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4-22-2022

The Effects of Anthropogenic Disturbances on the Auditory Processing of the House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)

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Repository citation: Nduwimana, Linda; Yonker, Emma; Grimes, Sarah; Mawi, Suihnem; and Lewis, Eliza, "The Effects of Anthropogenic Disturbances on the Auditory Processing of the House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)" (2022). 21st Annual Celebration of Undergraduate Research and Creative Activity (2022). Paper 25.

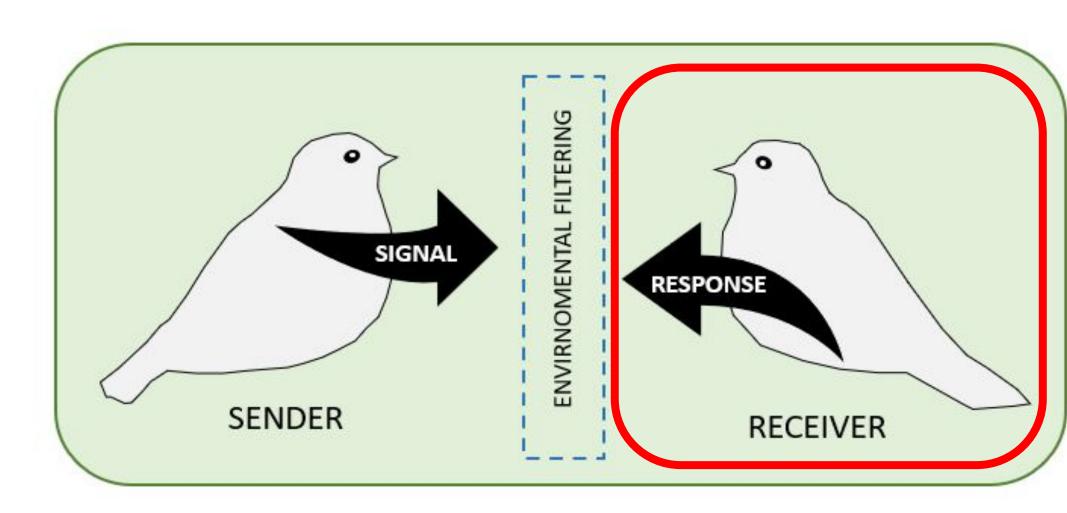
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INTRODUCTION:

Animal communication is important for reproduction and survival

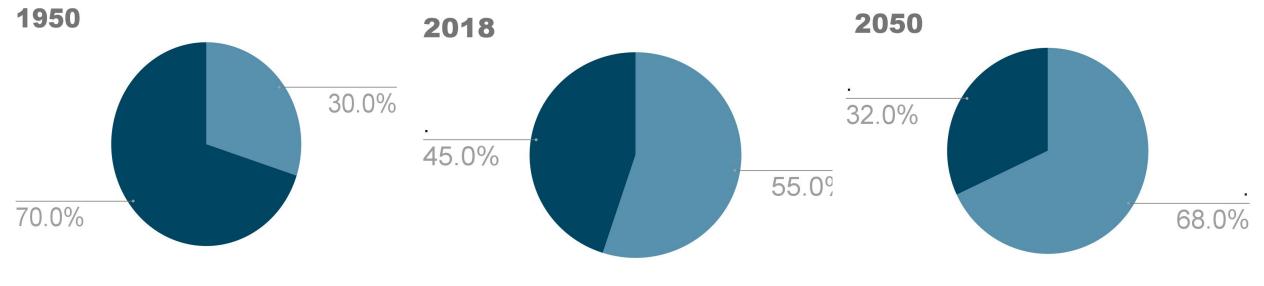


- House sparrows inhabit areas across the urbanization gradient
- Rely on social cues from conspecifics





