

# Understanding the Acoustic Environment

Jesse R. Barber

Boise State University

# Understanding the Acoustic Environment

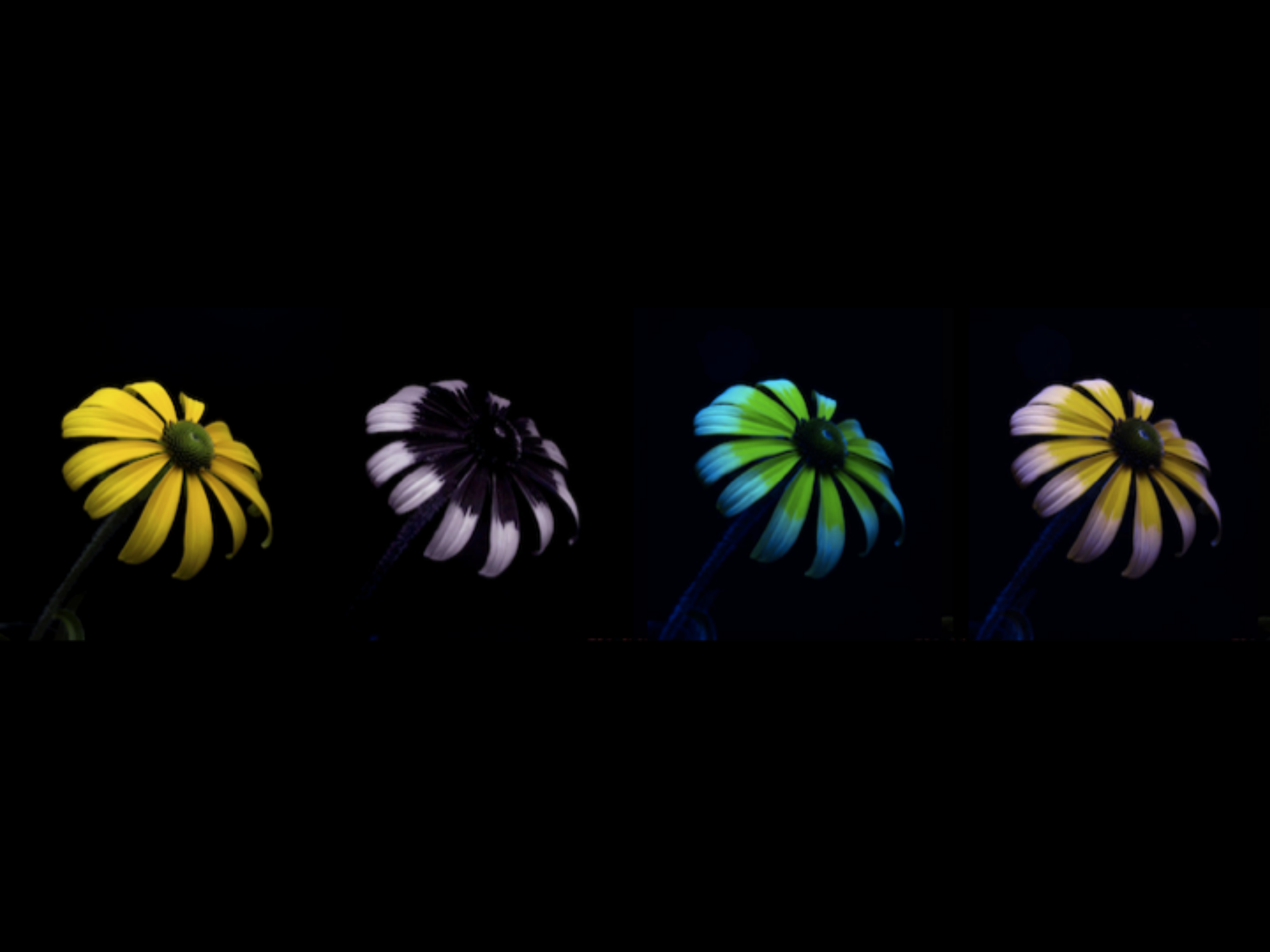
Jesse R. Barber

Boise State University



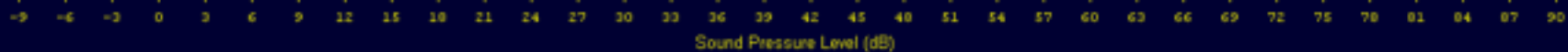
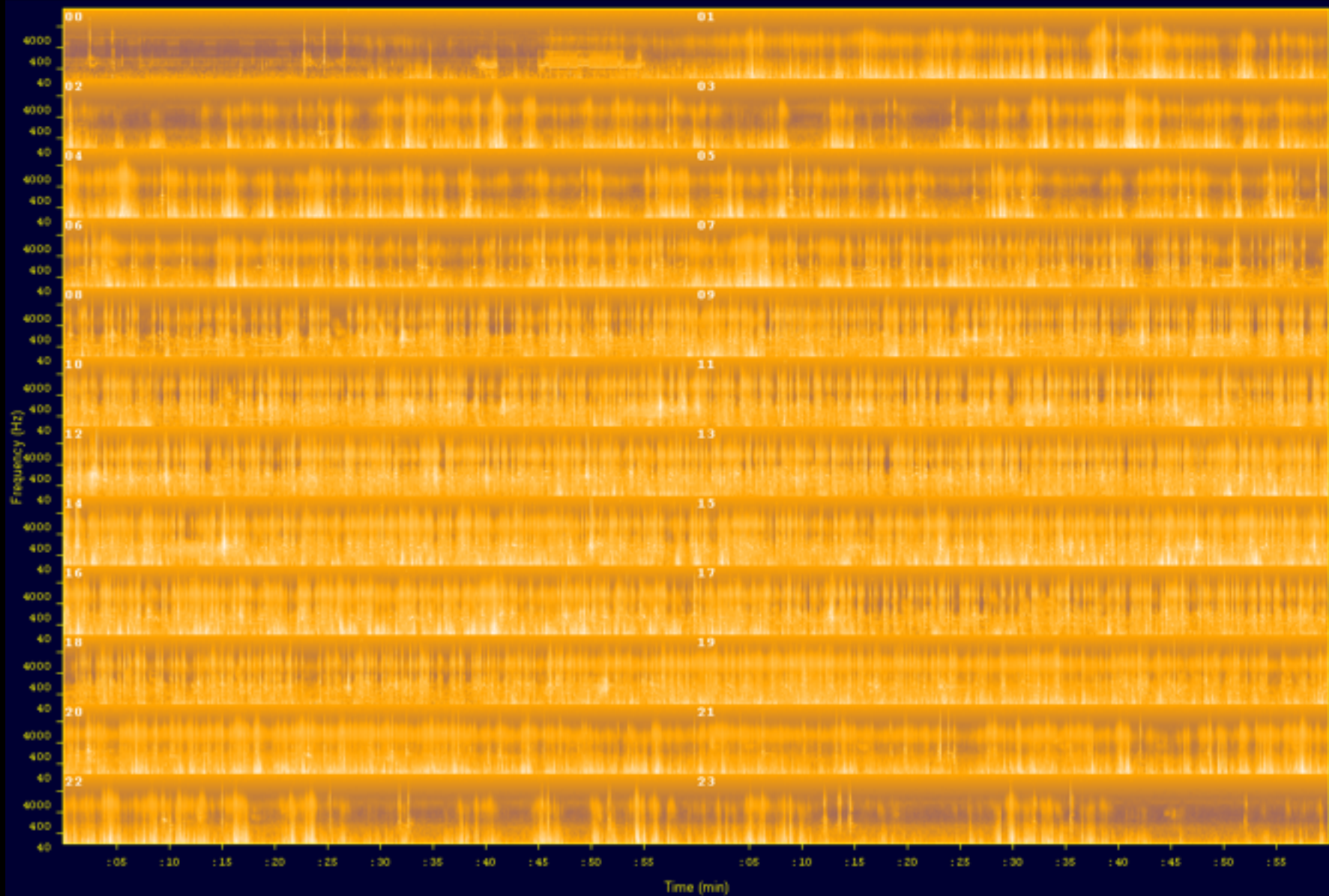


