FACULTY COLLOQUIUM Wednesday September 2, 2015 UC 222 12-12:50pm

Acoustic Communication in Birds: Habitat Fragmentation Leads to Signal Variation: The Mangrove Warbler in Baja California Sur, Mexico

By Dr. Robert Whitmore, Biological Sciences

During the springs of 1997-98, 2000 vocalizations of the Mangrove Warbler were collected in all of the known mangrove stands within the general area of Concepcion Bay in south central Baja California. Songs from 13 males, believed to be the entire adult territorial male population, were analyzed spectrographically and compared with all (n=17) Yellow Warbler (Dendroica petechia ssp) vocalizations from the western United States archived at the Library of Natural Sounds at Cornell University and the Borror Laboratory of Bioaccoustics at Ohio State University. In sum, "mangrove" type songs are significantly (p < 0.0001) lower in all measures of frequency, shorter in total length, have shorter individual song elements and wider gaps between song elements; all adaptations for sound transmission in dense habitat. Moreover, all individual "mangrove" type songs were either entirely or had significant portions of their song elements at or below 4 kHz, a level shown to reduce attenuation and

increase amplification approximately 1-2 m above ground level in dense habitats. Unweighted pair group arithmetic average cluster analysis, $(r^2 = 0.84 \text{ of an "Ochiai"})$ similarity matrix compiled from a song element catalog [69 different note forms]), placed nearly all "mangrove" type birds in the same clusters, while those of other locations were widely dispersed between clusters, indicating the "mangrove" type birds had the same or similar tutors or that the habitat fine tuned their songs towards a common structure. However, song structure within individual mangrove stands was more similar than between mangrove stands suggesting that tutors may be more important than habitat.





Please come with your lunch; bring your colleagues and students too!