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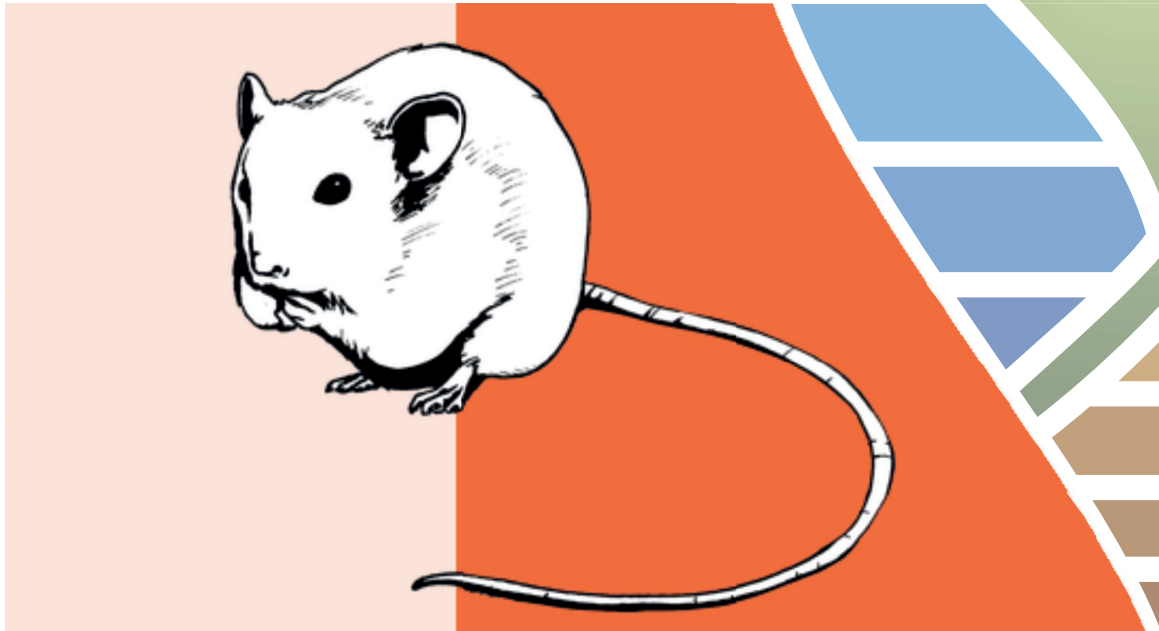
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Jens Jacob, Jana Eccard (Editors)

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Book of Abstracts



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Poster Session 1 – Rodent Behaviour

11 Comparative analysis of isolation-induced pup ultrasonic calls of five gerbil species

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Gerbils (*Gerbillinae*), inhabiting arid areas of Asia and Africa, display different ecological specializations and sociality. Adults primarily use ultrasound but some species produce also audible vocalizations. Pup vocal behaviour is poorly known. For five species (*Gerbillus campestris*, *Gerbillus perpallidus*, *Meriones unguiculatus*, *Meriones vinogradovi*, *Sekeetamys calurus*), we compared ultrasonic isolation calls of captive 6-10-day pups (each from a different litter; 5 pups per species, 25 in total). Each pup was recorded for 2 min at 22 °C using a recorder Pettersson D1000X (384 kHz, 16 bit), weighed and measured for body variables. Calls (5 per pup, 125 in total) were examined using Avisoft SASLab Pro software for duration and fundamental frequency variables and contour shape. Flat contours were common in *Gerbillus perpallidus* (60% of calls), chevron contours in *Gerbillus campestris* (52% of calls) and *Sekeetamys calurus* (56% of calls), ascending contours in *Meriones unguiculatus* (76% of calls), wavelike contours in *Meriones vinogradovi* (all calls). All the four contour variants occurred only in *Gerbillus campestris*. Most short calls were produced by *Gerbillus campestris* (85±52 ms) and *Gerbillus perpallidus* (89±32 ms) and the longest calls were produced by *Meriones vinogradovi* (184±37 ms). The maximum fundamental frequency was the highest in *Gerbillus campestris* (77.5±6.34 kHz) and ranged of 47.9-53.2 kHz in other species. Depth of frequency modulation varied from 8.2±4.0 kHz in *Gerbillus campestris* and 5.0±3.7 kHz in *Gerbillus perpallidus* to 11.7-16.0 kHz in other species. Pups of *Gerbillus campestris* were the smallest in body weight and size. The differences in fundamental frequency were higher between pups of *Gerbillus campestris* and *Gerbillus perpallidus* than between pups of species from different genus. Probably, such large differences were related to the differences in body size between these species, but further investigation is necessary to confirm this. Supported by the RSF grant 14-14-00237.