

Author	Paper title	Date published	Citation	Task	Sound level/volume normalization	Notes
Apoux, Miller-Viacava, Ferrière, Dai, Krause, Sueur & Lorenzi	Auditory discrimination of natural soundscapes	5/3/23	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 153, 2706 (2023) https://doi.org/10.1121/10.0017972	Soundscape discrimination	All stimuli were presented at a sound pressure level (SPL) of 60 dBA. For each testing session, stimulus was roved by ±6 dB (in 1 dB steps) within and across trials.	The stimuli were generated from the sound database collected by Krause (2011) in the Sequoia National Park
Heller & Wolf	When hybrid sound effects are better than real recordings	5/23/22	Proc. Mtgs. Acoust. 46, 050002 (2022) https://doi.org/10.1121/2.0001581	Sound identification	Signals were presented to listeners at 76 dB SPL.	The nine real-Foley pairs were: crushing eggshells, cracking fire, flapping bird wings, breaking glass, lighting a fire, walking in leaves, striking a match, walking in mud, snapping twigs.
Kothinti, Huang & Elhilali	Auditory salience using natural scenes: An online study	10/19/21	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 150, 2952–2966 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1121/10.0006750	Sound salience judgment	Participants were instructed to adjust sound level to a comfort level before the experiment.	In total, 56 audio recordings of natural scenes with a total duration of 112 min were used as stimuli.
Srinivasan, Clark, Gaston & Perelman	The effect of target and masker similarities on backward recognition masking for environmental sounds	5/13/19	Proc. Mtgs. Acoust. 36, 050004 (2019) https://doi.org/10.1121/2.0001082	Sound recognition	The sounds were presented at 20 dB SL .	Stimuli were environmental sounds (and maskers).
Ogg, Slevc & Idsardi	The time course of sound category identification: Insights from acoustic features	12/8/17	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 142, 3459–3473 (2017) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.5014057	Sound category identification	The level of each stimulus was measured from the headphones with an average 77 dBA and a range of 61 to 87 dBA.	Speech, music, and human-environmental sound categories were used.
Derey, Rauschecker, Formisano, Valente & de Gelder	Localization of complex sounds is modulated by behavioral relevance and sound category	10/3/17	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 142, 1757–1773 (2017) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.5003779	Sound localization	Sounds were presented at a level comfortable to the participant.	Stimuli consisted of spatialized audio clips in one of three categories: vocalizations, traffic sounds, and AM tones.
Hjortkjær & McAdams	Spectral and temporal cues for perception of material and action categories in impacted sound sources	7/19/16	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 140, 409–420 (2016) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.4955181	Sound discrimination	The peak level of the stimuli equalized in perceived loudness ranged from 66 to 75 dB sound pressure level (SPL).	Eighteen sounds were recorded to represent three different action categories (strike, rattle, drop) and three different material categories (wood, metal, glass).
Huang & Elhilali	Auditory salience using natural soundscapes	3/28/17	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 141, 2163–2176 (2017) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.4979055	Sound salience judgment	Sounds were presented at comfortable listening levels, though subjects were able to notify the experimenter if any adjustments were needed.	A set of twenty recordings of natural scenes was gathered from various sources including the BBC Sound Effects Library, ²⁴ Youtube, ²⁵ and the Freesound database. Pupillometry was used to record behavioral data.
Hao, Kang & Wörtche	Assessment of the masking effects of birdsong on the road traffic noise environment	8/12/16	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 140, 978–987 (2016) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.4960570	Sound pleasantness	For group A,B,C,D the sound pressure level (SPL) of the stimuli varied according to: the distance of reciever from the road and the loudness of the masker. The background noise level was approximately 25.0. For more, see II. Methodology section b. acoustic stimuli.	Stimuli consisted of traffic sounds, and used birdsong as a masker.
Yang & Chen	Performance and strategy comparisons of human listeners and logistic regression in discriminating underwater targets	11/19/15	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 138, 3138–3147 (2015) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.4935390	Sound categorization	Na	Stimuli consisted of man-made and natural targets (ships, sea animals, natural phenomena).
Gygi & Shafiro	Environmental sound research as it stands today	6/4/2007	Proc. Mtgs. Acoust. 1, 050002 (2007) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.2917563	Na	Na	Review of environmental sound research.
Kidd, Watson & Gygi	Individual differences in auditory abilities	07/01/2007	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 122, 418–435 (2007) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.2743154	Environmental sound identification	All stimuli were presented at 75 dB SPL, with the exception of the increased-level comparison tones in the intensity discrimination test.	Conducted a 19-test battery to assess hearing abilities; stimuli included tones, speech and environmental sounds
Gygi, Kidd & Watson	Spectral-temporal factors in the identification of environmental sounds	02/27/2004	J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 115, 1252–1265 (2004) https://doi.org/10.1121/1.1635840	Environmental sound identification	The presentation level was set so that the unfiltered, equated stimuli were presented at 80 dB SPL at the headphones.	The set of 70 environmental sounds was filtered with third-order Chebyshev type I filters, with slopes of 48 dB/octave and a level of 260 dB in the stopbands.
Total number of papers reviewed:	313					
Keywords	"Sound recognition" AND "Headphones"					
Article specifiers	"Research Article"					
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