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*Biol. Lett.* published online 5 October 2011  
doi: 10.1098/rsbl.2011.0832

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"Data Supplement"

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# Scared and less noisy: glucocorticoids are associated with alarm call entropy

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**The nonlinearity and arousal hypothesis predicts that highly aroused mammals will produce nonlinear, noisy vocalizations. We tested this prediction by measuring faecal glucocorticoid metabolites (GCMs) in adult yellow-bellied marmots (*Marmota flaviventris*), and asking if variation in GCMs was positively correlated with Wiener entropy—a measure of noise. Contrary to our prediction, we found a significant negative relationship: marmots with more faecal GCMs produced calls with less noise than those with lower levels of GCMs. A previous study suggested that glucocorticoids modulate the probability that a marmot will emit a call. This study suggests that, like some other species, calls emitted from highly aroused individuals are less noisy. Glucocorticoids thus play an important, yet underappreciated role, in alarm call production.**

**Keywords:** alarm calls; arousal; communication; noise; nonlinearity; *Marmota flaviventris*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The vocalizations of highly aroused mammals often contain nonlinear vocal attributes that include chaotic noise. Indeed, noise and other nonlinearities increase with arousal in human infant cries [1], dog (*Canis familiaris*) barks [2], piglet (*Sus scrofa*) squeals [3], meerkat (*Suricata suricatta*) alarm calls [4] and highly aroused vocalizations from other taxa (e.g. [5]). These acoustic features are thought to result from ‘over-blowing’ the sound production system, and it is hypothesized that habituating to such nonlinearities is difficult [6,7].

Expanding on Fitch and his colleagues’ idea, Blumstein *et al.* [8–10] proposed that these nonlinear sounds honestly communicate the sound of arousal and fear. To date, there have been three playback studies which have demonstrated that alarm calls with nonlinearities in them (noise, [9,11]; sub-harmonic intrusions, [12]) are more evocative than calls without nonlinearities or with less noise. A further prediction from the nonlinearity and arousal hypothesis is that glucocorticoids should be associated with acoustic characteristics.

Electronic supplementary material is available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2011.0832> or via <http://rsbl.royalsocietypublishing.org>.

Received 18 August 2011  
Accepted 13 September 2011

Specifically, individuals that have relatively high glucocorticoid levels should produce alarm calls that are relatively more noisy (or contain other forms of nonlinearities), because they should be more aroused than those with relatively low glucocorticoid levels.

We tested this hypothesis with yellow-bellied marmots (*Marmota flaviventris*), a 3–5 kg, facultatively social, ground-dwelling squirrel—a good model because much is known about the contexts under which this species emits alarm calls [13]. Previous research has demonstrated that the propensity of adult females to produce alarm calls is correlated with glucocorticoids [14]; females are more likely to call on an occasion when she has relatively higher levels. In addition, there is substantial variation in faecal glucocorticoid levels between individuals and within an individual on different occasions; thus there is the opportunity for variation in glucocorticoid levels to be associated with call structure. Finally, juvenile marmots recently emerged from their natal burrows occasionally produce fear screams that contain noise and other nonlinear vocal attributes [8], but the degree of noise in either juvenile or adult alarm calls has not been formally quantified. We predicted that glucocorticoids would be associated with the degree of noisiness in adult alarm calls.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### (a) Subjects and data collection

Marmots were studied at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory during their summer active seasons between 2003 and 2009. We aimed to trap individuals in our study population every other week during routine morning and early evening trapping sessions. When trapped, marmots occasionally called. We recorded alarm calls from marmots contained in live traps using Audix OM-3xb microphones (frequency response: 40 Hz–20 kHz) placed 20–40 cm from calling subjects; these calls were recorded onto digital recording gear (either a Sony PCM-M1 digital audiotape recorder, or a Marantz PMD 660 direct to disk recorder) sampling at 44.1 kHz with 16-bit resolution. Because yellow-bellied marmots communicate risk, not predator type [13,15], recording trapped subjects controlled the context (and presumably the degree of risk) that calling marmots experienced, which allowed us to focus on other potential drivers of acoustic variation.

We used recordings from 46 adult subjects (eight males and 38 females) and extracted three to five 100 ms duration segments that contained alarm calls for a total of 223 calls. We used Sound Analysis Pro (Ofer Tchernichovski, City College of New York) to automatically extract the Wiener entropy associated with each adult alarm call; additional analyses described in the electronic supplementary material quantified entropy in the background environmental noise. A sound with Wiener entropy = 0 would be pure noise; noise is reduced as Wiener entropy decreases (i.e. approaches negative infinity). It is important to note that Wiener entropy does not distinguish between turbulent noise created by wind or microphone movement, and the chaotic noise produced by asymmetrically vibrating vocal folds. Only the latter is relevant for the nonlinearity hypothesis. Thus, we were very careful to select calls with no obvious background noise in them (see the electronic supplementary material). The marmot alarm calls analysed were all whistles that had variable numbers of harmonics; thus, we also counted the number of energy bands in the call (i.e. the fundamental frequency plus all harmonics).

