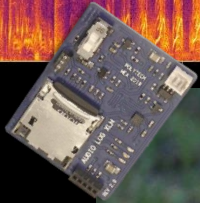
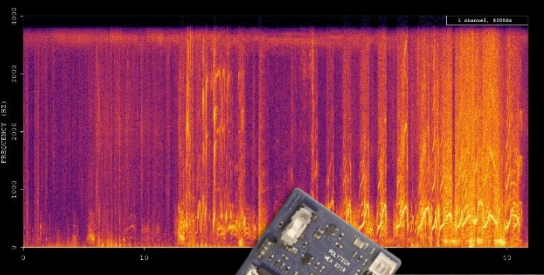
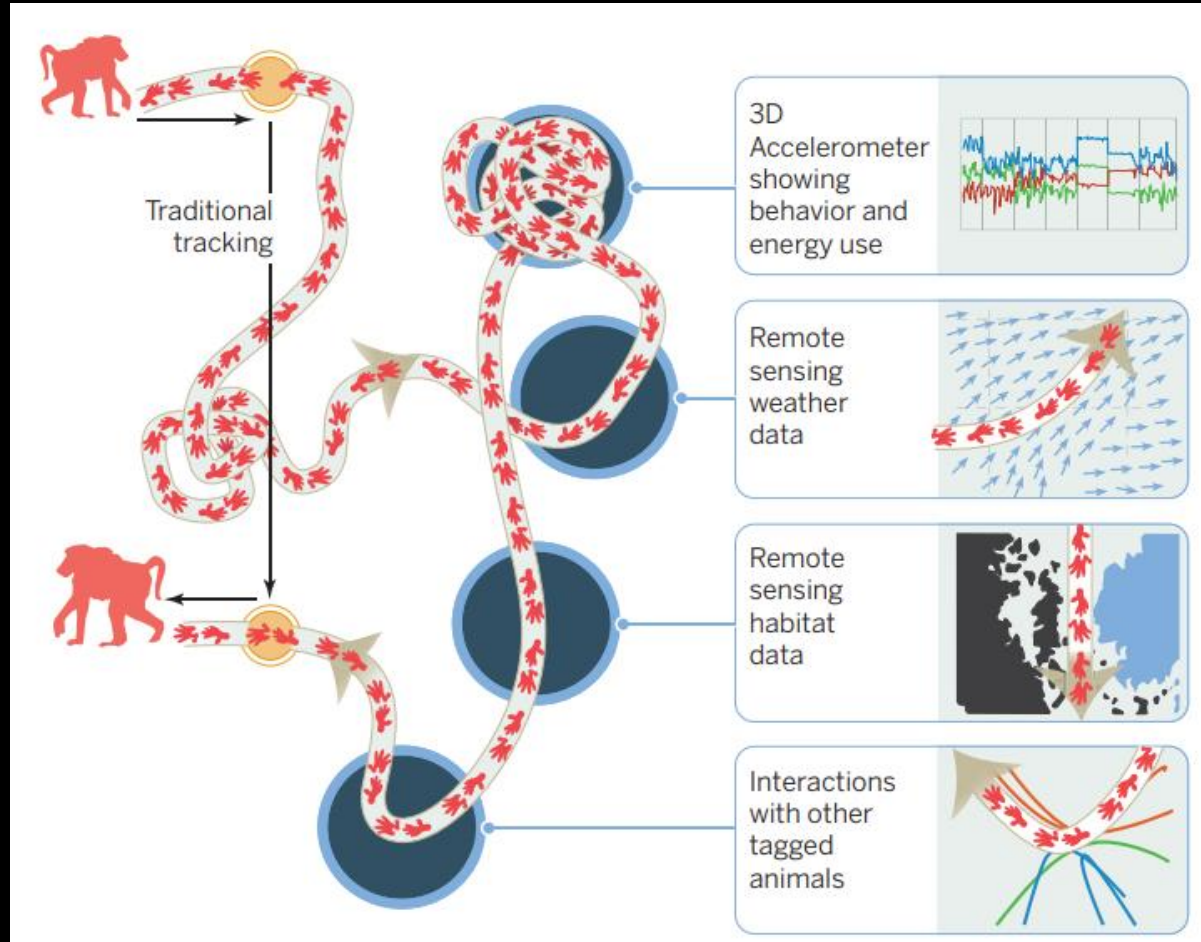
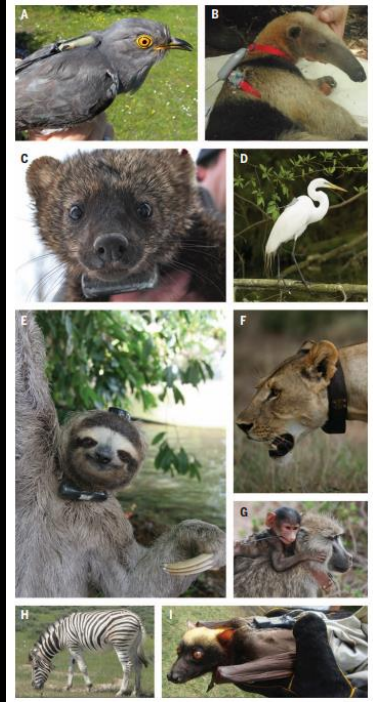