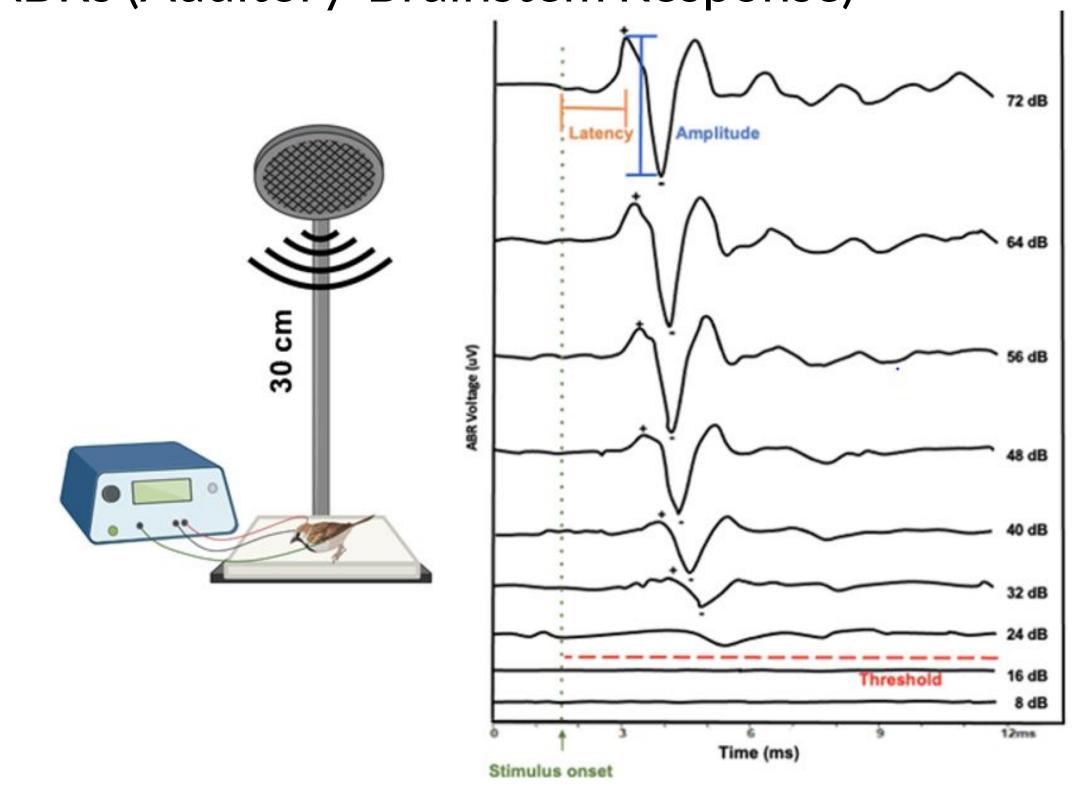
• Urbanization is increasing and is predicted to continue to increase.



*Global Urban Population *Other

METHODS:

- 1. Collection of house sparrows (N=57) from urban, rural, and suburban locations.
- 2. Tarsus and weight measurements were taken
- 3. One week acclimation period
- 4. ABRs (Auditory-Brainstem Response)



5. Data Analysis

We measured thresholds, the lowest level intensity sound that still elicits an ABR.

The Effects of Anthropogenic Disturbances on the Auditory Processing of the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Linda Nduwimana and Emma Yonker

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Research Question:

Does auditory sensory processing differ between house sparrows as the environment varies from urban to rural?

