

**Supplementary materials**

**S1: Sources of the bat soundtracks selection used for each repetition. All the tracks were adjusted to obtain a five-second duration playback.**

Call type	Bat species	Source
Echolocation	Barbastelle	<a href="http://www.chauves-souris-passion.be/barbastella_barbastellus_279.htm">http://www.chauves-souris-passion.be/barbastella_barbastellus_279.htm</a>
	Common Pipistrelle	Plecotus (Natagora)
	Natterer's Bat	<a href="http://www.bristol.ac.uk/biology/research/behaviour/batlab/downloads/echolocation/">http://www.bristol.ac.uk/biology/research/behaviour/batlab/downloads/echolocation/</a>
	Noctule	Plecotus (Natagora)
Social	Serotine	Plecotus (Natagora)
	Common Pipistrelle	Track 6.73 (Middelton et al., 2014)
	Noctule	<a href="http://www.batcalls.com">http://www.batcalls.com</a>

**SII: all Fitted probability detection curves for all experts and groups (UAS and control recordings): bird species.**

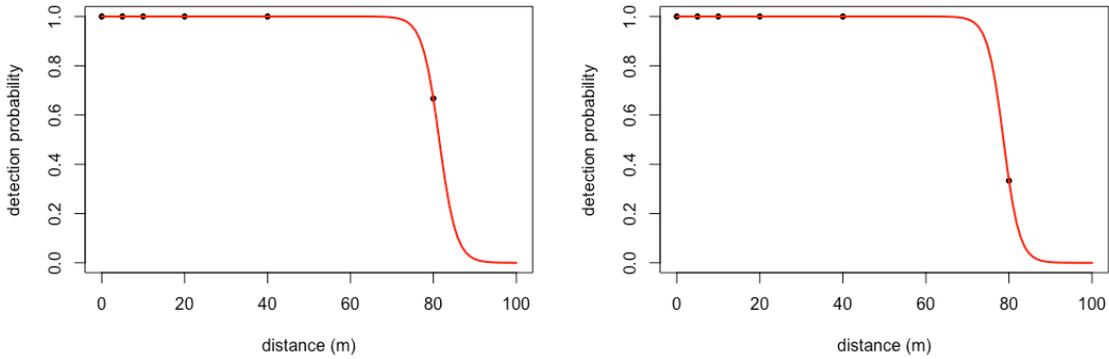


Figure S1: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) (Expert 1).

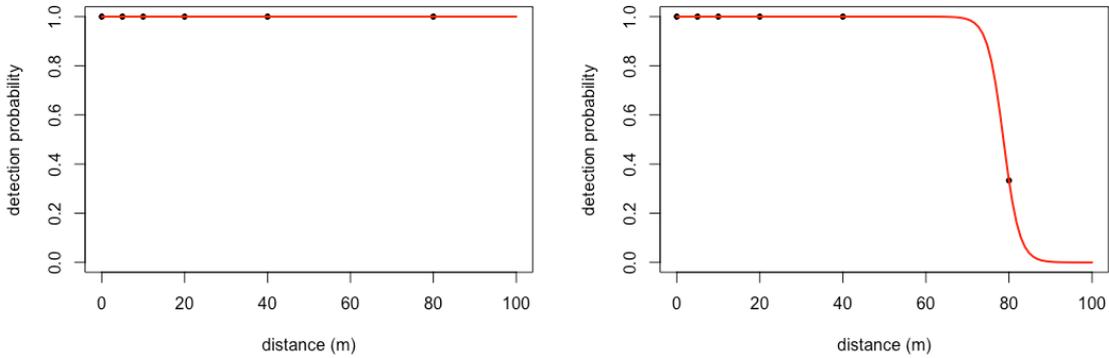


Figure S2: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) (Expert 2).

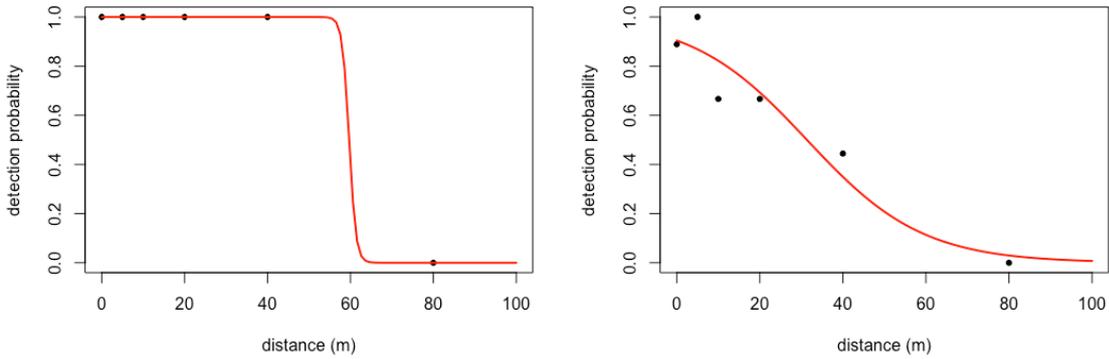


Figure S3: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Eurasian Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) (Expert 1).

