

TABLES 4-4, 4-5, 4-6

The couplets and complexes listed in these tables are a sample of duet couplets and complexes produced by eastern and western pairs. As there are not good quality recordings for all pairs in all contexts during each stage of the reproductive season it is likely that not all combinations used by the pairs in this study were included in these lists. In addition some combinations included in these lists may not have been recorded for all the pairs that actually use them. The number of days from which the couplets and complexes were taken for a given pair is noted at the end of that pair's column.

Column 1 and Column 2 = calls used in duet couplets in the order in which they were heard, i.e., calls in column 2 are the first calls of the couplet and these calls are answered by calls in column 3; Duet complexes are listed as they were heard;

Pair name column = The columns following these are separated by pairs. Under each pair's title is the number of times a given couplet or complex is heard on the days used in this analysis.

Stage column = indicates the stage or stages in which each couplet or complex was used.

1 = nest inspection stage

2 = incubation stage

3 = nestling stage

4 = post-fledging

Context column = describes the conditions present when a particular pair used a couplet or complex combination. There may or may not be a correlation between the contexts and a pair's vocalizations.

1A) Pair returns to the vicinity of the nest tree usually from a distance of >100 meters. These couplets or complexes are heard after the pair has landed, immediately following the cessation of flight.

1B) Pair leaves the vicinity of the nest tree. These couplets or complexes immediately precede flight.

2) These couplets or complexes are given in the late evening, just before dark. They are generally heard between 6-8 PM depending on the time of year.

3) These couplets or complexes are given when pair-mates are out of visual contact.

4) Conspecifics are audible:

4A) These couplets or complexes are given when the identity and number of intruding conspecifics are unknown.

4B) These couplets or complexes are given when an unknown intruder pair is heard duetting.

4C) These couplets or complexes are given when a neighboring pair is heard. The neighboring pair is identified when calls specific to the pair-mates of the neighboring pair are heard. Applicable only to the SF2B and SF2A pairs.

5) These couplets or complexes are used during interactions with thrashers on or around the nest-cavity tree.

6) Other contexts:

6A) Couplets or complexes heard during nest checks which revealed a warble fly infestation in the nest cavity; recently hatched chicks present in the nest cavity, some dead as a result of infestation. In these instances it is not possible to separate the contexts as they were concurrent.

6B) Couplets or complexes heard when a parrot, thought to be a young bird from the previous year, attempted to enter the nest cavity.