

S2 Table. Sound pressure levels (SPL) of avian wingbeats during flight and wing-beating displays measured in previous studies.

Bird species	SPL (dB)	Distance (m)	Reference
Eastern phoebes, <i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	64-66 dB SPL at 1 kHz	1.2 m	Fournier, J.P., Dawson, J.W., Mikhail, A., & Yack, J.E. (2013). If a bird flies in the forest, does an insect hear it? <i>Biology letters</i> 9(5): 20130319.
Black-capped chickadees, <i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	54-60 dB SPL at 25 kHz	1.2 m	Fournier, J.P., Dawson, J.W., Mikhail, A., & Yack, J.E. (2013). If a bird flies in the forest, does an insect hear it? <i>Biology letters</i> 9(5): 20130319.
Crested pigeons, <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	≤ 67.6 dB SPL	1.0 m	Hingee, M. & Magrath, R.D. (2009) Flights of fear: a mechanical wing whistle sounds the alarm in a flocking bird. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B</i> : rspb20091110.
Ruffed grouse, <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> (a wing-beating display)	66.2 dB SPL, bandwidth 300 Hz to 8 kHz, frequency weighting not reported	1.0 m	Garcia, M., Charrier, I., & Iwaniuk, A.N. (2012) Directionality of the drumming display of the ruffed grouse. <i>The Condor</i> 114(3): 500-506.