

# Which Birds & Animals Produce Ultrasonic Sound

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As we all know, a lot of animals can produce [ultrasonic sound](#) which is greater than 20 kilohertz for several purposes. However, do you know which birds & animals are capable of producing ultrasonic frequencies?

## Oil Bird

*Steatornis caripensis*, the oil bird of South America, sleep in caves during the day and forages during the night. The oil bird produce employs echolocation to fly without injury in the shadowy world in which it lives. To successfully employ echolocation, the oil bird emits ultrasonic frequencies and most of them are lower than 20 kilohertz. Therefore, in the oil bird's life, ultrasonic frequencies may not be too important.

## Bats

Bats use ultrasound instead of their eyes to find their way around in darkness and catch insects. However, not all bats have the same dexterity in echolocation, and some species are better at it than others.

## Dolphins and Whales

Dolphins and toothed whales emit at ultrasonic frequencies by structures in the nasal passage called "phonic lips" to navigate and locate prey. Besides, another class of whales produces song, usually in ranges audible to the human ear, but often slipping into frequencies higher than 20 kilohertz.

## Moths

- Some night-flying moths of the family Noctuidae produce ultrasonic sounds by contacting between the edges of their hind wings while flying. Moths even can hear the bats' ultrasound, helping them escape predation.

- Other moths of the family Arctiidae produce ultrasonic sound in courtship through tymbal organs.

## **Mice**

Male mice will produce ultrasonic sounds when they perceive the pheromones of a female counterpart.

## **Frogs**

*Amolops tormotus*, a frog endemic to China, produces ultrasonic sounds to communicate with other frogs. *Huia cavitympanum*, a frog that resides in Borneo, also has the same ability.

## **Grasshopper**

Some grasshoppers use ultrasonic frequencies for mating calls.

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