

**B103** How do Young Black-tailed Gulls Recognize Adult Mew Calls?: An Experimental Test

정훈 \* 박시룡  
한국교원대학교 생물교육과

In Laridae, the mew call is reported to a signal for paired behavior and parental care of chicks. We experimentally tested this hypothesis under controlled laboratory conditions in 15 black-tailed gull (*Larus crassirostris*) chicks. Mew call was either cut original tapes or re-recorded how changed call interval and intensity(dB). Various adult calls were played to young black-tailed gull. 15 chicks made no response rapid interval and low intensity of adult mew call. Chick call most increase in proper interval(1.5sec) and high intensity(100dB) of adult mew call. Chick's imprinting induced proper interval long call and high intensity alarm call. We conclude that young black-tailed chicks recognize specific call interval and intensity of adult mew call

**B104** Behavioral Control of Begging as to Food Deprivation in Young Black-tailed Gulls

정훈 \* 박시룡  
한국교원대학교 생물교육과

We investigated an effect on begging food deprivation in body condition under controlled laboratory conditions in 12 black-tailed gull (*Larus crassirostris*) chicks. We tested two condition group(high: fed to satiation; low: fed to wet mass of high-condition diet) at three levels of short-term food deprivation(1, 4 and 12h). Begging call number, intensity(dB) and peck number of low-condition chicks were determined higher than those of high-condition chicks. All condition group increased with food deprivation, tending to 12h of deprivation. But interaction between high-group and low-group not reach statistical significance for wing, tarsus, culmen length and mass. The significance of begging behavior suggest that nestling begging reliably reflects food requirements and therefore should increase with nestling need.