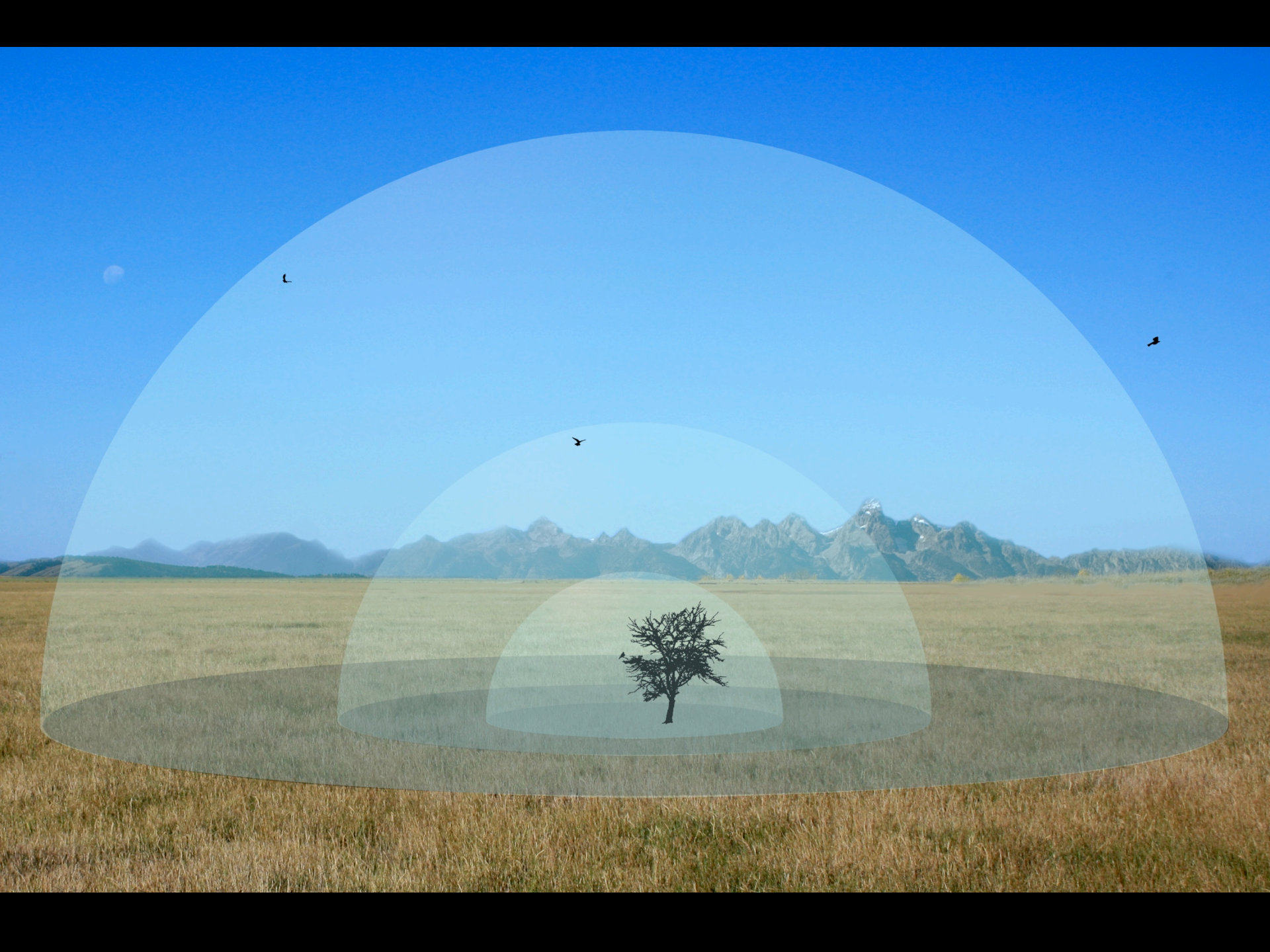










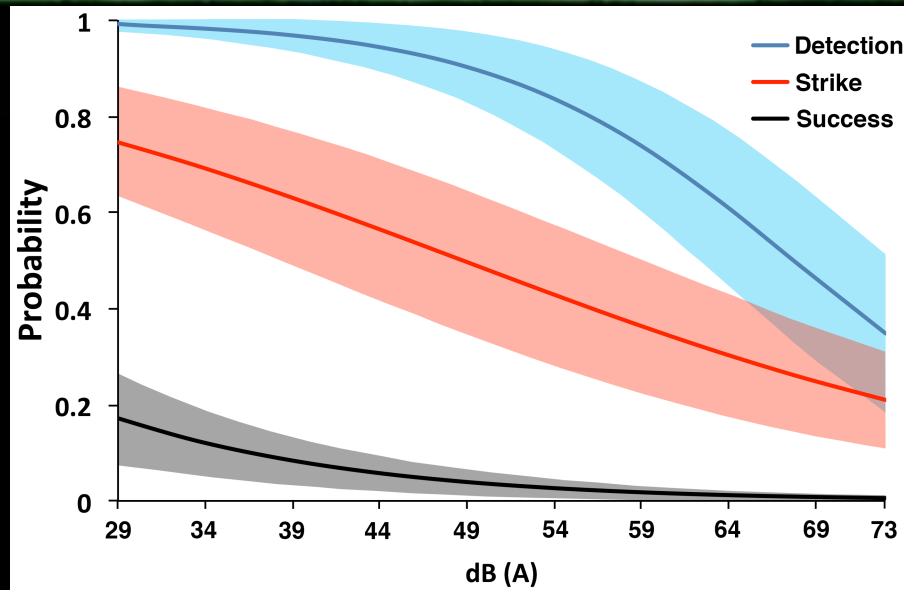




Search time doubles at sound levels from 76-58 dB(A) in gas and road noise and

Bunkley and Barber 2015, *Ethology*





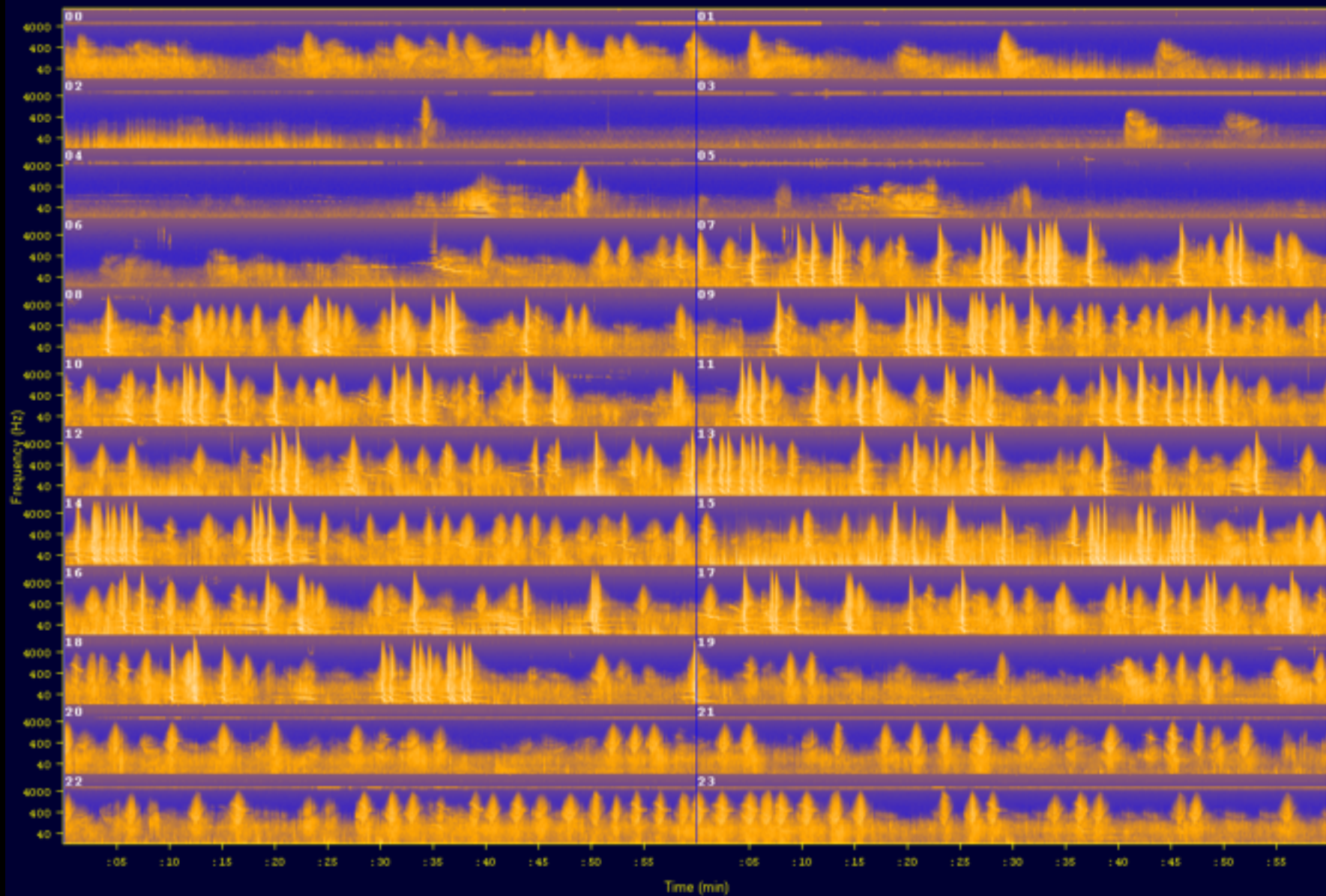
Bernal et al. 2007



Magrath et al. 2007

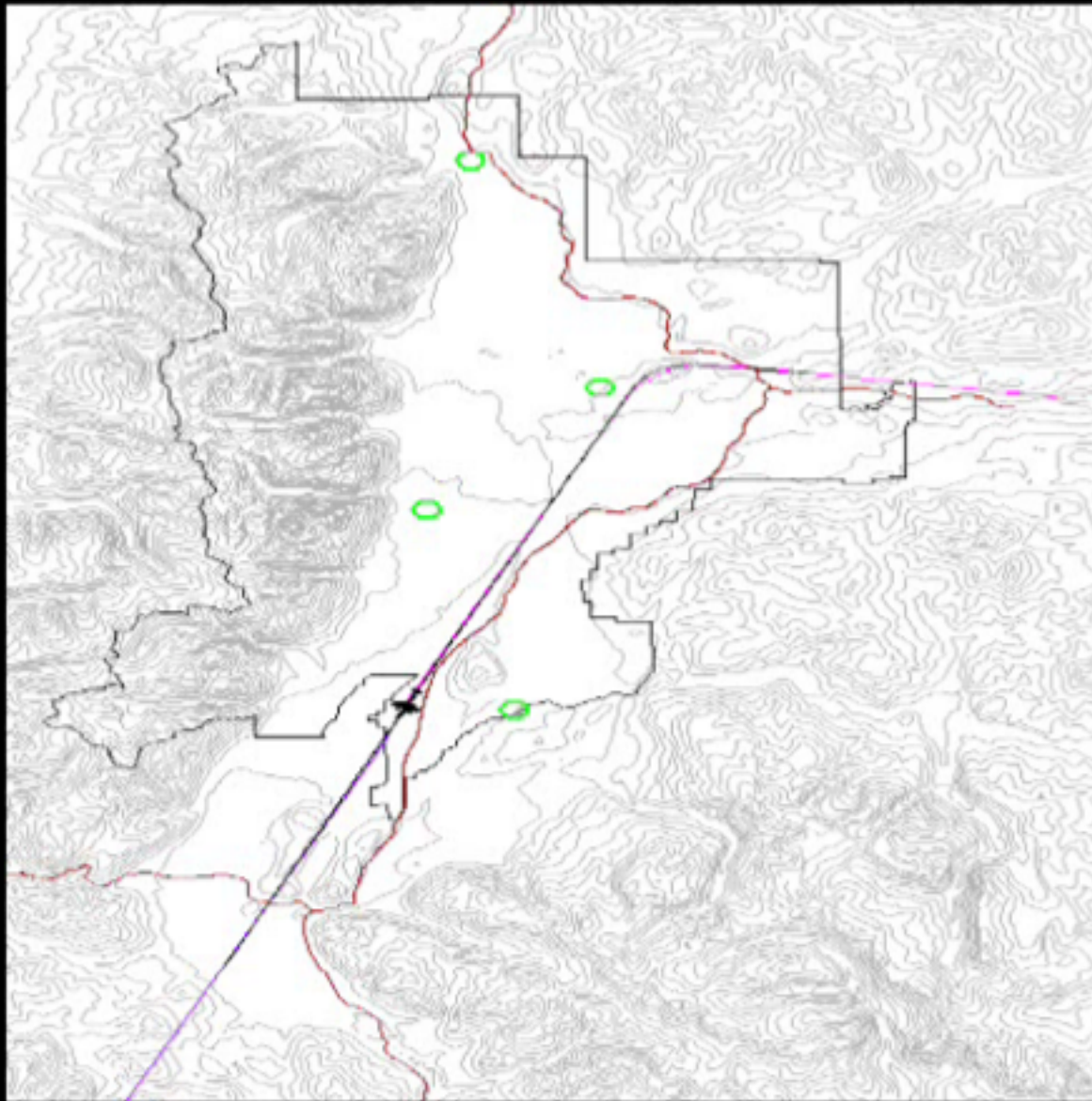


Roche et al. 1999

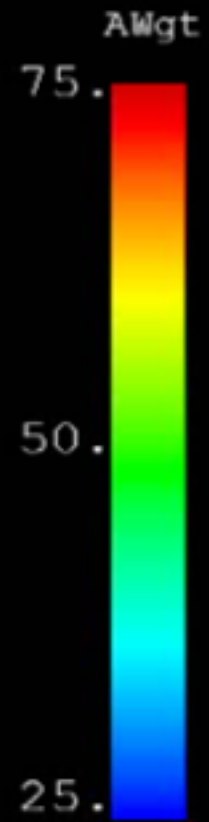


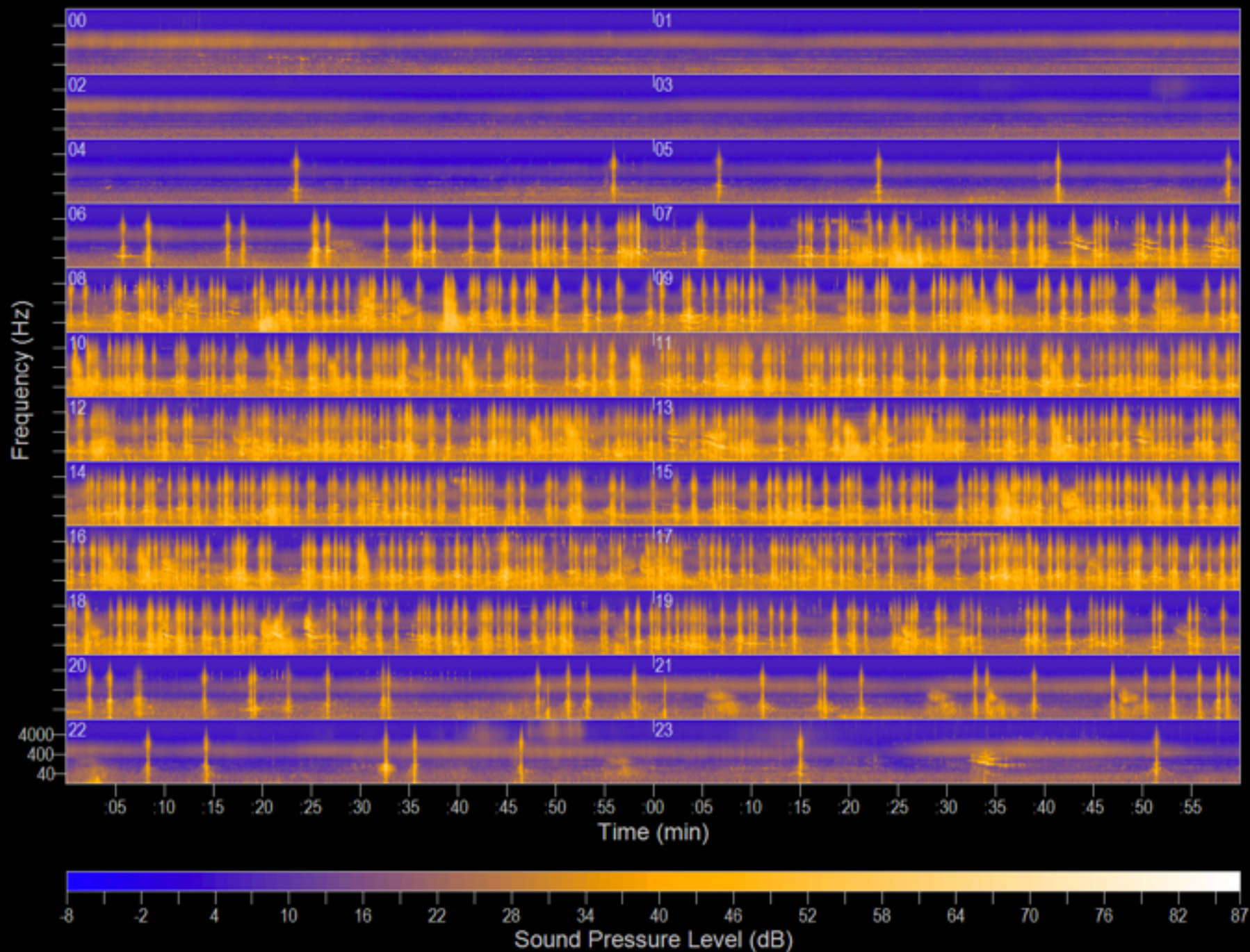
-9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90

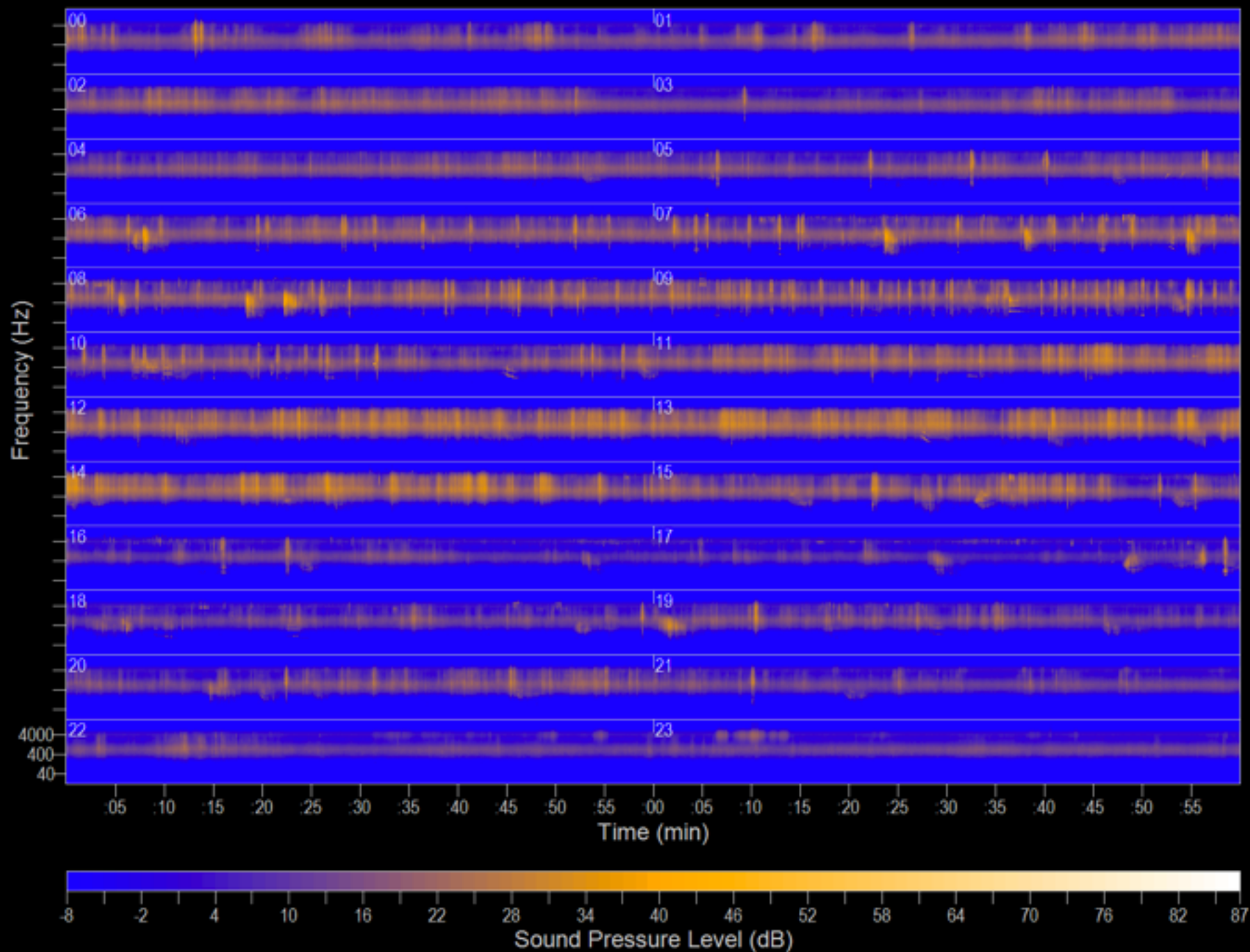
Sound Pressure Level (dB)

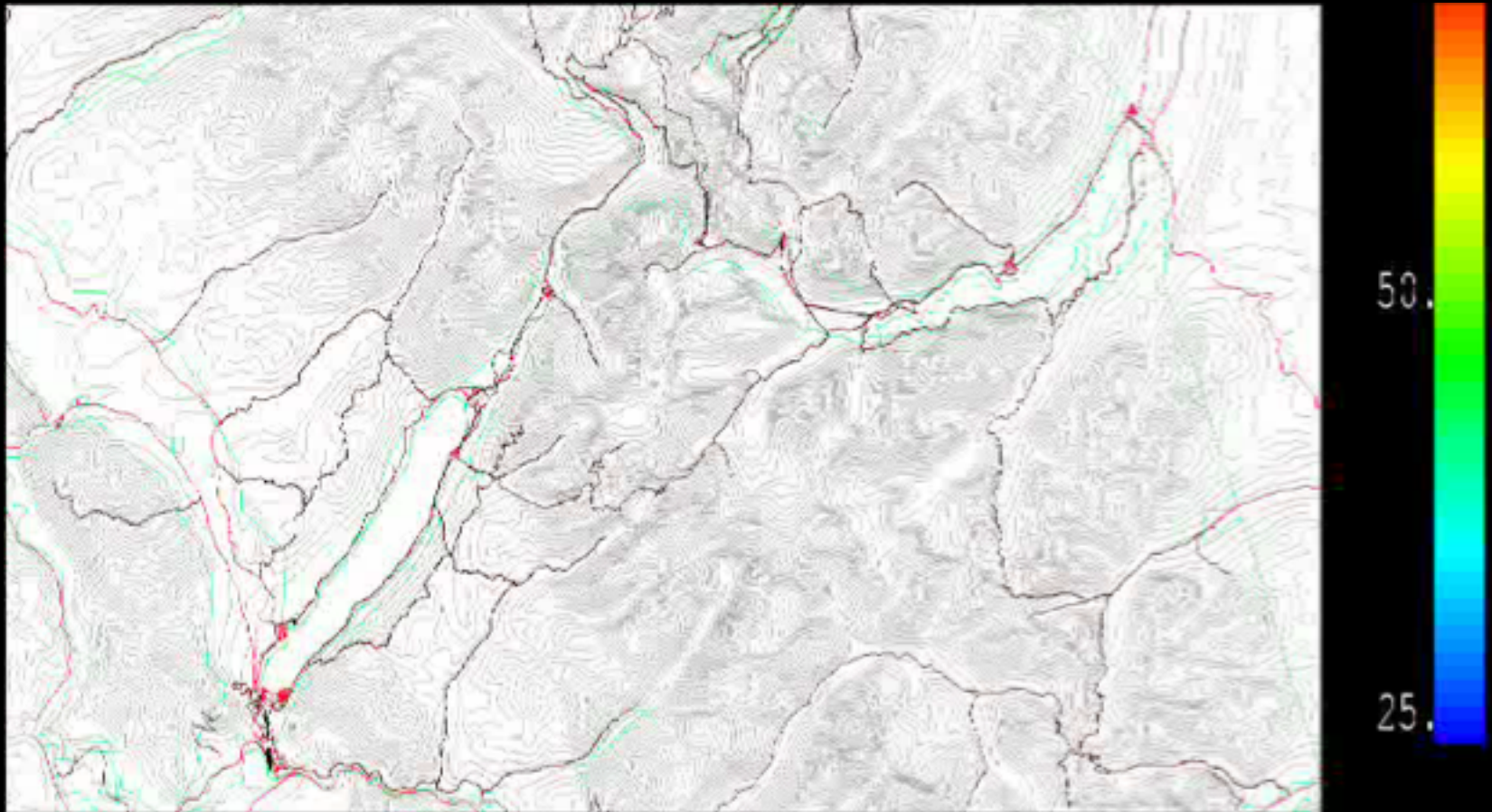


**wyle**  
laboratories









83% of the land in the continental U.S. is within 1061 m of a road (Ritters and Wickham 2003)