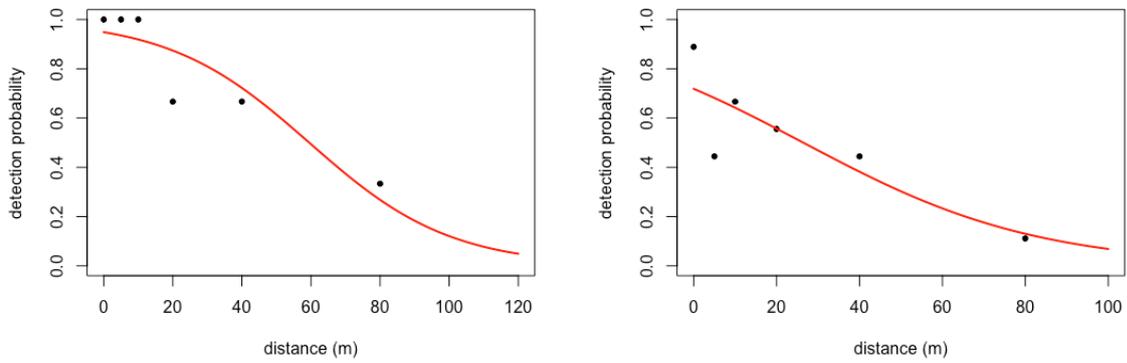


Figure S4: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Eurasian Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) (Expert 2).

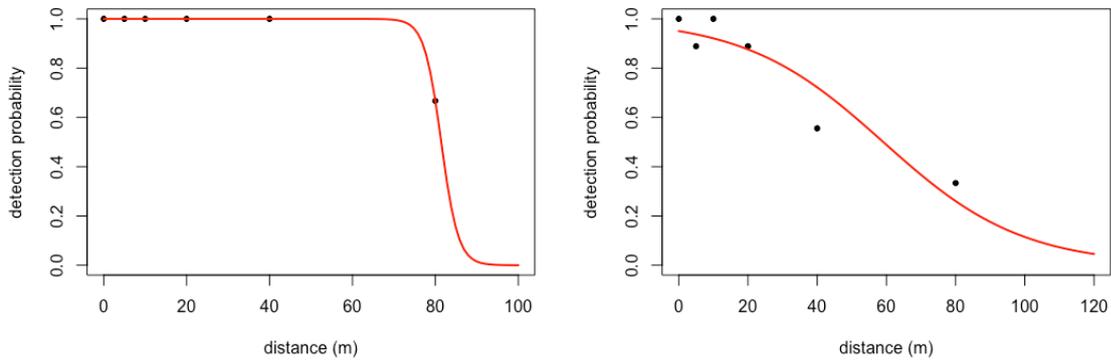


Figure S5: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) (Expert 1).

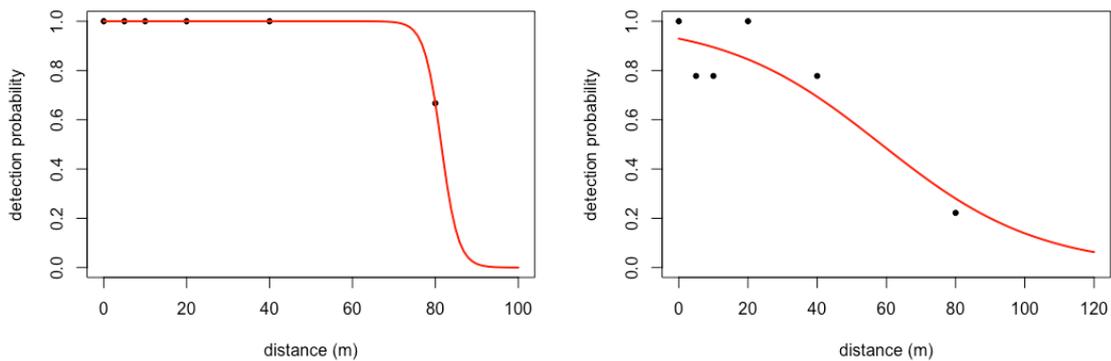


Figure S6: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Common Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) (Expert 2).

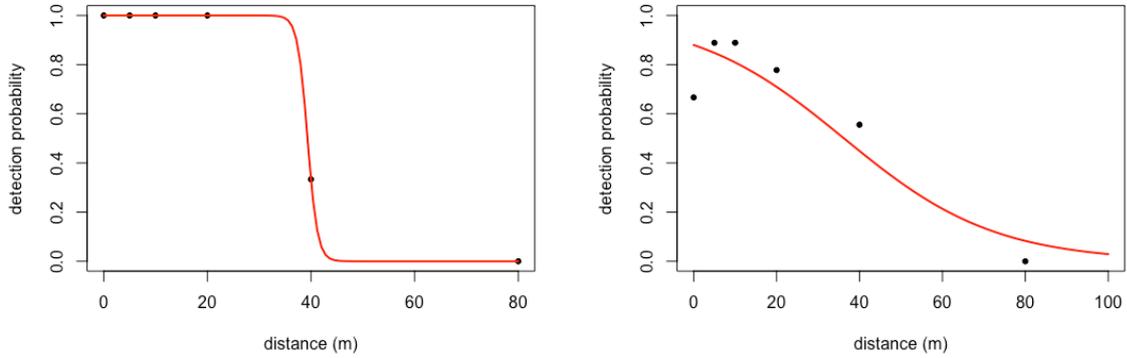


Figure S7: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) (Expert 1).

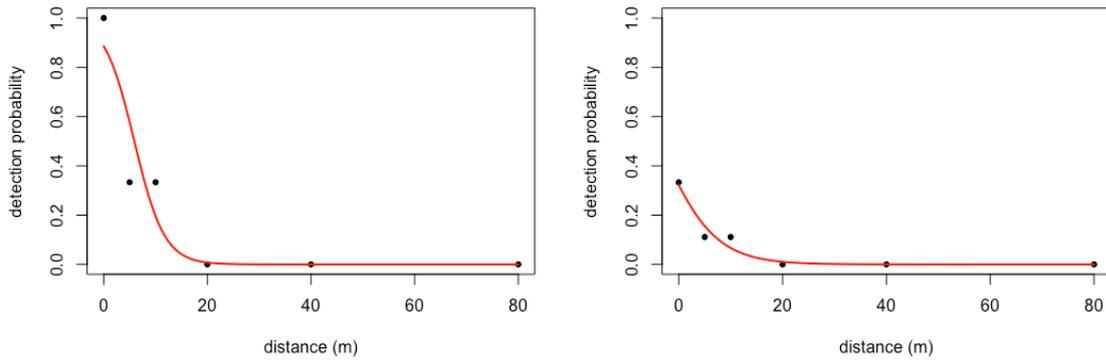


Figure S8: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) (Expert 2).

