



# Dogs (*Canis familiaris*) and dholes (*Cuon alpinus*) squeak close to ultrasound



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## What we know:



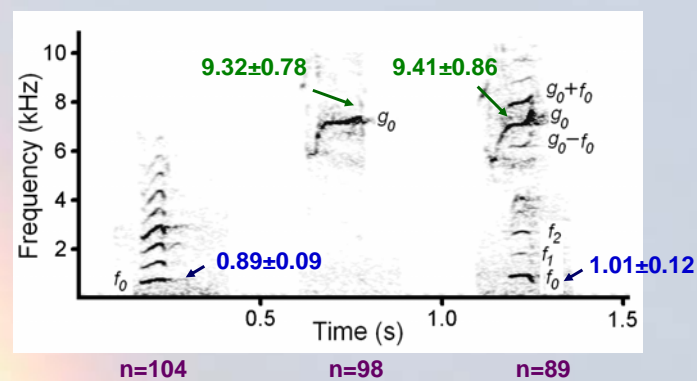
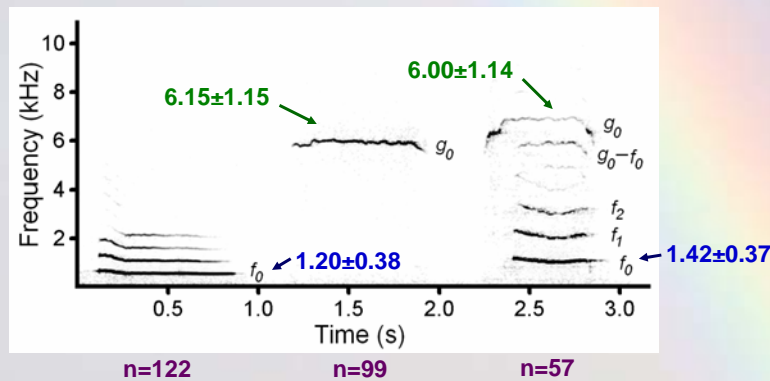
3 males, 4 females

Dogs and dholes produce monophonic low-frequency and high-frequency calls and the biphonic calls. Interaction of the low ( $f_0$ ) and the high ( $g_0$ ) fundamental frequencies creates the combinatory frequency bands =  $n \cdot f_0 \pm m \cdot g_0$ .

All dog-like canids, African wild dogs *Lycaon pictus* and all *Canis* species, have both  $f_0$  and  $g_0$  and biphonation. All fox-like canids have only monophonic calls with  $f_0$  and no  $g_0$ .



1 male, 3 females



$f_0$ max single <  $f_0$ max biphon ( $p < 0.001$ )

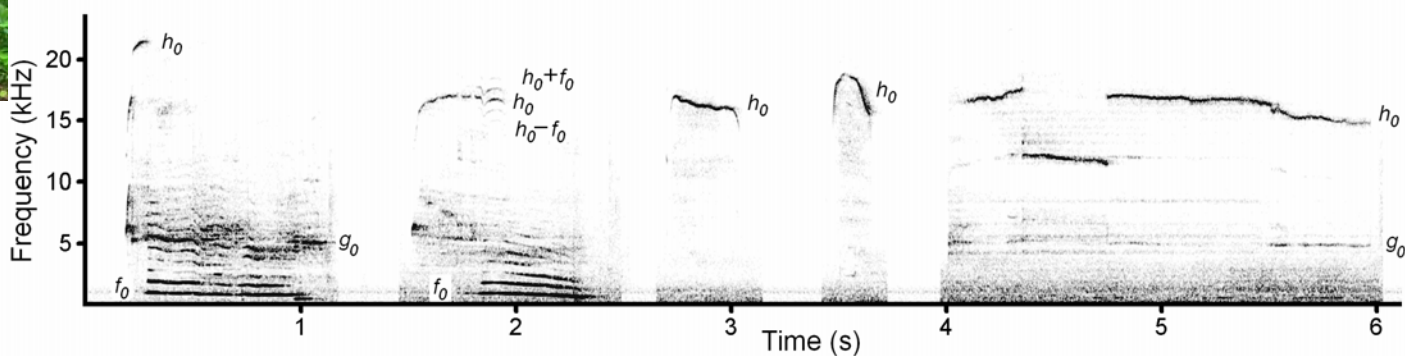
$g_0$ max single =  $g_0$ max biphon ( $p = 0.44$ )

$f_0$ max single <  $f_0$ max biphon ( $p < 0.001$ )

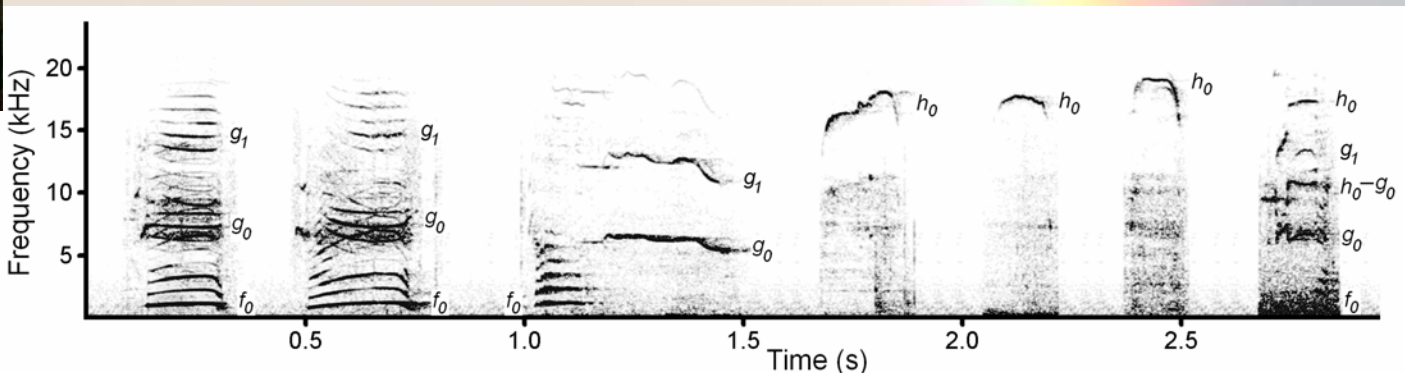
$g_0$ max single =  $g_0$ max biphon ( $p = 0.81$ )

## What we discovered:

The third super-high fundamental frequency  $h_0$  at the range close to ultrasound. The  $h_0$  occurred either singly or in combinations with  $f_0$  and/or  $g_0$ , interacting with them with appearance of the combinatory frequency bands.



In the dog, the  $f_0$ max ranged of 0.7-1.8 kHz, the  $g_0$ max of 4.3-12.0 kHz and the  $h_0$ max of 14-22 kHz.



In the dhole, the  $f_0$ max ranged of 0.8-1.1 kHz, the  $g_0$ max of 8.8-10.2 kHz and the  $h_0$ max of 16-19 kHz.