The Effects of Car Traffic on Breeding Bird Populations in Woodland. I. Evidence of Reduced Habitat Quality for Willow Warblers (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) Breeding Close to a Highway

10.1007/s00267-001-0065-4

ns in

Rien Reijnen; Ruud Foppen

near  
to a high traffic road: Glucocorticoid levels in nestling white-crowned sparrows

O.L. Crino<sup>a,\*</sup>, B. Klaassen Van Oorschot<sup>a</sup>, Descador<sup>b</sup>

The

# Effects of Traffic Noise on Occupancy Patterns of Forest Birds

The Effects of Traffic Noise on Occupancy Patterns of Forest Birds

ductive consequences

SARAH E. GOODWIN\* AND W. GREGORY SHRIVER, C.W. Breuner<sup>a</sup>, M. Lessells<sup>2</sup> and Hans van den Burg<sup>1</sup>  
Bird Populations in Woodland. II. Breeding (Phylloscopus trochilus) in Relation to the

Ruud Foppen; Rien Reijnen

The Journal of Applied Ecology, Vol. 31, No. 1. (Feb., 1994), pp. 95-101

# The Phantom Road

Douglas fir

Mountain  
shrubland

Shrub-steppe

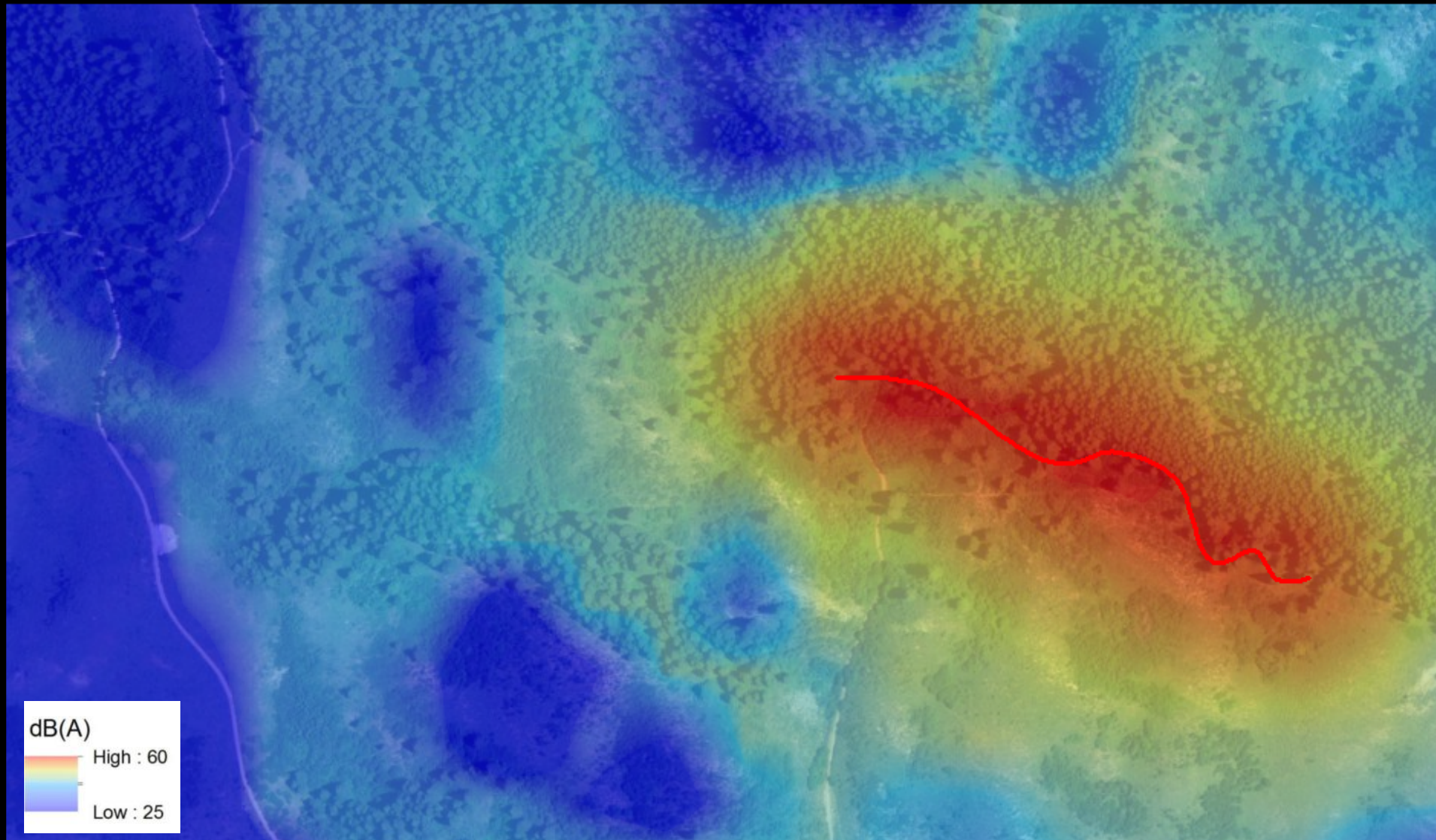












  
4-day blocks

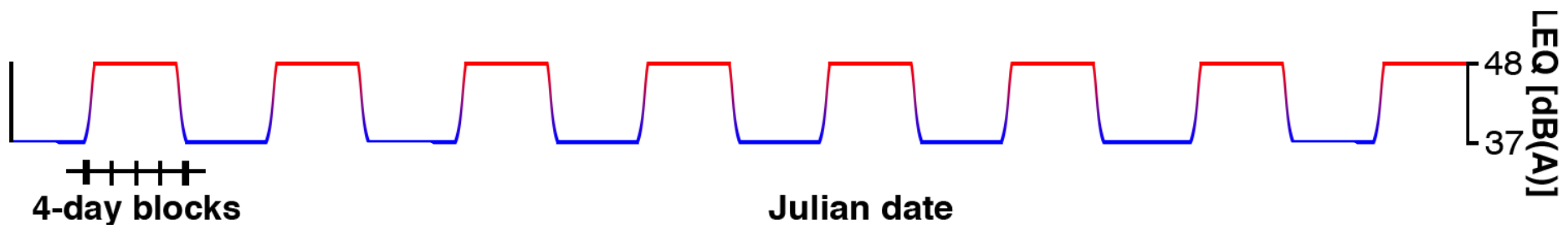
Julian date

LEQ [dB(A)]  
-48  
-37

  
4-day blocks

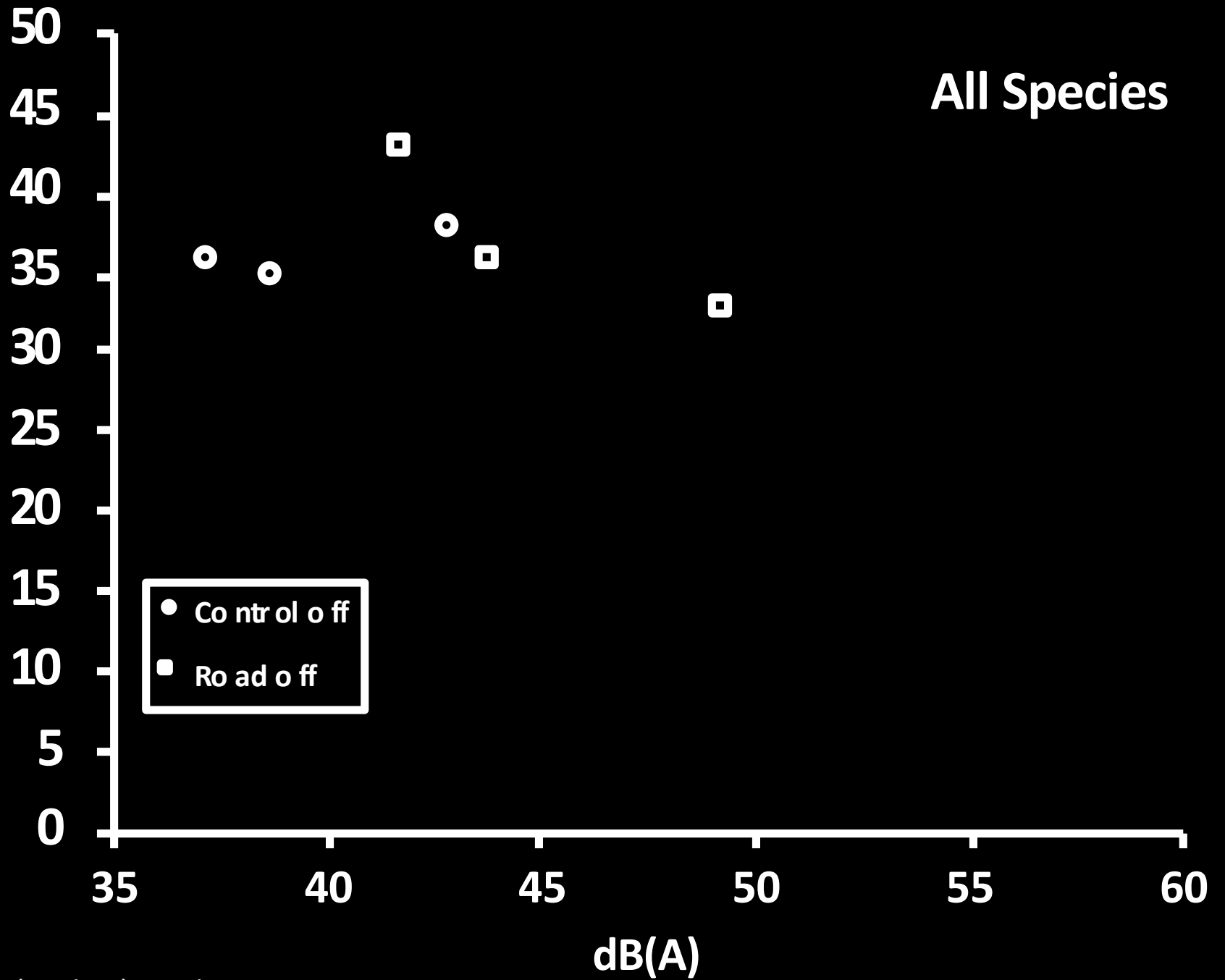
Julian date

LEQ [dB(A)]  
48  
37



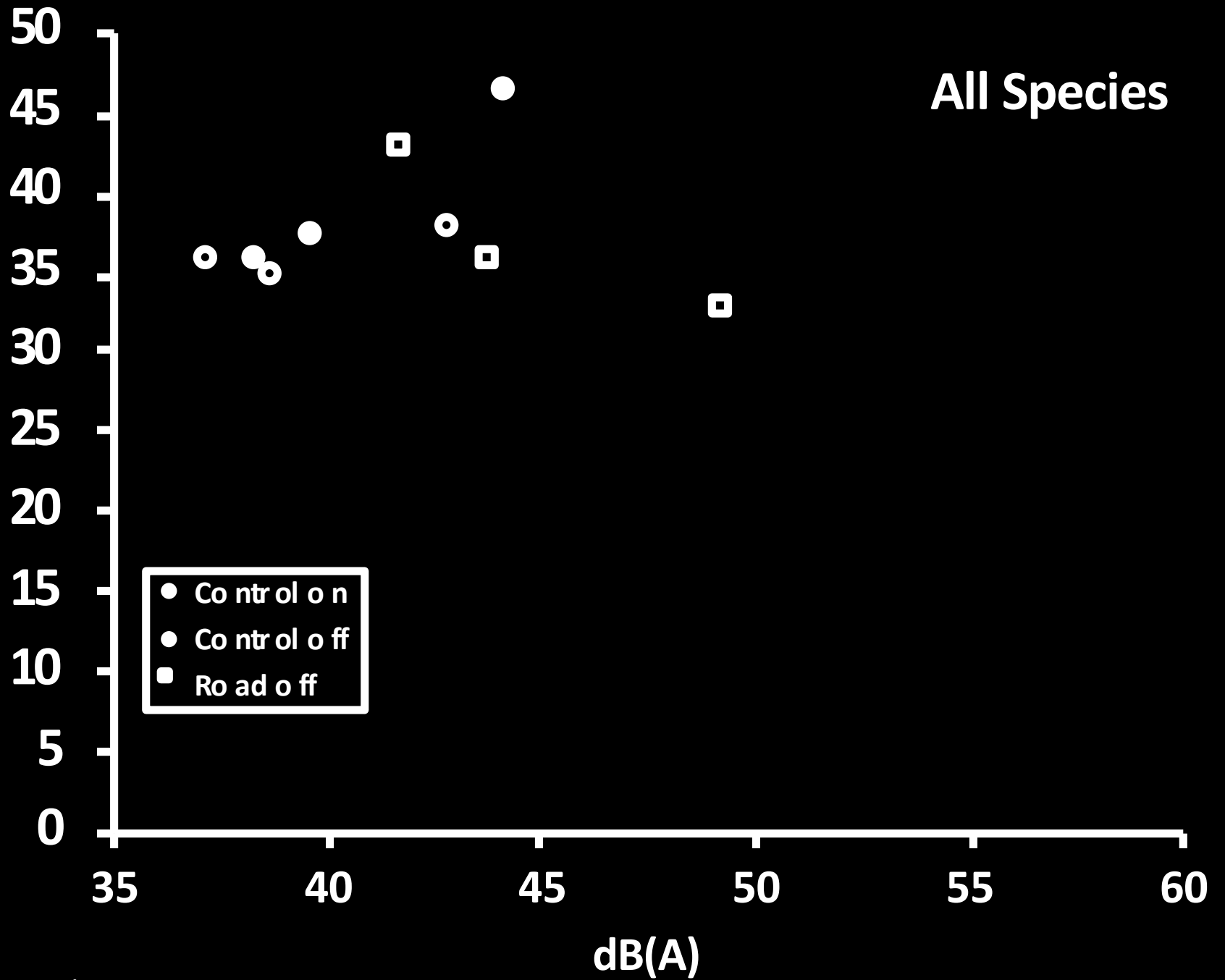
Avg. Birds Present

All Species

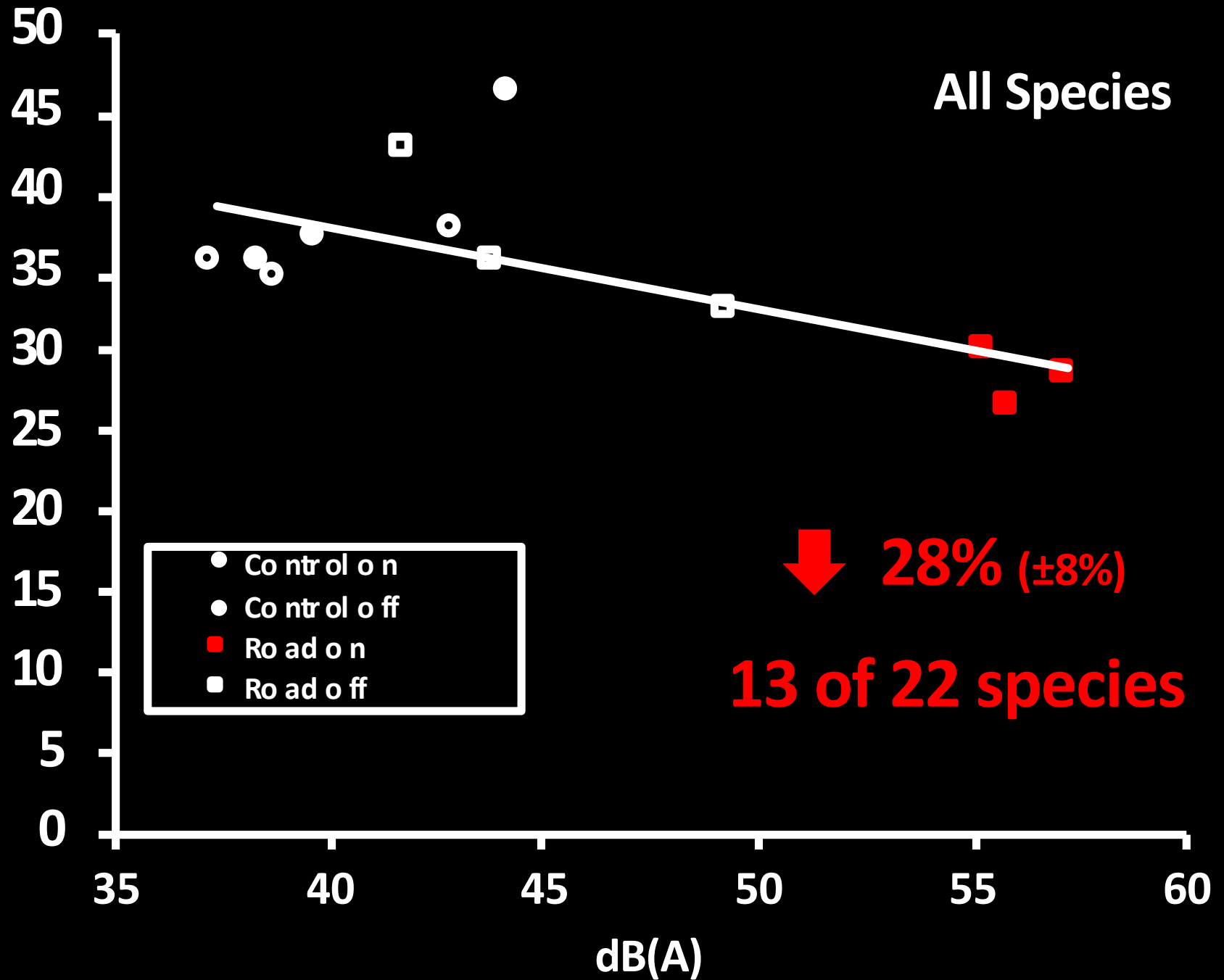


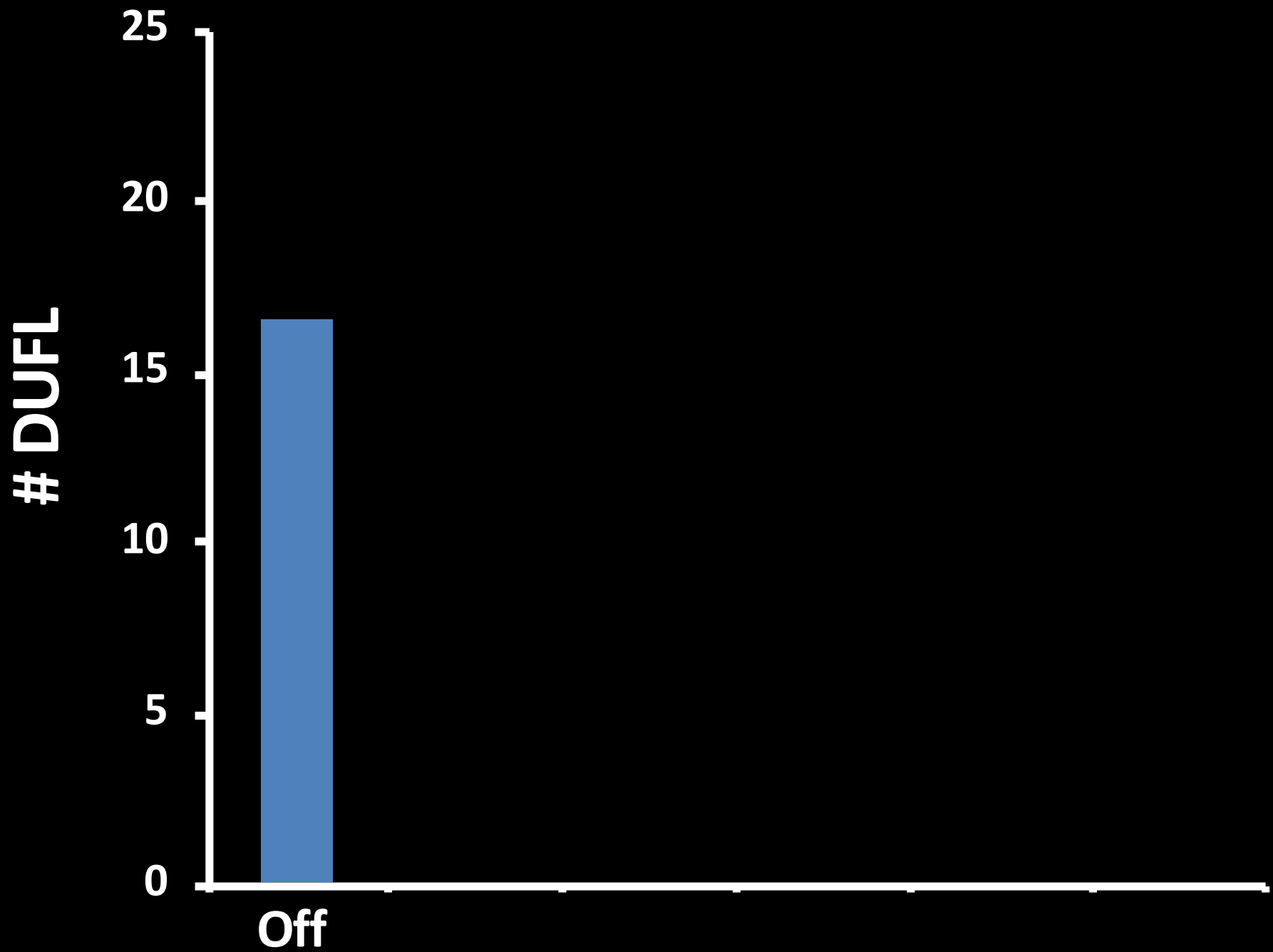
Avg. Birds Present

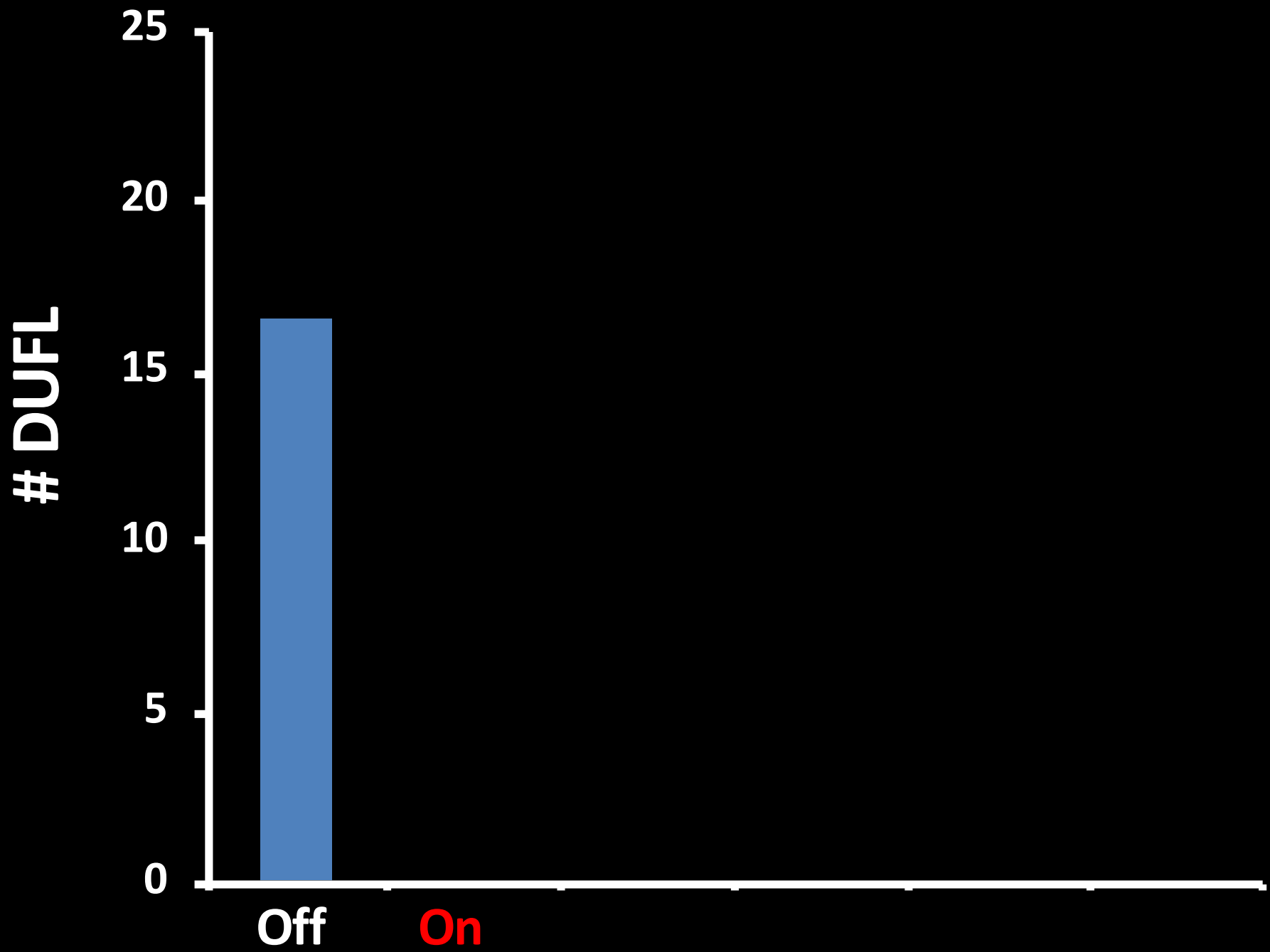
All Species

