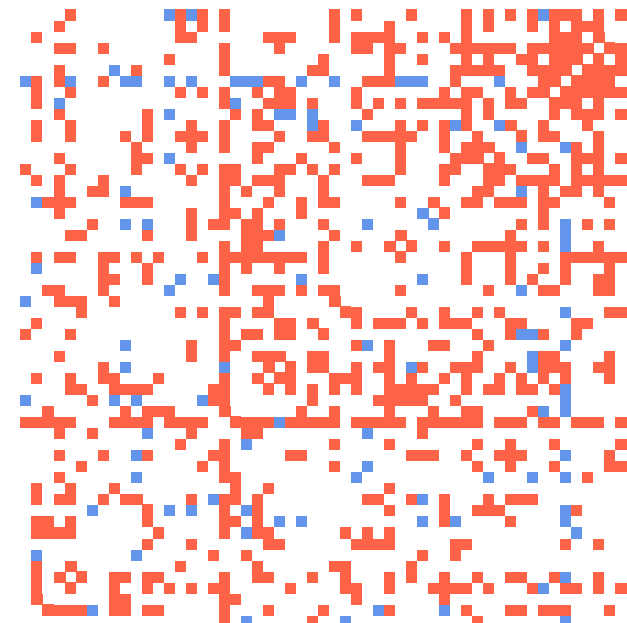
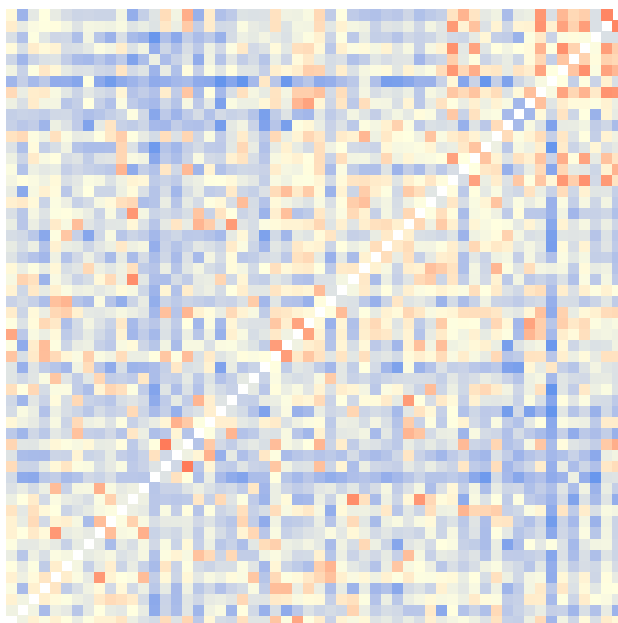
Weighted networks

Aug 07

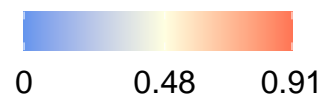
Jul 31

Jul 24

Jul 17



Similarity index



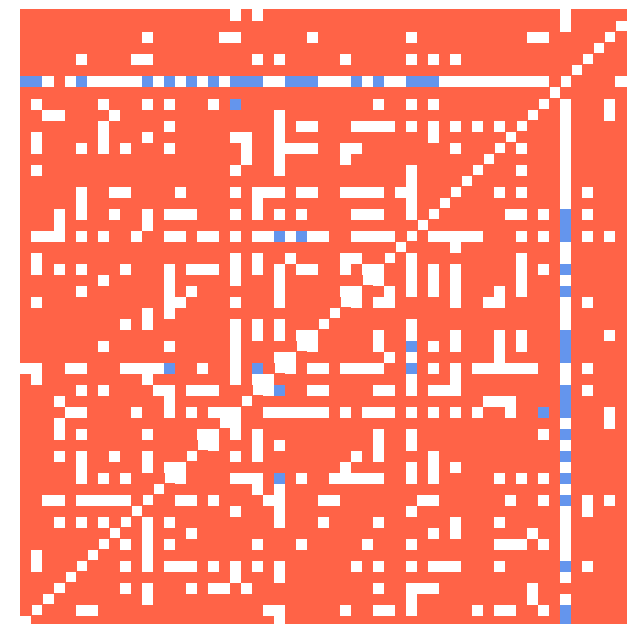
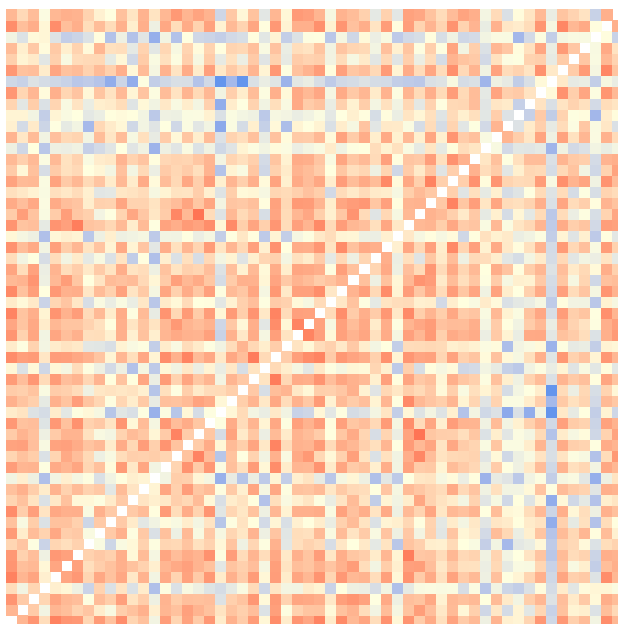
Binary networks

Aug 07

Jul 31

Jul 24

Jul 17



Observed value is:

