Akustik pasif untuk penerapan di bidang perikanan dan ilmu kelautan = Application of passive acoustic filed for fisheries and marine science

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Abstrak

Detects the sound frequency range of fish, the intensity of the sound amplitude, sound fluctuations, and shape the sound patterns of the fish. Passive acoustic methods used to monitor marine mammals expressed. In general, the signal obtained from the animal record sounds is poor and difficult to determine from which directions it is produced, therefore it requires that require amplification strengthening. Bioacoustic research is needed to identifies the communication language (Acoustic communication) in mammals. Bioacoustic detect mammal produced frequency ranges of sound, amplitude intensity of sound, voice fluctuation, and form sound patterns of mammals. Studying bioacoustic is inseparable from the science of underwater acoustics, biology of mammals, and the study of mammalian behavior: Generally bioacoustic include physiology of mammals organ that produce sound, earning voice mechanism, sound characteristics of mammals, mammals sound approaching mechanism, the hearing capacity of fish, and the evolution of the auditory system, and to obtain the fequency range of each sound produced by the dolphins (mammals). Environmental conditions and parameters (salinity and temperature) will greatly affect the value of the intensity and frequently generated the target, the more extreme the environmental conditions, the lower value of the intensity and frequency generated.