## A soundscape study using wildlife acoustic indicators

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## Outline

Through the presence or absence of vocal species, soundscapes unveil information about ecosystems. The charts below show sound records collected in a nature park. Color-composite images (spectrograms) are built from acoustic descriptors that target birds. The visualization is computed for up to 24 hours at once.





## Results

- Thirteen common bird species are identified from the records
- The Acoustic Complexity Index (ACI) captures elaborate passerine songs well (e.g. *Turdus merula*)
- A modified spectral entropy indicator (Hs) highlights more monotonous bird calls (e.g. Streptopelia turtur)
- Mammal calls mostly escape detection
- Both ACI and entropy measures tame the anthropogenic noises (e.g. cars) which otherwise mask wildlife sounds



## Conclusion

- Audio niches of species are visible
- Scanning of large sound databases aims to help species recognition algorithms



[1] Towsey M., Zhang L., Cottman-Fields M., Wimmer J., Zhang J. and Roe P. (2014) Visualization of long-duration acoustic recordings of the environment. 2014 International Conference on Computer Science, Procedia Computer Science 29: 703-712.

[2] Pieretti N., Farina A. and Morri D. (2011) A new methodology to infer the singing activity of an avian community: the Acoustic Complexity Index (ACI). Ecological Indicators 11: 868-873.
[3] Sueur J., Pavoine S., Hamerlynck O. and Duvail S. (2008) Rapid Acoustic Survey for Biodiversity Appraisal. PLoS ONE 3(12): e4065.



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Sound recording in Chevetogne, Belgium, on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014. Microphone in a prairie, on the edge of a wood patch, 200 m from the wind turbine, 300 m from the road. Sunny and warm weather.