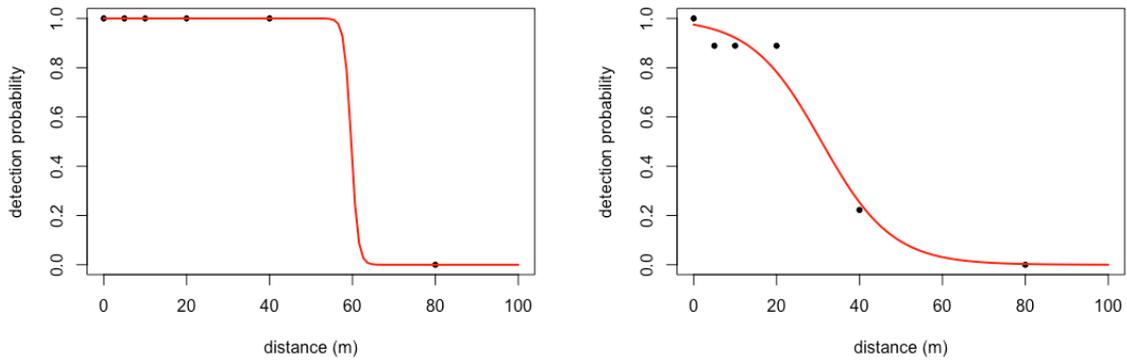


Figure S9: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) (Expert 1).

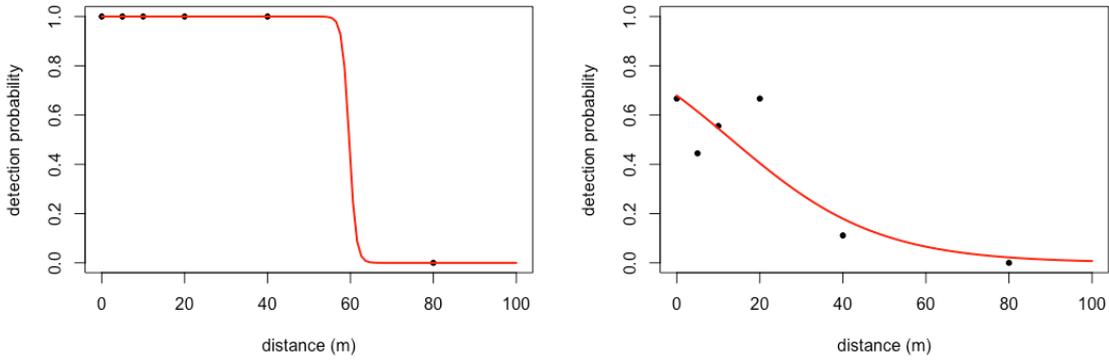


Figure S10: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) (Expert 2).

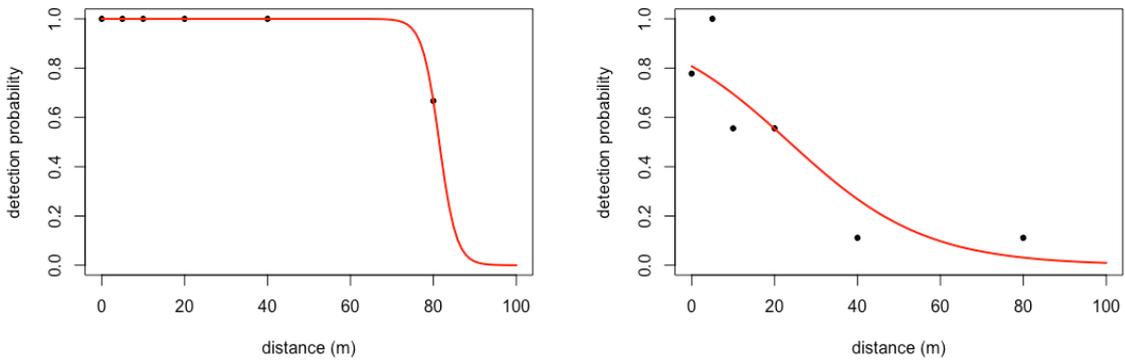


Figure S11: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*) (Expert 1).

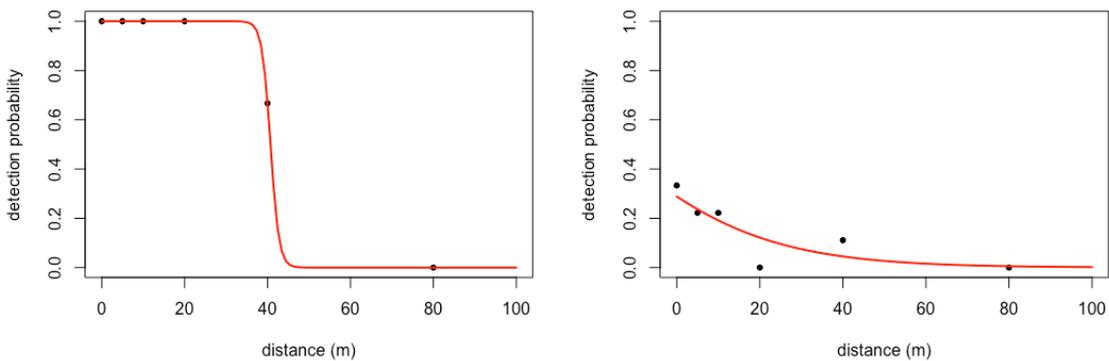


Figure S12: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*) (Expert 2).

