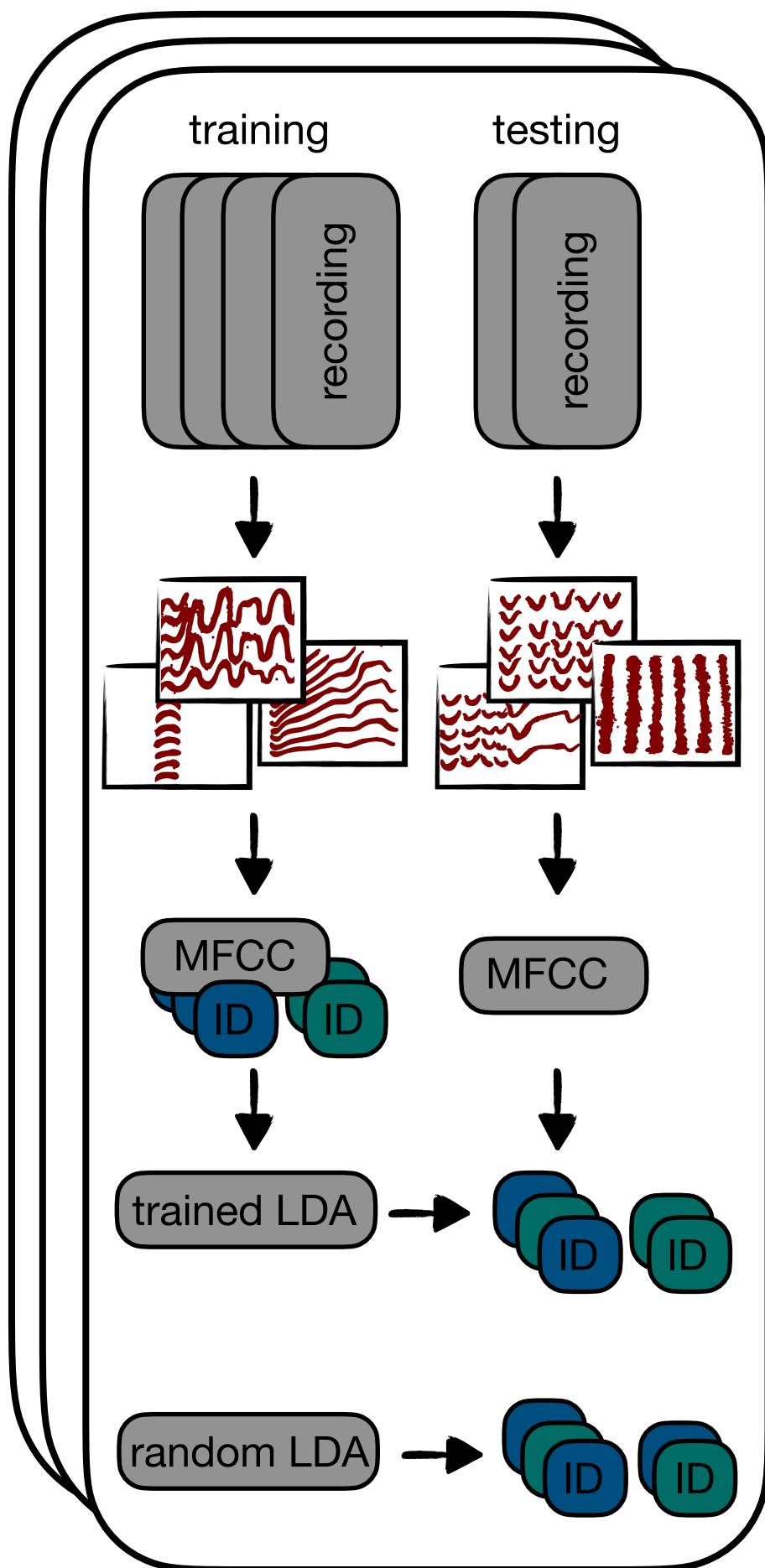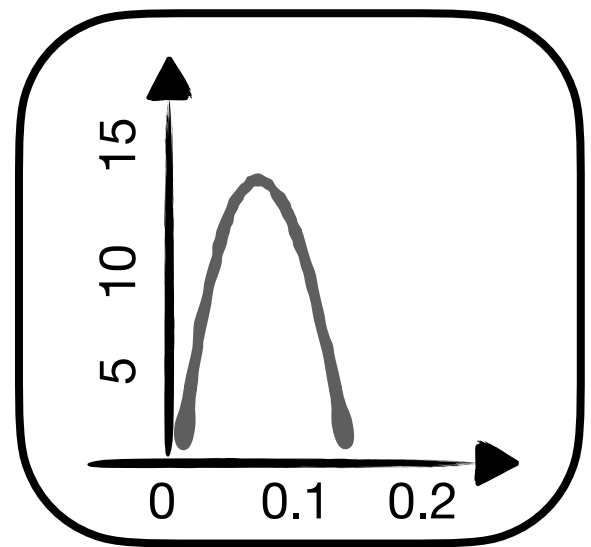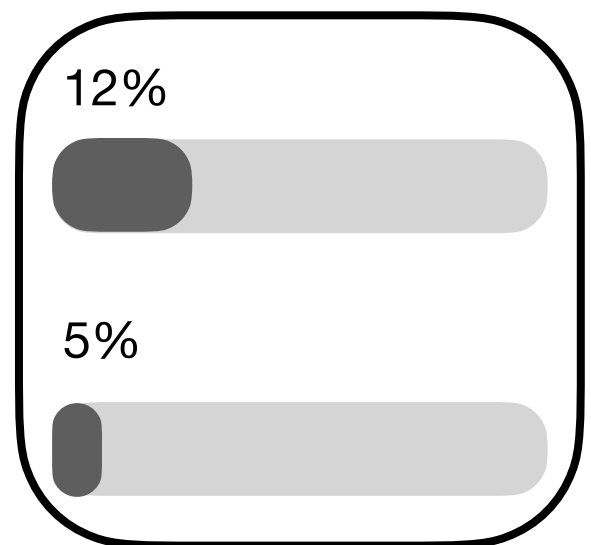**Figure 1. Linear discriminant function analysis across call types**
(A) Workflow: for each iteration recordings are split in a training and a testing set. A linear discriminant classifier is trained on mel frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC) from tonal calls from the training set. The correct classification percentage is calculated for the amplitude modulated calls from the testing set. (B) Average correct classification percentage for the trained and randomised LDA. (C) Stylised density plot of the difference between the trained and randomised score.