

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Bolgan & Solulard, Di Iorio, Gervaise, Lejeune, Gobert, Parmentier. The sea chordophones make the mysterious /Kwa/: emitter identification of the dominating fish sound in Mediterranean meadows.

In the spectrographic view, the Kwa (which is a pulse train characterized by a fast repetition rates) is indicated by the 'pseudo-harmonic' interval (HI: harmonic of the amplitude-modulated function). The pulse period is the reciprocal of HI.

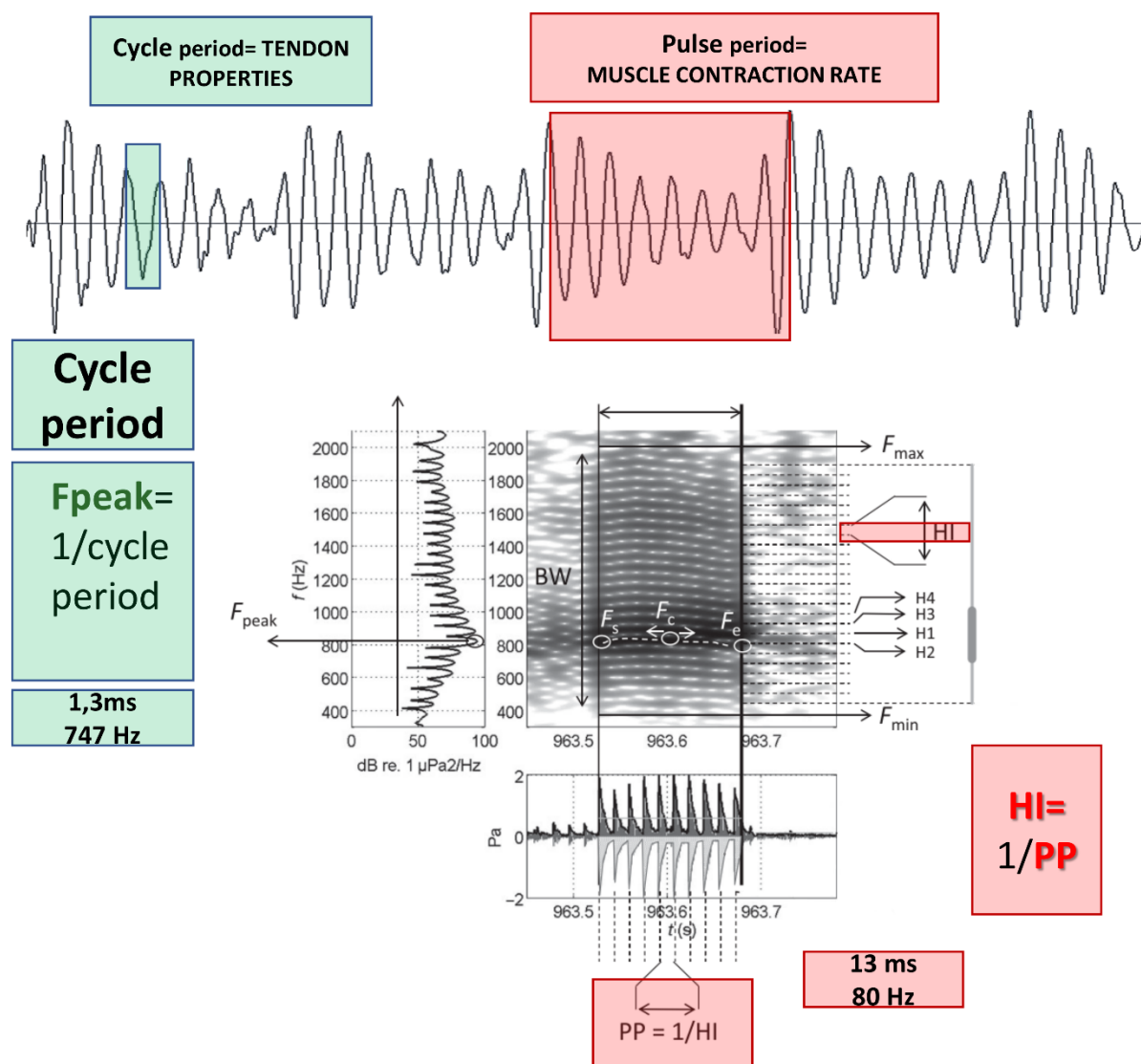


FIGURE S1- /KWA/ SOUND. THE SUGGESTED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN /KWA/ ACOUSTIC FEATURES AND THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE SONIC APPARATA OF SCORPAENA SPP. IS SHOWN. Figure adapted from fig. 2 of Di Iorio et al. 2018; F_{peak}= peak frequency (Hz); F_s= start frequency (Hz); F_c= central frequency (Hz); F_e= end frequency (Hz); F_{max}= maximal frequency (Hz); F_{min}= minimal frequency (Hz); HI= pseudo-harmonic interval; PP=pulse period (ms).

