Title: AvianBuffer: an interactive tool for characterising and managing wildlife fear responses

Patrick-Jean Guay[1], Wouter F.D. van Dongen[1], Randall W. Robinson[1], Daniel T. Blumstein[2] and Michael A. Weston[3,4]

[1]*Applied Ecology Research Group and Institute for Sustainability and Innovation, College of Engineering and Science, Victoria University – Footscray Park Campus, PO Box 14428, Melbourne MC, VIC, Australia 8001.*

[2]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA*

[3]*Centre for Integrative Ecology, School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science, Engineering and the Built Environment, Deakin University, 221 Burwood Highway, Burwood, VIC, Australia 3125.*

[4]Corresponding author. Email: mike.weston@deakin.edu.au

Figure S1. The association between sample size and estimates of the 95th percentile in flight initiation distances as derived from bootstrapping analyses (using 1000 randomisations) for a) bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), b) black swan (*Cygnus atratus*), c) dusky moorhen (*Gallinula tenebrosa*), d) Eurasian coot (*Fulica atra*), e) masked lapwing (*Vanellus miles*), f) Pacific black duck (*Anas superciliosa*), g) purple swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*), h) silver gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*) and i) superb fairy-wren (*Malurus cyaneus*). Bars represent means and error bars represent standard deviations.
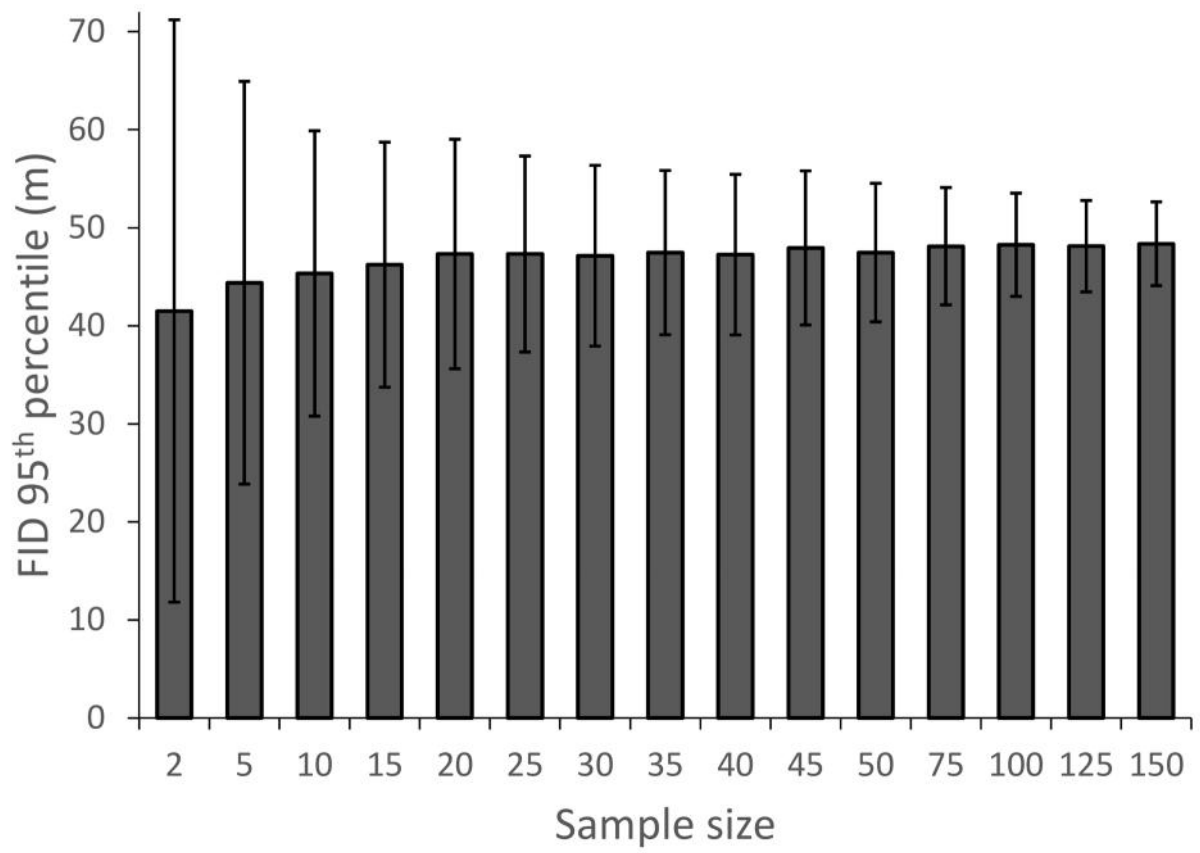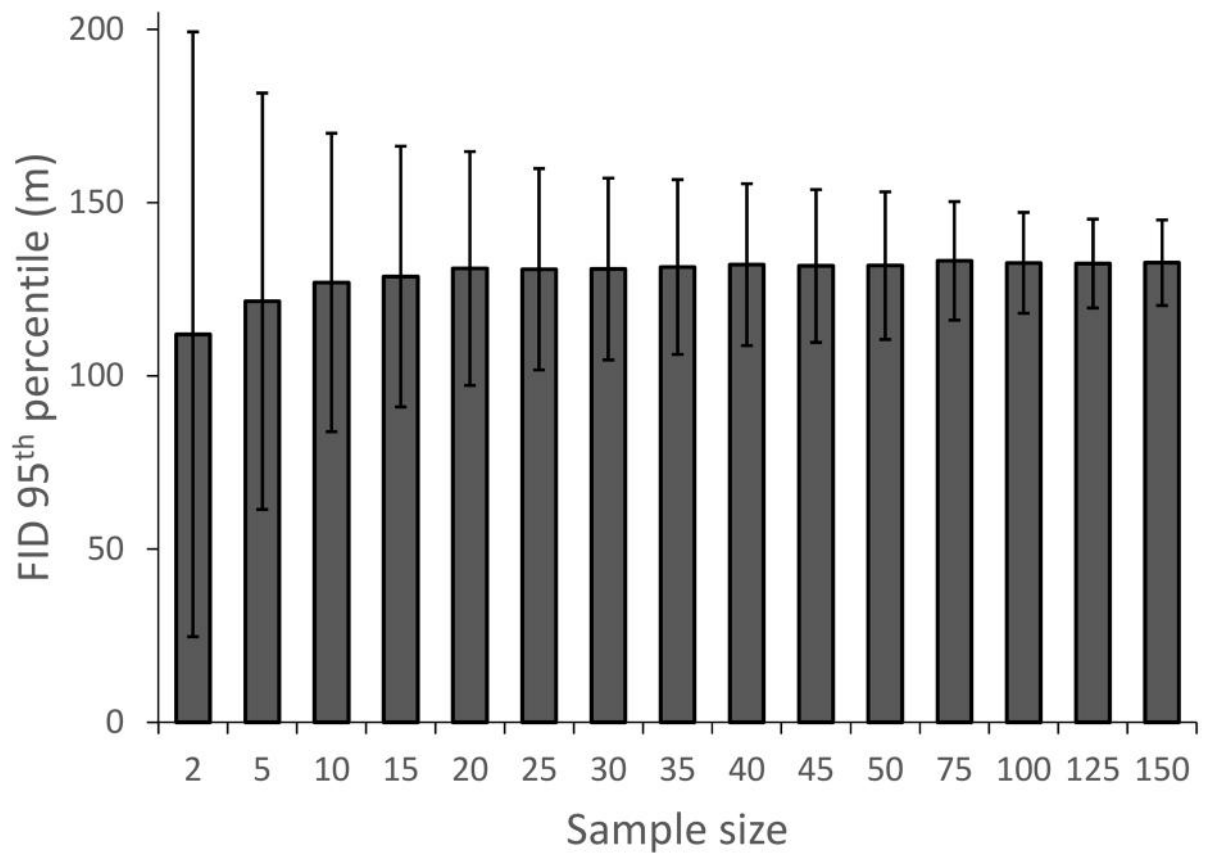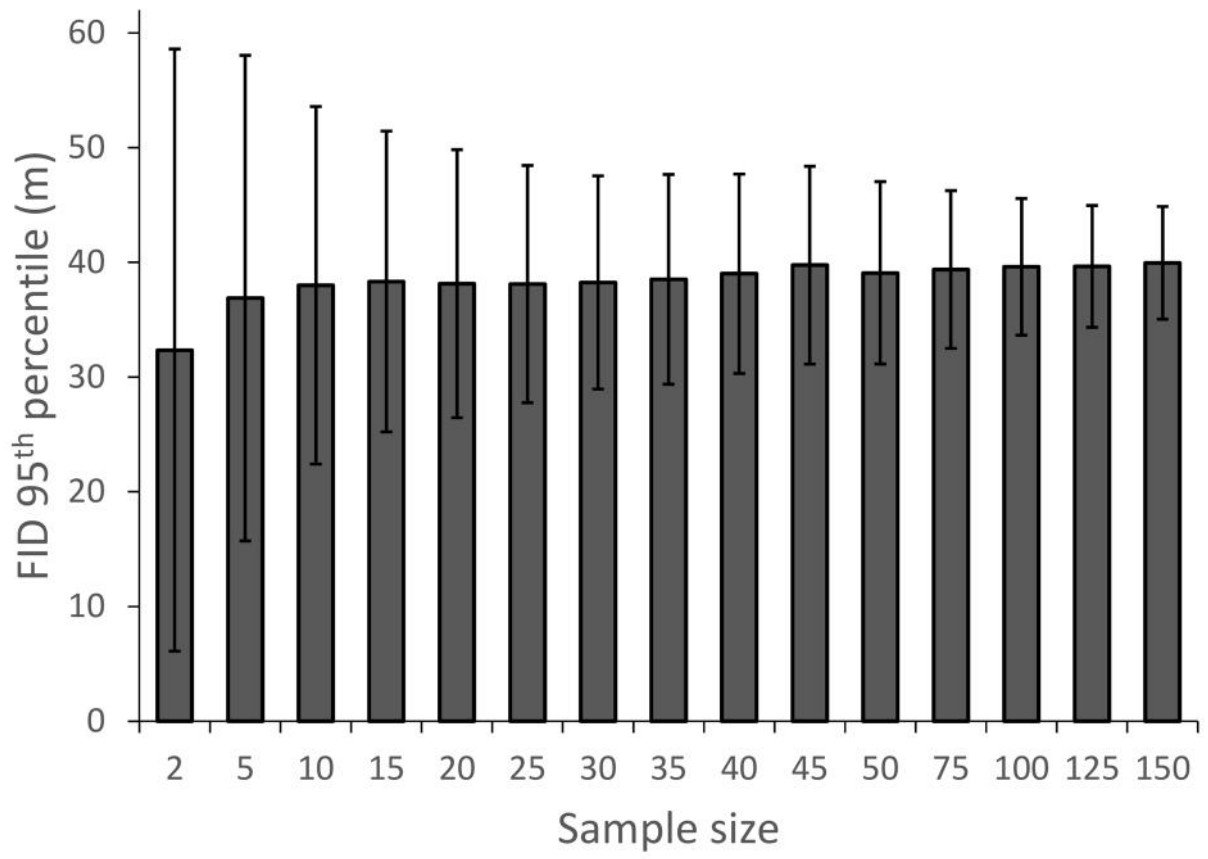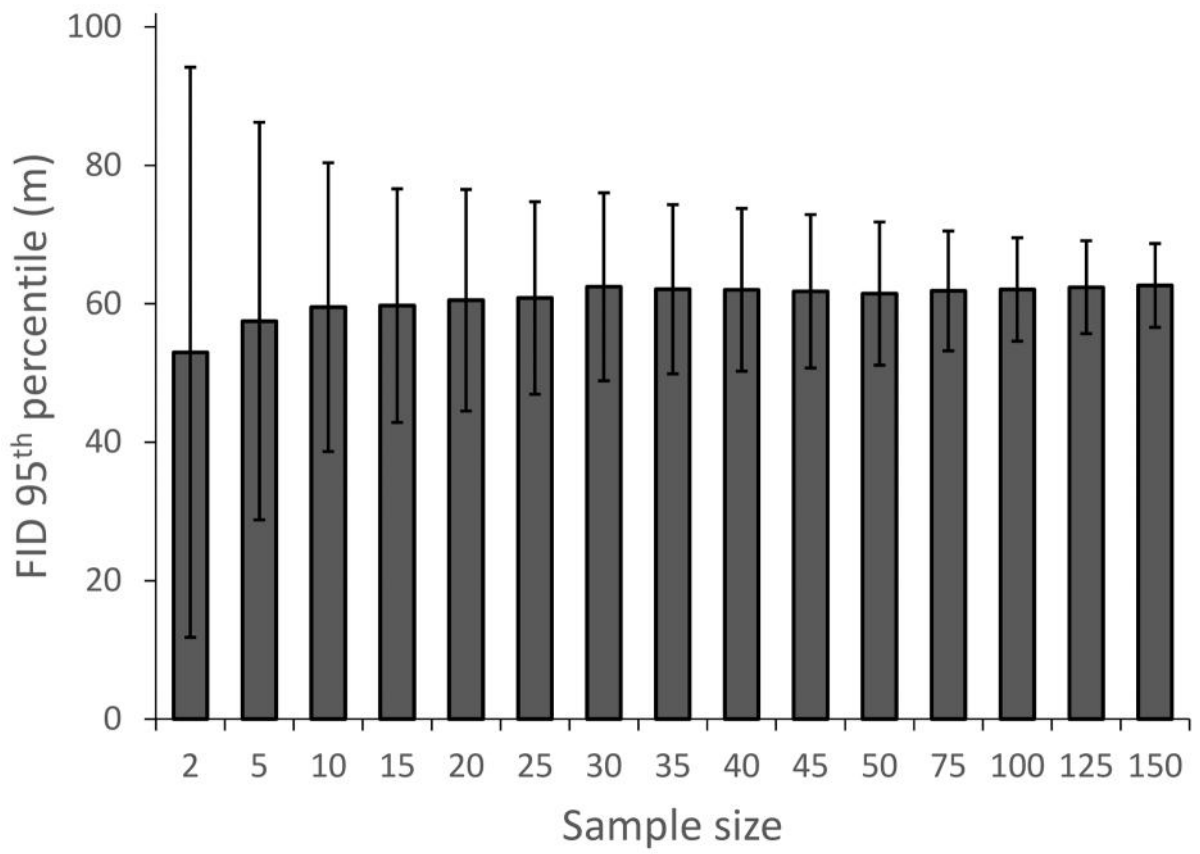
Figure 1a.

