Long- and short-range jackal (Canis aureus L.) vocalizations

A new approach based on stationary observations of a non-captive family group

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Camp location

(1) camp and bait-site; (2) den; (3) cowherd grazing range; (4) southern wooded cover; (5) plateau with cornfields; (6) industrial vineyard; (7) Village of Stanevo



The camp and bait-site at low water. (1) bait-site; (2) main tent: (3) den



Duration and data

25 Apr. – 19 Sept. 2021 133 recorded nights 554 jackal visits 92 vocalizations registered: 51 long-range ones (Type (a), 'howling') 41 short-range (Type (b), 'shouting', 'cackling', etc.)

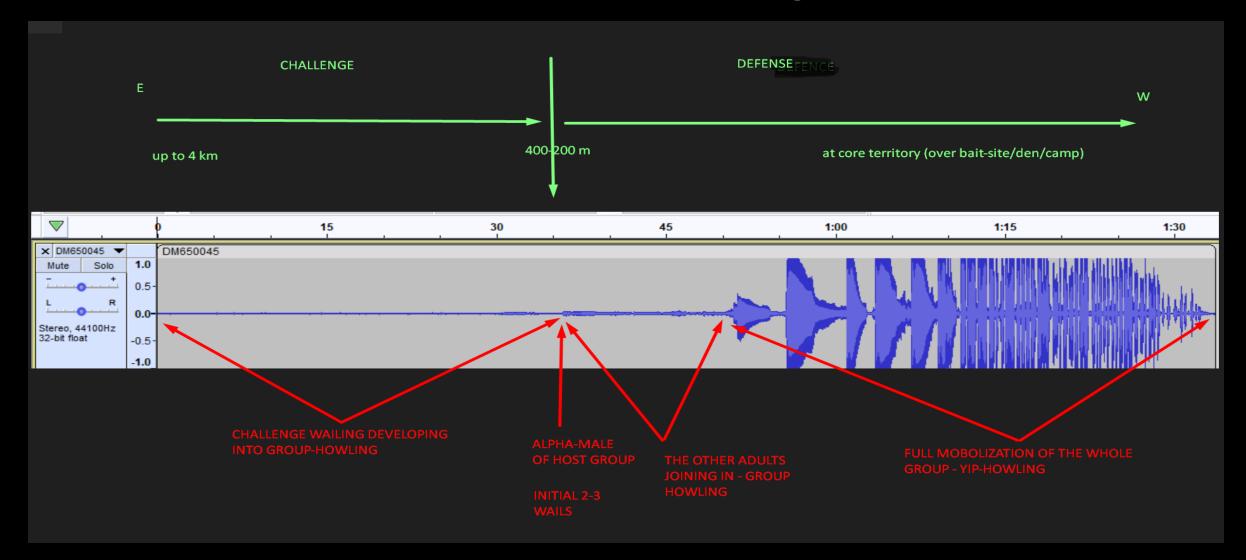
'HOSTS': RESIDENT FAMILY GROUP

- 1. 'Big Man': alpha-male 3-4 yr., defender
- 2. 'Whiskers': alpha-female 3 yr., mother
- 3. 'White Back': sub-dominant male, 'uncle', 3-4 yr.
 - 4. 'Black Tail': sub-dominant, m or f, < 1 yr.
- 5. 'Skinny': sub-dominant, m or f, < 1 yr., active 'helper'
 - 6. 'Boldy': sub-dominant, m or f, < 1 yr., 'helper'
 - 7. Pup born late May
 - 8. Pup born late May