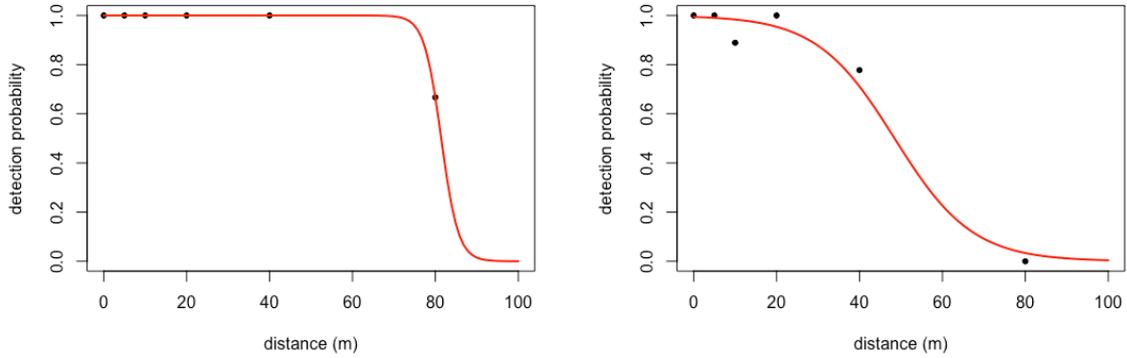


Figure S13: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) (Expert 1).

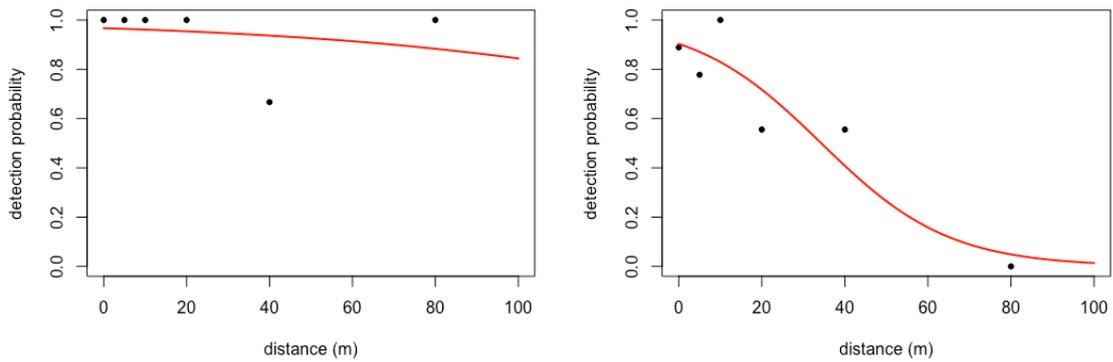


Figure S14: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) (Expert 2).

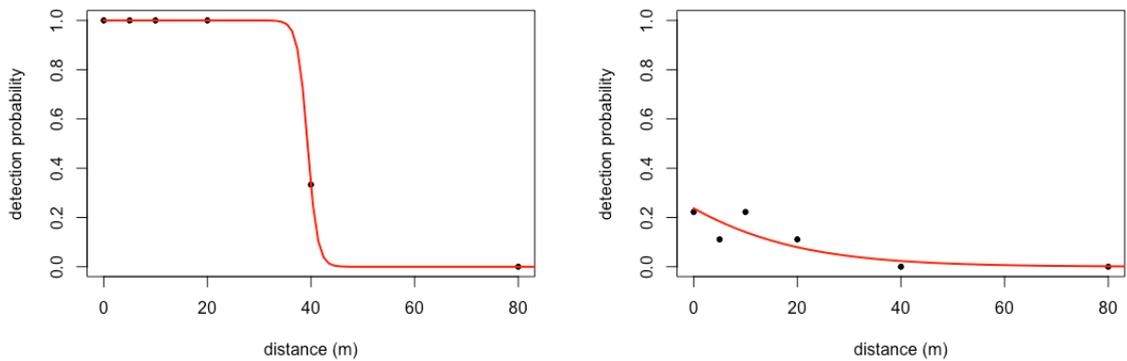


Figure S15: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Common Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) (Expert 1).

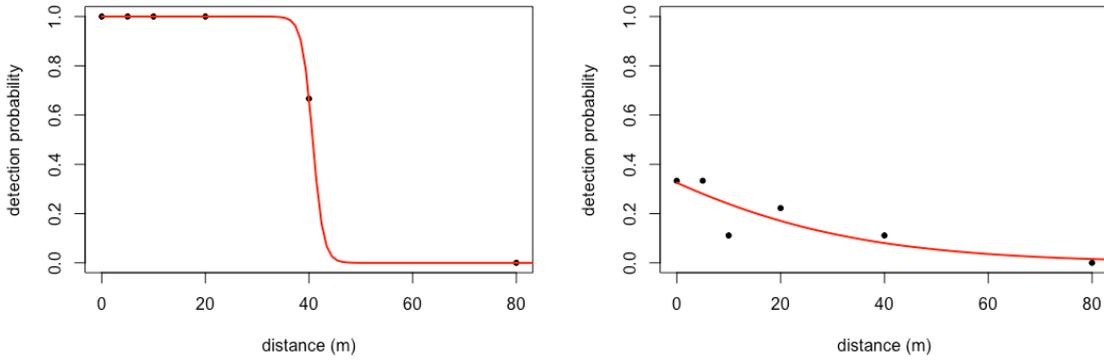


Figure S16: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Common Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) (Expert 2).

