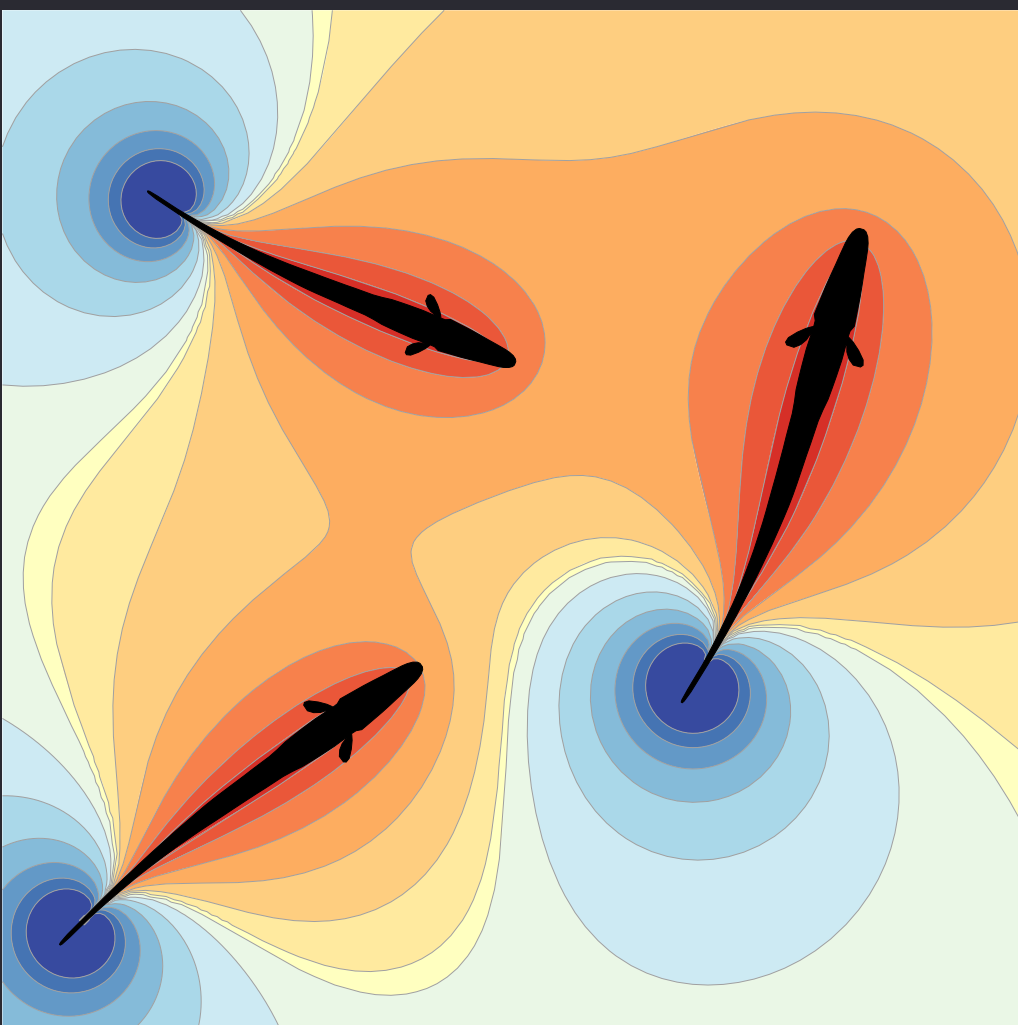


# Bypassing time-frequency uncertainty in the detection of transient communication