# Using animal-borne acoustic loggers and deep learning approaches to reveal lion behaviour



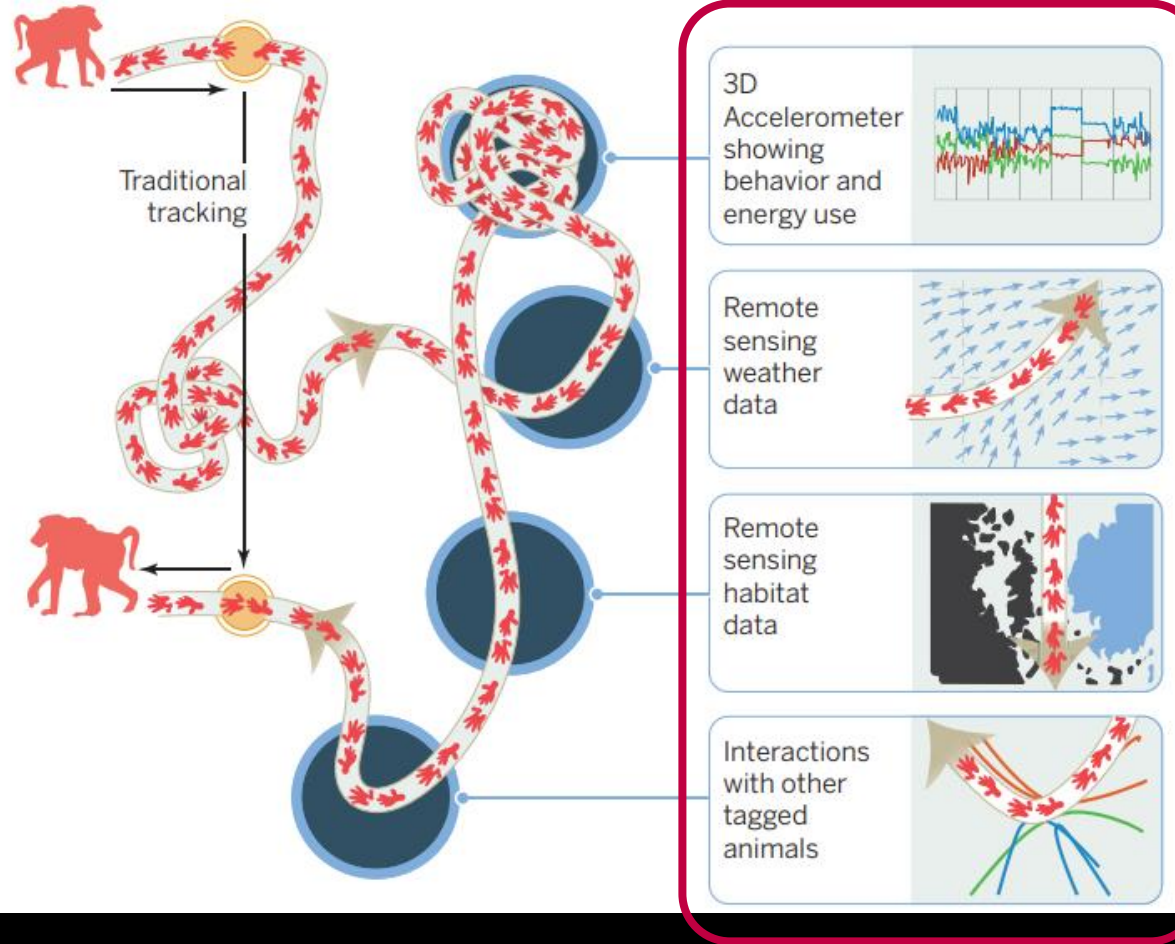
Sara Gomez, Simon Chamaille-Jammes

# what is the animal doing, responding to?





## very indirect inference



# Why not animal-borne videologgers?



Dejeante et al. 2025 Am Nat

→ footage not always good,  
small field-of-view

→ high power consumption,  
storage issues

→ analysis of footage is labour  
intensive

# Why not animal-borne audiloggers?

- many behaviours can be recognized by sound
- 'field-of-hearing' is larger than field-of-view
