Odour-based natal nest recognition in the zebra finch (*Taeniopygia guttata*), a colony-breeding songbird

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Passerine birds have an extensive repertoire of olfactory receptor genes. However, the circumstances in which passerine birds use olfactory signals are poorly understood. The aim of this study is to investigate whether olfactory cues play a role in natal nest recognition in fledged juvenile passerines. The natal nest provides fledglings with a safe place for sleeping and parental food provisioning. There is a particular demand in colony-breeding birds for fledglings to be able to identify their nests because many pairs breed close to each other. Olfactory orientation might thus be of special importance for the fledglings, because they do not have a visual representation of the nest site and its position in the colony when leaving the nest for the first time. We investigated the role of olfaction in nest recognition in zebra finches, which breed in dense colonies of up to 50 pairs. We performed odour preference tests, in which we offered zebra finch fledglings their own natal nest odour versus foreign nest odour. Zebra finch fledglings significantly preferred their own natal nest odour, indicating that fledglings of a colony breeding songbird may use olfactory cues for nest recognition.

**Keywords**: olfaction; olfactory recognition; fledglings; scent; passeriformes

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Although it has long been thought that birds have a poor sense of olfaction [1], avian olfaction has recently become an expanding area of interest [2–4]. Olfactory signals play an important role in orientation (pigeons: [3]; catbirds: [5]; Antarctic prions: [6]; blue petrels: [7–8]) and social communication, especially in procellariiformes [9–11].

In passerine birds, however, olfaction has only rarely been studied (e.g. [6,12–15]), which is probably because it was assumed that, owing to their small olfactory bulbs [16], olfaction is an unimportant sensory mode. However, the total number of olfactory receptor genes in passerines such as canaries (*Serinus canaria*) and blue tits (*Cyanistes caerules*) is as high as in procellariiformes [17], and zebra finches (*Taeniopygia guttata*) have an extensive repertoire of olfactory receptor-like gene sequences [18]. The circumstances in which passerines make use of these faculties, however, have not been well identified. Determining whether olfactory cues also play a role in nest recognition in fledged juveniles is the aim of the present study.

It has been proposed that diurnal bird species seem to recognize their nest sites mainly based on visual cues [19,20]. However, visual cues might not be reliable for the orientation of fledglings for two reasons. First, in contrast to their parents, fledglings cannot have a visual representation of the colony and the position of their natal nest when leaving the nest for the first time. Second, visual cues might be insufficient, since colonies are often located in dense, dark bushes [21], and zebra finches have limited visual skills in crepuscular light [22]. Thus, olfactory cues might be potentially more reliable for natal nest recognition.

Here, we investigated whether juvenile zebra finches use olfactory cues to identify their natal nest. Zebra finches breed in dense colonies of up to 50 pairs where nests may rest in contact [21]. During the first days after fledging, juveniles spend only a few hours outside of the nest [21], and the nest is still used for feeding and sleeping. We experimentally tested juvenile zebra finches shortly after fledging, using an odour preference test in which we gave individuals the choice between their own natal nest odour and a foreign conspecific nest odour. We expected zebra finch fledglings to prefer their own nest odour if olfactory cues play a role in nest recognition.

2. **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

(a) **Breeding conditions**

Randomly paired zebra finches (the birds have been bred longer than 10 generations in captivity) were allowed to breed pairwise in three-compartment cages (115 × 40 × 30 cm) at Bielefeld University. In the central compartment of each cage, a clean wooden nest-box (15 × 15 × 15 cm) was attached to the front central area (figure 1a). We provided to all birds the same ad libitum food (seeds and, three times a week, egg food, germinated seeds and fresh greens) and water on both sides of the cage, to ensure that birds did not develop a satiety preference owing to the food source. We provided coconut fibres, hay and moss as nest-building material in the middle part of the cage. Breeding cages and nest-boxes were checked daily, and the hatching dates and fledging dates of juveniles were recorded.

(b) **Odour preference tests**

We performed our experiments from August 2009 until February 2010 with zebra finch fledglings (*n* = 24) from nine different broods. Juveniles of the same brood were tested at the median age of 23 days. All birds used were already fledged. Tests were conducted in the home cages. During the experiments, parents and siblings were removed from the breeding cage. Prior to the test, we removed the natal nest-box from the central compartment of the cage and attached two test nest-boxes to each side compartment of the cage (figure 1b). The test nest-boxes were filled with fresh coco fibres, imitating the structure of a nest. In the back wall of the test nest-boxes was a round hole (diameter, 7.5 cm) covered by a wire mesh basket, in which the odour samples were placed (figure 1b). Samples were not visible to subjects. A fan (LogiLink, Fan 102, DC 12V, 0.18A) was placed behind the basket to pass air through the odour samples to the test nest-box. In each test, two different olfactory stimuli were tested simultaneously. Each fledgling was tested once individually. To obtain odour samples, we cut nest material that was partially at the entrance to the nest. Material from each pair was used for only one brood as a foreign odour sample. Prior to each test, we placed the odour samples in water on both sides of the cage, to ensure that birds did not develop a satiety preference owing to the food source. We provided coconut fibres, hay and moss as nest-building material in the middle part of the cage. Breeding cages and nest-boxes were checked daily, and the hatching dates and fledging dates of juveniles were recorded.

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species, the zebra finch, are able to recognize their own nest based on olfactory cues and that they prefer their own nest odour over a foreign, conspecific odour.

Our study is, to our knowledge, the first to demonstrate that not only nocturnal colony-breeding birds [7,9,24] but also the fledged juveniles of a diurnal passerine bird species use olfactory cues for nest recognition. It has been proposed that it is primarily nocturnal species that use olfactory cues for nest recognition [9] to compensate for limited visual options. However, the lack of a spatial representation of the colony area and the relative nest position within the colony increases the necessity of relying on a sensory modality other than vision.

Finding their own nest among a number of nests ensures parental feeding, which occurs, at least in part, in the natal nest after fledging [21]. A failure to find the nest in times of need may result in stress to fledglings because they may be left out at night, receive less food and lose weight. Fledglings are extremely sensitive to stress, which can potentially lead to lifelong costs [25]. These circumstances might lead to an even more pronounced use of olfaction in wild birds than in our laboratory born birds.

Yet, we can only speculate about the source of odours important in nest recognition. Since all birds had exactly the same food we can rule out the possibility that nest recognition is based on differences in food. Individual body odours from faeces, urine and/or preen oil secretion, which has been shown to have an effect in parental care [15] seem to be more likely involved. This raises the possibility that olfaction is also involved in social communication such as mate choice or inbreeding avoidance, as suggested for other bird species [11].

Our results reveal that even passerine birds, which are known to have small olfactory bulbs [16] can use olfactory cues for small-scale orientation tasks such as nest recognition. This finding suggests that the olfactory sense of diurnal passerine birds can fulfil...
important functions, and therefore, may not solely be used under extreme ecological pressure.

The research was carried out according to the German Laws for experimentation with animals.

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