Following Blumstein *et al.* [14], faeces found in traps when we reached them were collected in a plastic bag, immediately placed on ice, and frozen at –20°C within 2 h of collection. We assumed that faecal glucocorticoid metabolites (GCMs) reflect levels pooled over time, and, unlike concentrations in blood samples, are not influenced acutely by the capturing procedure. Faecal GCMs were measured with a double-antibody <sup>125</sup>I radioimmunoassay kit (MP Biomedicals, Costa Mesa, CA, USA). Details of sample preparation and assay validation are found elsewhere [14].

### (b) Statistical analysis

Faecal GCM levels were log<sub>10</sub> transformed to normalize their distribution. We fitted a linear mixed effects model where we modelled

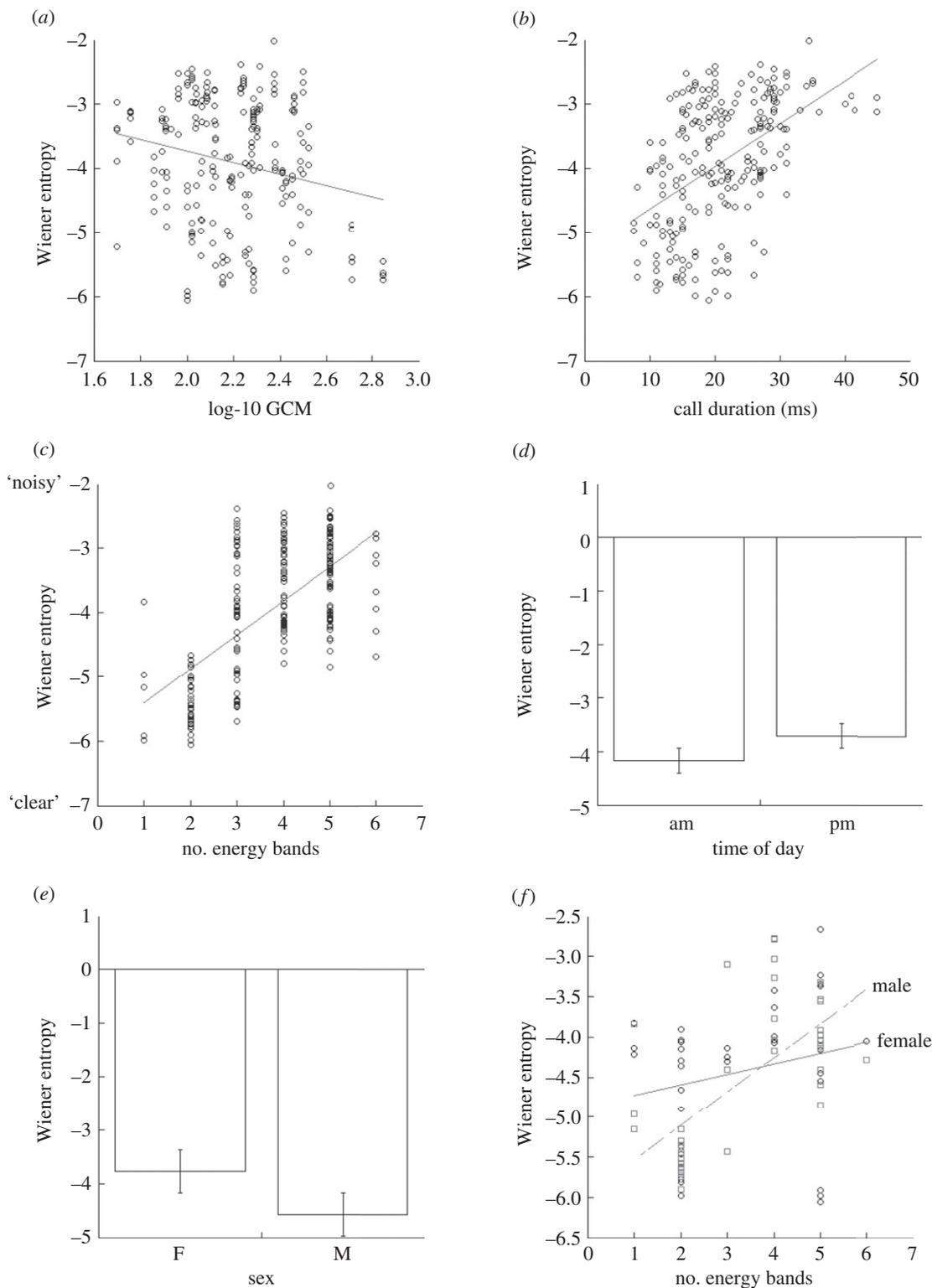


Figure 1. Significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) factors that influence Wiener entropy in yellow-bellied marmot alarm whistles: (a) as faecal glucocorticoid metabolites increase, entropy decreases; (b) as call duration increases, entropy increases; (c) as the number of energy bands in the alarm calls increases, entropy increases; (d) entropy is greater in the afternoon; (e) sex may influence entropy directly (see text); (f) the effect of increasing energy bands on entropy is greater in males than in females.

