

APPENDIX 1

Table A1.1. List of the species detected from the 50 continuous and intermittent samples.

Taxon	continuous sample set			intermittent sample set		
	Detected	Mean call rate	No. of samples where detected	Detected	Mean call rate	No. of samples where detected
Australian Magpie (<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>)	✓	0.03	10	✓	0.04	10
Blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>) / Song Thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>)	✓	0.17	20	✓	0.16	23
Bellbird (<i>Anthornis melanura melanura</i>) / Tūi (<i>Prothemadera novaeseelandiae</i>)	✓	0.26	33	✓	0.17	37
Chaffinch (<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>)	✓	0.11	16	✓	0.12	23
Common Starling (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)	✓	0.02	5	✓	0.03	6
Dunnock (<i>Prunella modularis</i>)	✓	0.03	5	✓	0.01	3
Eastern Rosella (<i>Platycercus eximius</i>)	✓	0.01	6	✓	0.02	5
European Goldfinch (<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>)	✓	0.003	4	✓	0.01	6
Fantail (<i>Rhipifura fuliginosa</i>)	✓	0.06	16	✓	0.04	14
Greenfinch (<i>Carduelis chloris</i>)	✓	0.029	4	✓	0.029	7
Grey Warbler (<i>Greygone igata</i>)	✓	0.08	24	✓	0.08	25
House Sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>)	✓	0.01	1	✓	0.001	1
Kererū (<i>Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae</i>)	✓	0.01	6	✓	0.01	7

Kākāriki (<i>Cyanoramphus</i> spp.)	✓	0.001	1	✓	0.002	3
Sacred Kingfisher (<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>)	✓	0.01	2	✓	0.01	3
Rifleman (<i>Acanthisitta chloris</i>)	✓	0.02	6	✓	0.03	9
Silvereve (<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>)	✓	0.07	15	✓	0.07	30
Tomtit (<i>Petroica macrocephala</i>)	✓	0.09	14	✓	0.08	22
Whitehead (<i>Mohoua albicilla</i>)	✓	0.07	13	✓	0.07	13
White-faced Heron (<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>)	✓	0.002	1	X	0	0
Kākā (<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>)	X	0	0	✓	0.001	1
Paradise Duck (<i>Tadorna variegata</i>)	X	0	0	✓	0.002	2
Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>)	X	0	0	✓	0.02	1
Spur-winged Plover (<i>Vanellus miles</i>)	X	0	0	✓	0.001	1
Yellowhammer (<i>Emberiza citronella</i>)	X	0	0	✓	0.005	2

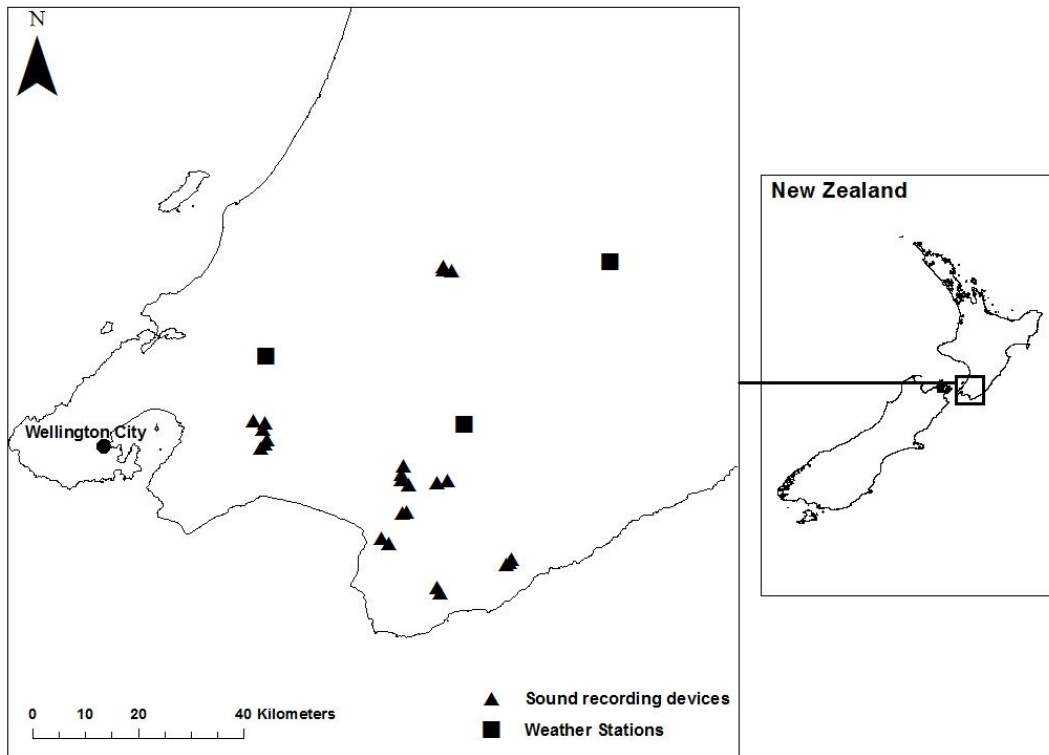


Figure A1.1. Location of sound recording devices across the lower North Island of New Zealand.

