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Yossi Yovel, Ph.D.

Professor of Biology

Tel Aviv University

Born in 1979 in Israel Studied Biology, Physics, and Neuroscience at Tel Aviv University and Biology at the University of Tübingen

PROJECT

Behavioral, Brain, and Genetic Differences Between Urban and Rural Bats

Urbanization is probably the most dramatic experiment regarding behavioral plasticity on earth. Urbanization changes the environment and animals must adapt. How the brain responds to this process and what are the underlying neural and genetic correlates is unknown. My lab is running a major study on urban-related behavioral adaptations and the neural plasticity necessary to facilitate them. We study a social mammal - the Egyptian fruit bat, which can be found both in cities and in rural areas. The project consists of multiple interdisciplinary methods: (1) Monitoring the movement of wild rural and city bats using GPS. (2) Running a battery of laboratory assays to characterize the behavioral differences between city and rural bats. (3) Revealing how the brain changes as a result of urbanization using MRI. (4) Comparing genomes and transcriptomes of urban and rural bats.

Recommended Reading

Egert-Berg, K., E. R. Hurme, S. Greif, A. Goldstein, L. Harten, L. G. Herrera M., J. J. Flores-Martínez, et al. (2018). "Resource ephemerality drives social foraging in bats." Current Biology 28, 22: 3667-3673.e5. Harten, L., Y. Matalon, N. Galli, H. Navon, R. Dor, and Y. Yovel (2018). "Persistent producer-scrounger relationships in bats." Science Advances 4, 2: e1603293.

Prat, Y., L. Azoulay, R. Dor, and Y. Yovel (2017). "Crowd vocal learning induces vocal dialects in bats: playback of conspecifics shapes fundamental frequency usage by pups." PLoS Biology 15, 10: e2002556.

TUESDAY COLLOQUIUM, 04.03.2021

Living in the City - Brain and Behavioral Flexibility in Urban-Dwelling Animals

Urbanization is one of the most dramatic processes affecting our environment. Urbanization can also be considered the most extensive experiment in animal behavior ever conducted on our planet. Because it rapidly changes environmental conditions, animals must either adapt or perish. Most animals leave urban environments, but some species are known to survive and even thrive in them. What characterizes these species, is one of the questions I will address in my talk. Animals in urban environments must deal with multiple challenges including noise and light pollution, and with various new situations which could affect their physiology and immune system. Urban environments also offer many opportunities, especially foraging opportunities. Dealing with the urban challenges and exploiting urban opportunities requires behavioral flexibility. Interestingly, many studies suggest that within a species, individuals that dwell in cities behave differently from their rural counterparts. For instance, many studies find that city dwellers are bolder and more exploratory than rural individuals. I will present some of these results, and will elaborate on our own work on this topic which shows such behavioral differences in bats both in the lab and in the field. I will discuss different mechanisms that might explain the behavioral differences as well as their potential impact.

PUBLICATIONS FROM THE FELLOWS' LIBRARY

Yovel, Yossi (Berlin, Heidelberg, 2021)

Urban bat pups take after their mothers and are bolder and faster learners than rural pups https://kxp.kioplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1794042709

Yovel, Yossi (Berlin, Heidelberg, 2021)

Fruit bats adjust their foraging strategies to urban environments to diversify their diet

https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1761914014

Yovel, Yossi (London,2018)

Resource ephemerality drives social foraging in bats https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1725297868

Yovel, Yossi (Washington, DC, 2018)

Persistent producer-scrounger relationships in bats

https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1725245817

Yovel, Yossi (Lawrence, KS,2017)

Crowd vocal learning induces vocal dialects in bats : playback of conspecifics shapes fundamental frequency usage by pups https://kxp.kioplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1725245418

Yovel, Yossi (London,2017)

Bats use path integration rather than acoustic flow to assess flight distance along flyways https://kxp.kioplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1725245035

Yovel, Yossi (London, 2015)

Bats aggregate to improve prey search but might be impaired when their density becomes too high https://kxp.k1oplus.de/DB=9.663/PPNSET?PPN=1725357208

Yovel, Yossi (London, 2015)

Bats regulate biosonar based on the availability of visual information Wissenachattskolleger/Berlig.663/PPNSET?PPN=1725356260