signals in weakly electric fish

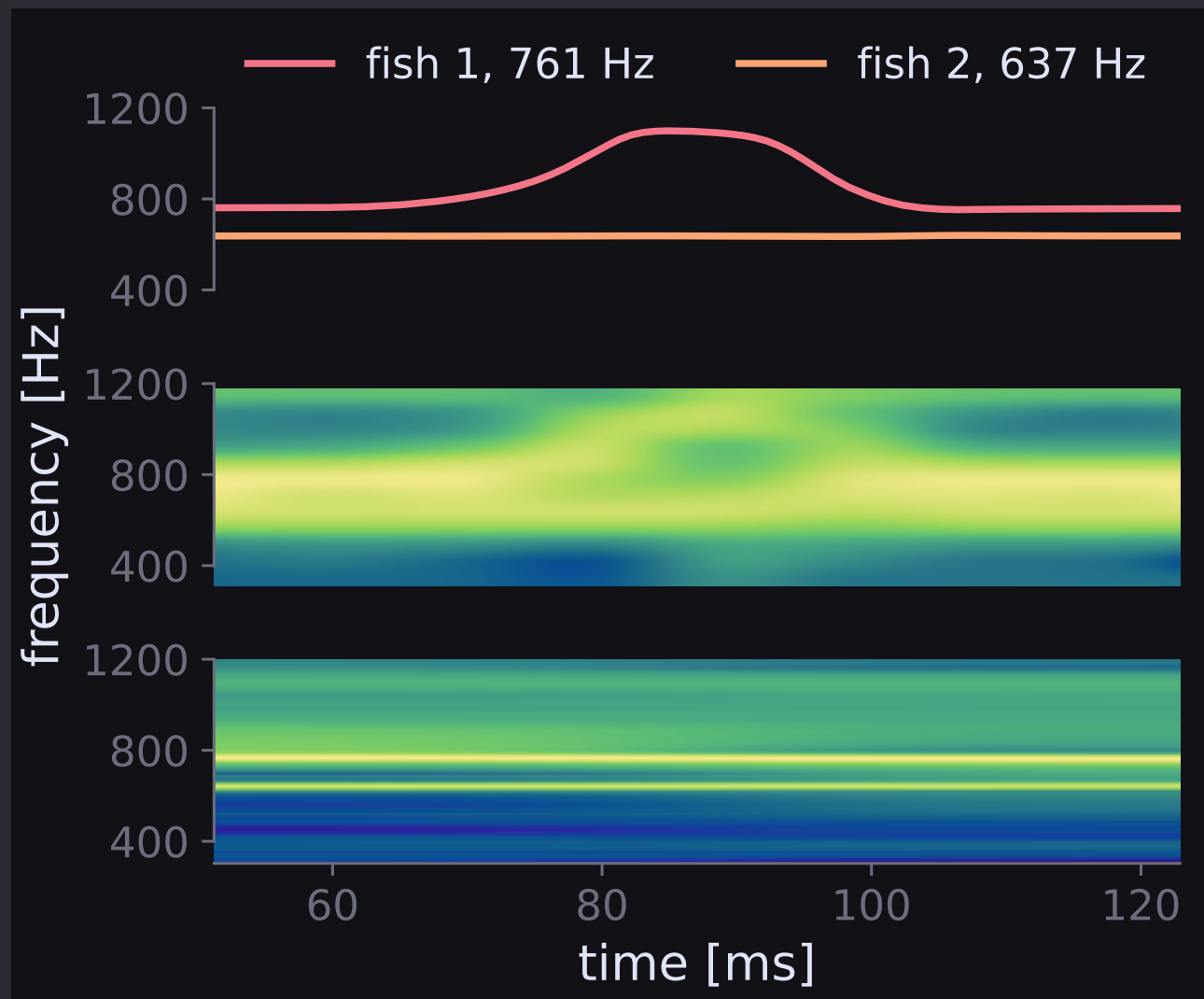
Sina Prause, Alexander Wendt, and Patrick Weygoldt