- lower power and memory consumption
- spectrograms are easier to analyse



Greif & Yovel 2019 J Exp Biol

# Animal-borne audio-loggers



Greif & Yovel 2019 J  
Exp Biol



Lynch et al. 2013 Ecol  
Evol



Deniz et al. 2017  
Comp Elec Agri



Wijers et al. 2018 Frontiers  
Ecol Evol



Studd et al. 2021 Methods  
Ecol Evol

→ No 'go-to'  
device

# The *wehear* logger



L. Latorre

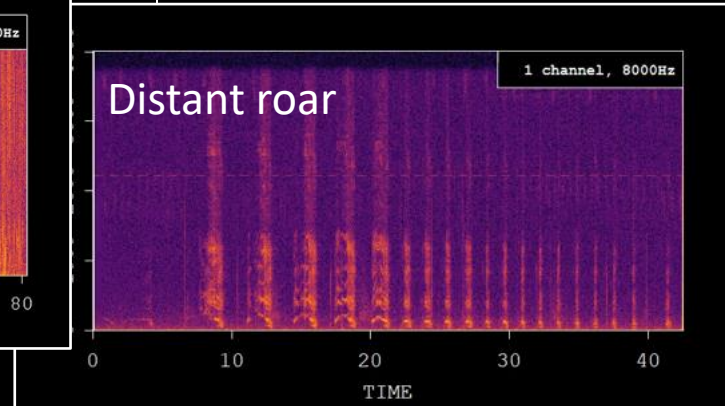
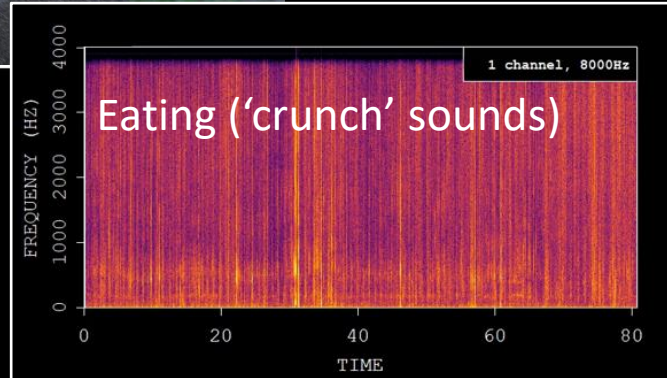
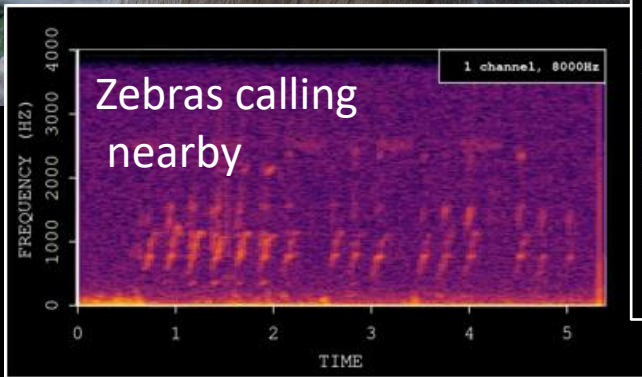
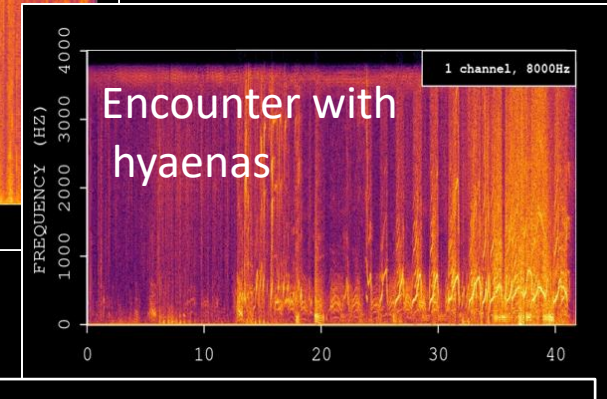
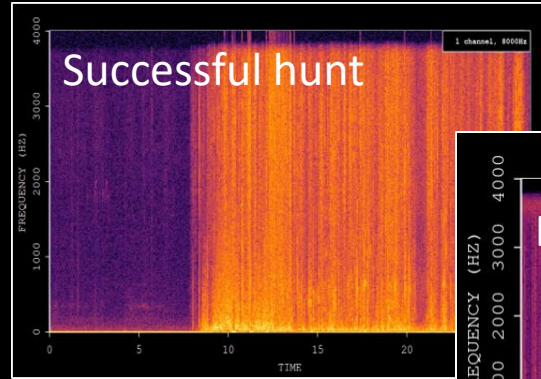


