



2 附录 2 声学指数与其他变量相关系数的概率密度函数。A. ACI 与陆地动物多样性; B. H 与陆地动物多样性; C. NDSI 与陆地动物多样性; D. ADI 与陆地动物多样性; E. BI 与陆地动物多样性; F. AEI 与陆地动物多样性; G. ACI 与陆地生境质量; H. BI 与陆地生境质量; I. NDSI 与陆地生境质量; J. ADI 与陆地生境质量; K. AEI 与陆地生境质量; L. H 与陆地生境质量; M. ACI 与陆地动物活性; N. ACI 与水生动物多样性; O. ACI 与水生生境质量; P. ACI 与水生动物活性。ACI、NDSI、ADI、BI、AEI、H 为声学指数缩写, 中文名称见正文表 1。图中黑线: 基于 beta 分布, 单项研究出现正(或负)相关等同于效应量大于 0.3 (或小于 -0.3) 的观测; 图中绿线: 基于 beta 分布, 单项研究出现正(或负)相关等同于效应量大于 0.2 (或小于 -0.2) 的观测; 图中红线: 基于 beta 分布, 单项研究出现正(或负)相关等同于效应量大于 0.4 (或小于 -0.4) 的观测; 图中蓝线: 基于正态分布, 单项研究出现正(或负)相关等同于效应量大于 0.3 (或小于 -0.3) 的观测。

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10 Appendix 2 Probability density function about the correlation coefficients between acoustic complexity index and other variable. A. Correlation coefficient between ACI and terrestrial animal diversity; B. Correlation coefficient between H and terrestrial animal diversity; C. Correlation coefficient between NDSI and terrestrial animal diversity; D. Correlation coefficient between ADI and terrestrial animal diversity; E. Correlation coefficient between BI and terrestrial animal diversity; F. Correlation coefficient between AEI and terrestrial animal diversity; G. Correlation coefficient between ACI and terrestrial habitat quality; H. Correlation coefficient between BI and terrestrial habitat quality; I. Correlation coefficient between NDSI and terrestrial habitat quality; J. Correlation coefficient between ADI and terrestrial habitat quality; K. Correlation coefficient between AEI and terrestrial habitat quality; L. Correlation coefficient between H and terrestrial habitat quality; M. Correlation coefficient between ACI and terrestrial animal activity; N. Correlation coefficient between ACI and aquatic animal diversity; O. Correlation coefficient between ACI and aquatic habitat quality; P. Correlation coefficient between ACI and aquatic animal activity. Abbreviations are the same as denoted in table 1.

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24 Black line: Based on the beta distribution, the positive (or negative) correlation in a single study is equivalent to the observation that the effect size is greater than 0.3 (or less than -0.3). Green line: Based on the beta distribution, the positive (or negative) correlation in a single study is equivalent to the observation that the effect size is greater than 0.2 (or less than -0.2). Red line: Based on the beta distribution, the positive (or negative) correlation in a single study is equivalent to the observation that the effect size is greater than 0.4 (or less than -0.4). Blue line: Based on the normal distribution, the positive (or negative) correlation in a single study is equivalent to the observation that the effect size is greater than 0.3 (or less than -0.3).