alarm call entropy as a function of  $\log_{10}$  GCM level on the occasion when the caller called, alarm call duration, the total number of energy bands in a call (calls are harmonically structured so this value was the number of harmonics + 1), the time of day in which the sample was collected (AM or PM), the caller's sex, along with the following two way interactions—sex  $\times$   $\log_{10}$  faecal GCM, time of day  $\times$   $\log_{10}$  GCM, sex  $\times$  energy bands, sex  $\times$  call duration and energy bands  $\times$  call duration. We also fitted mixed effects models to study the effect of GCM on the total number of energy bands

and on the call duration. In both models, we controlled for repeated individual observations.

### 3. RESULTS

More negative values of Wiener entropy are 'smaller' and reflect sounds that are 'clearer' or more articulated. After controlling statistically for a number of

Table 1. Parameter estimates and  $p$ -values from linear mixed effect model predicting Wiener entropy contained in adult yellow-bellied marmot alarm calls.

variable	estimate	$p$ -value
GCM	-2.341	<0.001
call duration	0.066	0.012
energy bands	0.468	<0.001
time of day (AM)	-2.148	0.007
sex (female)	-3.215	0.050
female $\times$ GCM	0.983	0.146
AM $\times$ GCM	0.835	0.020
female $\times$ energy bands	0.197	0.016
female $\times$ call duration	0.0221	0.281
energy bands $\times$ call duration	-0.010	0.068

other factors that could explain alarm call noisiness, Wiener entropy in calls decreased as faecal GCM levels rose—the calls became clearer as GCMs increased (table 1 and figure 1*a*). We also found significant effects by call duration (entropy increases as duration increases; figure 1*b*), the number of energy bands (entropy increases as the number of energy bands increase; figure 1*c*), time of day (entropy is greater in the afternoon; figure 1*d*) and the interaction between sex and energy bands (for males, as energy bands increased, entropy increased; figure 1*f*). Strictly, there was no sex effect ( $p = 0.05$ ), but the marginal tendency (unlike the effect seen in the raw data; figure 1*e*) was for females to have noisier calls than males (table 1). Finally, in a mixed model, faecal GCM was not associated with the number of energy bands in a call ( $p = 0.532$ ), but call duration decreased as faecal GCM increased (intercept estimate = 27.511 ms, GCM estimate = -3.457,  $p = 0.045$ ).

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Contrary to a prediction of the nonlinearity and arousal hypothesis, adult yellow-bellied marmots with higher levels of faecal GCMs produced calls that had less, not more, noise. A possible mechanism for this is that highly aroused marmots pull their vocal folds taut while less aroused marmots relax their vocal folds. A functional consequence of this could be to ensure that receivers clearly received the message. Given that faecal GCM levels have already been demonstrated to be correlated with the probability of emitting calls in adult female marmots [14], we believe that our current correlative result is valid, but formal glucocorticoid manipulations would be required to demonstrate causality.

While juvenile yellow-bellied marmots may scream or emit alarm calls, adult marmots have three calls: a chuck, a whistle and a trill. Screams are full of a variety of nonlinear attributes [8] and chucks are extremely noisy (see fig. in Blumstein & Armitage [15]). Trills are formed by linking together a series of whistles.

Our previous studies that focused on marmot whistles had not specifically looked for noise or other nonlinear attributes. Here, we found that Wiener entropy, a measure of noise, varied, and this variation was explained by variation in GCM levels. Interestingly,

there was no relationship between GCM levels and the number of energy bands. Such a relationship would suggest that scared marmots produced louder alarm calls. Since we also found that increased faecal GCM levels were associated with reduced call duration, we suspect that scared marmots are producing shorter and more defined calls, regardless of the number of energy bands produced.

Yellow-bellied marmots communicate risk by varying the rate and amplitude of their alarm calls [15]. When we recorded animals calling in traps, there was quite a bit of amplitude variation. This variation in amplitude sounds, to us, like what we hear naturally in the meadows; not all alarm calls are especially piercing.