J. Miquel

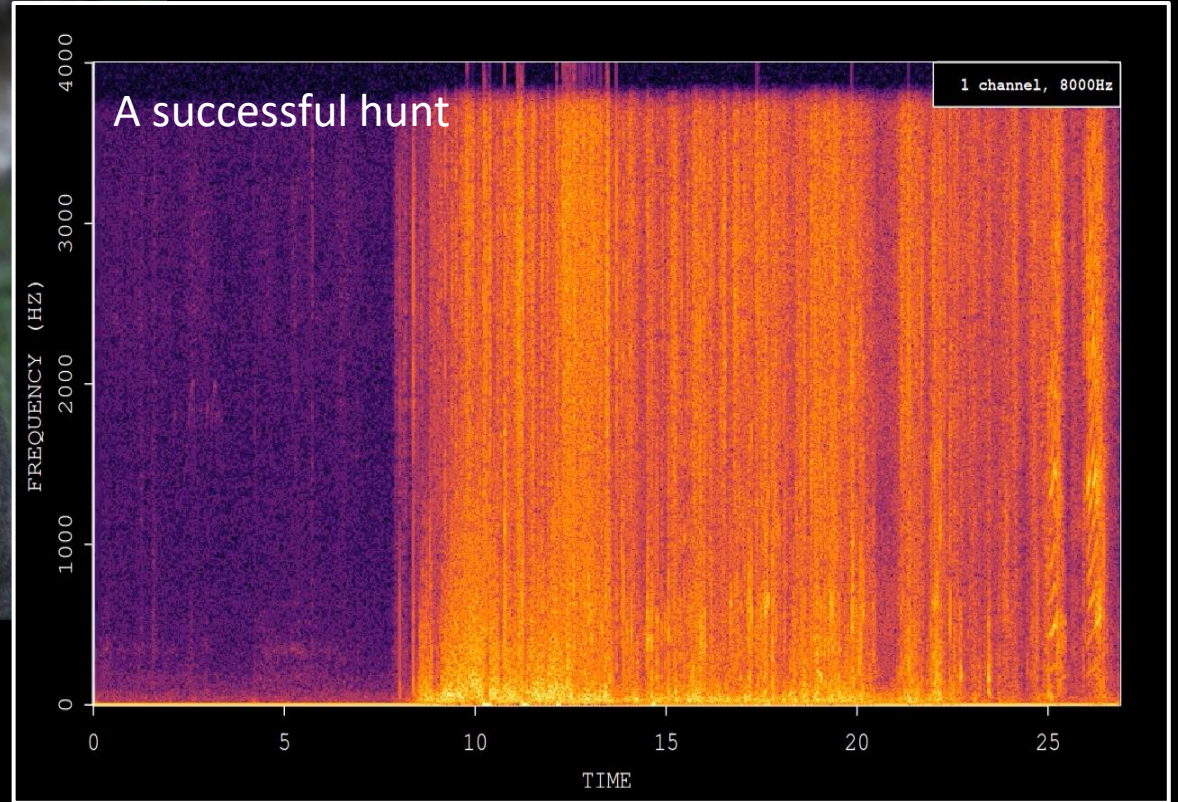
- Ultra-low-power logger with:
  - Microphone (8 or 32 kHz)
  - Accelerometer (50Hz)
  - Magnetometer (10Hz)
- 25g battery gives you two months of data
- To be added onto standard GPS collars