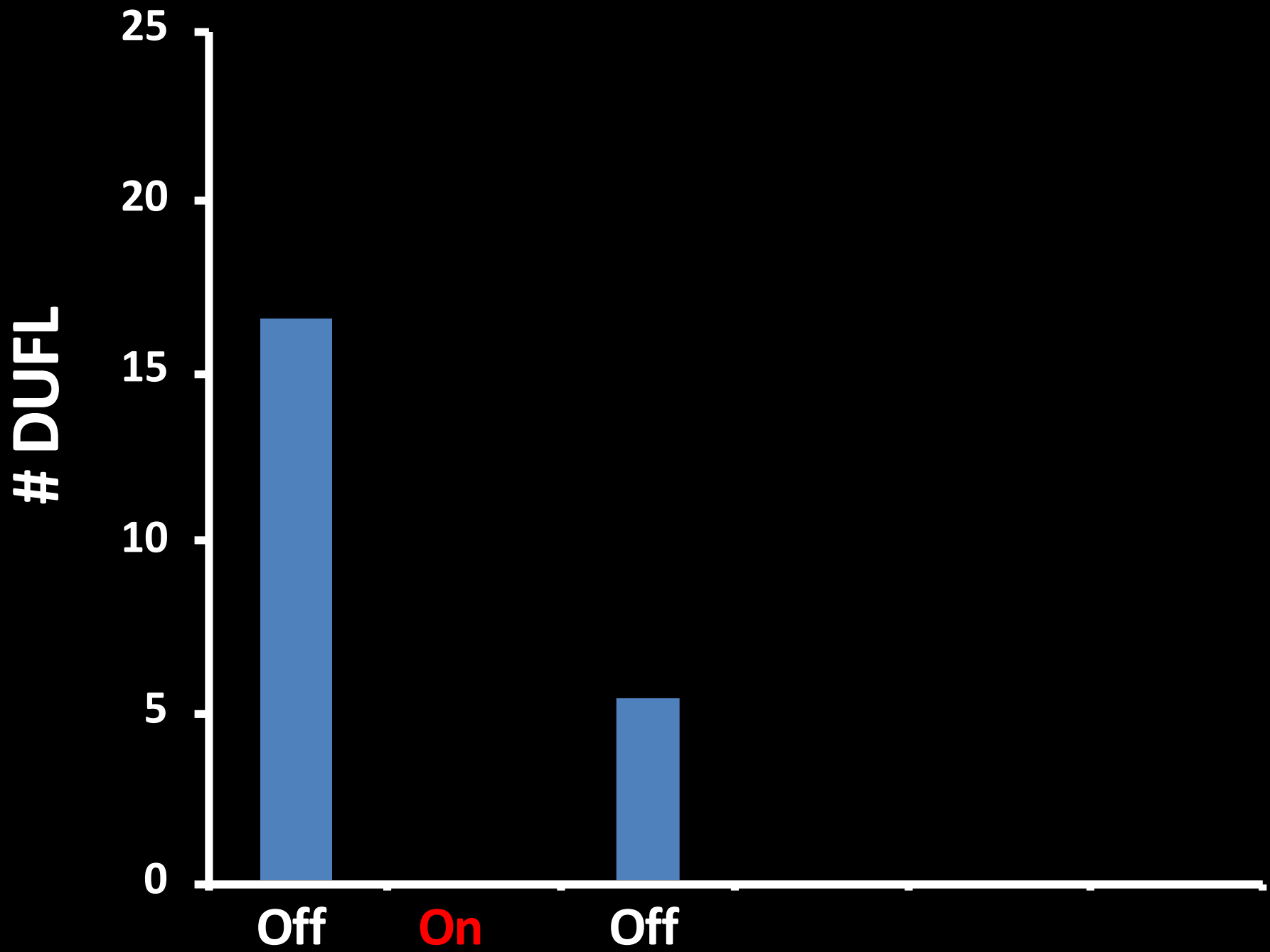


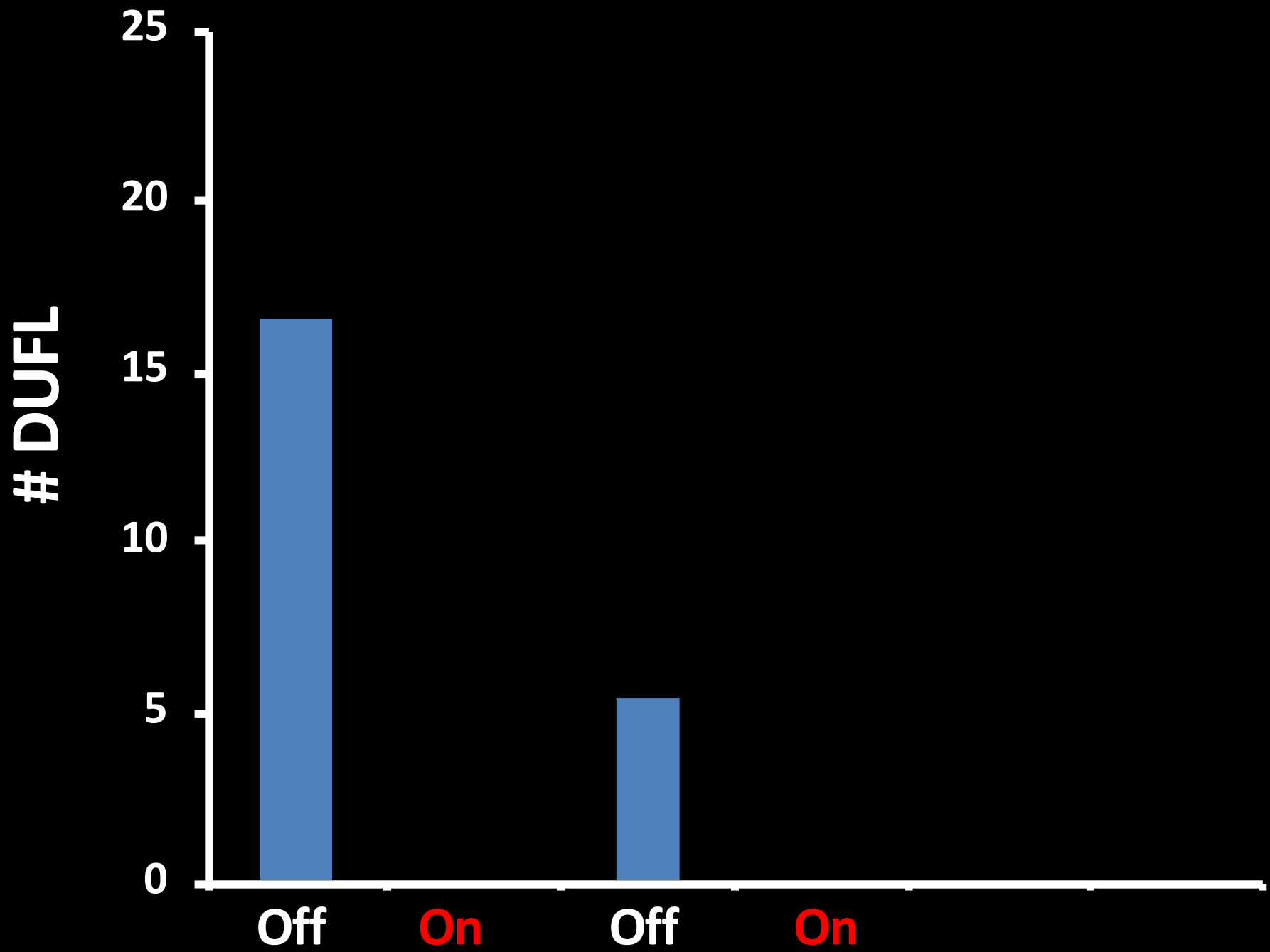
Avg. Birds Present

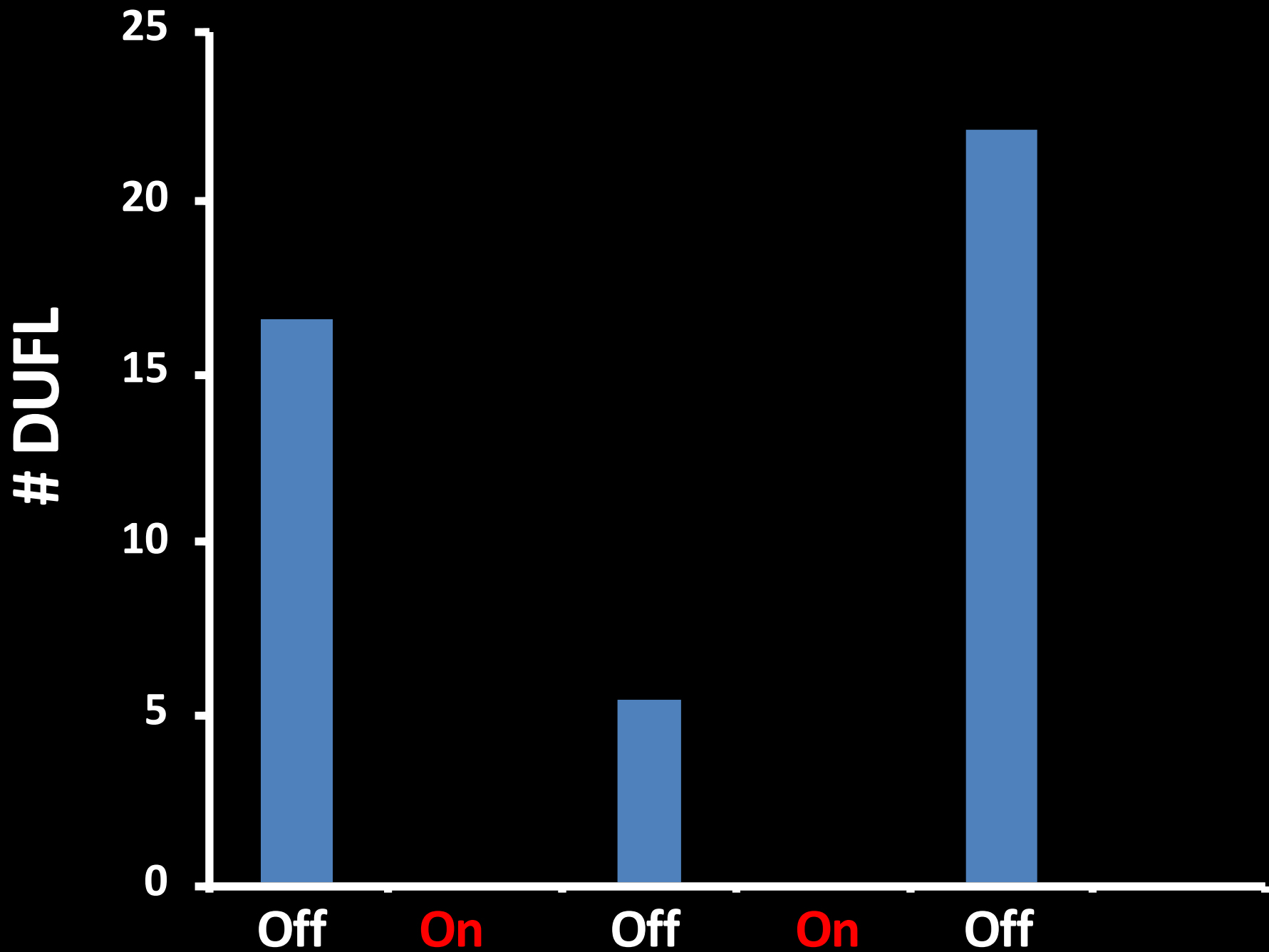


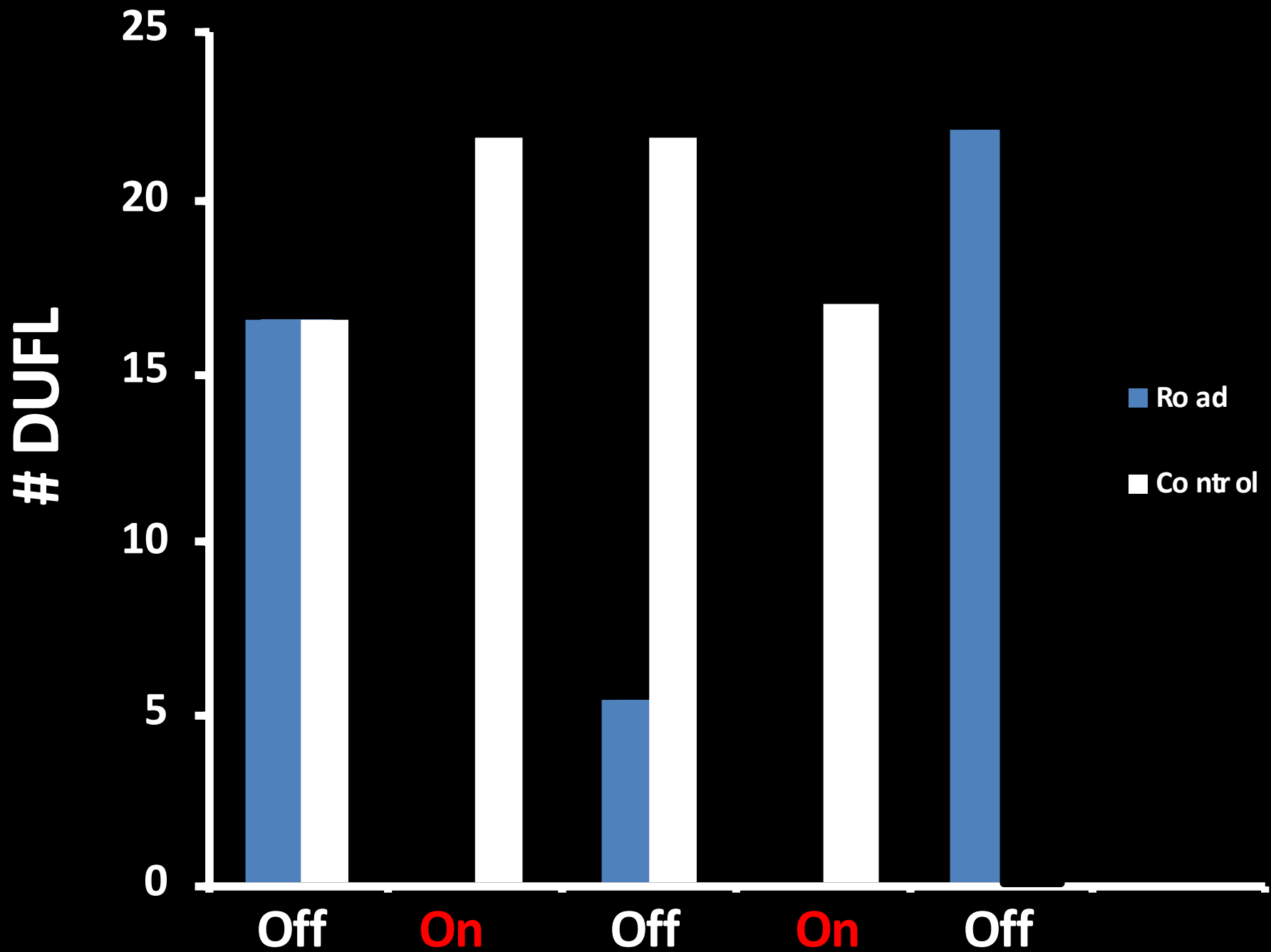










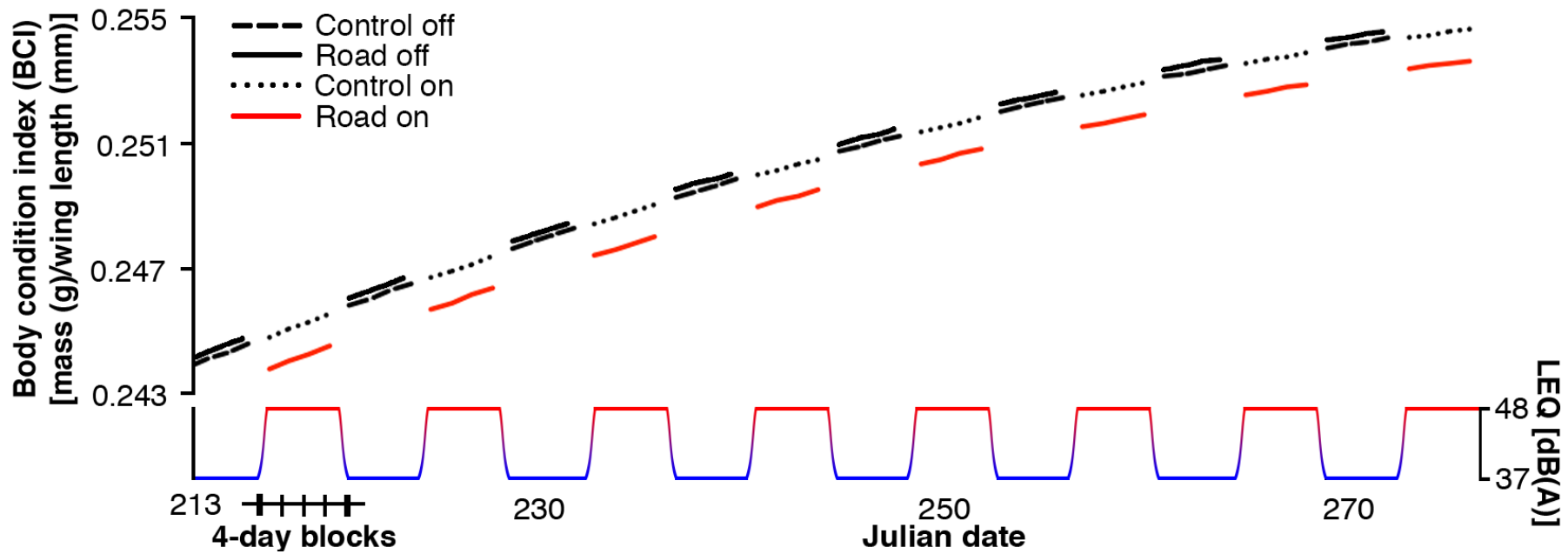


<b>dB(A)</b>	<b>Sound</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Breathing</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Rustling leaves</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Quiet suburb</b>
<b>~55</b>	<b>Phantom Road</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Average office</b>
<b>70</b>	<b>Freeway (15m)</b>
<b>90</b>	<b>Busy urban street</b>



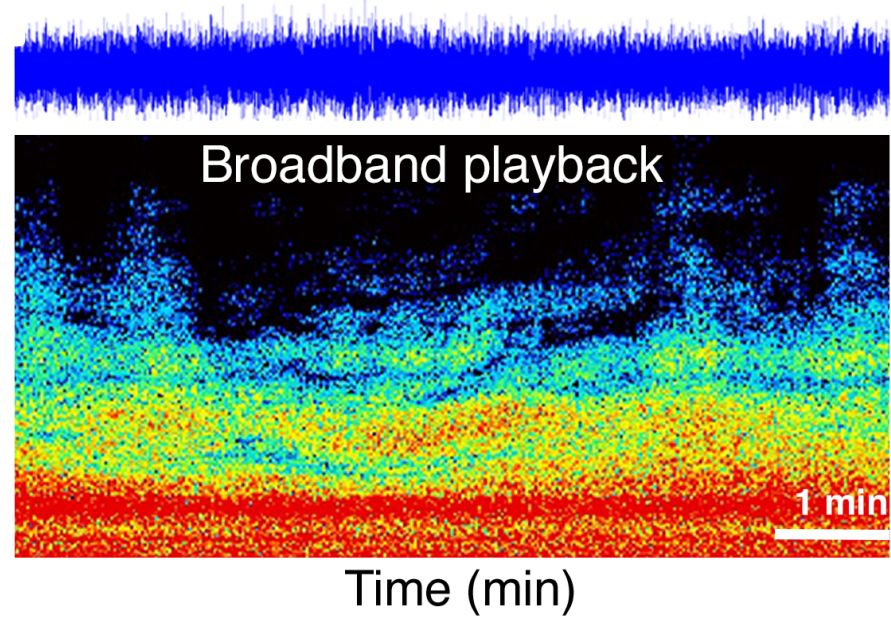
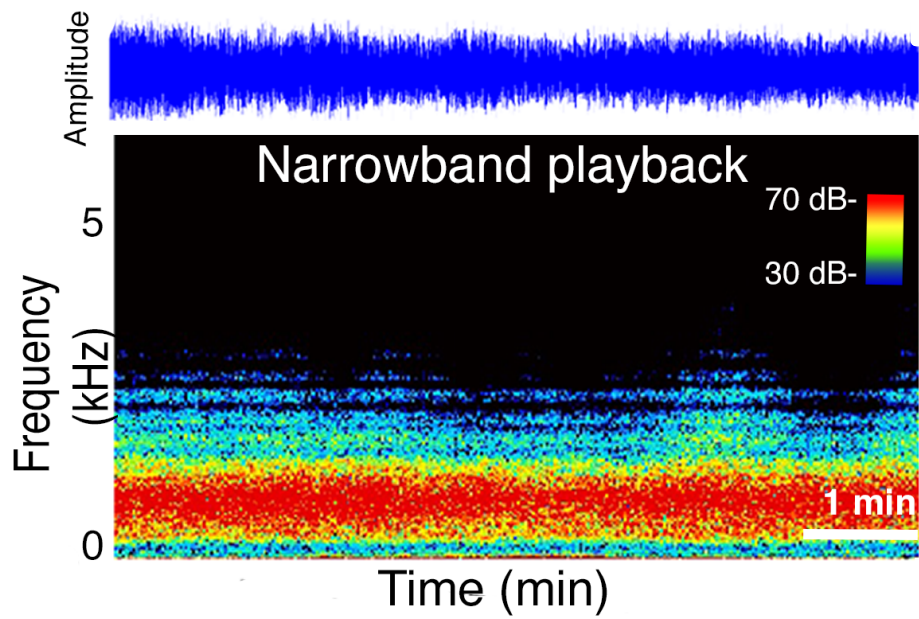
*51 songbird species*  
*9,924 individuals*

