

# New York Vocalization – Non-Human Characteristics but Resemble Lark Bodied Primates

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## Abstract

In 2023, a multidisciplinary team conducted a nighttime surveillance expedition in "Research Area 1" to investigate reports of unidentified vocalizations potentially linked to undocumented primate species. During the expedition, a distinct "whoop" sound was recorded. This study presents a comprehensive analysis of the recording, comparing its acoustic properties to known human and non-human primate vocalizations. The findings suggest that the whoop exhibits characteristics consistent with large-bodied primate calls, yet distinct from typical human vocal patterns.

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## Introduction

Unidentified primate vocalizations have been reported in various regions, sparking interest in the scientific community regarding their origins. The 2023 expedition aimed to document and analyze such vocalizations to determine their source and contribute to the understanding of potential undiscovered primate species.

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## Methodology

The team, comprising researchers from multiple states and representative from Small Town Monsters, Alex Petakov and filmmaker Erik Swanson, established a surveillance operation in Research Area 1, located within Adirondack Park, New York. Approximately one hour after arrival, organizer Steve Kulls employed vocalization techniques—whistling and loud speaking—to announce the team's presence, a method paralleling primatological practices to elicit responses from primate groups. Shortly thereafter, a singular "whoop" was audibly detected from the northwest. The recording, captured using studio-grade equipment, was subjected to spectrographic and frequency analyses to assess its characteristics.

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## Results

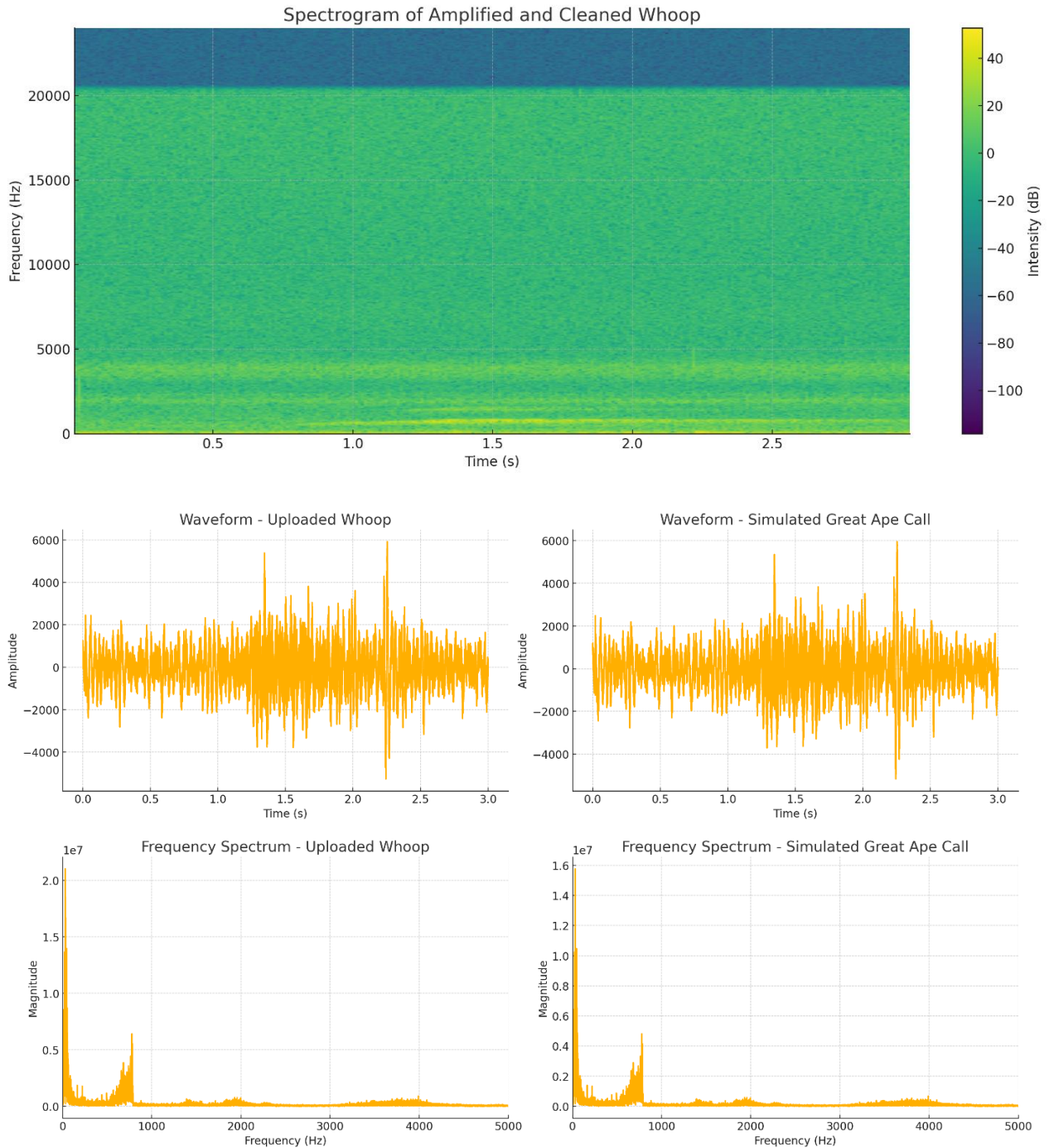
*Spectrographic Analysis:* The spectrogram of the amplified and cleaned whoop revealed a high-intensity vocalization with energy concentrated between 400 Hz and 1200 Hz, tapering off around 2000 Hz. The presence of resonant bands suggests potential formant structures or environmental reflections.