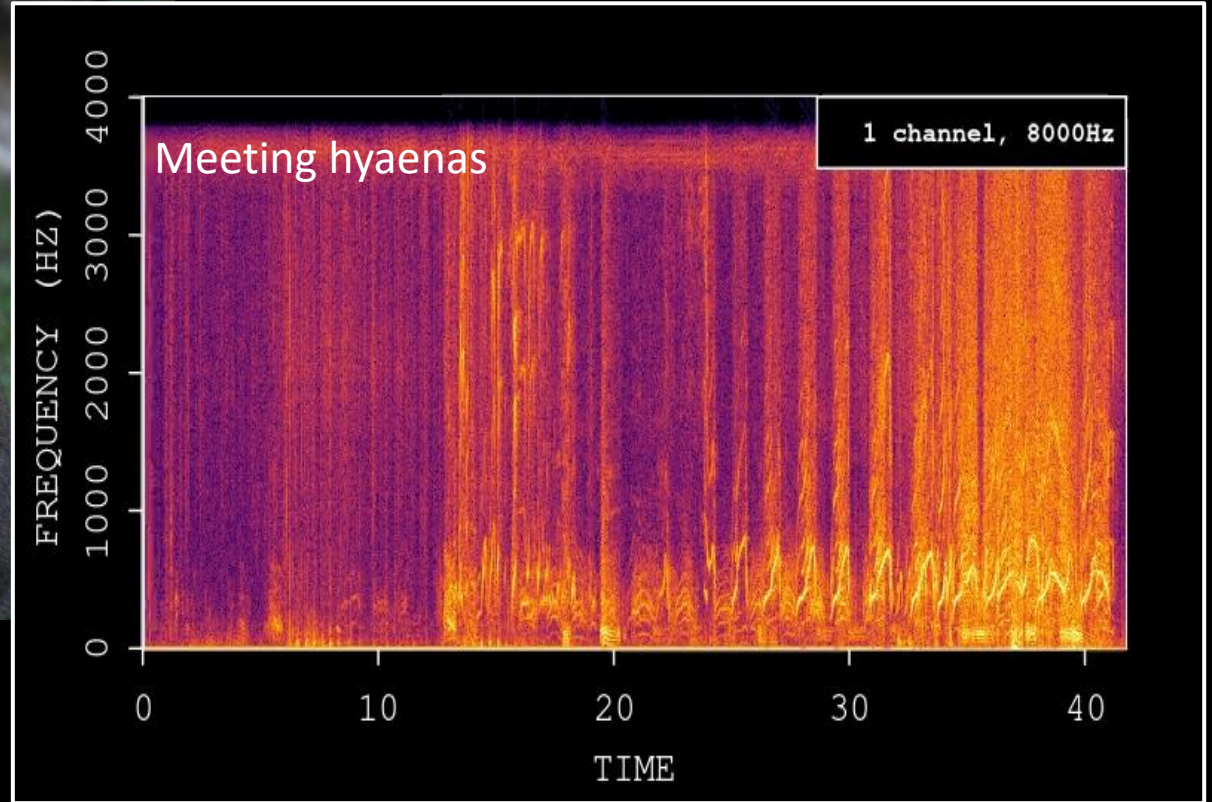
Many collaborative studies on lions:  
kill rates, within- and between-species interactions...



