



Title	Songbird tap dancing produces non-vocal sounds
Author(s)	Ota, Nao; Gahr, Manfred; Soma, Masayo
Citation	Bioacoustics : the international journal of animal sound and its recording, 26(2), 161-168 https://doi.org/10.1080/09524622.2016.1231080
Issue Date	2017-05-04
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/67112
Rights	This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in Bioacoustics on May 2017, available online: http://www.tandfonline.com/10.1080/09524622.2016.1231080 .
Type	journal article
File Information	supplementary figures.pdf



Supplementary materials

Songbird tap dancing produces non-vocal sounds

Nao Ota^a, Manfred Gahr^b, and Masayo Soma^{c*}

^aBiosystems Science Course, The Graduate School of Life Science, Hokkaido University, Kita 10 Nishi 8 Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0810, Japan

^bDepartment of Behavioural Neurobiology, Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Eberhard-Gwinner-Str. 82319 Seewiesen, Germany

^cDepartment of Biology, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, Kita 10 Nishi 8 Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0810, Japan

Nao Ota (nao_ota@mail.sci.hokudai.ac.jp), Tel: +81-11-706-4444

Manfred Gahr (gahr@orn.mpg.de), Tel: +49-8157-932-240

Masayo Soma (masayo.soma@sci.hokudai.ac.jp) *Corresponding author

Tel: +81-11-706-2995

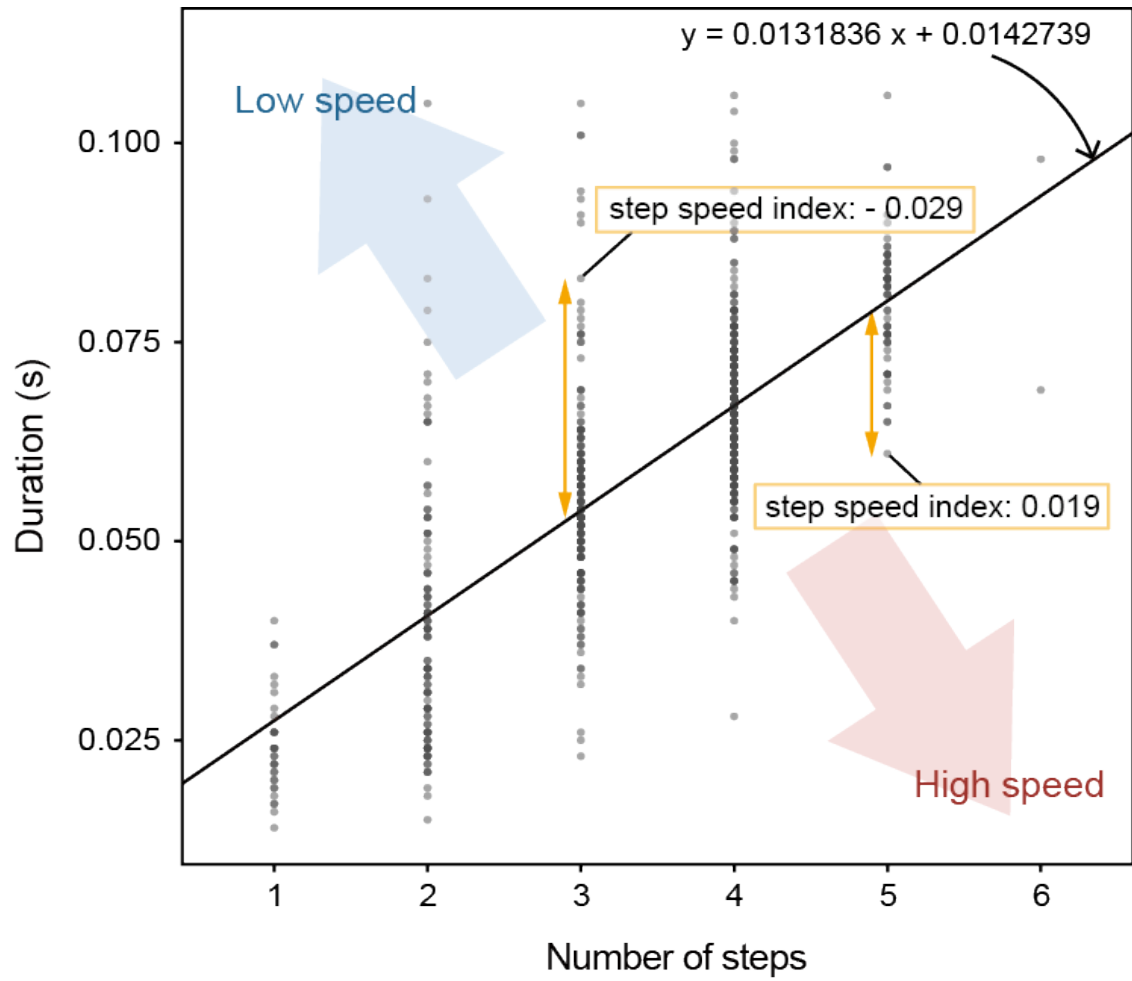


Figure S1. Step sound duration gets longer as the number of steps increases. Sound durations significantly increased relative to number of steps (regression analysis, $n = 698$, Coefficient = 0.013, $SE < 0.001$, $t = 29.013$, $P < 0.001$). We calculated step speed index based on this scatterplot and regression line.

