

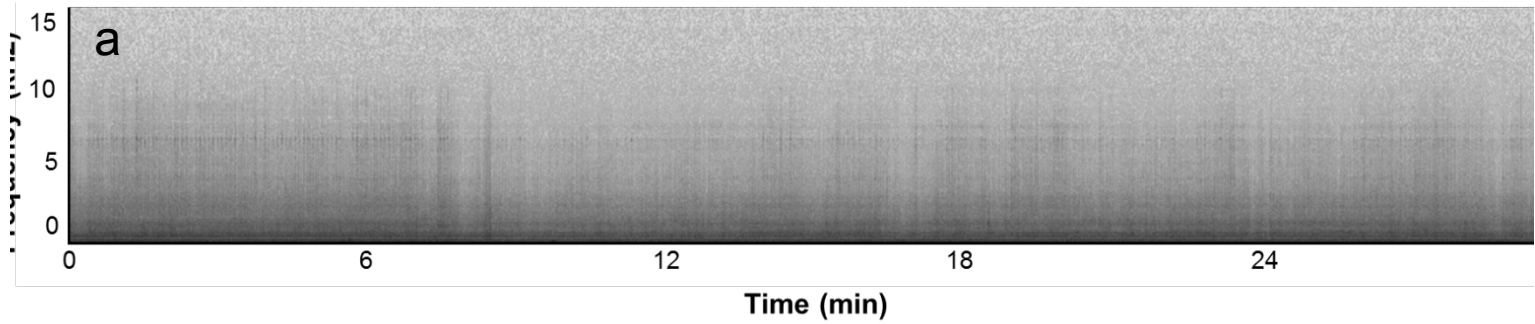
Drolet, A., Dussault, C. and Côté, S. D. 2016.
 Simulated drilling noise affects the space use of
 a large terrestrial mammal. – Wildlife Biology
 doi: 10.2891/wlb.00225

Appendix 1

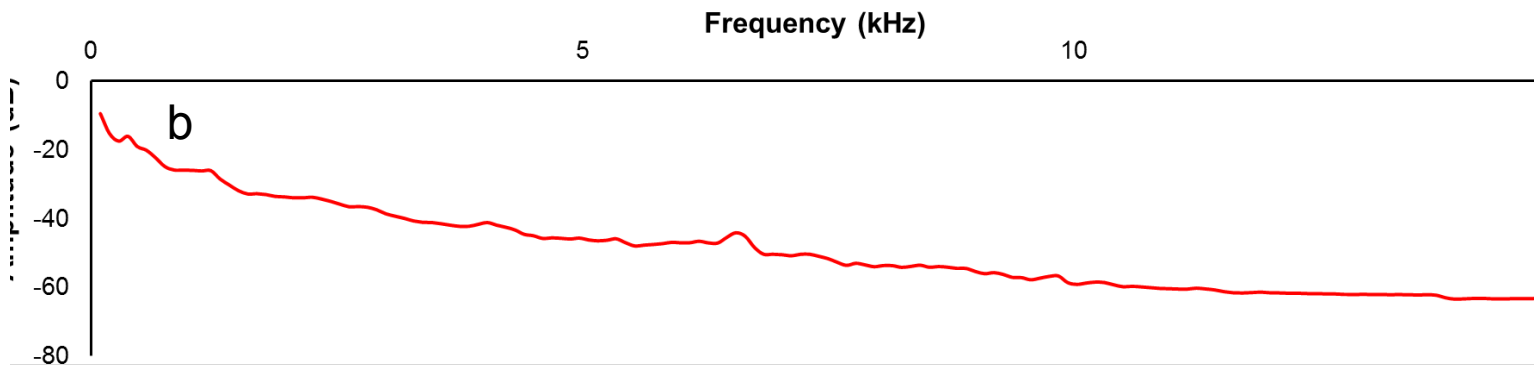
Beaufort wind scale used to estimate wind speeds on land

Beaufort	km h ⁻¹	m s ⁻¹	Effects
0	Less 1	<1	Smoke rises vertically
1	1–5	<2	Smoke drift shows direction of wind
2	6–11	2–3	Leaves rustle
3	12–19	4–5	Leaves and small twigs move constantly
4	20–28	6–7	Small branches move
5	29–38	8–10	Small trees with leaves move
6	39–49	11–13	Large branches move
7	50–61	14–16	Whole trees move
8	62–74	17–20	Twigs and small branches break off trees
9	75–88	21–24	Slight structural damage
10	98–102	25–28	Trees broken or uprooted
11	103–117	29–32	Rare: considerable structural damage
12	>118	>33	Very rare, hurricane.

Appendix 2



(a) Spectrogram of the 30 min recording used for the playback



(b) Power spectrum of a sample of drilling noise used for the playback. The lower frequencies are the loudest emitted by drilling noise.

Appendix 3

Sound interpolation raster

Interpolation of the sound amplitude by ordinary kriging around the two sites where the simulated drilling noise was played. The dark colours in the colour gradient represent higher sound amplitudes and the lighter colours represent the lower sound amplitudes. The contour lines delineate the border of the sound zones.