Supervised by Till Raab & Jan Benda, Neuroethology Lab, University of Tuebingen

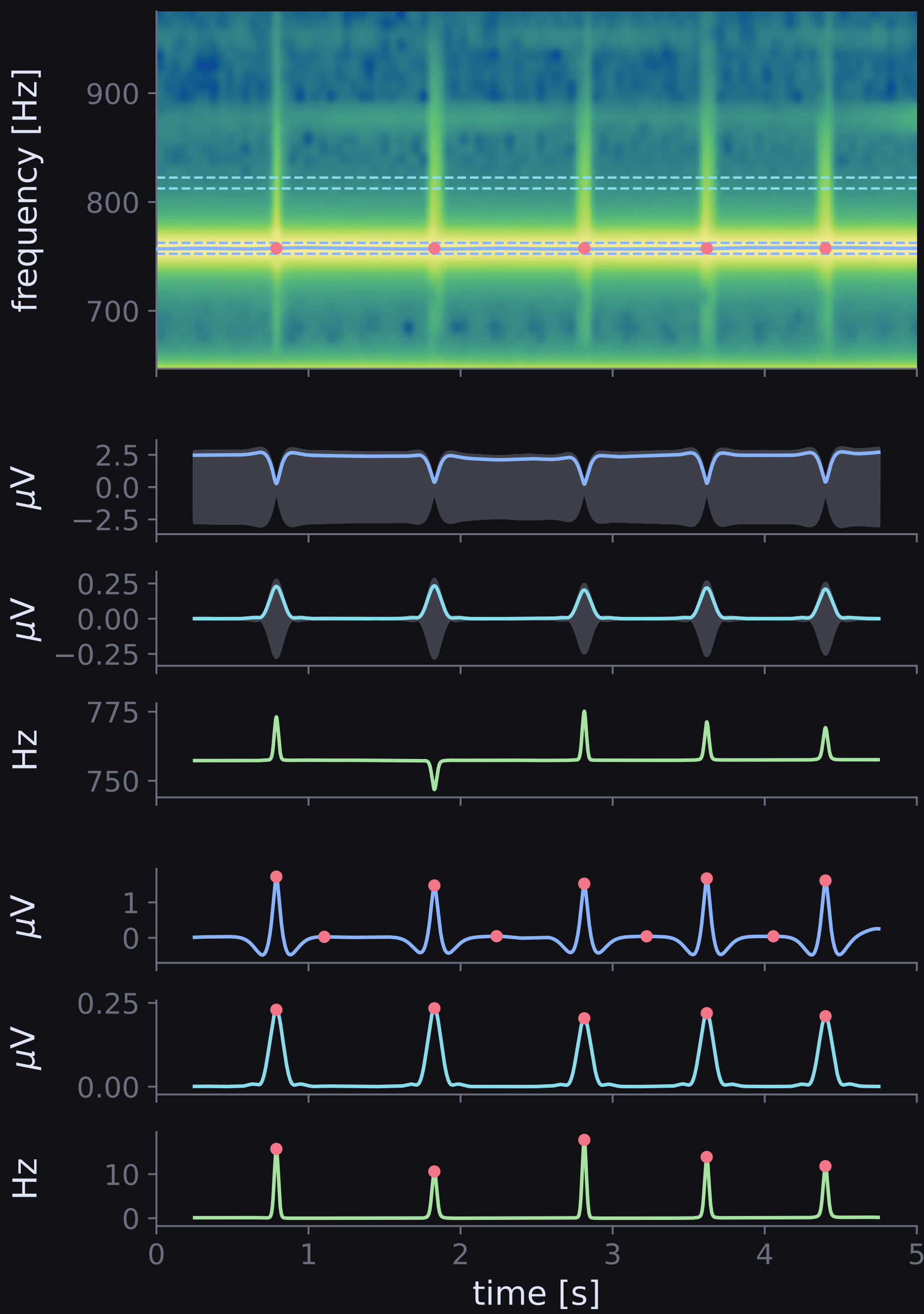
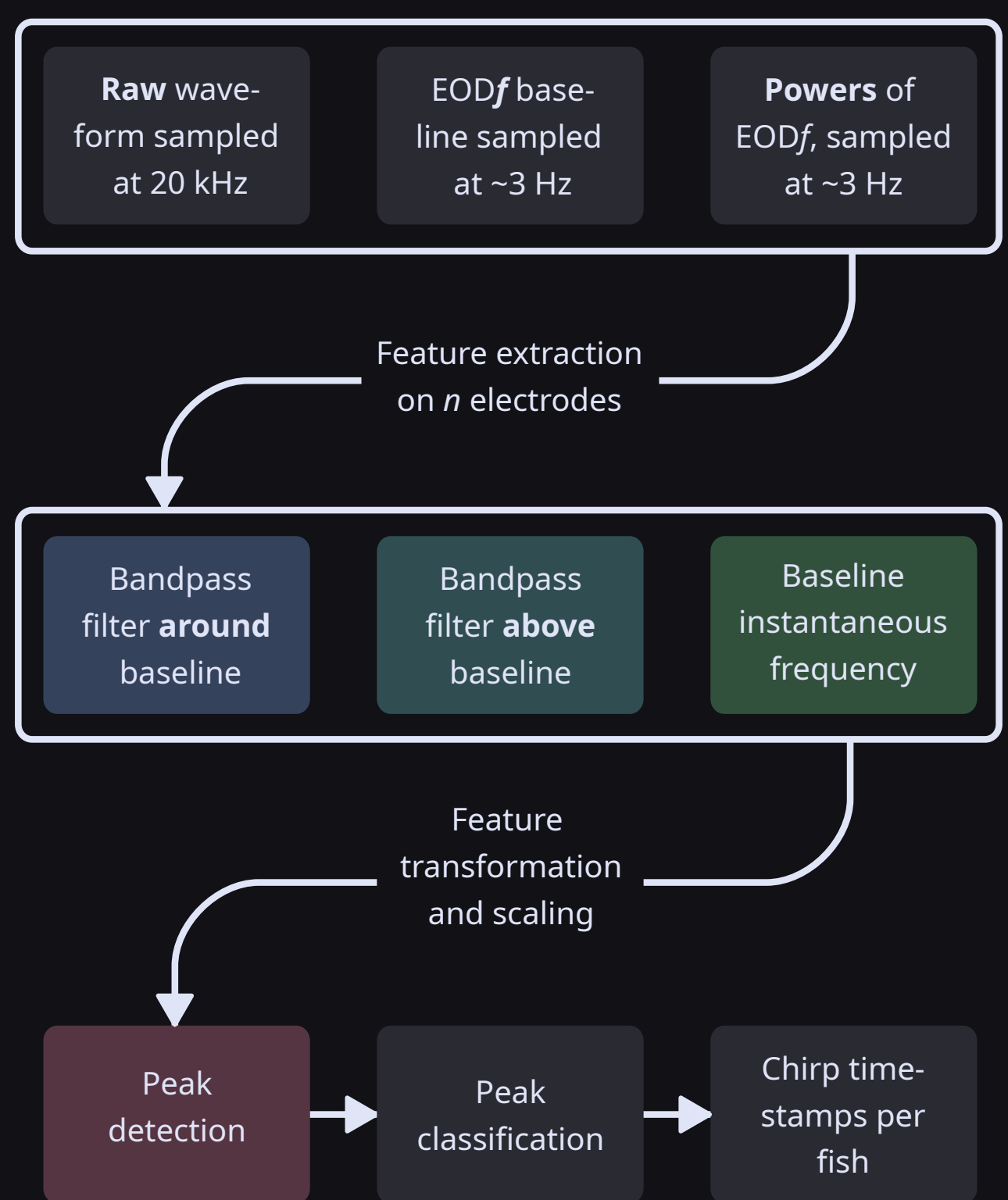