Figure 1b.

Figure 1c.

Figure 1d.
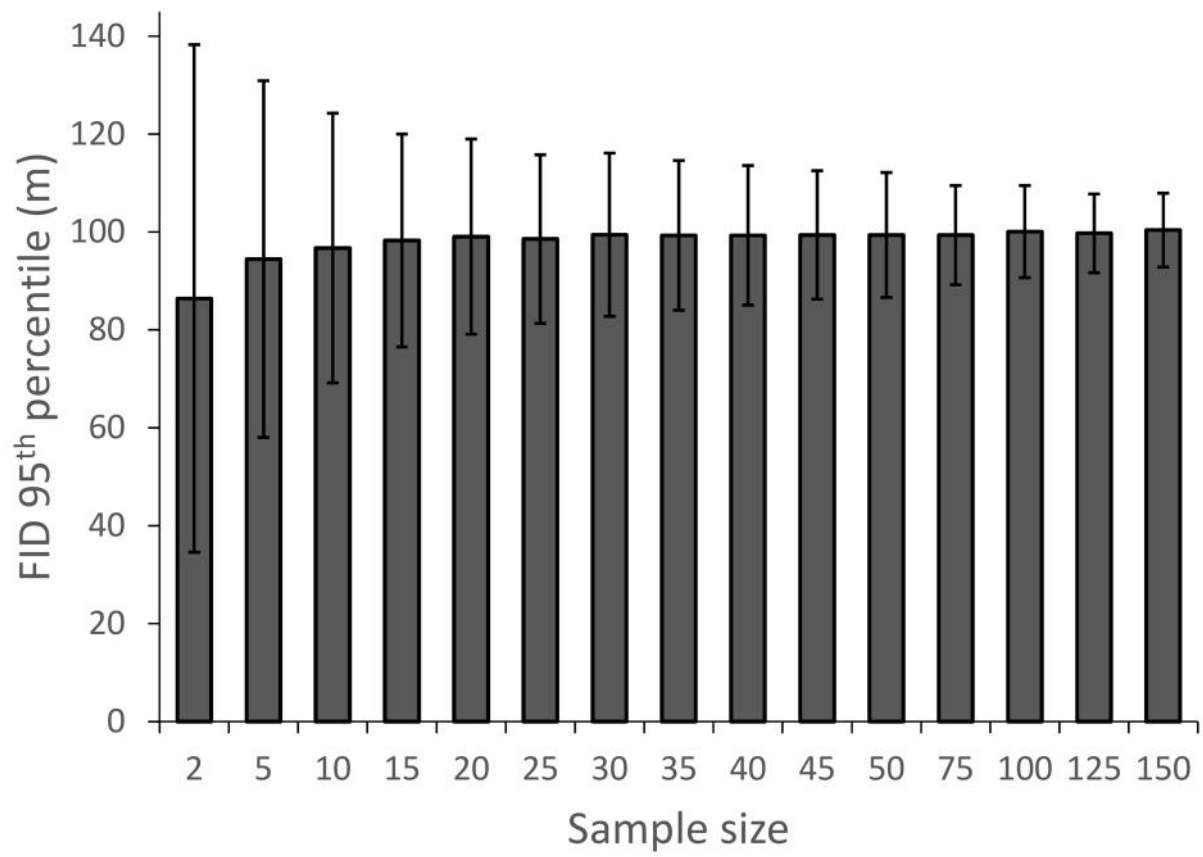
Figure 1e.