Predictions:

The auditory processing of urban house sparrows will have less sensitivity to the presented stimuli compared to rural birds

We predict threshold to increase from rural to urban

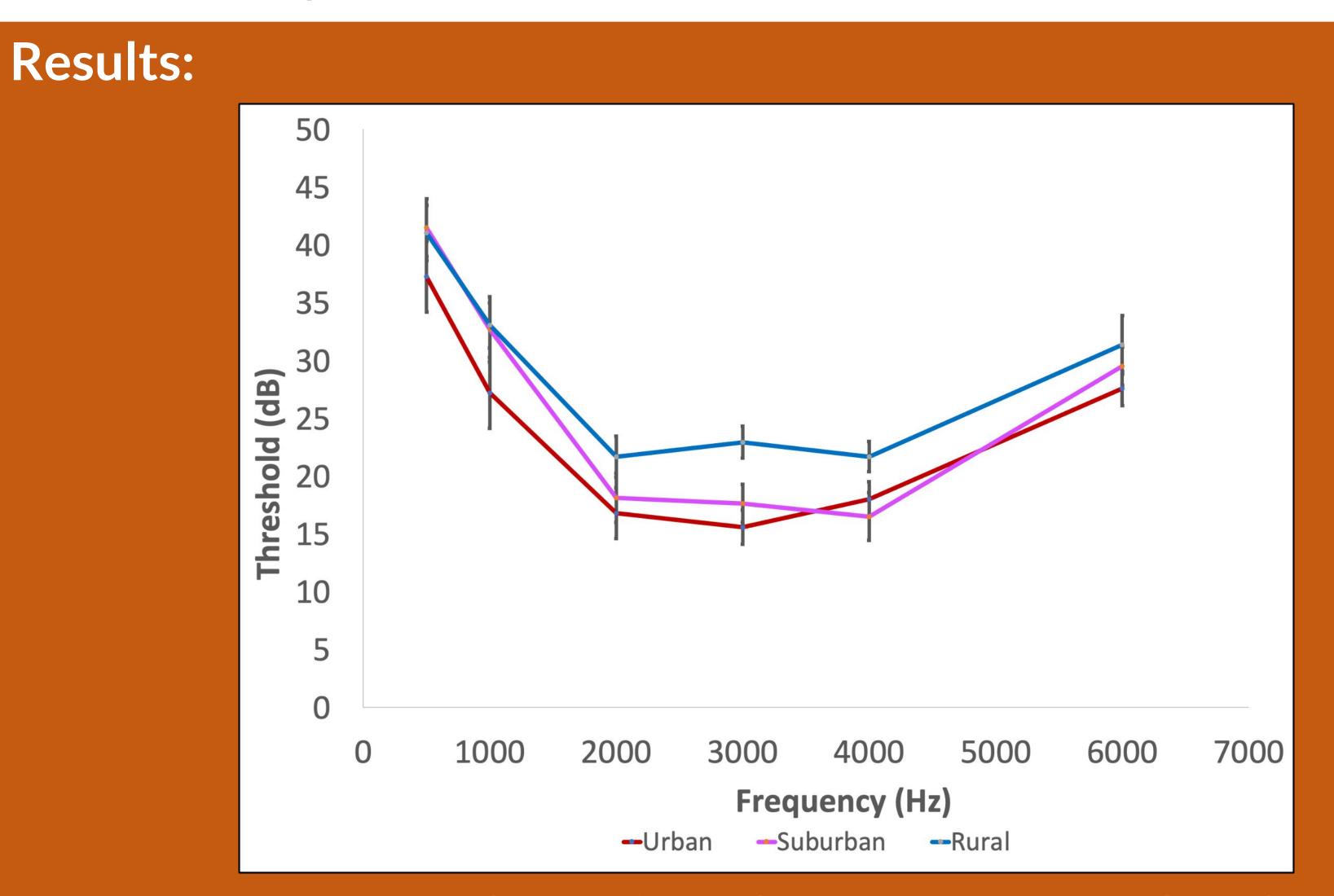


Figure 1: We found a significant difference at 3000 Hz based on the location of capture ($F_{2,46} = 4.77$, P = 0.01)

Urbanization Classification	Average Background Noise (dB)
Urban	54.9 ± 6.9
Suburban	48.7 ± 10.7
Rural	46.3 ± 1.5