# Body Condition Index

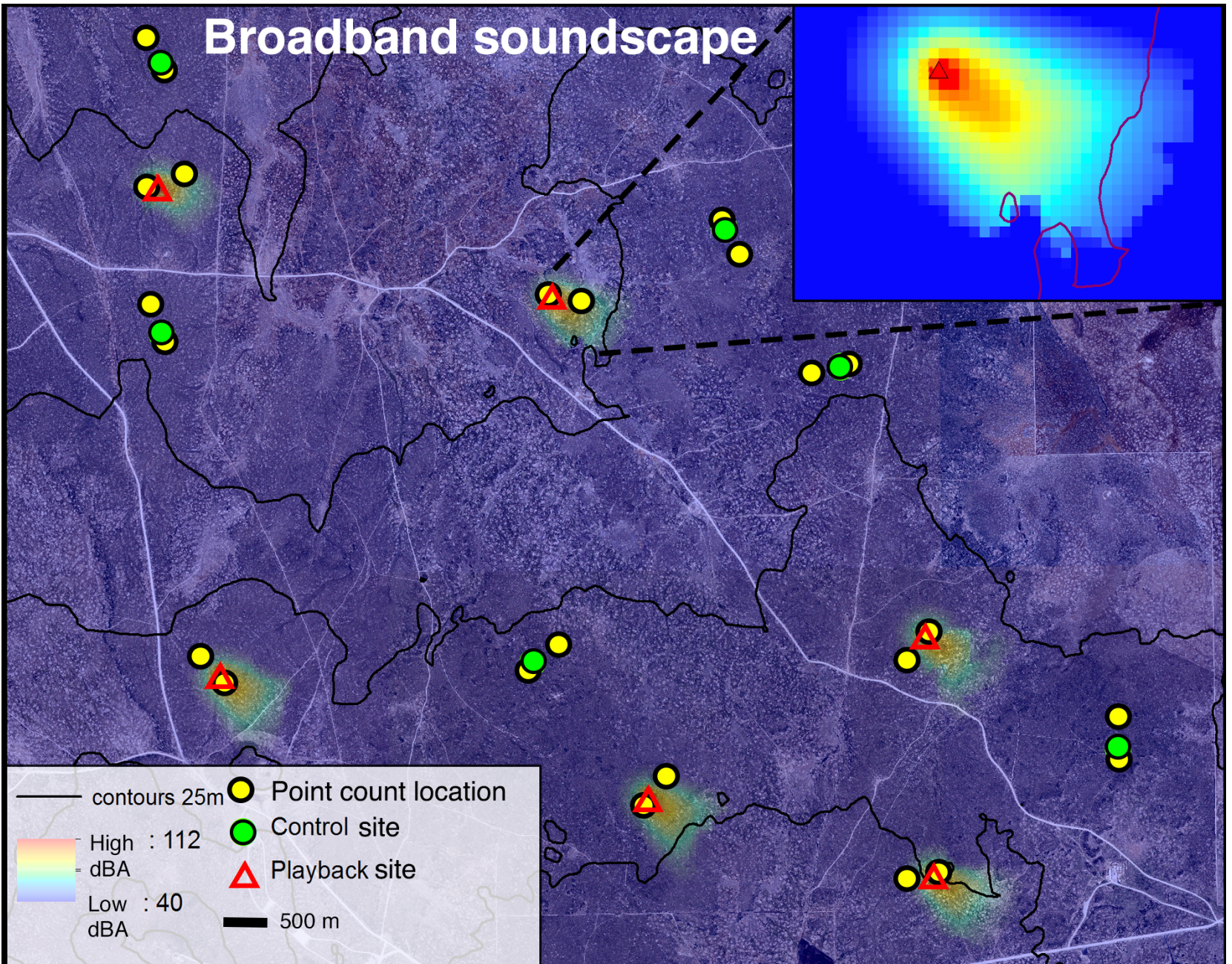


# Phantom Natural Gas Field

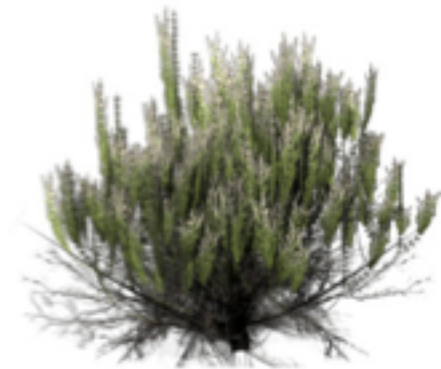
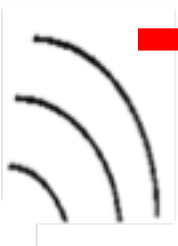




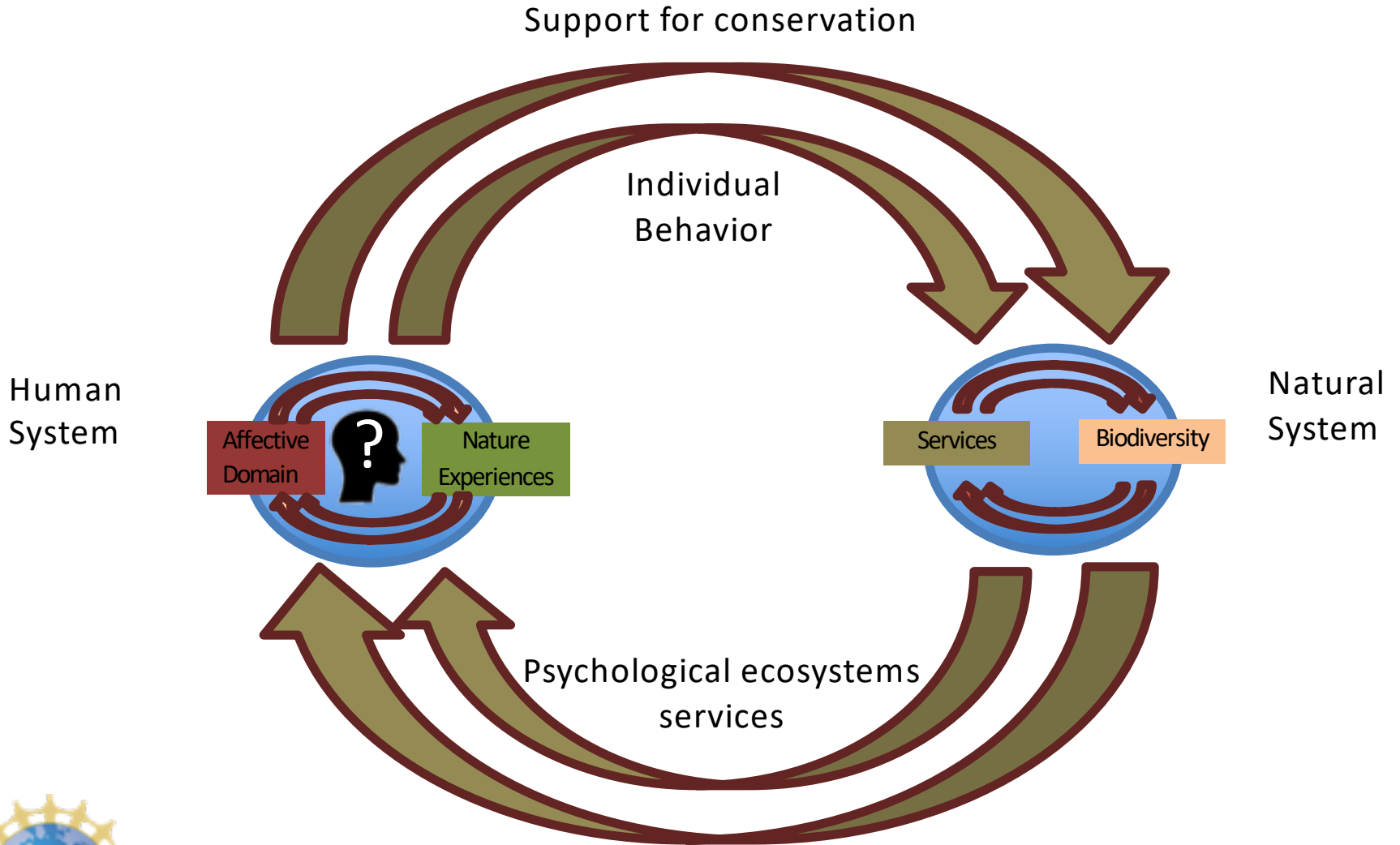
# Broadband soundscape

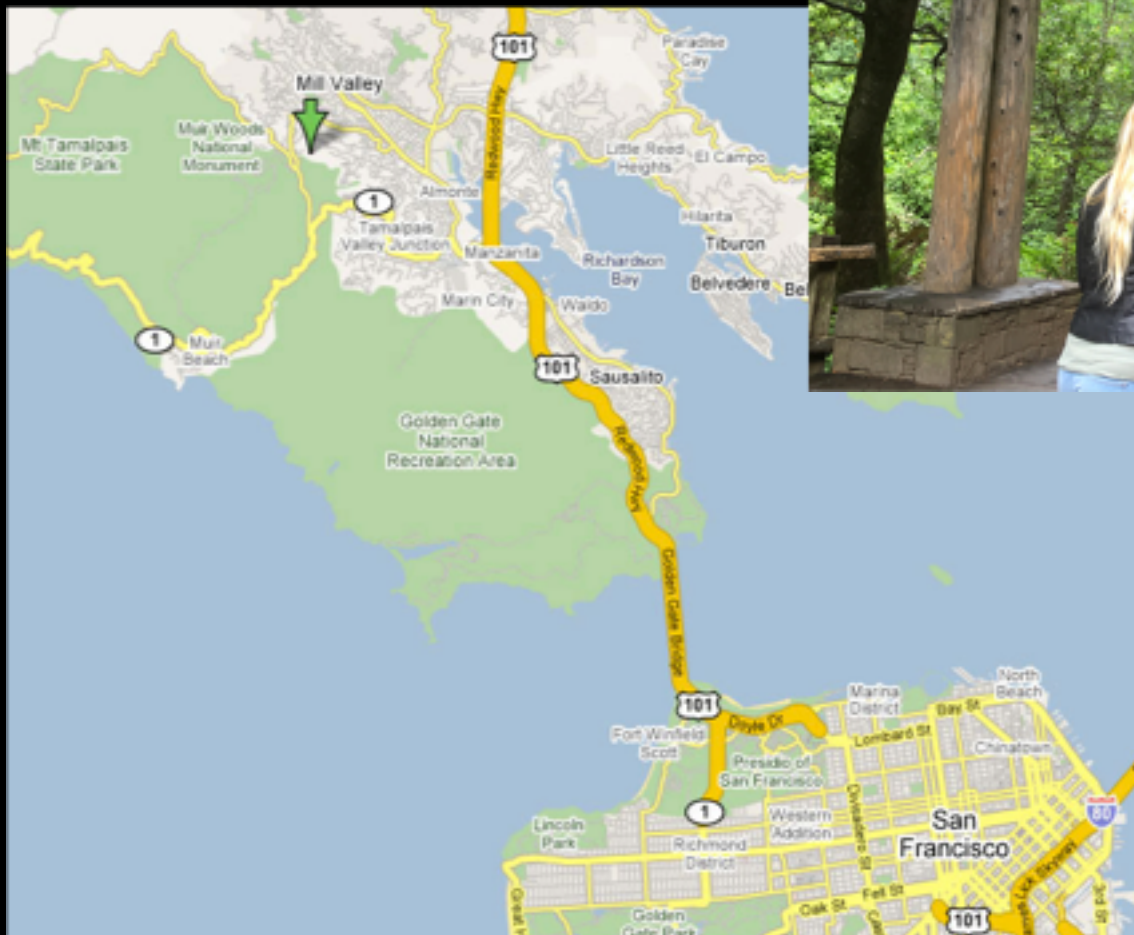


# Narrowband



# Anthropogenic noise as an element in coupled natural and human systems





maintain natural quiet

Muir Woods  
National Monument

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Golden Gate  
National Recreation Area



What you can do to help  
natural soundscapes:

1. Speak softly
2. Mute phones and electronics
3. Encourage children to walk quietly
4. Be aware that noise can affect wildlife

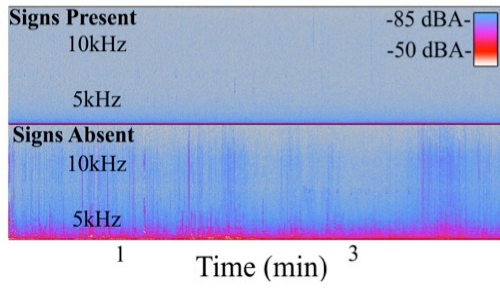
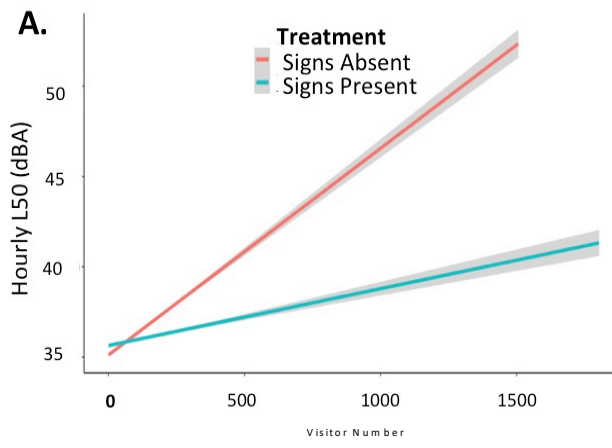


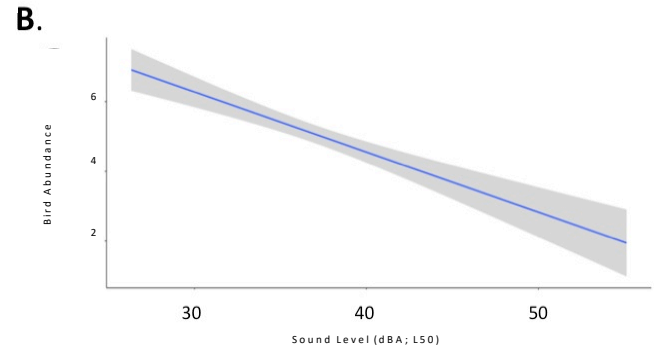
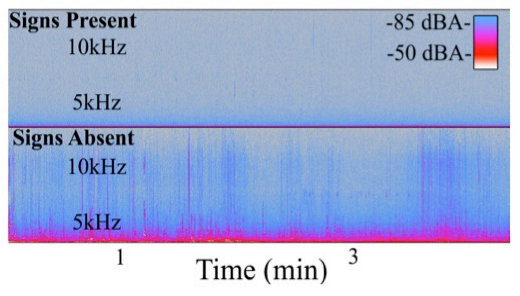
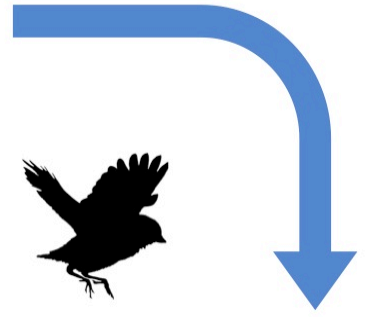
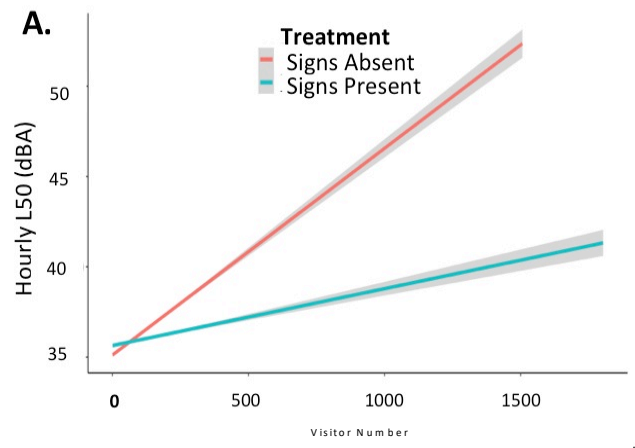
maintain natural quiet

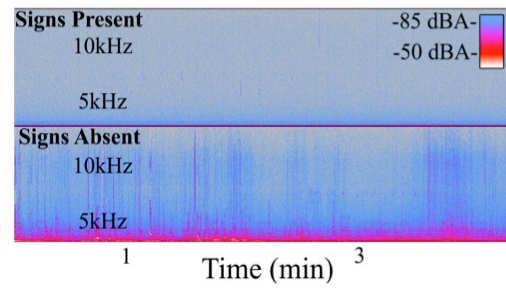
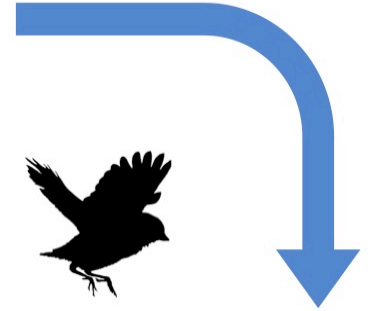
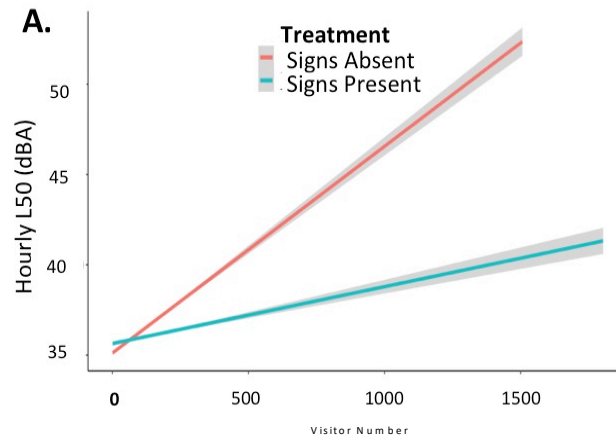
What you can do to help  
maintain natural quiet:

- 1. Speak softly.
- 2. Stay slower and quieter.
- 3. Encourage children to walk quietly.
- 4. Be aware that noise can affect wildlife.