## Introduction

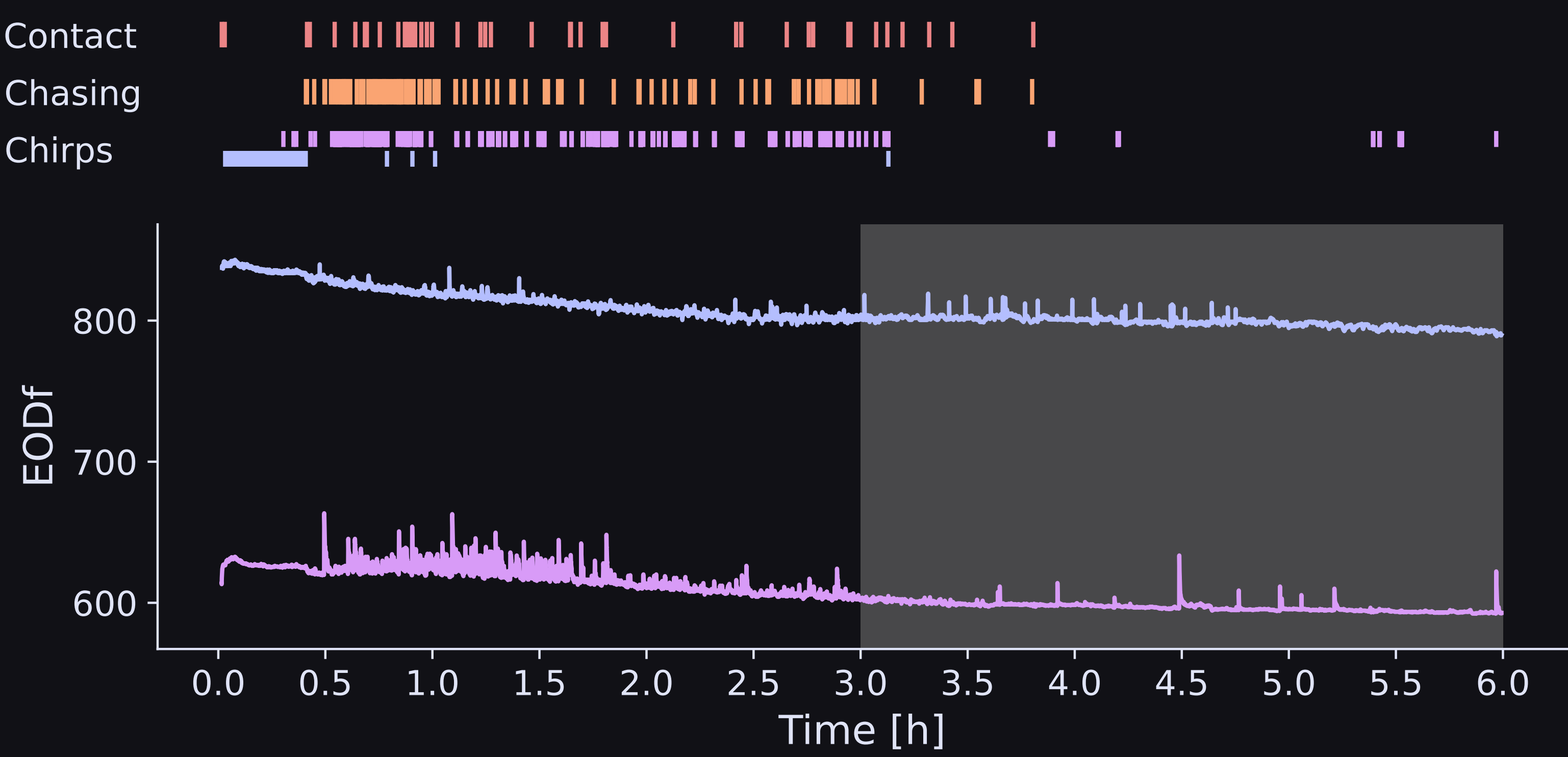
The time-frequency tradeoff makes reliable signal detection and simultaneous sender identification by simple Fourier decomposition in freely interacting weakly electric fish impossible. This profoundly limits our current understanding of chirps to experiments with single - or physically separated - individuals.