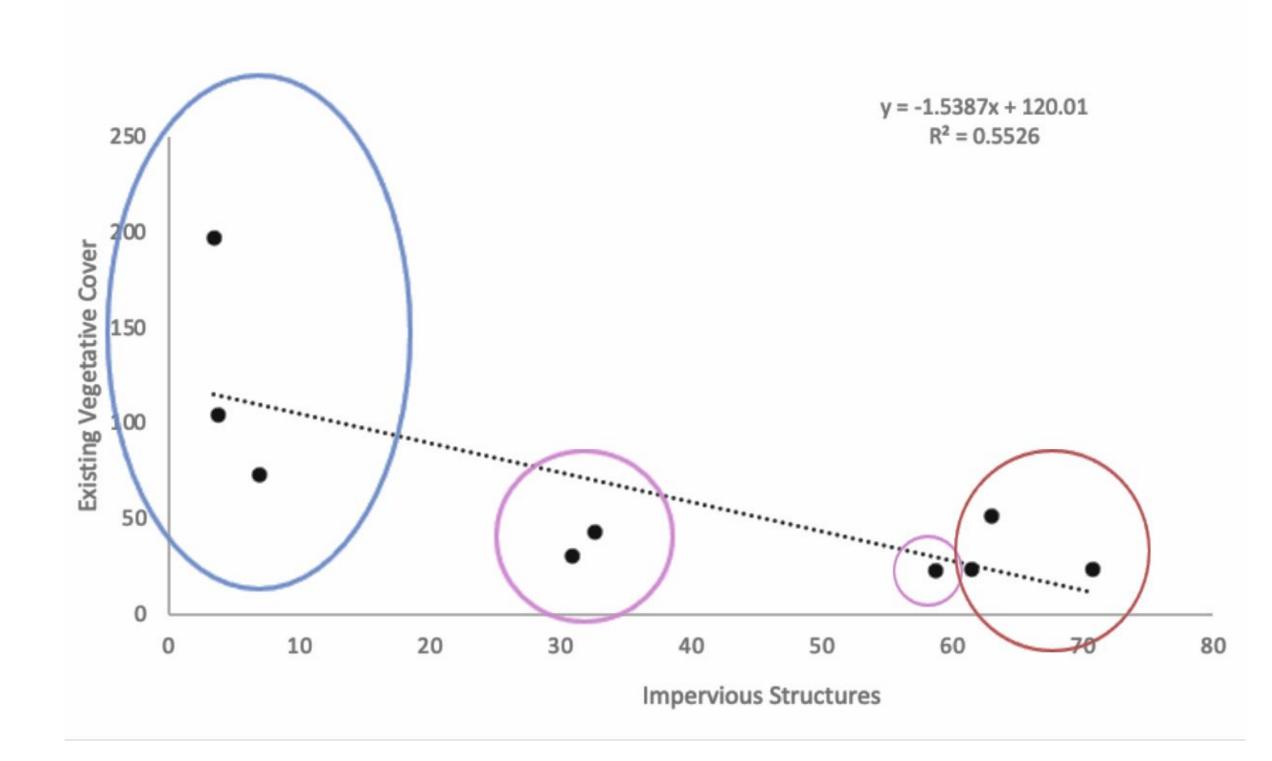
Background noise was taken at sunrise and averaged across site type. Noise levels decreased moving from urban, to suburban, to rural

URBANIZATION GRADIENT:

Sites at least 1 km from each other



Sites classified based on level of imperviousness



DISCUSSION:

Our data did not support our hypothesis. Rural house sparrows had greater thresholds as frequency increase.

- 3000 Hz is in the most sensitive range of the audiogram (i.e., where birds hear the best); therefore changes at this frequency may have large consequences for reproduction and survival.
- House sparrows have been able to adapt to urban environment (Ravinet et al., n.d). Potentially, part of the adaptation is better hearing to communicate and detect prey
- Evidence of bird adjusting song to overcome masking (Dowling et al., 2012), and perhaps also adjusting to urban conditions.

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