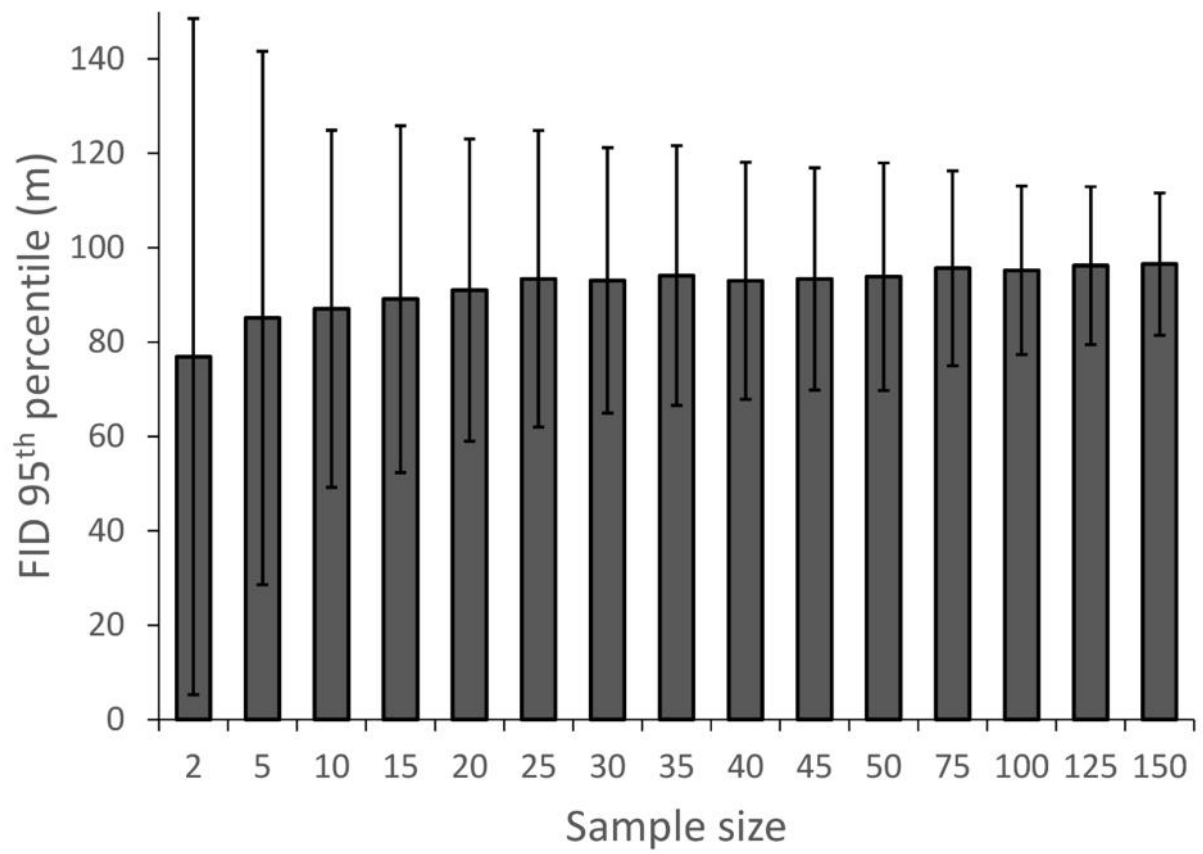
Figure 1f.
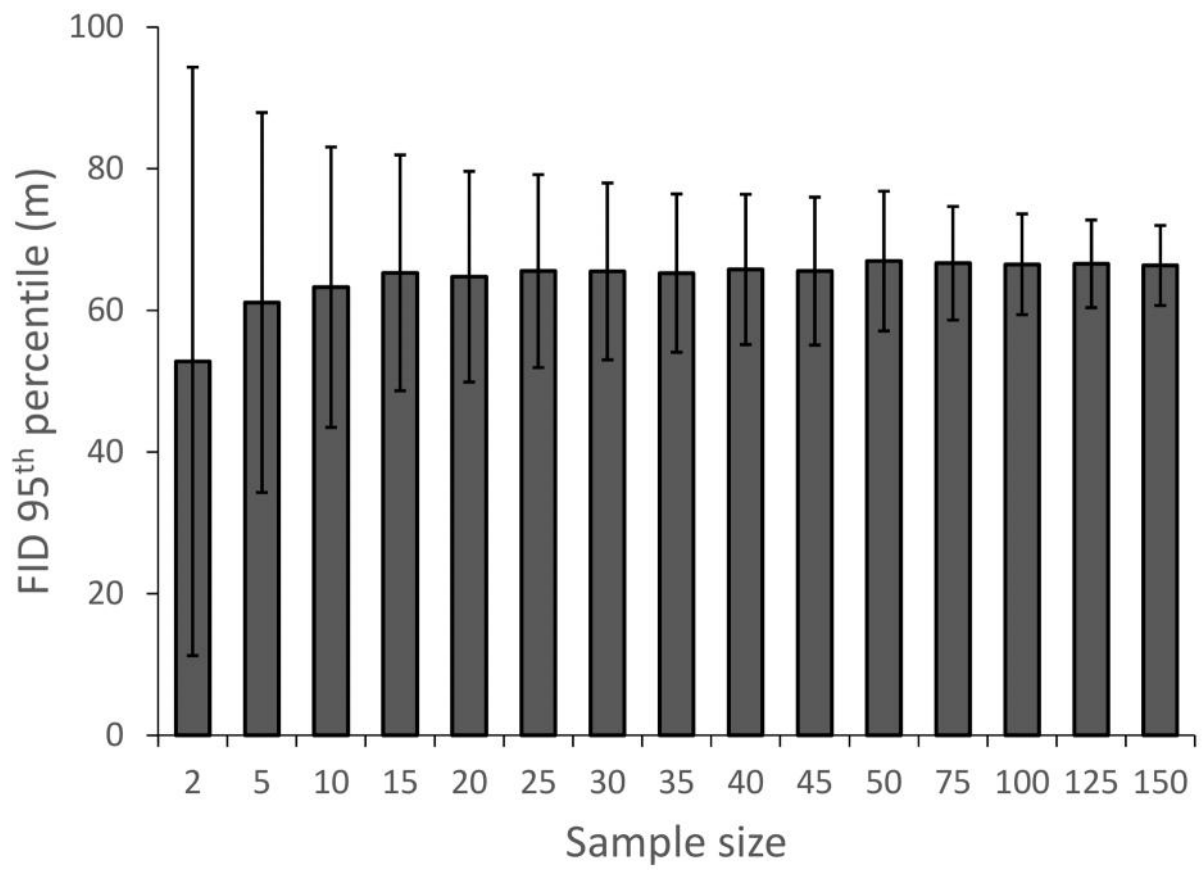
Figure 1g.

Figure 1h.

Figure 1i.