

Appendix S1

Supplementary online material for

Beyond noise playback: the effect of an audible and visible sound source on bird flushing behavior

by

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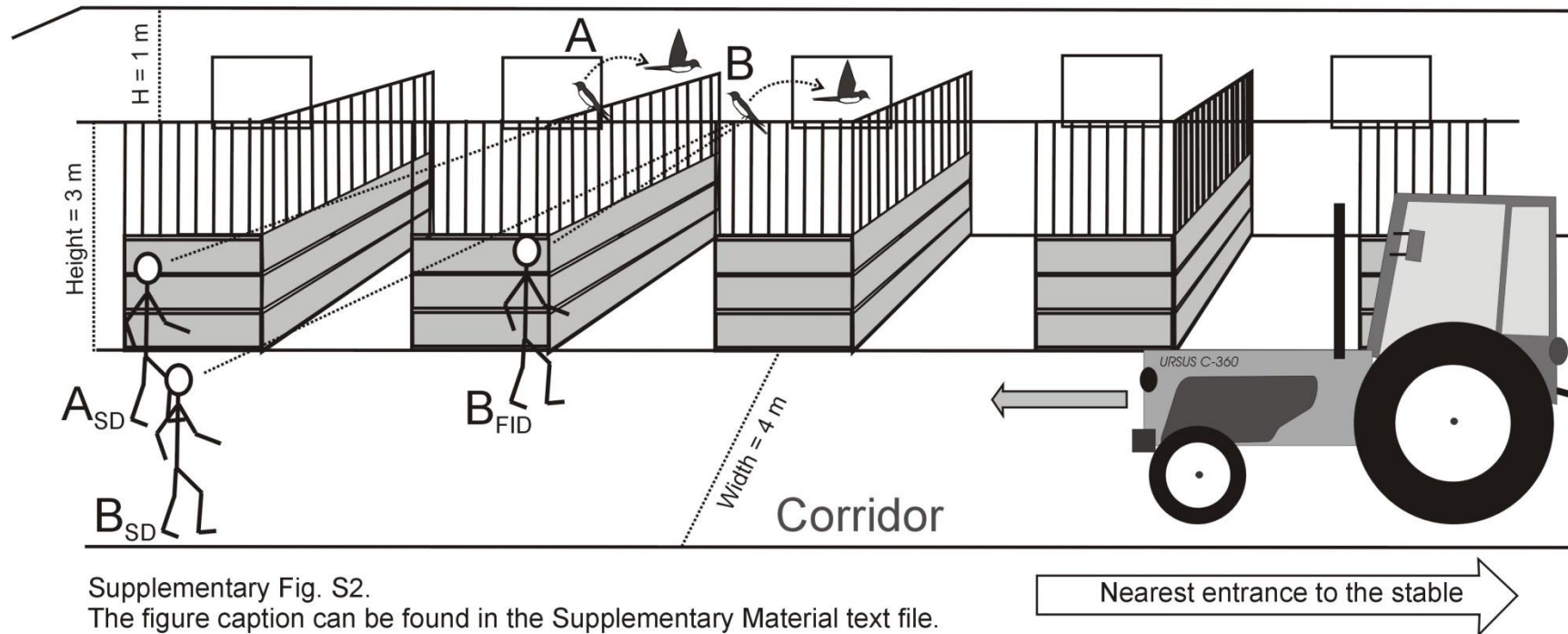
Supplementary figures



Supplementary Fig. S1a. A view of part of the stable “Liderówka” from the corridor. Horse stalls are visible. Barn swallow territories are located within the horse stalls. The nests are located behind the ceiling beam (visible from the side of the horse stalls).



Supplementary Fig. S1b. A horse stall usually houses one barn swallow territory, rarely 2 or 3. The photo shows the location of the nests.



Supplementary Fig. S2. Schematic of the experimental setup. A and B: Examples of places where male barn swallows sit while on their breeding territories inside the stable building. Males have 1 to 3 favorite posts at the top of the front or partitions of the horse stall, where they sit while resting, singing or observing their surroundings. A_{SD} and B_{SD} : examples of locations from which the human “predator” began his approach to the focal male and from which the starting distance was measured (as in the “noisy tractor” and “control” trials). B_{FID} : an example of a site from which the flight initiation distance (FID) was measured (the location reached by the human “predator” before the focal male B flew away). The tractor entered from the side of the nearest gate to the stable building. When the tractor was about 10 meters away (at the third horse stall counting from the stall with the focal male’s territory), the human “predator” began to approach the focal male. The goal was to conduct the tests

in a standardized manner while replicating a real-life scenario where a noisy tractor drives and stops in the stable corridor during daily cleaning operations.