5 tweets, 280 chars ea

1/5: *Abstract*: Song-like calls signal who and where animals are to allies at the risk of alerting enemies. We explore predation deterrents (size, flight, arboreality, ballistics, and hammering) of animals that sing (cetaceans, birds, primates, and hominins). **#AnimBehav2021**

2/5 *Hypotheses*: singing species prevent predation via statural (e.g. arboreal) security. Hominins have survived as a singular exception to terrestrial silencing due to the arm-swinging adaptations of ballistics, hammering, as well as acoustic intimidation. **#AnimBehav2021**

3/5 *Results_1*: The five most sonorous cetaceans happen to be in the top five percent of largest size overall (Table 1). Birds and primates use trees as protection from terrestrial predation and also tend to be the singers (Fig 1; Table 2). **#AnimBehav2021**

4/5 *Results_2*: In all taxa, larger size (length, wingspan, mass, height) correlates with more musical songs. In human hunter-gather societies, rhythmic and melodic tension are significantly correlated with hunting and warfare variables (Fig 2) **#AnimBehav2021**

5/5 *Conclusion*: Singer security manifests via flying escape, arboreal avoidance, and inconsumable size. Hominins may have used ballistics, percussion, and group singing as an elevation-descent form of Beau Geste intimidation. **#AnimBehav2021**

https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/u9m8z