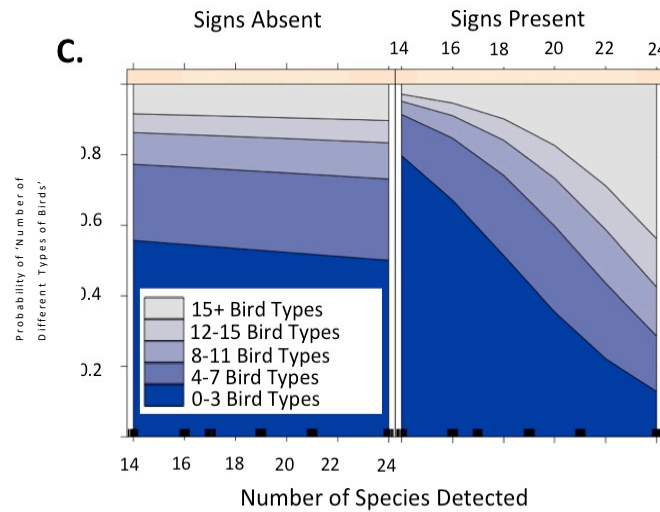
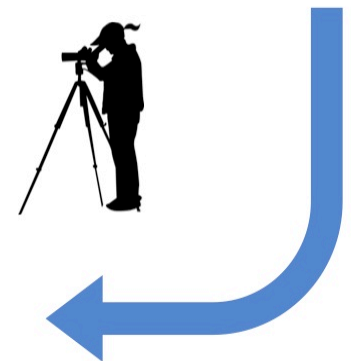
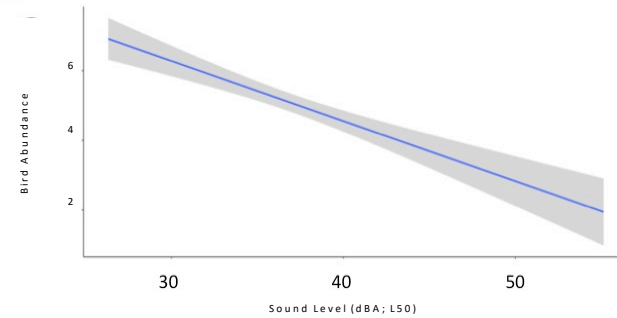


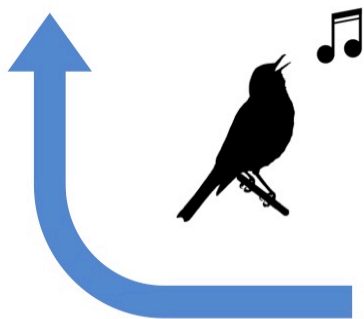
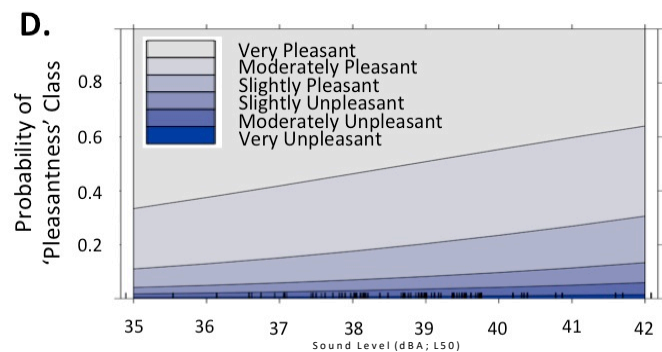
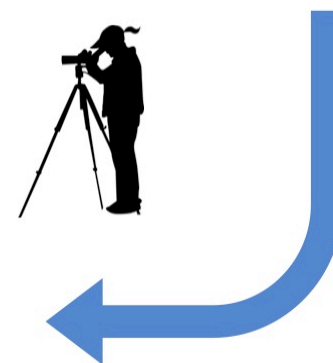
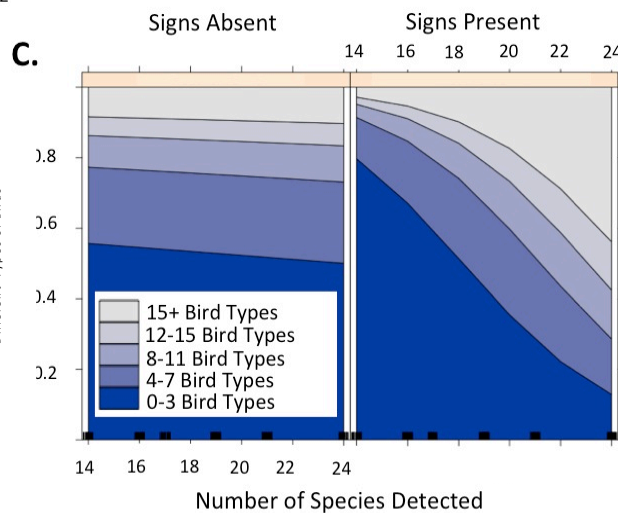
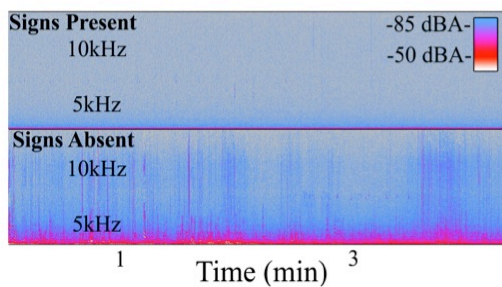
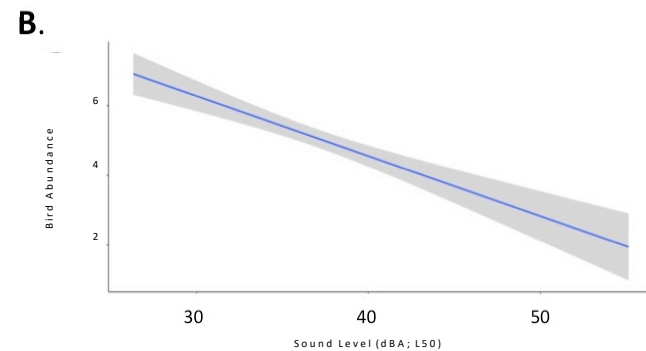
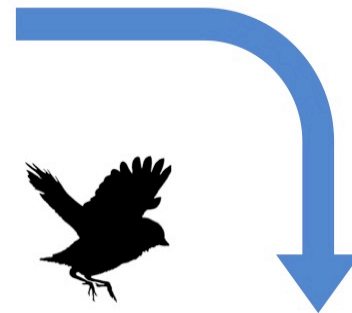
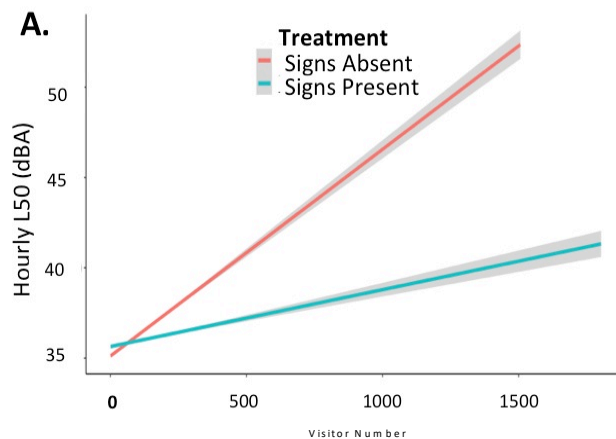


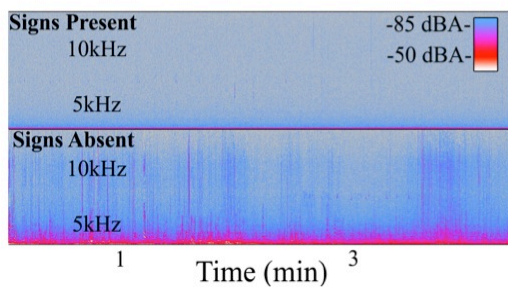
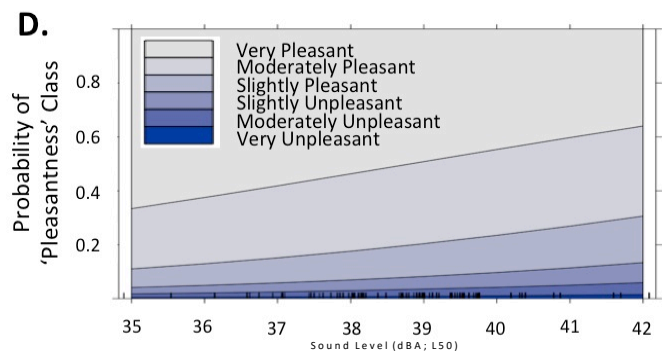
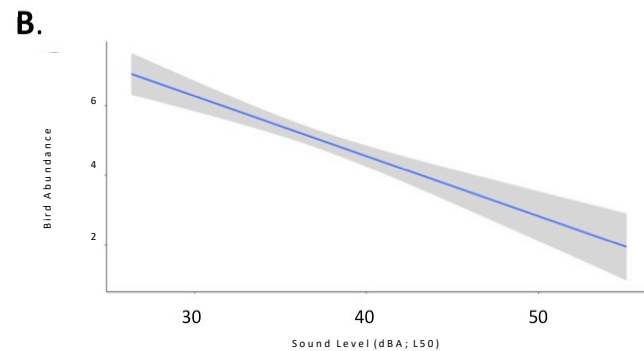
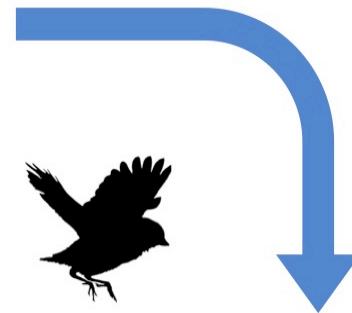
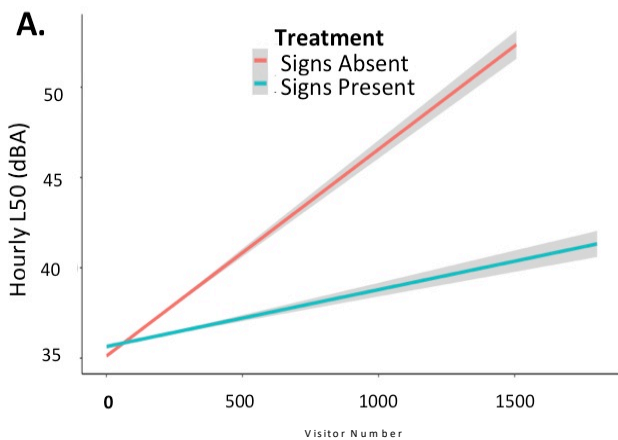
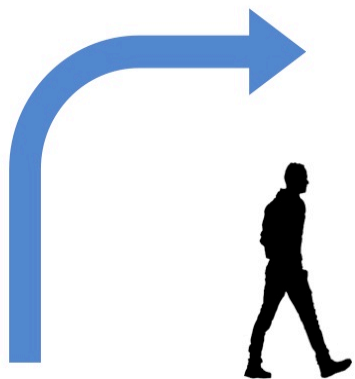




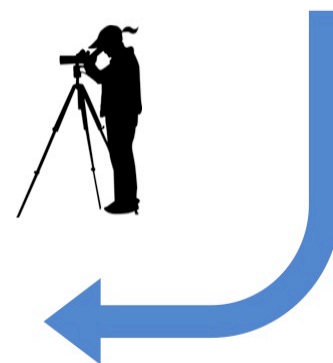
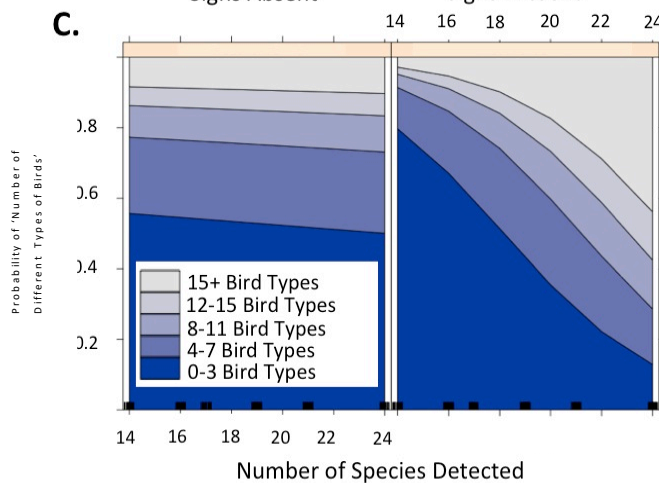
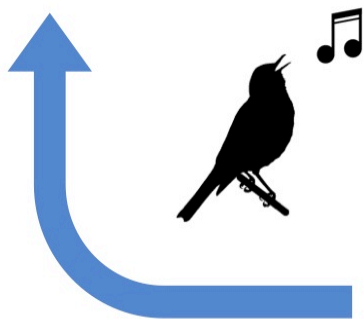
**B.**