Method

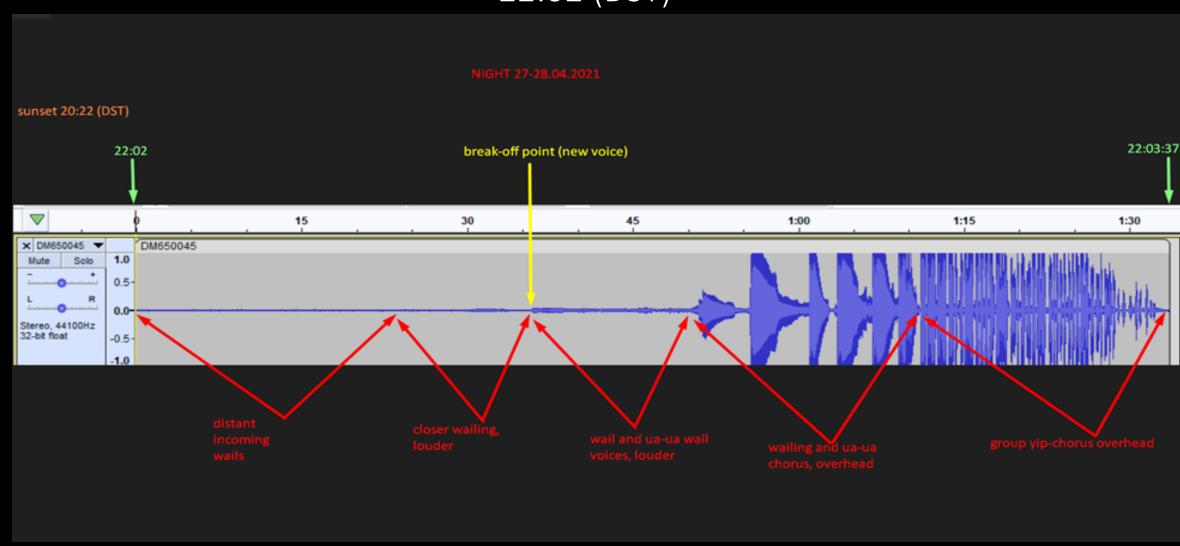
- 1. Passive monitoring of vocal activity;
- 2. Focus on core-territory: bait-site and den close to researcher's camp;
- 3. A variant of commensalism (olfactory contact of shared food);
- 4. Full-time longitudinal investment ('participant observation')

A CHALLENGE – DEFENSE ('C-D') INTERPRETATIVE MODEL



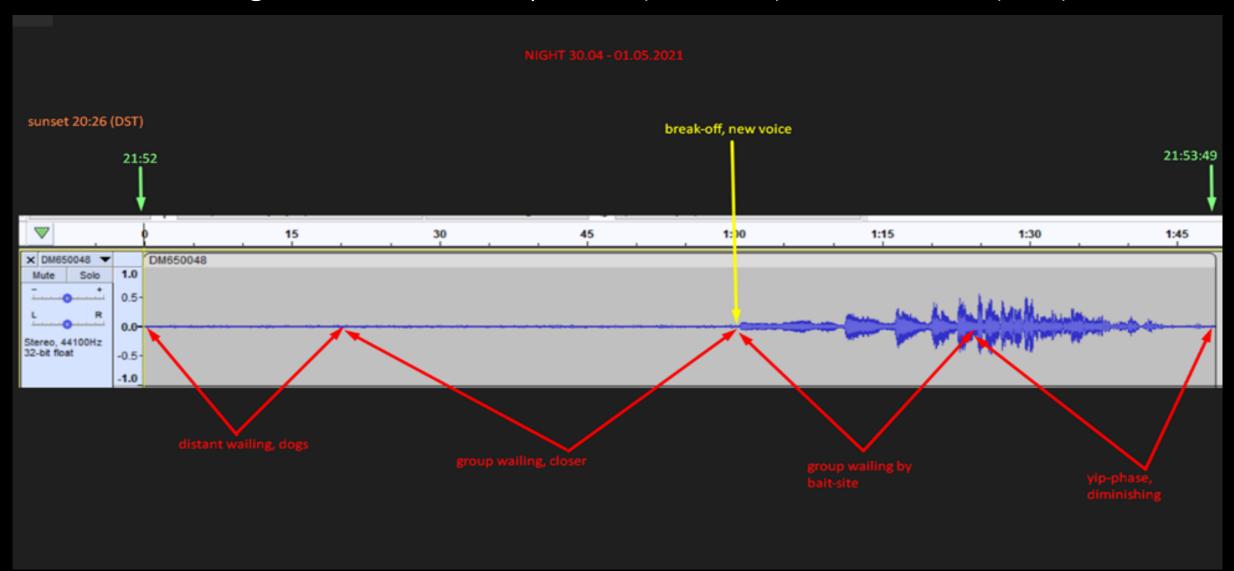
Type (a) – long range inter-group vocalizations - 1