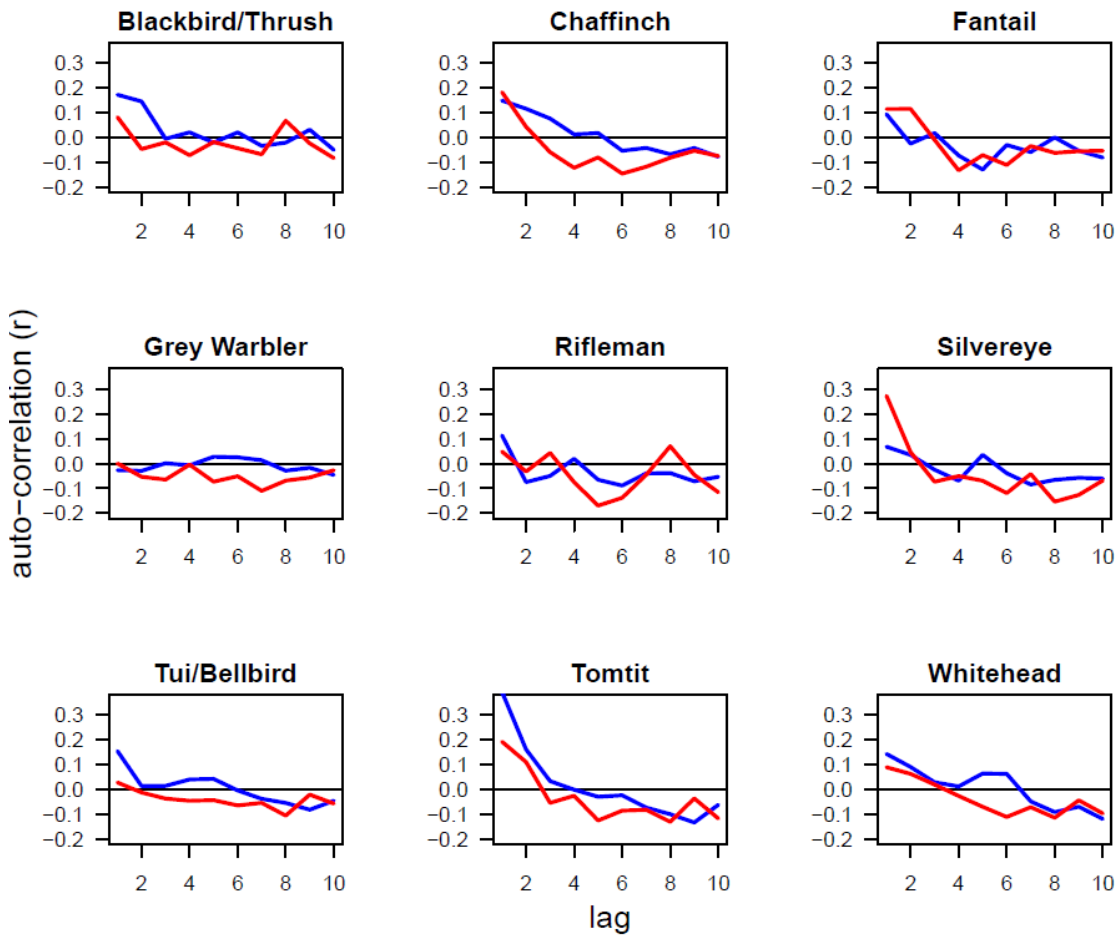


Figure A1.2: Mean temporal autocorrelation (r) for lags 1 to 10, for nine bird taxa sampled with two different presence-absence manual bioacoustic scoring methods. The continuous sampling method (red line) used a chronologically continuous five-minute subsets of 30-minute audio recordings, the intermittent method (blue line) used the first 10 seconds of every minute to create a non-continuous five minute subset of the original recording. In both methods presence/absence was scored in ten-second blocks. Audio recordings were taken from 10 forest sites across the lower North Island, New Zealand. Only recordings with greater than 1 and less than 29 presences (out of 30) were included in the calculation of autocorrelation.