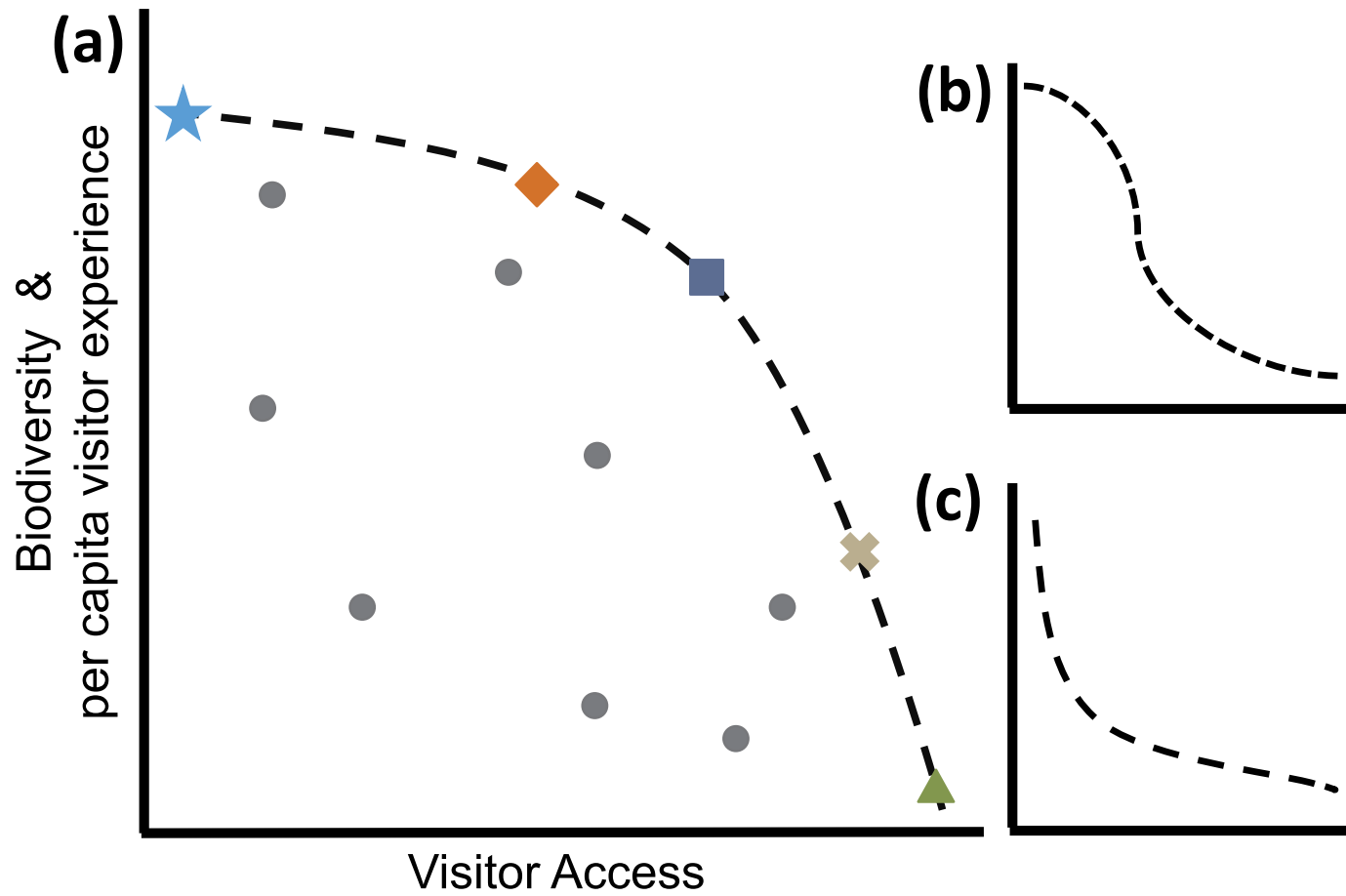






Signs Absent      Signs Present

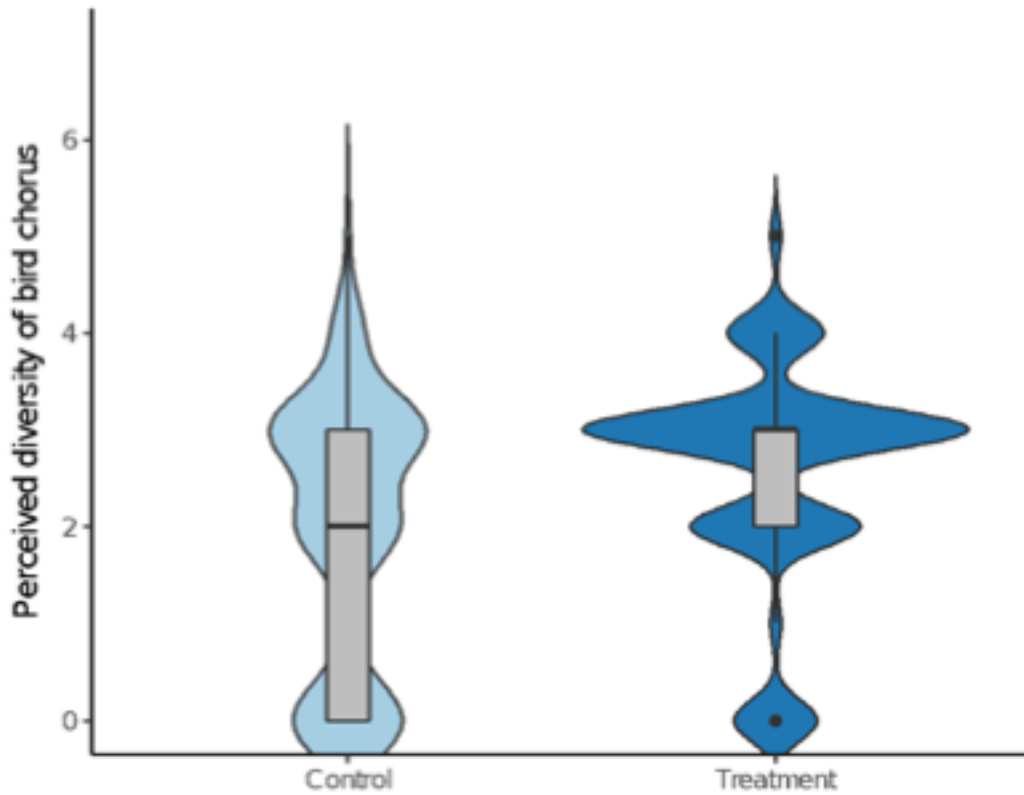




# Phantom Bird Chorus



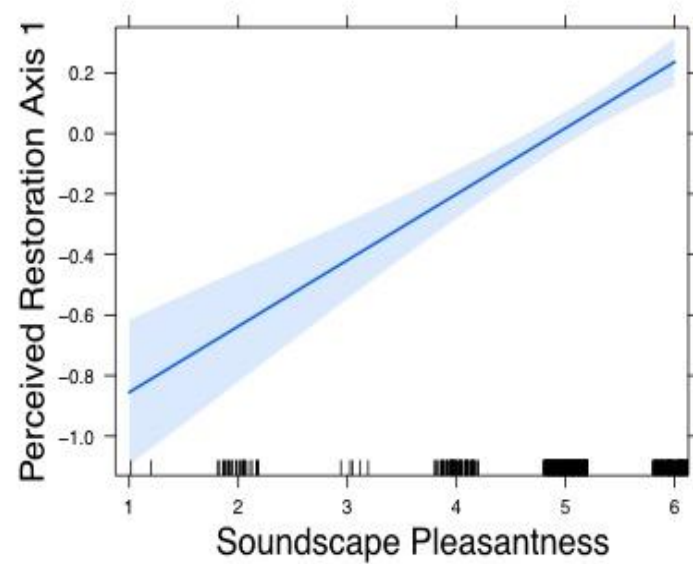
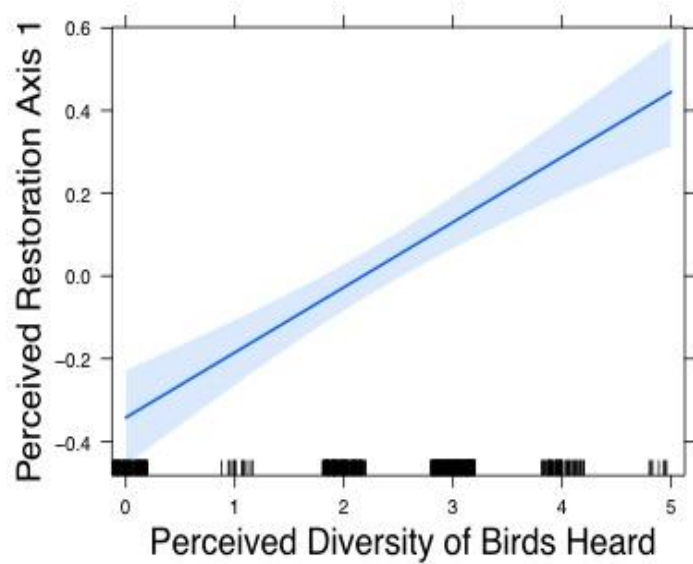
Parks & Open Space

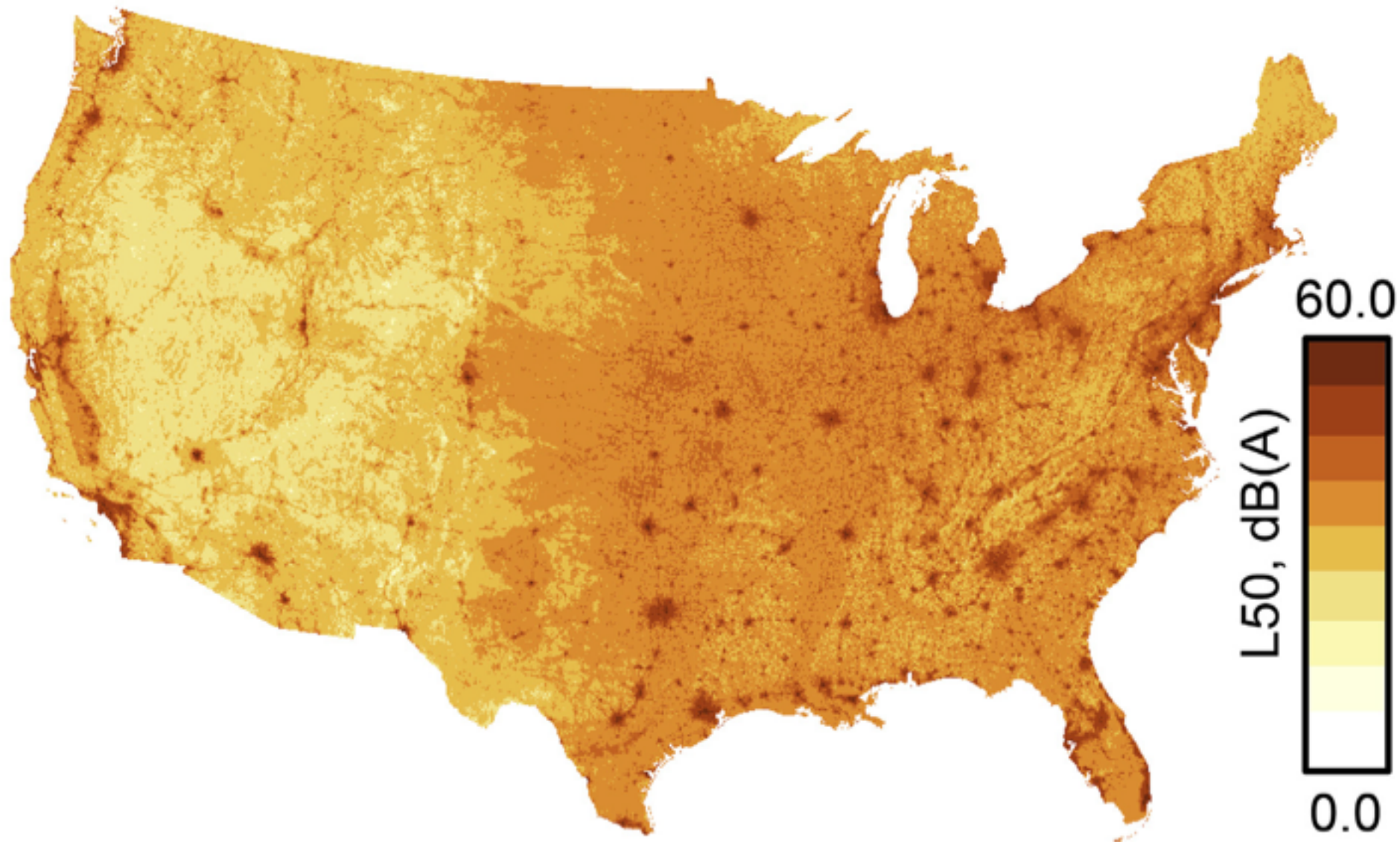


# Phantom Bird Chorus

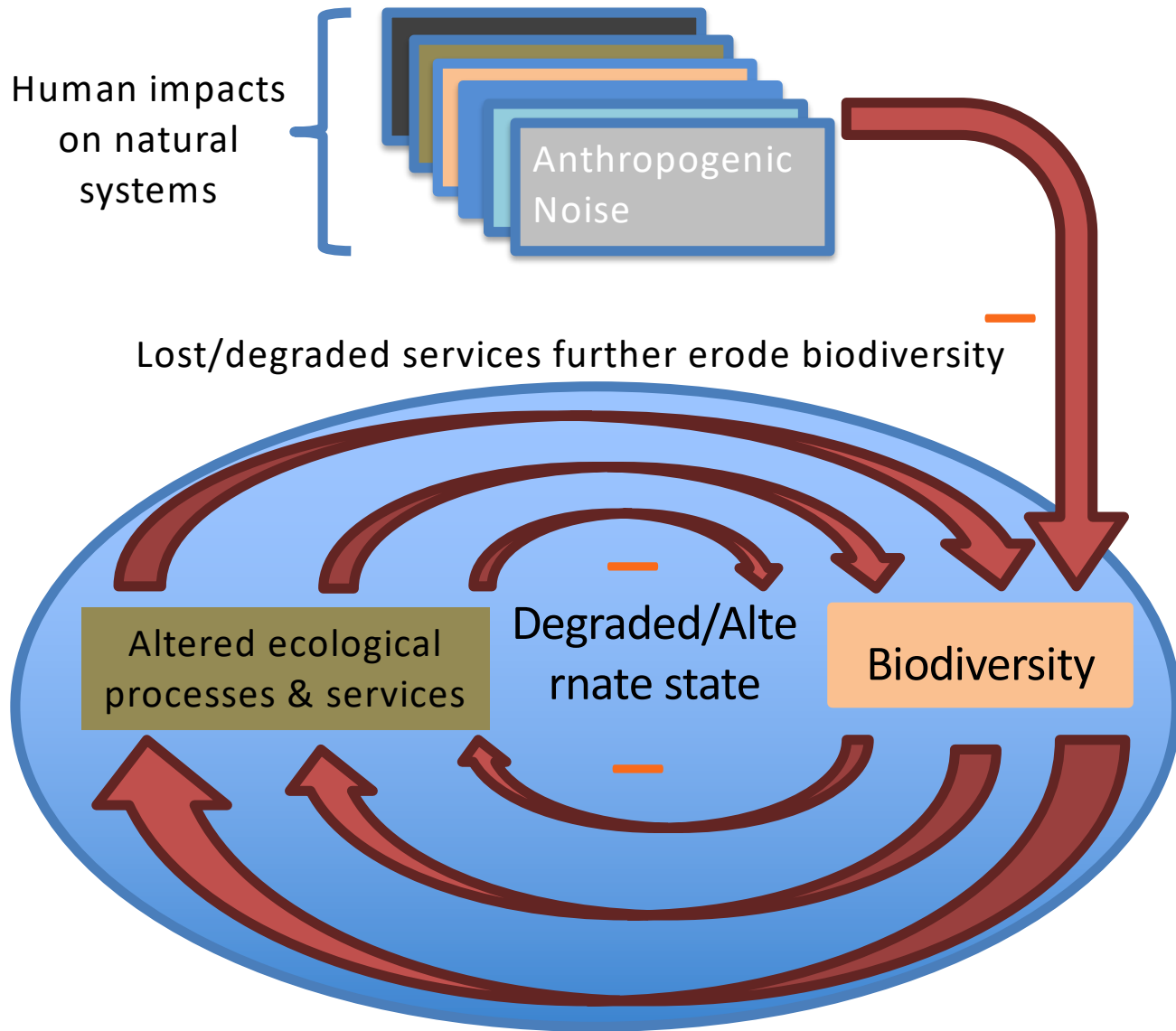


Parks & Open Space





Map generated by NPS; figure in Francis *et al.* 2017, *J Environmental Management*



Human impacts  
on natural  
systems

Anthropogenic  
Noise

Lost/degraded services further erode biodiversity

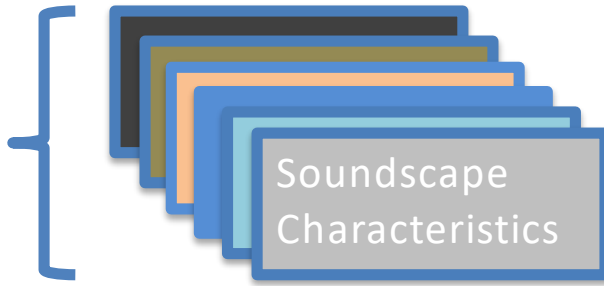
Altered ecological  
processes & services

Degraded/Alternate  
state

Biodiversity

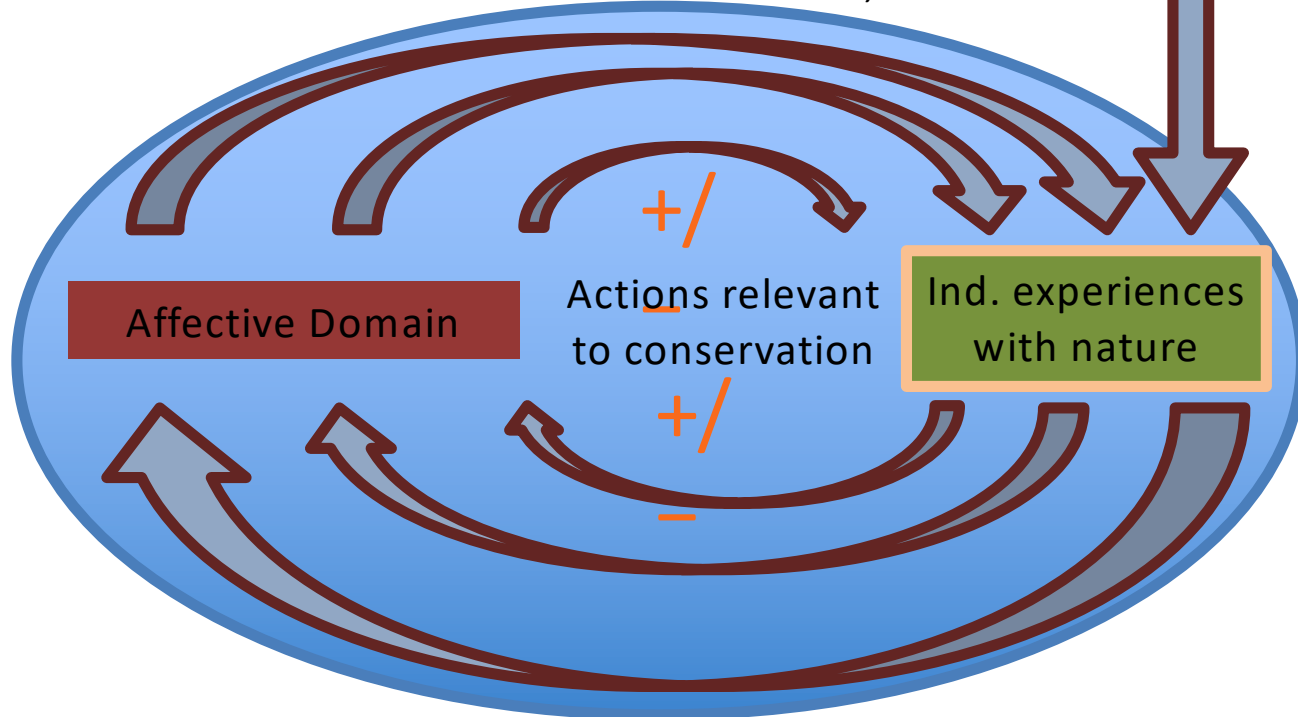
Declines in biodiversity erode ecological processes and services

Elements influencing experiences with nature



+ / -

Motivations, sense of place, connection with nature, etc



Reinforcement/change feelings towards nature







# BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Francis Lab at Cal Poly, Newman Lab at Penn State, Kawahara Lab at U. Florida,  
Reinhardt Lab at Idaho State, Monz Lab at Utah State, Natural Sounds and Night  
Skies Division of NPS