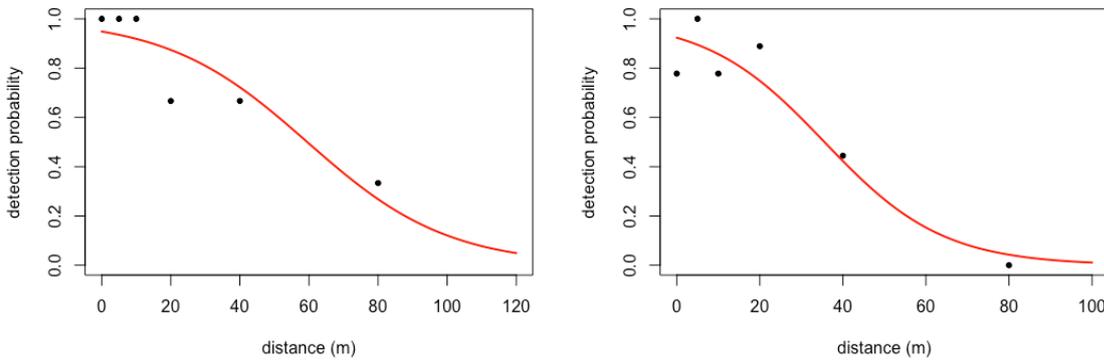


Figure S17: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Eurasian Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) (Expert 1).

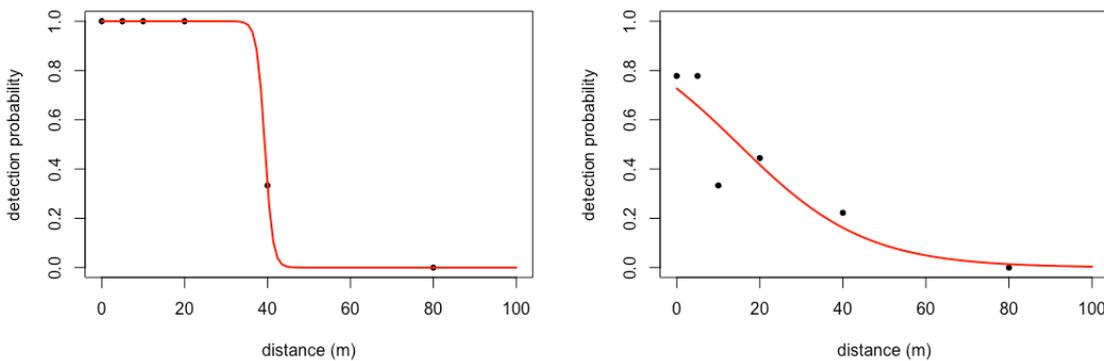


Figure S18: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the control and the UAS group (Expert 1) for the Eurasian Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) (Expert 2).

**SIII: all Fitted probability detection curves for all experts and groups (UAS and control recordings): bats species.**

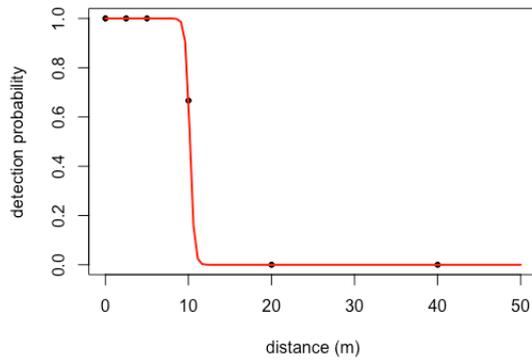


Figure S19: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) echolocation calls – Control ground recordings.