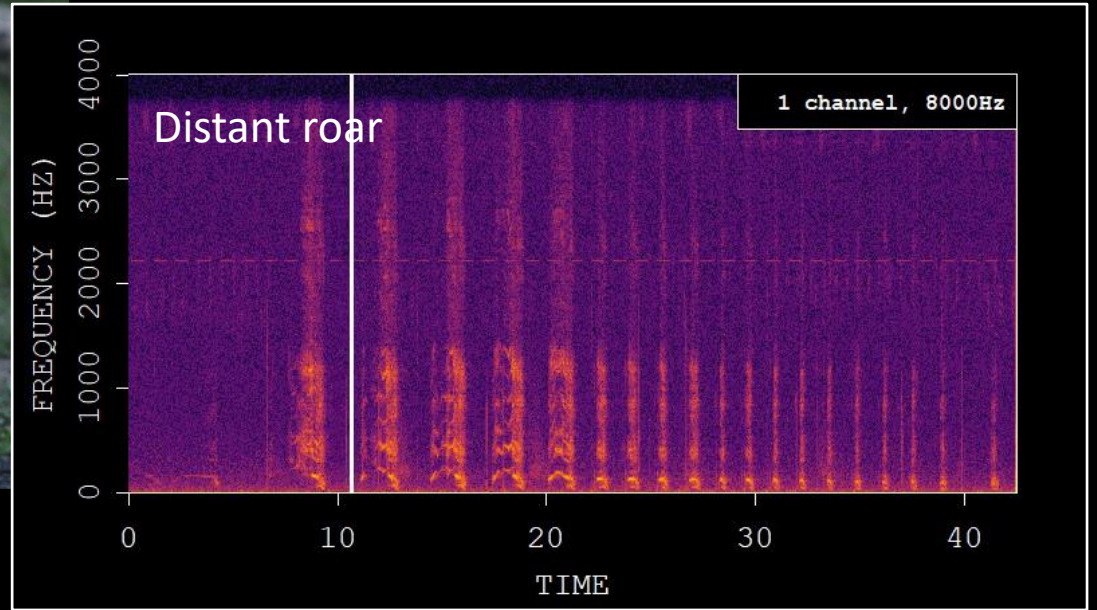
# Studies on lions: kill rates, within- and between-species interactions...



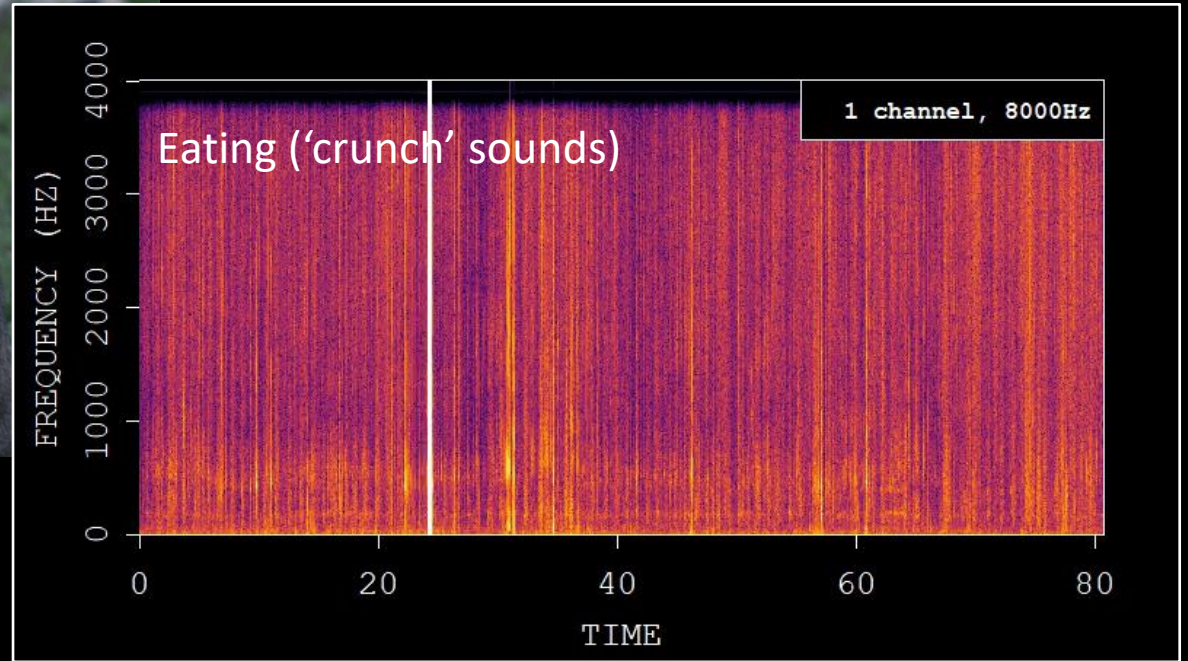
Studies on lions:  
kill rates, within- and between-species interactions...



