Male impala (Aepyceros melampus) rutting calls: bout structure, the acoustics and remarkable similarity of the rutting and alarm snorts



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STUDY SITE AND ANIMALS



Namibia, Okambara Elephant Ranch, 15000 hectares (S 22.69, E 18.21)

4 SongMeter SM2+ near a water pool 22 different recording places, 0.5-12 km to each other









http://www.bioacoustica.org

Atlantic Ocean

(kHz)

2-28 May 2015 800 free-ranging common impala

Bout of rutting calls

From May 2 to May 28, 2015, from 14:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m. 11,030 of 9-min wav-files (1655 h of recording in total)

> Detailed acoustic analyses: 201 rutting bouts (2709 calls) and 38 series of alarm calls (38 calls)

MALE RUTTING CALLS

Bouts contained 13.5±6.5 rutting calls (from 4 to 38) per bout. Bout duration was 20.6±13.7 s (from 5.4 to 113.2 s).



Call types within bouts





Additional inhalations during the errupted and pant-roars did not affect ndamental frequency and formants enable emission of longer roars.

Alarm snorts differed from the usual snorts and roar-snorts by their shorter duration, by the lower 1st and 2nd power quartiles and the longer intercall interval.

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