Sonogram after Audacity sound-track segment 045-1(1:37 min) 27.04; 22:02 (DST)



Type (a) – long range inter-group vocalizations - 2

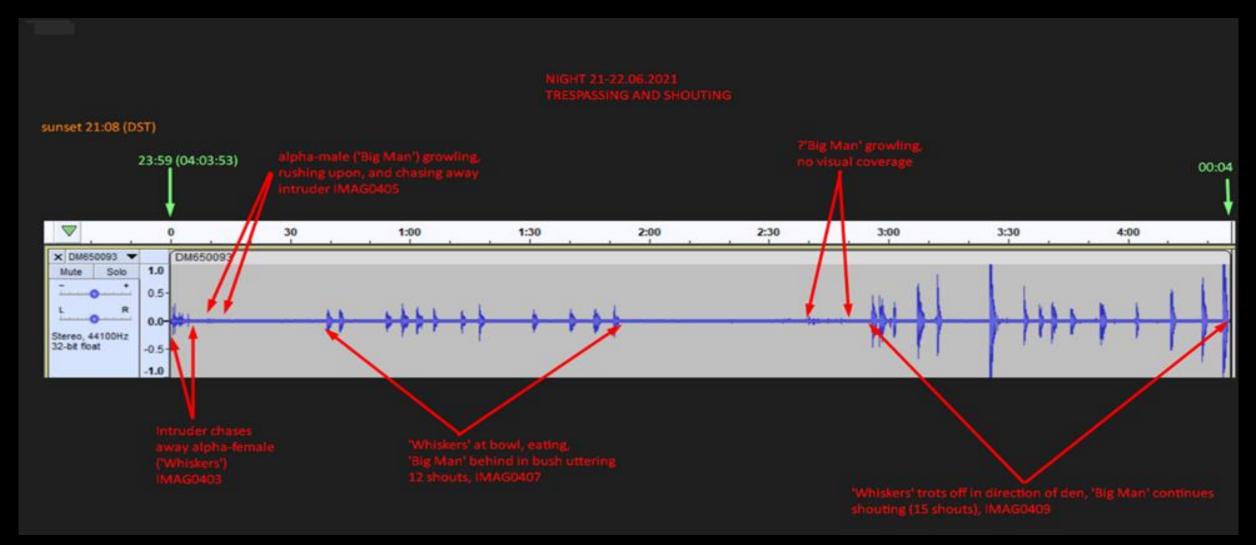
Sonogram after Audacity 048-1(1:49min) 30.04; 21:52 (DST)



Type (b) Short-range vocalizations at bait-site HOSTS vs TRESPASSERS bloodless chasing, shouting, cackling



Type (b)Short-range inter-group vocalizations - 1 SHOUTING



1. Alpha-female ('Whiskers') at bait-site; 2. Young trespasser rushes upon her, she flees; 3. Trespasser snatches a bite and dashes towards riverbank; 4. Crashing & brief growling heard from river-bank



1. 'Wh' back at bait-site, looking twds river-bank; looking around; alert; 2. Growling from river-bank, she growls back; 3. Poised to run towards river-bank



