## Text S2: Diffusive movement in one dimension

Suppose first that animals perform random walks in  $\Omega = \mathbf{R}$  (*i.e.*, one dimension) and let  $P_m(x,t)$  be the probability density of an animal being at location  $x \in \Omega$  at time  $t \ge 0$ . The initial value problem that determines the evolution of  $P_m$  is given by a diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial P_m}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 P_m}{\partial x^2}, \quad P_m(x,0) = \delta(x)$$

and its solution is

$$P_m(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi Dt}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4Dt}\right), \quad x \in \Omega \text{ and } t > 0$$
(1)

The graph of this function is a Gaussian curve that expands because of diffusion.

**Mean of**  $P_s$ : It follows from Eq (4) of Text S1 and the fact that  $P_m$  is an even function of x that

$$\mu_s = \int_0^\infty \mu_m(t) P_r(t) \, dt = \int_0^\infty \left( \int_{-\infty}^\infty x P_m \, dx \right) P_r(t) \, dt = \int_0^\infty 0 \cdot P_r(t) \, dt = 0 \tag{2}$$

Scale of  $P_s$ : Substituting Eqs (1), (2), and (1<sup>\*</sup>) into Eq (1) of Text S1 yields

$$\sigma_s^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_s)^2 P_s \, dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 P_m \, dx \right) P_r(t) \, dt = \int_0^{\infty} (2Dt) P_r(t) \, dt = 2D\mu_r \quad (3)$$

**Shape of**  $P_s$ : Upon substituting Eqs (1), (2), (3) and Eq (1<sup>\*</sup>) into Eq (1) of Text S1 we obtain

$$\kappa_s = \frac{1}{\sigma_s^4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu_s)^4 P_s ds - 3 = \frac{1}{\sigma_s^4} \int_0^{\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 P_m dx \right) P_r(t) dt - 3 \tag{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma_s^4} \int_0^\infty (12D^2t^2) P_r(t) \, dt - 3 = \frac{12D^2}{(2D\mu_r)^2} (\mu_r^2 + \sigma_r^2) - 3 \tag{5}$$

$$= \frac{3\sigma_r^2}{\mu_r^2} \tag{6}$$

Note that in our derivation of expressions for the summary statistics (*i.e.*, mean, scale and kurtosis above), we did not assume any specific distribution for retention time  $(P_r)$ .

Furthermore, a counterintuitive feature of our results is that the kurtosis (a key measure of LDD) does not depend on the spatial spreading rate of the animal species (*i.e.*, the diffusion constant D).