

# Click trains temporal parameters variability among three delphinid species in the western South Atlantic Ocean

Thiago O.S. Amorim <sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Franciele R.de Castro <sup>1,2,3</sup>, Juliana R. Moron <sup>1,2</sup>, Federico Sucunza <sup>1,2,3</sup>, Sarah S. Reis <sup>3</sup>, Artur Andriolo <sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratório de Ecologia Comportamental e Bioacústica – LABEC/UFJF

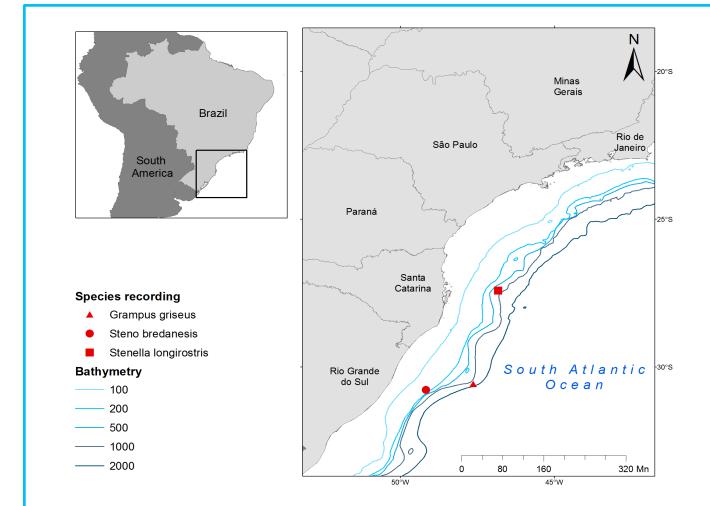
<sup>2</sup>Programa de Pós-graduação em Ecologia, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Instituto Aqualie, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil

<sup>4</sup>Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil

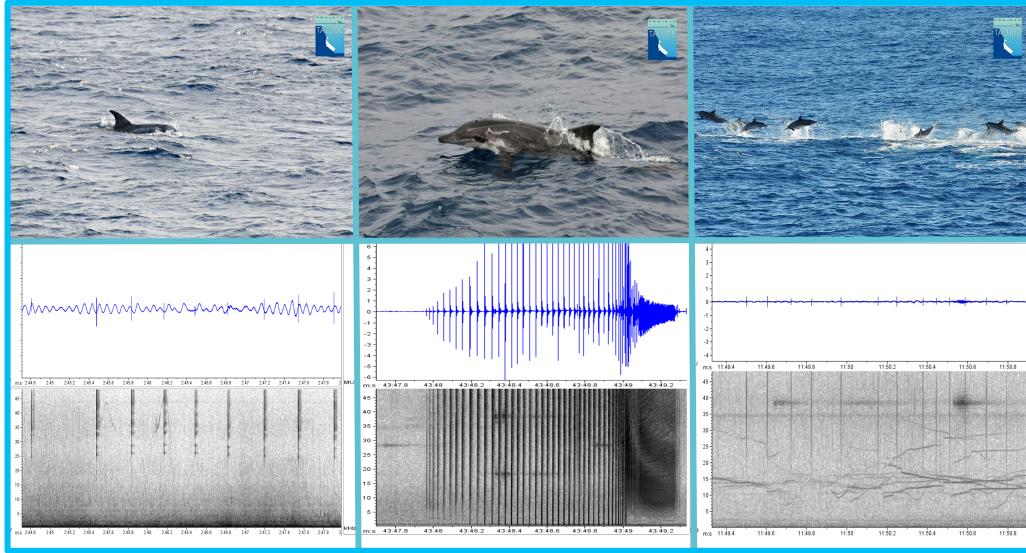
\* tosabio@gmail.com

Acoustic recordings were carried out on the South Brazilian continental shelf break



- Spinner dolphin (*Stenella longirostris*)
- Rough-toothed dolphin (*Steno bredanensis*)
- Risso's dolphin (*Grampus griseus*)

Temporal parameters: Inter Click Interval - ICI and click-trains duration



Risso's dolphin

Rough-toothed dolphin

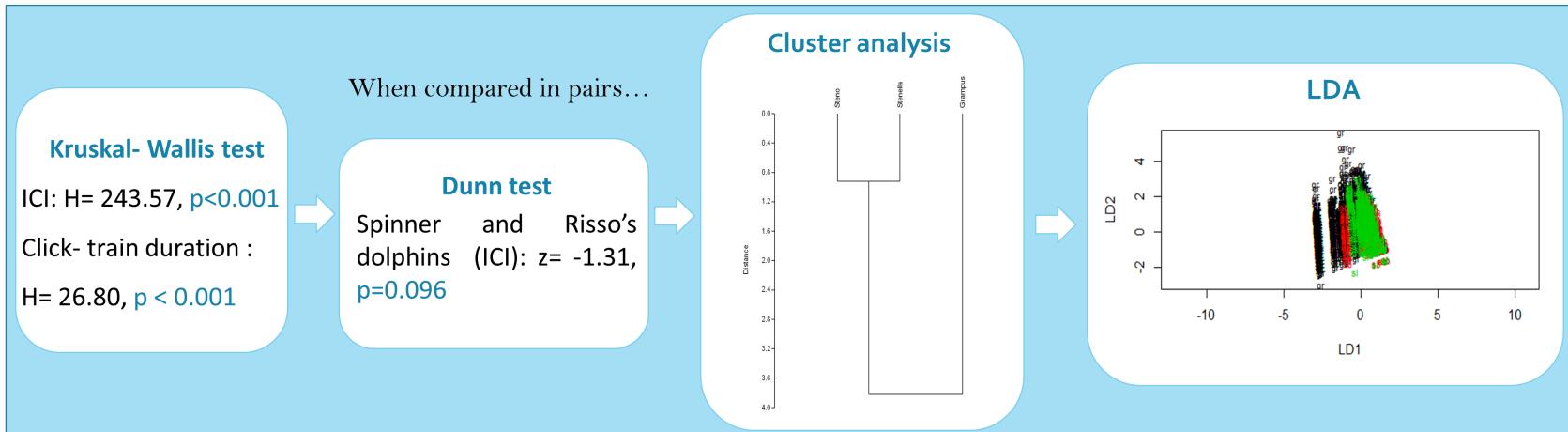
Spinner dolphin

The most relevant pulsed signals were chosen based upon their signal-to-noise ratio.

On account of the large volume of overlapping click trains:

Species was analyzed from the most distinct echolocation click trains

single animal emission



Subsequent Discriminant Analysis → temporal parameters did not explain *per se* the variation found among these emissions.



The extraction of additional parameters is required to further explore the results found.

## Next steps...

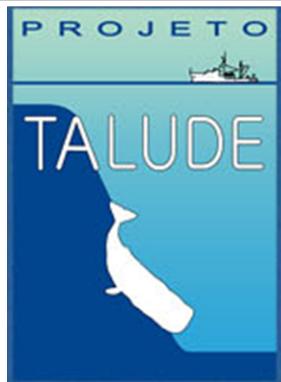
Reduce the off-axis effect → focus on the highest amplitude signals from every click train.

Allow more accurate analysis:

- click duration
- amplitude
- rms
- center frequency
- 3dB bandwidth



# THANK YOU



UNIVERSIDADE  
FEDERAL DE JUIZ DE FORA



The DCLDE Workshop committee  
for student support provided.