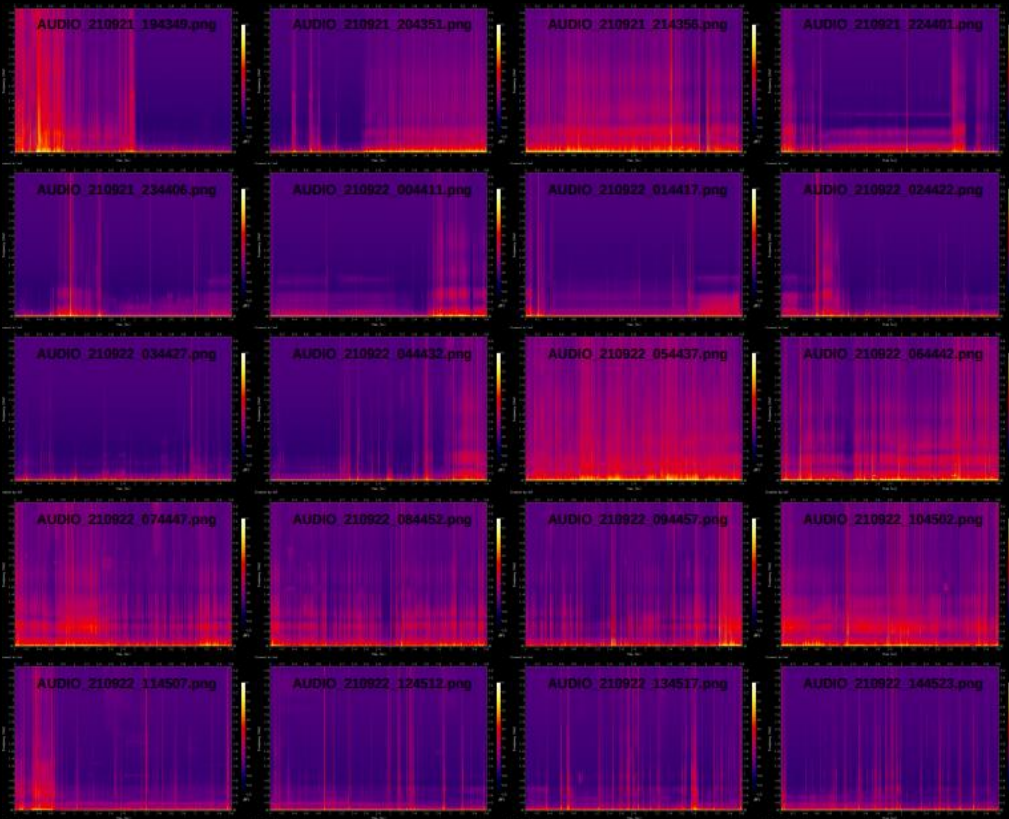
Studies on lions:  
kill rates, within- and between-species interactions...



Studies on lions:  
kill rates, within- and between-species interactions...

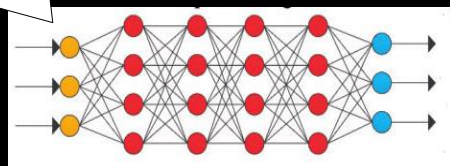
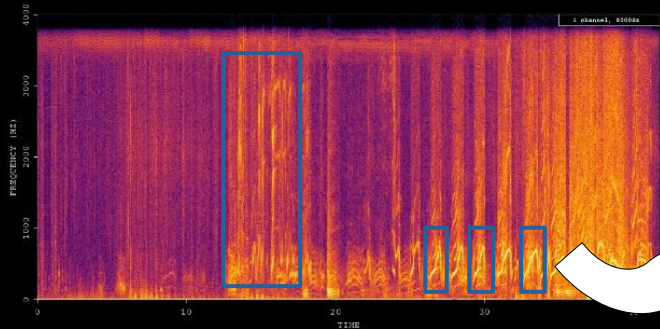


# Each deployment leads to thousands of hours of data



→ Can we automatically classify these sounds?