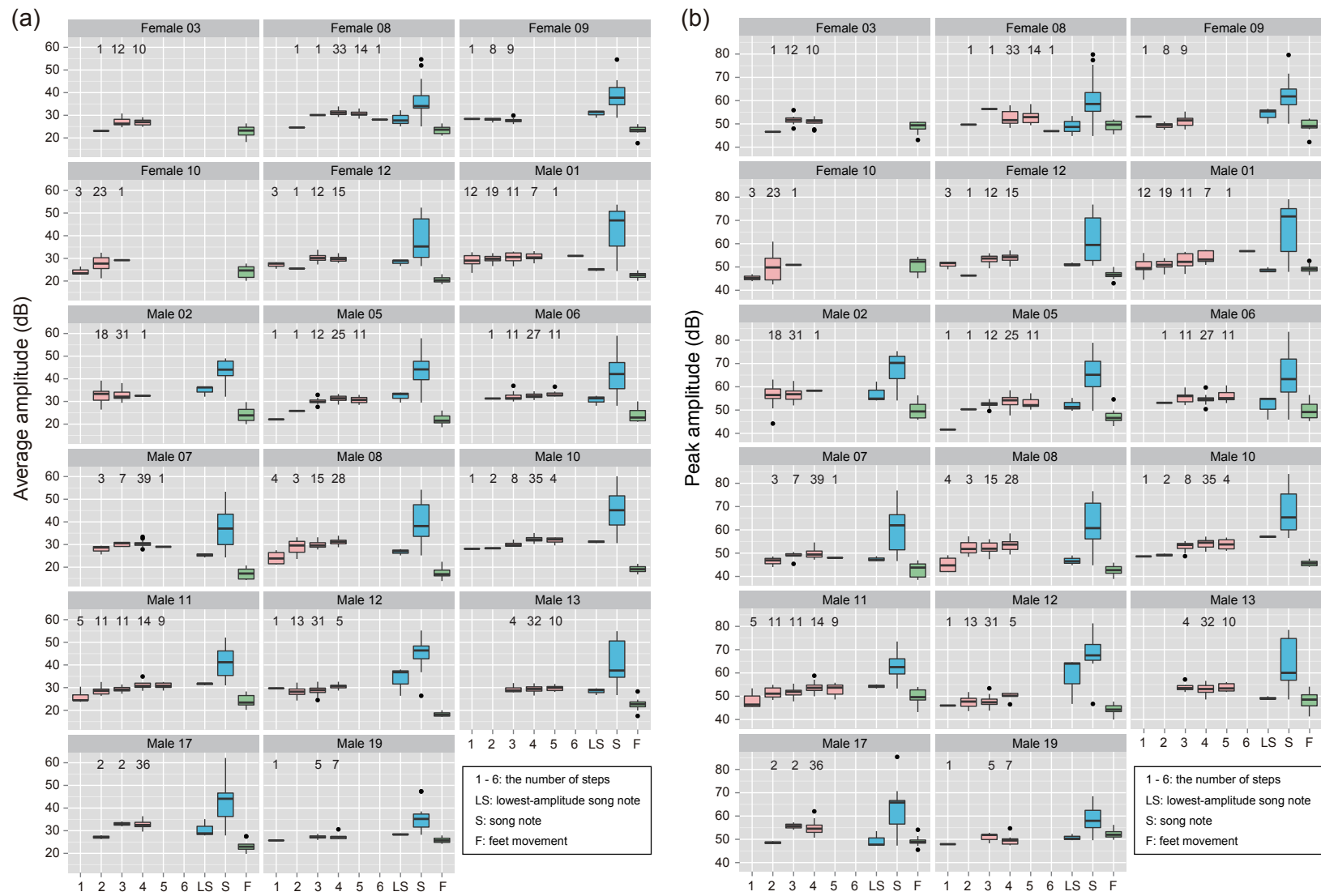


Figure S2. (a) Average and (b) peak amplitude plotted as a function of the number of steps for each individual and are shown relative to those of lowest-amplitude song notes (LS), song notes (S), and feet movement sounds (F). Numbers at the top of each graph represent sample size.