Our results suggest that in marmots, and perhaps in other species, highly aroused animals produce piercing alarm calls that are probably the product of selection to have an immediate strong response in receivers. Piglets emit clearer, more piercing calls during castration compared with the less stressful periods before and after castration [16]. In addition, highly aroused isolated goats (*Capra hircus*) emitted tonal bleats [17]. Unhealthy or physically stressed dogs produce barks that either have lower-than-normal harmonic-to-noise ratios or very high harmonic-to-noise ratios [18]. These results suggest that stressed animals can either emit very noisy calls (low harmonic-to-noise ratio) or, like marmots, exceedingly clear, tonal calls (high harmonic-to-noise ratio). However, even in marmots, evocativeness can be produced by noisy vocalizations. Other vocalizations, such as screams, may be especially evocative because of their noise and other nonlinear attributes. Taken together, this research confirms that glucocorticoids play an important role in alarm call production [19], but risk can be communicated in multiple ways. Scared juveniles scream while scared adults produce less noisy calls.

We thank many marmoteers for help in the field; Raquel Monclús, Rebecca Nelson-Boot, Lynn Patton, Wendy Saltzman and Ofer Tchernichovski for help or advice in the laboratory; two anonymous reviewers for astute comments; and the U.C.L.A. Academic Senate and Division of Life Sciences, The National Geographic Society, The Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory (Research Fellowship), and the N.S.F. (NSF-IDBR-0754247; to D.T.B.) and NSF-DBI 0242960, 0731346 (to the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory) for financial assistance.

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**Supplementary Material to:**

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**Additional recording and analysis details and analyses of background noise**

Our study site has wind and water noise that conceivably could influence our analysis of Wiener entropy. We did a number of things to be certain that background noise was not contributing to our measurements of entropy.

First, we carefully recorded calls (while no windscreen was used on our microphones, the microphone was 20-40 cm from the animals' mouth and if the person recording the call blocked sounds associated with flowing water or wind with their body.

Second, we excluded alarm calls with obvious background noise. We did not keep track of these, but rather selected obviously 'clean' recordings.

Third, we measured the signal to noise ratio on those 100 ms recordings that were included in our analysis. We did so by measuring (from the waveforms) the peak amplitude of the background noise immediately preceding the alarm call and then measuring the peak amplitude of the section of the sound file containing the alarm

call. Using the formula  $20 \cdot \log_{10} (P_i/P_{ref})$ , where  $P_i$  = the peak amplitude of the call and  $P_{ref}$  = the peak amplitude of the noise immediately preceding the call, we found that the SNR averaged 46.93 dB ( $\pm$  8.58 SD). This result suggests that there was remarkably little background noise contained in the 100 ms files from which we measured entropy.

Sound Analysis can calculate Wiener entropy two ways: by automatically identifying the sound (in a sound file) to be studied, or by calculating entropy over the entire segment. We used the automatic 'syllable' extraction method to select the alarm call from the 100 ms sound file (which the analysis above demonstrates otherwise consisted mostly of low intensity background noise). The entropy calculated this way reflects the average value within each extracted syllable, and thus disregards the "silent" portions of the segments devoid of actual marmot alarm calls.

Furthermore, to ensure that we were really focusing on the entropy contained in the alarm calls, we conducted two additional analyses.

We first selected a 100 ms sound file that immediately preceded the section with the alarm call contained in it and calculated Wiener entropy in this 100 ms file two ways: using the automatic syllable extraction method and by calculating entropy over the entire segment (the values were correlated). We then fitted the same model used in the main text to see if we could explain variation in Wiener entropy in

these 'silent' sections. We found that either way calculated, no significant variation in Wiener entropy in these silent sections was explained by any of the variables used in the model.

Supplementary Table 1. Parameter estimates and p-values from linear mixed effect models predicting Wiener entropy contained in background noise adjacent to alarm calls. Importantly, for the hypothesis discussed in the main manuscript, we were unable to explain variation in background noise as a function of any variable or interaction included in our model when entropy was calculated either over the entire 100 ms sound file, or when we used the automatic syllable extraction algorithm in Sound Analysis to calculate the entropy of the background noise.

Entropy calculated over the entire 100 ms file

Variable	Estimate	p-value
GCM	-0.323	0.376
Call duration	1.675	0.212
Energy bands	-0.071	0.299
Time of day (AM)	0.089	0.883
Sex (Female)	1.045	0.448
Female * GCM	-0.148	0.825
AM * GCM	0.198	0.461
Female * Energy bands	-0.030	0.618
Female * Call duration	-1.247	0.142
Energy bands * Call duration	0.206	0.118

Entropy calculated using automatic 'syllable' extraction

Variable	Estimate	p-value
GCM	0.503	0.871
Call duration	-2.193	0.485
Energy bands	-0.207	0.638
Time of day (AM)	3.282	0.227
Sex (Female)	-2.030	0.656
Female * GCM	0.954	0.601
AM * GCM	-1.669	0.179
Female * Energy bands	0.048	0.868
Female * Call duration	-0.890	0.796
Energy bands * Call duration	0.527	0.421