

Recently, behavioral studies focusing on social relationships of fish in groups became popular. Fish are able individually recognize conspecifics or even heterospecifics. This ability allows distinguishing among individuals in and between groups and shows that fish prefer associating with familiar or kin individuals. An interaction with kin individuals is called condition-dependent recognition, whilst relationship based on previous experience is called condition independent recognition or familiarity. Both of these interactions can bring the participants some advantages, such as better protection from predators, foraging benefits, lower aggression levels, etc.