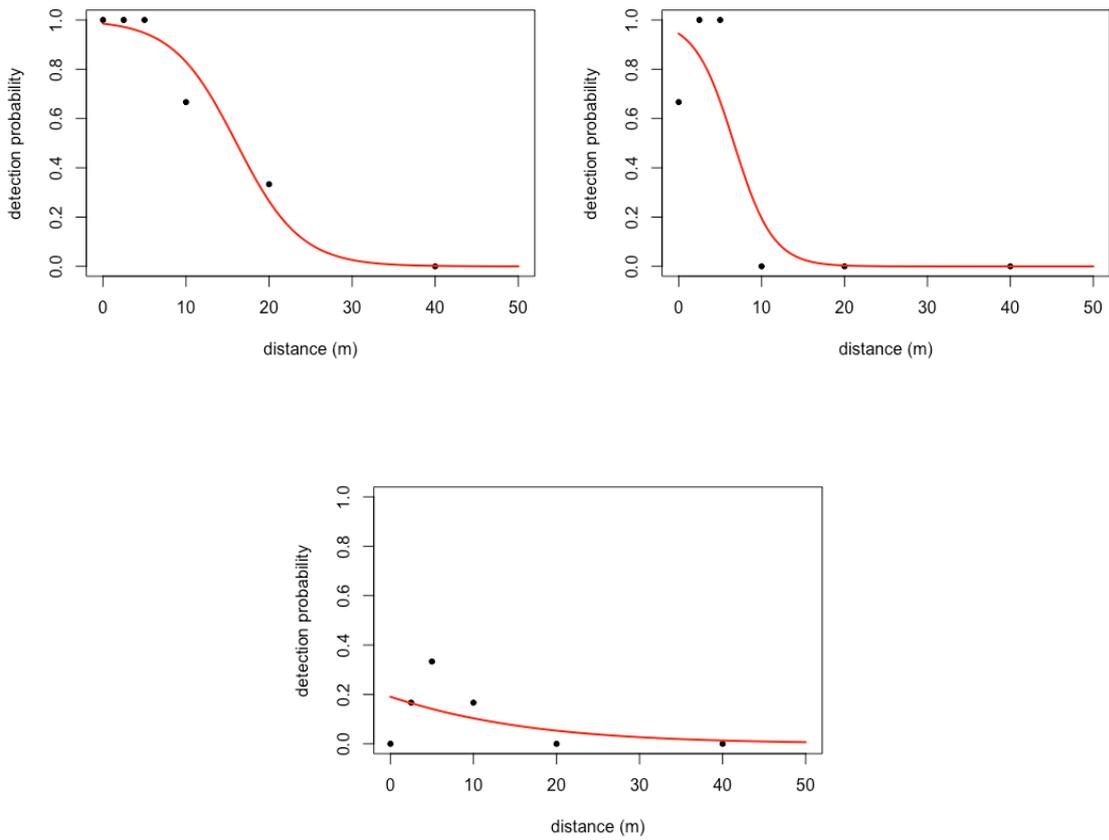


Figure S20: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*) echolocation calls – Control ground, 5 m and 10-15 m recordings.

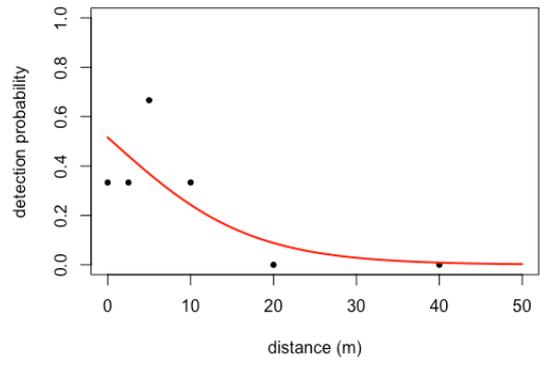
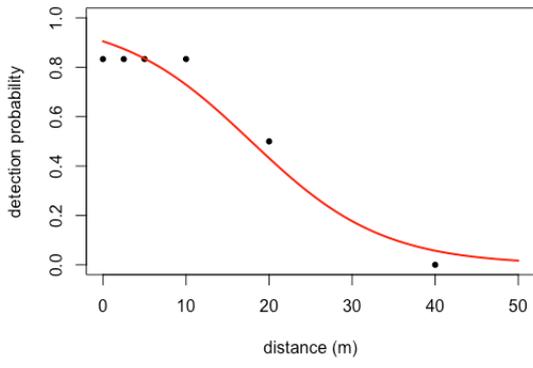
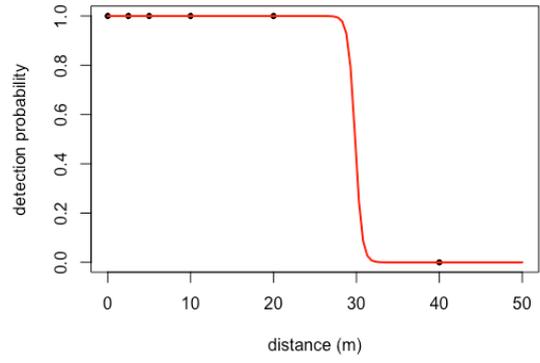
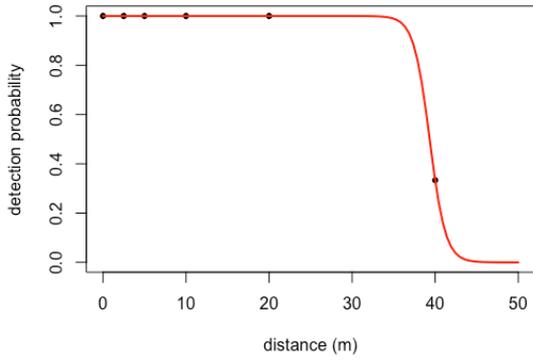


Figure S21: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) echolocation calls – Control ground, 5, 10-15 and 20 m recordings.