# Labeled spectrograms



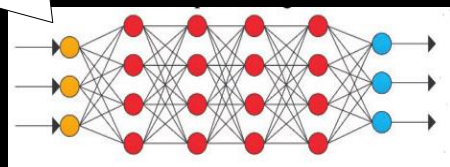
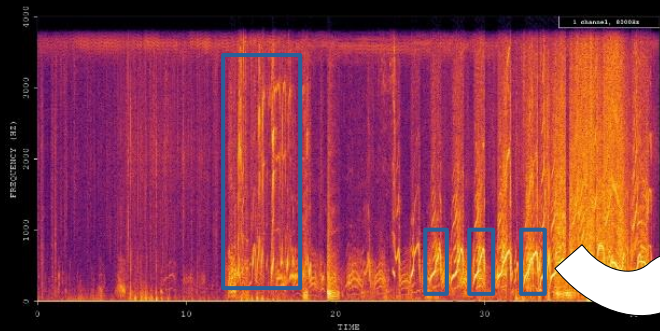
deep-learning model

Features (embeddings)

Classification

use model on  
unlabeled data

# (for now, not enough) Labeled spectrograms

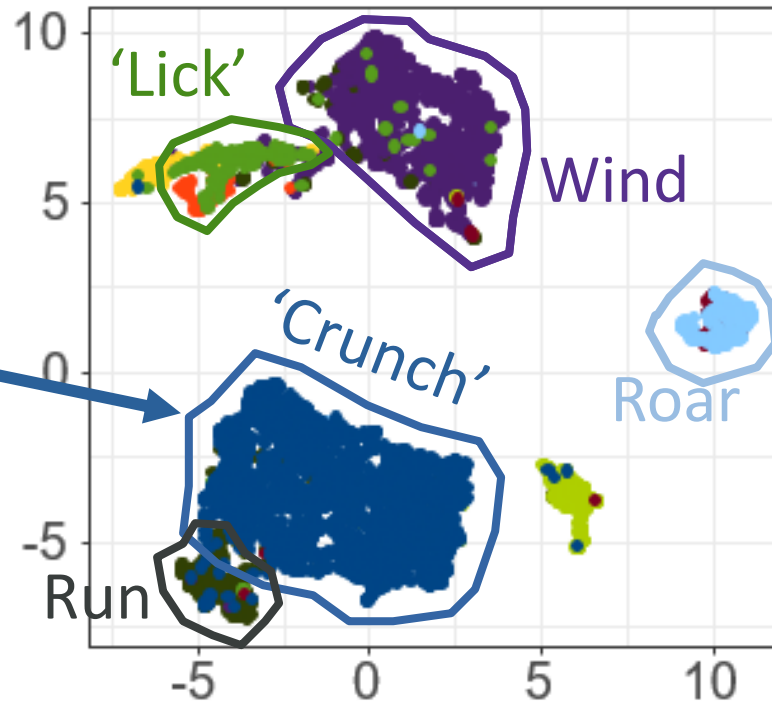


deep-learning model

Features (embeddings)

# Can these embeddings be informative?

Visualizing embeddings via dimension reduction (UMAP)




Each dot represents  
a 3-second  
audio file


# Decision tree models (e.g. random forest, lightGBM)

sound type (roar, run, crunch, wind...)

~ Emb-1 + Emb-2 + ... + Emb-n + ... + FeatAcc-1 + ... + FeatAcc-n



Embeddings of the  
spectrogram image



Features of the  
accelerometry signals

prop. of predicted roars  
that actually are roars

prop. of actual roars  
that were detected



Precision



Recall

---

Roar	0.99	0.91
------	------	------

---

Good start, will easily improve with more labeled data

	Precision	Recall
Crunch	0.84	0.85

Not so good yet, more labeled data will help,  
but we can also consider using some 'tricks'

	Precision	Recall
Crunch	0.84	0.85

Not so good yet, more labeled data will help,  
but we can also consider using some 'tricks'

cluster of 'crunch' sounds



# Conclusion

- Animal-borne audiloggers are promising tools to better understand the behaviour of animals
- Automatic classification of behaviour is achievable
- Opens the door to many new studies

Muskox



Elephant



Puma



Horse



Kudu

Caribou



Wildebeest



Cheetah



Roe deer



Zebra

Dog



Wild boar



Lion



Hyaena



Lynx



Wolf

Thank you for your attention. Have a good ~~lunch~~ crunch!

Interested? Come talk to me!



Photograph: Miha Krofel