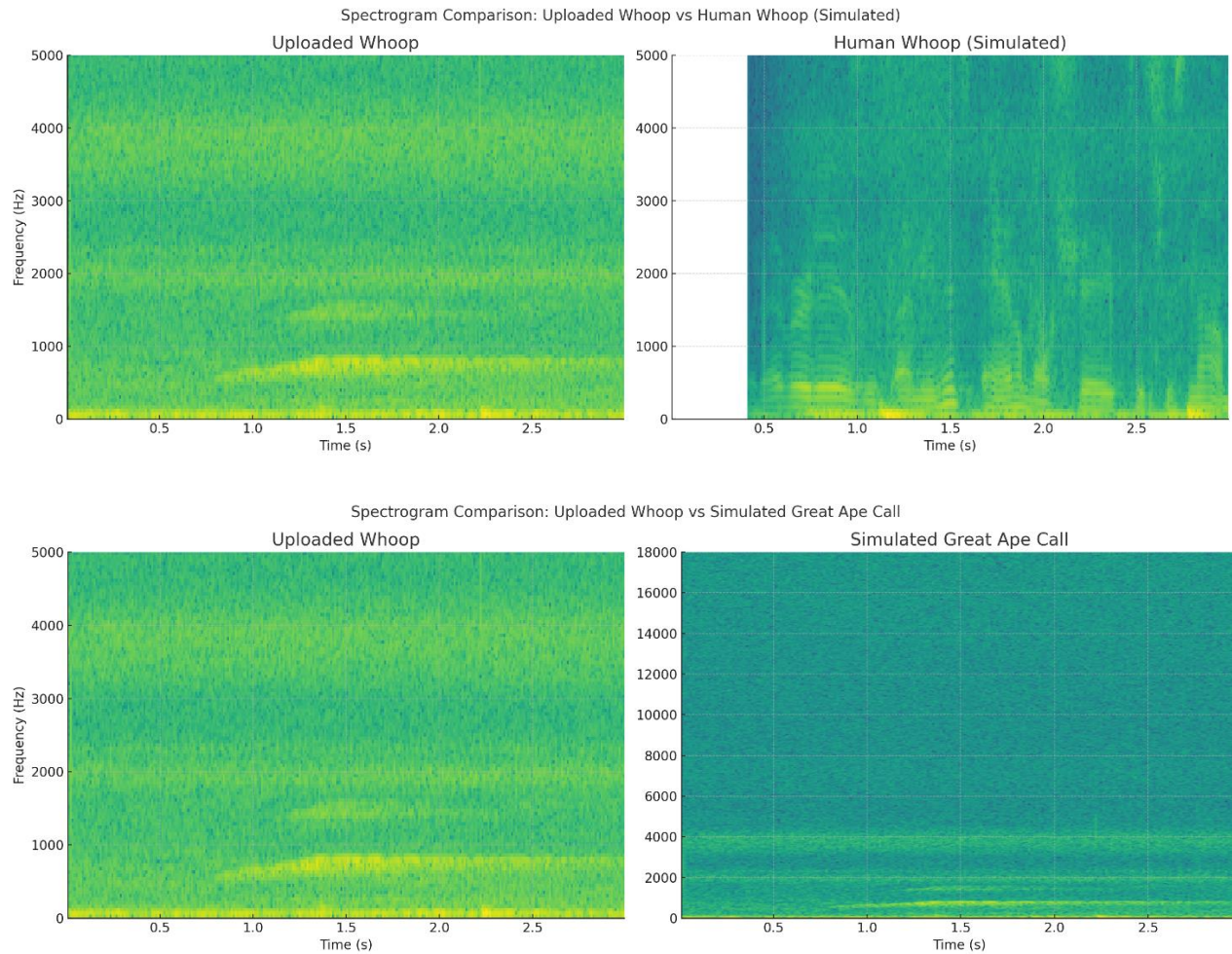
*Frequency Analysis:* The dominant frequency range of the "whoop" was as follows:

- Minimum: ~47 Hz

- Maximum: ~797 Hz
- Average: ~156 Hz

Comparatively, human whoops typically center between 300–1200 Hz, while chimpanzee calls range from 200–1000 Hz. Gorilla vocalizations usually hover in the 100–500 Hz range, and howler monkeys' calls resonate from 100–600 Hz. The recorded whoop's dominant frequencies are notably lower than average human whoops and align more closely with large-bodied primate vocalizations.





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## Discussion

The acoustic properties of the recorded whoop, including its narrow frequency band and low average frequency, are inconsistent with typical human vocal patterns unless produced by an individual with an exceptionally deep or modified voice. The whoop's characteristics align more closely with those of large-bodied primates, such as gorillas or howler monkeys. However, the absence of known non-human primates in the region necessitates consideration of other explanations, including the possibility of an undocumented primate species.

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## Conclusion

The 2023 expedition's recording presents a vocalization with acoustic features that deviate from typical human patterns and resemble those of large-bodied primates. While the findings do not

confirm the existence of an undocumented primate species, they underscore the need for further research and continuous monitoring to elucidate the origins of such unidentified vocalizations.

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