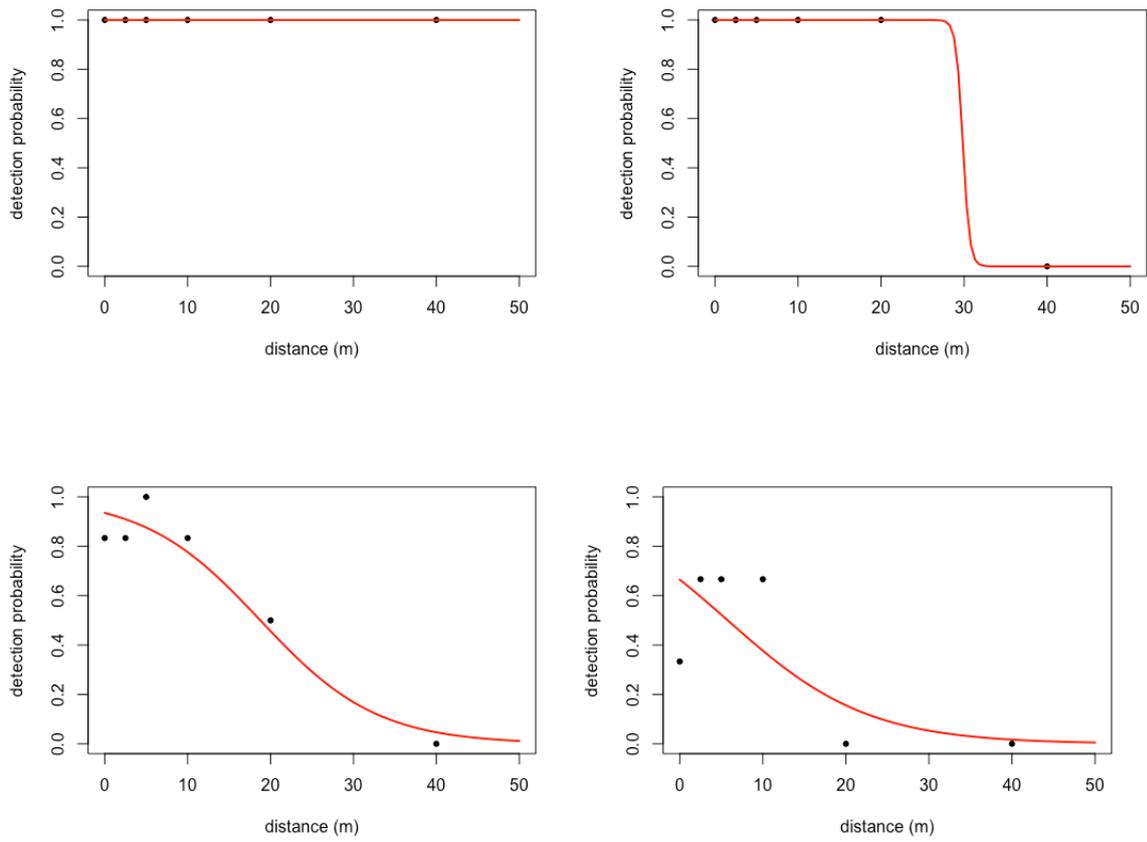


Figure S22: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*) social calls – Control ground, 5, 10-15 and 20 m recordings.

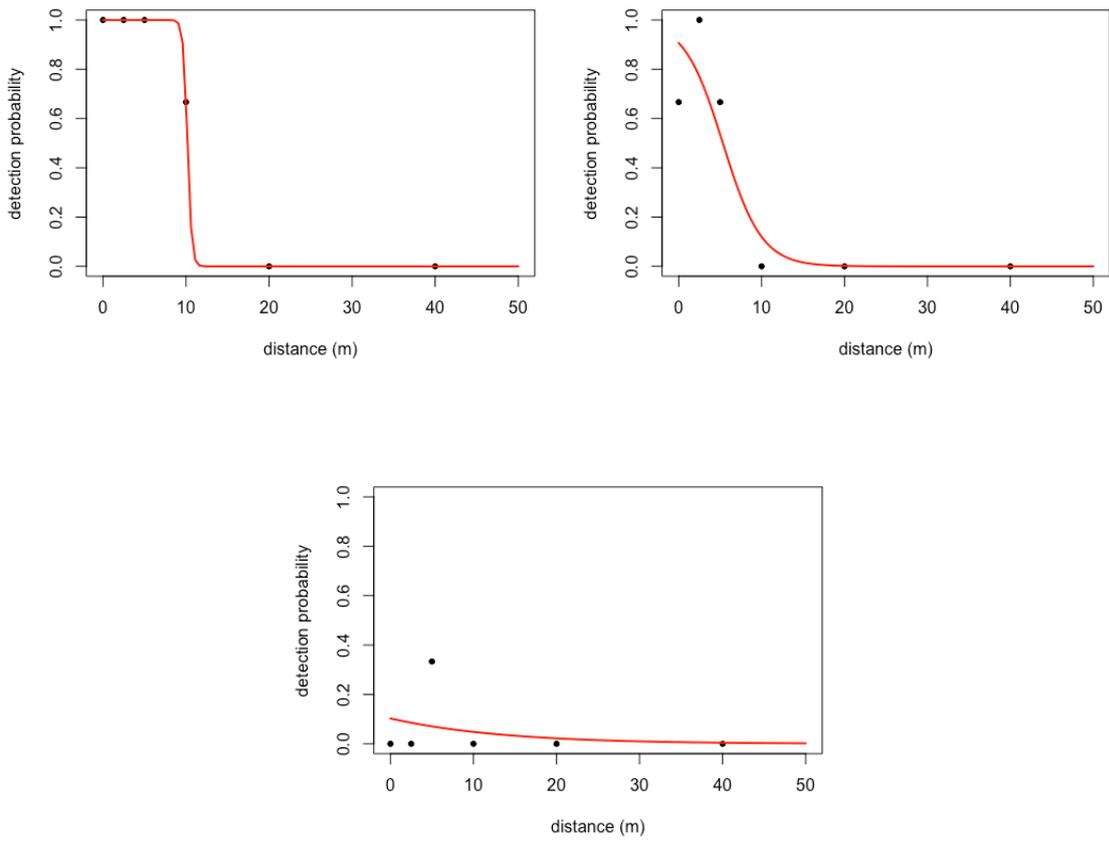


Figure S23: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) echolocation calls – Control ground, 5 and 10-15 m recordings.