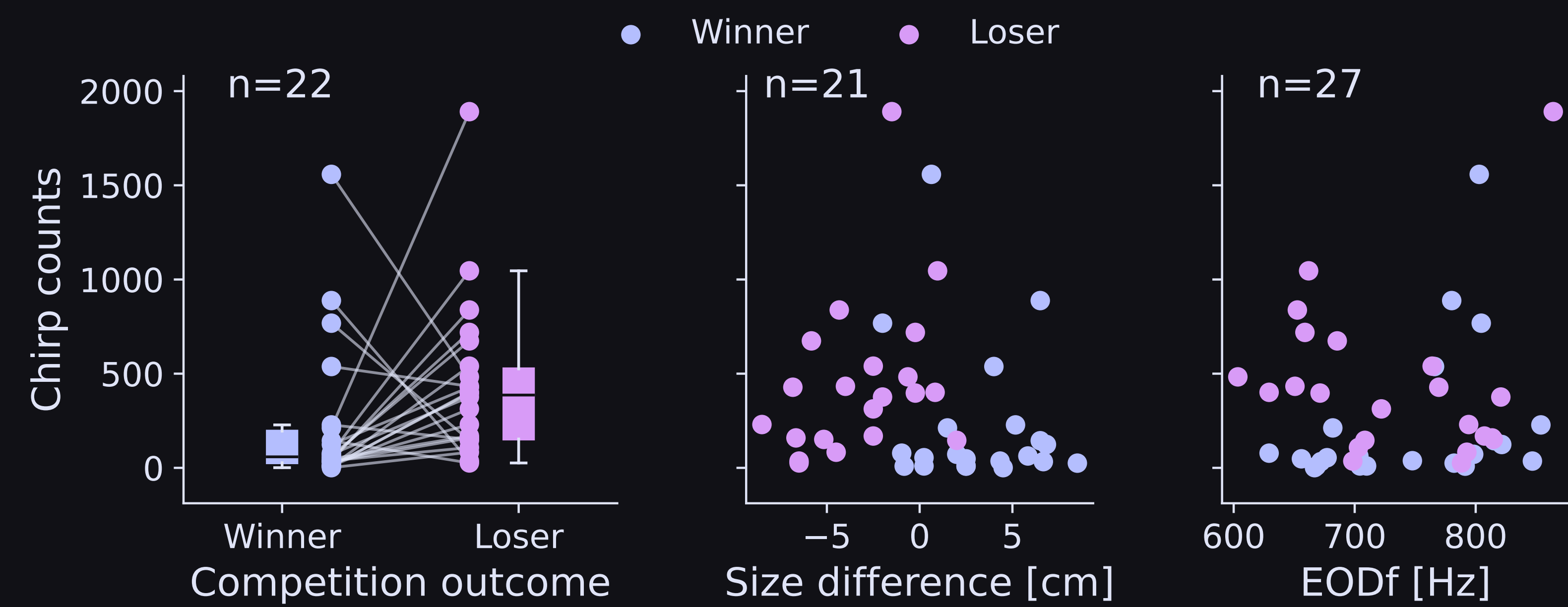
## Chirp detection



## Chirps during competition

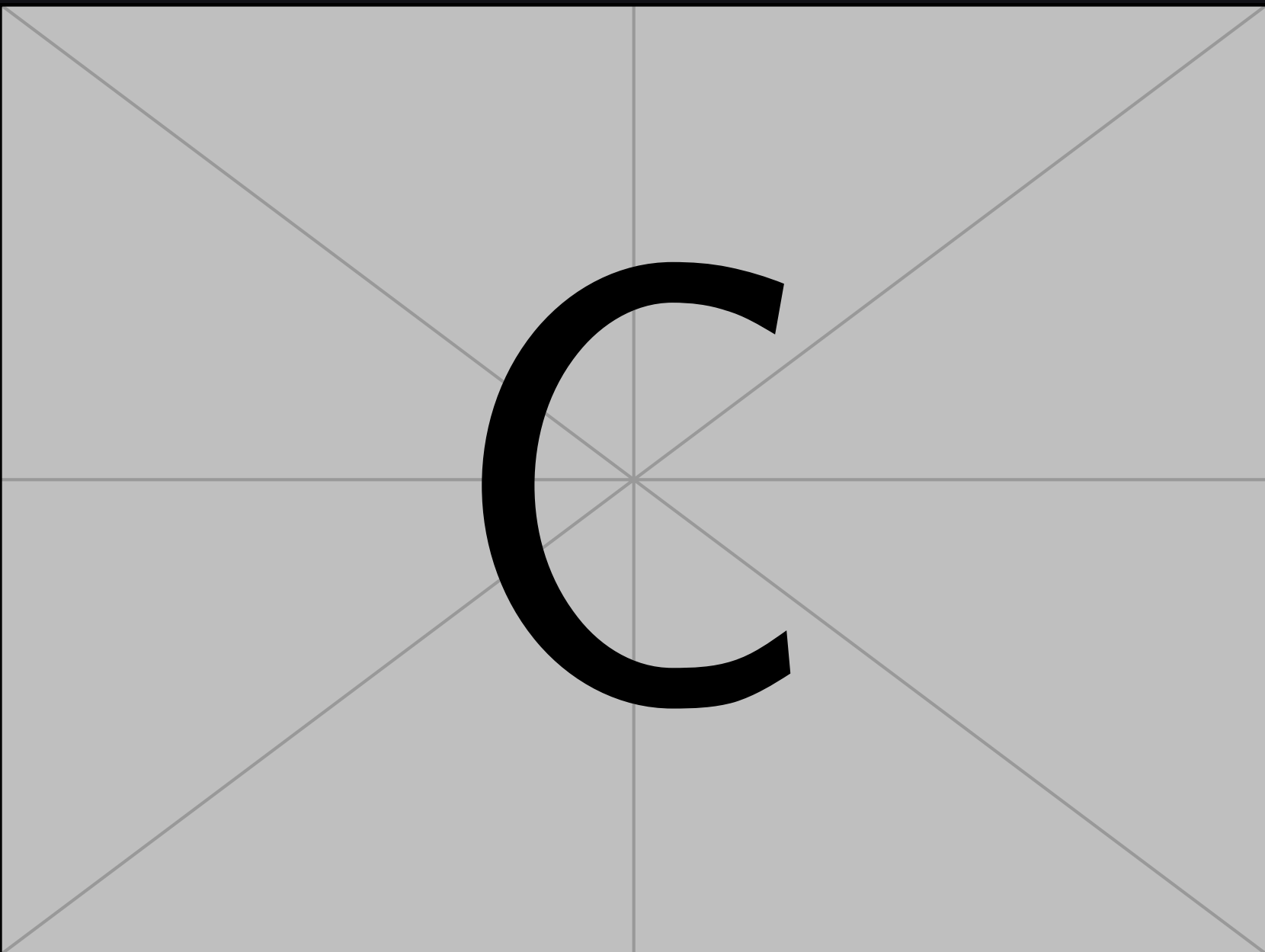


- Two fish compete for one hiding place in one tank,
- Experiment had a 3 hour long darkphase and a 3 hour long light phase.



- Fish who lost the competition chirped more often than the fish who lost.
- Size has an effect on the Competition outcome, and the chirp count.

## Interactions at modulations



## Conclusion

- Our analysis is the first to indicate that *A. leptorhynchus* uses long, diffuse and synchronized EODf signals to communicate in addition to chirps and rises.
- The recorded fish do not exhibit jamming avoidance behavior while close during synchronous modulations.
- Synchronous signals **initiate** spatio-temporal interactions.