



**FIGURE 23.35.** Extra-pair fertilizations (EPFs; Fig. 20.34) are more common when partners are genetically similar, as measured by sharing of bands in multilocus DNA fingerprints (Box 13.3). This allows females who are paired with a related mate to avoid producing offspring that suffer inbreeding depression. Full siblings share 50% of bands. For broods without extra-pair young, data are presented as median, bars showing 10th and 90th percentiles, and data points outside these percentiles (*red dots*). The number of broods is given beside the box. For broods with EPFs, the individual data points are shown (*blue dots*). Data are for western sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*); similar patterns are seen in Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) and common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*).

23.35, redrawn from Blomqvist D. et al., *Nature* **419**: 613–615, © 2002 Macmillan, [www.nature.com](http://www.nature.com)