

Supporting information 1. Description of Biocultural Bunctional Traits (BFT).

Trait family	Trait	Description	Source	Type of variable	Units
Acoustic	High frequency	Highest frequency and the lowest frequency of a bird's song/call	Xenocanto-Raven	Numerical, continuous	Hz
	Delta frequency	Difference between the highest frequency and the lowest frequency of a bird's song/call	Xenocanto-Raven	Numerical, continuous	Hz
	Song pattern	<p>Phrase (If the song pattern consists of a series of notes or syllables grouped together, can vary in length and complexity and are often separated by brief pauses e.g. Dark-faced ground-tyrant).</p> <p>Warble (If the song pattern is a series of musical notes that rise and fall in pitch e.g. Austral blackbird).</p> <p>Series (If the song pattern consists in a sequence of similar or identical notes or phrases, which is repeated in a consistent pace, creating a rhythmic and predictable pattern e.g. Slender-billed parakeet).</p> <p>Trill (If the song pattern is a rapid repetition of a single note or a few notes, producing a continuous, vibrating sound e.g. Tufted Tit-tyrant).</p>	Xenocanto-Raven	Categorical	
Aesthetic	Crest	A variable denoting whether the bird has a crest (1) or not (0)	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Binary	
	Culmen colour	<p>A variable denoting whether the culmen colour is predominantly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -White, -Cool colours (e.g. blue, purple, green), -Warm colours (e.g. yellow, orange, red) -Dull (e.g. brown, grey), and -Black. 	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Binary	

	Tarsus colour	A variable denoting whether the tarsus colour is predominantly: -Pale colours (e.g. white, blush, pink), -Cool colours (e.g. blue, purple, green), -Warm colours (e.g. yellow, orange, red) -Dull (e.g. brown, grey), and -Black.	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Binary	
	Plumage, number of colours	A variable denoting the number of colours seen in the species.	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Numerical, integer	
	Plumage colour	A variable denoting whether the plumage colour is predominantly: - White, - Cool colours (e.g. blue, purple, green), - Warm colours (e.g. yellow, orange, red), - Dull (e.g. brown, grey, black).	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Categorical	
	Plumage colour pattern	A variable denoting the pattern in the plumage coloration with four categories: - Blocks (if the plumage has blocks of colour e.g. Black-necked swan) - Spotted (if the plumage has spots or dots e.g. Spectacled duck) - Striped (if the plumage has stripes e.g. Red-backed hawk) - Streaked (if the plumage has streaks e.g. Thorn-tailed rayadito)	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Categorical	
Morphological	Beak length	Length from the tip of the beak to the base of the skull	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	Continuous	mm
	Tarsus length	Length of the tarsus from the posterior notch between tibia and tarsus, to the end of the last scale of acrotarsium (at the bend of the foot)	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	Continuous	mm
	Body mass	Body mass given as species average (incorporating both male and female	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	Continuous	gram
Ecological	Trophic level	Herbivore = species obtaining at least 70% of food resources from plants; Carnivore = species obtaining at least 70% of food resources by consuming live invertebrate or vertebrate animals; Scavenger = species obtaining at least 70% of food resources from carrion or refuse; Omnivore = species obtaining resources from multiple trophic level in roughly equal proportion	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	categorical	

	Social behaviour	1 = Solitary 2 = Behaviours in pairs or small groups (up to 5) 3 = Gregarious	Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive (del Hoyo et al., 2018)	Discrete	
Life history	Habitat	Grassland (= open dry to moist grass-dominated landscapes, at all elevations); Forest and Shrubland (= tall tree-dominated vegetation with more or less closed canopy, including palm forest. Low stature bushy habitats, included thornscrub, thorny or arid savanna, caatinga, xerophytic shrubland and coastal scrub); Human modified (urban landscapes, intensive agriculture, gardens); Riverine and Wetland (= Associated with rivers and streams at all elevations. Wide range of freshwater aquatic habitats including	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	categorical	
	Migratory behaviour	1 = Sedentary. 2 = Partially migratory, i.e. minority of population migrates long distances, or most of population undergoes short-distance migration, nomadic movements, distinct altitudinal migration, etc. 3 = Migratory, i.e. majority of population undertakes long-distance migration	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	Discrete	

	Primary lifestyle	<p>Aerial = species spends much of the time in flight, and hunts or forages predominantly on the wing;</p> <p>Terrestrial = species spends majority of its time on the ground, where it obtains food while either walking or hopping (not this includes species that also wade in water with their body raised above the water);</p> <p>Insessorial = species spends much of the time perching above the ground, either in branches of trees and other vegetation (i.e. arboreal), or on other raised substrates including rocks, buildings, posts, and wires;</p> <p>Aquatic = species spends much of the time sitting on water, and obtains food while afloat or when diving under the water's surface; Generalist = species has no primary lifestyle because it spends time in different lifestyle classes</p>	AVONET (Tobias et al., 2021)	categorical	
Cultural	Local name	Species to which a local or indigenous name is assigned	Participant interview	Binary	
	Proverbs and Omens	Species which are signs of proverbs or omens	Participant interview	Binary	
	Edible birds	Species used for food	Participant interview	Binary	
	Sense of place	Species representing identity or sense of place	Participant interview	Binary	
	Ecological indicator	Species used as signals of environmental change	Participant interview	Binary	