1. 'Wh' back on food; 2. First strong shout from alpha-male ('Big Man'); 3. More shouts from 'BM'; 4. 'Wh' eating, emits short growls without raising head



1. 'Wh' goes on eating; continued shouting by 'BM'; 2. 'Wh' stops eating, trots up entry/exit path — in the direction from which the shouting is heard, also path to den; 3. 'BM' continues shouting (27 shouts in all)

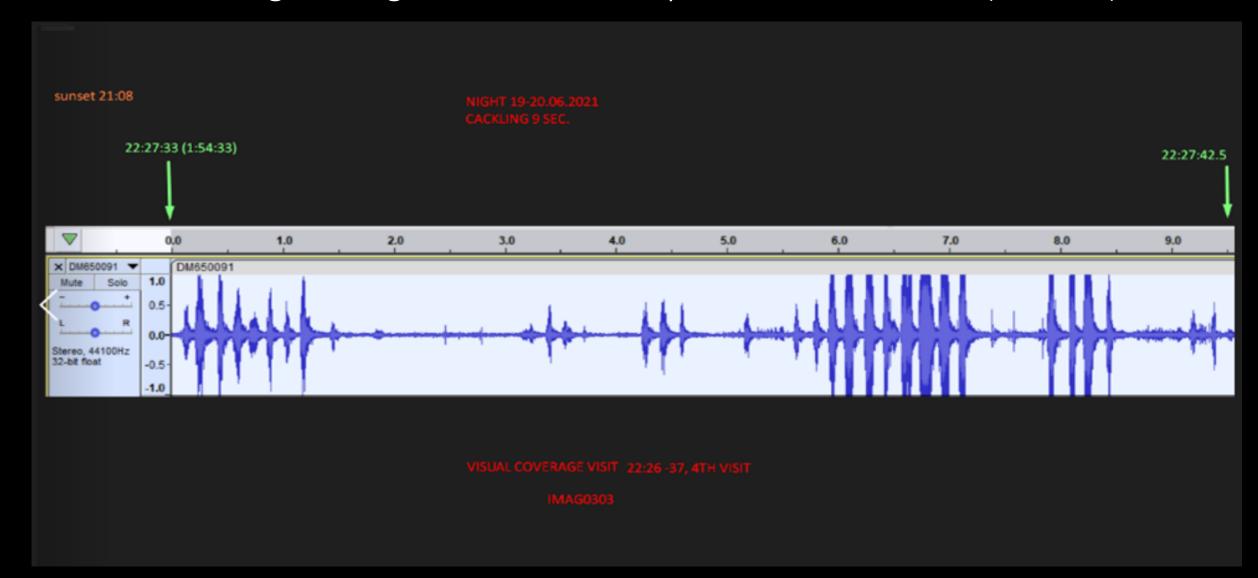


Illustration: a shouting bout: trespassers shouting at hosts (Wh & sub)



Type (b) Short-range inter-group vocalizations — 2

Cackling - sonogram after Audacity 091-1 19.06; 22:27 (9.5 sec.)



1.Trespasser clicking and cackling at unseen hosts by river-bank, they growl back; 2. Trespasser edges up to bait-site fringe, takes a bite; 3. Two hosts rush upon him by entry/exit path, scuffle and cackling ensue



A growling bout: hosts vs trespassers, Big Man ends it all



Comparison with heterospecifics: greater physical contact, but again more like quarrelling than blood-letting fighting; peaceful resolution





Conclusions

- Our findings suggest that howling's principal functional meaning stresses group cohesion and not conflict-evasion ('roll-call function of howling);
- Engaging with the defense of an entire foraging territory is likely void of functional logic for foragers, since what is of premium value is to ensure 'host' controlling status through group cohesion over stable, high-return resources;
- For ensuring expansive success for the species as a whole, conflicts are not so much avoided as being kept below a blood-letting threshold ('quarrels yes, blood-letting fights no');
 - The mechanisms ensuring this selective provision remain unclear