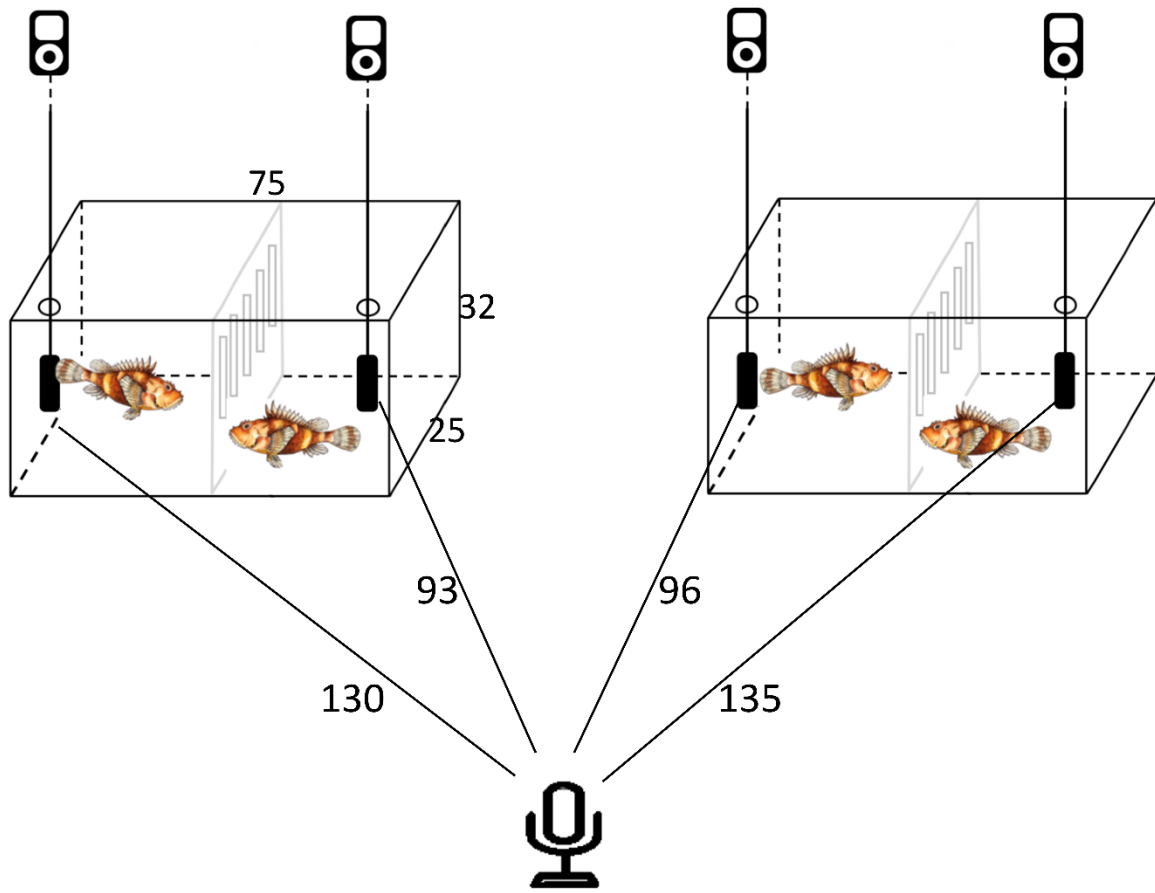


FIGURE S2- SNC RECORDING SET-UP. The two experimental aquaria are depicted together with the internal hydrophones and the external datalogger (i.e. acoustic control). Aquarium dimension are indicated, as well as the distances between internal hydrophone and external datalogger (in cm).

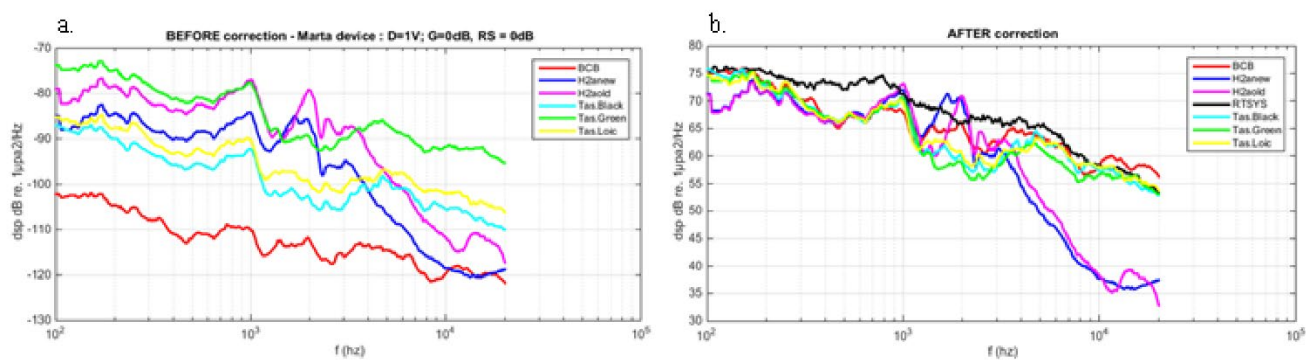


FIGURE S3- INTERCALIBRATION PROCEDURE.



Movie 1- KWA BEHAVIOURAL ASSOCIATION.