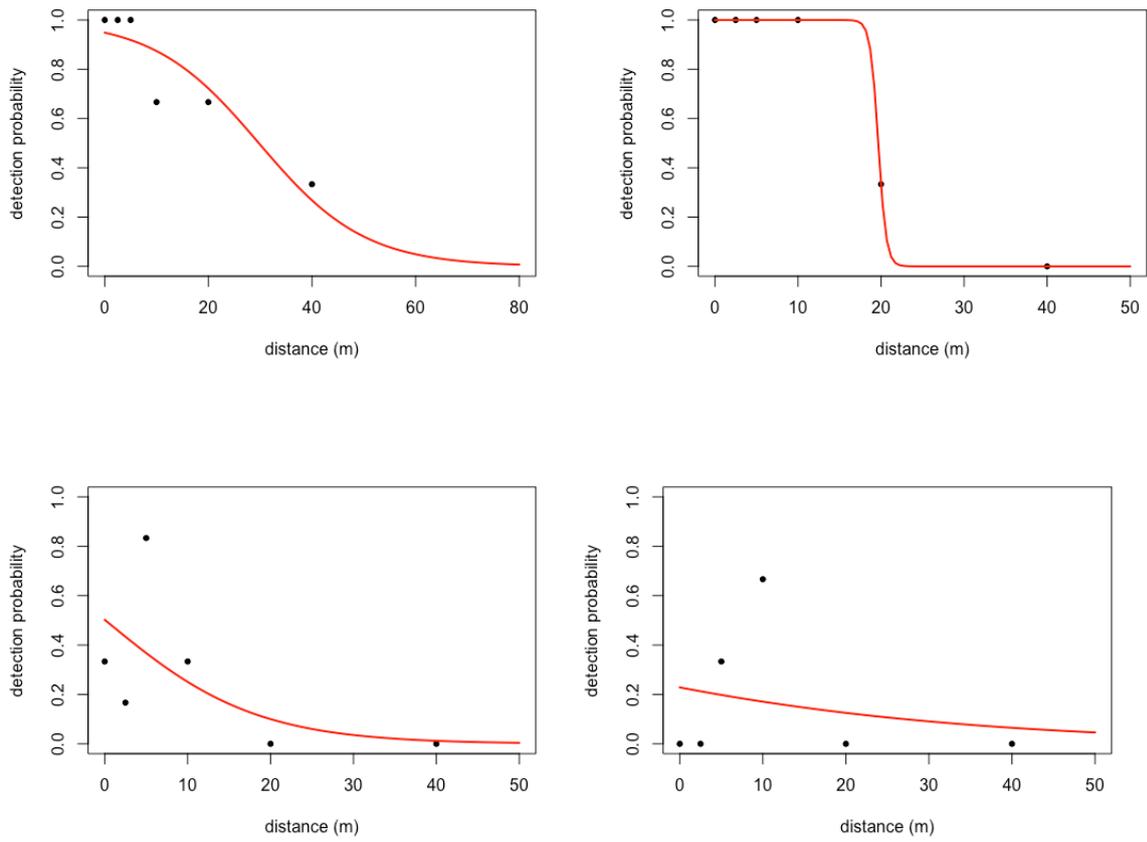


Figure S24: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability for the Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) social calls – Control ground, 5, 10-15 and 20 m recordings.

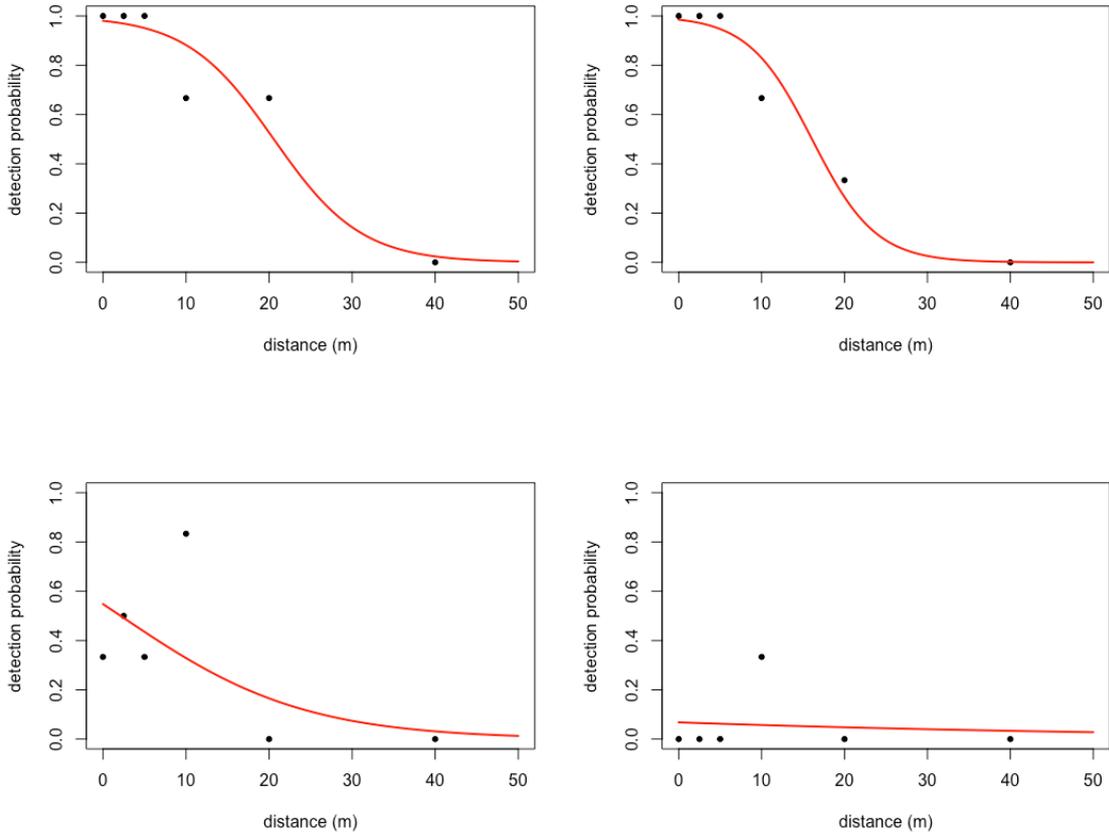


Figure S25: Fitted probability detection curves (red line) and observed detection probability *Serotinus* (*Eptesicus serotinus*) echolocation calls – Control ground, 5, 10-15 and 20 m recordings.