

CORRECTION

Correction: Fine-Grained Distribution of a Non-Native Resource Can Alter the Population Dynamics of a Native Consumer

Mifuyu Nakajima, Carol L. Boggs

Figs [2](#), [3](#), [4](#) and [5](#) are incorrect. The figures are out of order and associated with the wrong legend. The authors have provided corrected versions here.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Nakajima M, Boggs CL (2015) Correction: Fine-Grained Distribution of a Non-Native Resource Can Alter the Population Dynamics of a Native Consumer. PLoS ONE 10(12): e0145874. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0145874

Published: December 21, 2015

Copyright: © 2015 Nakajima, Boggs. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

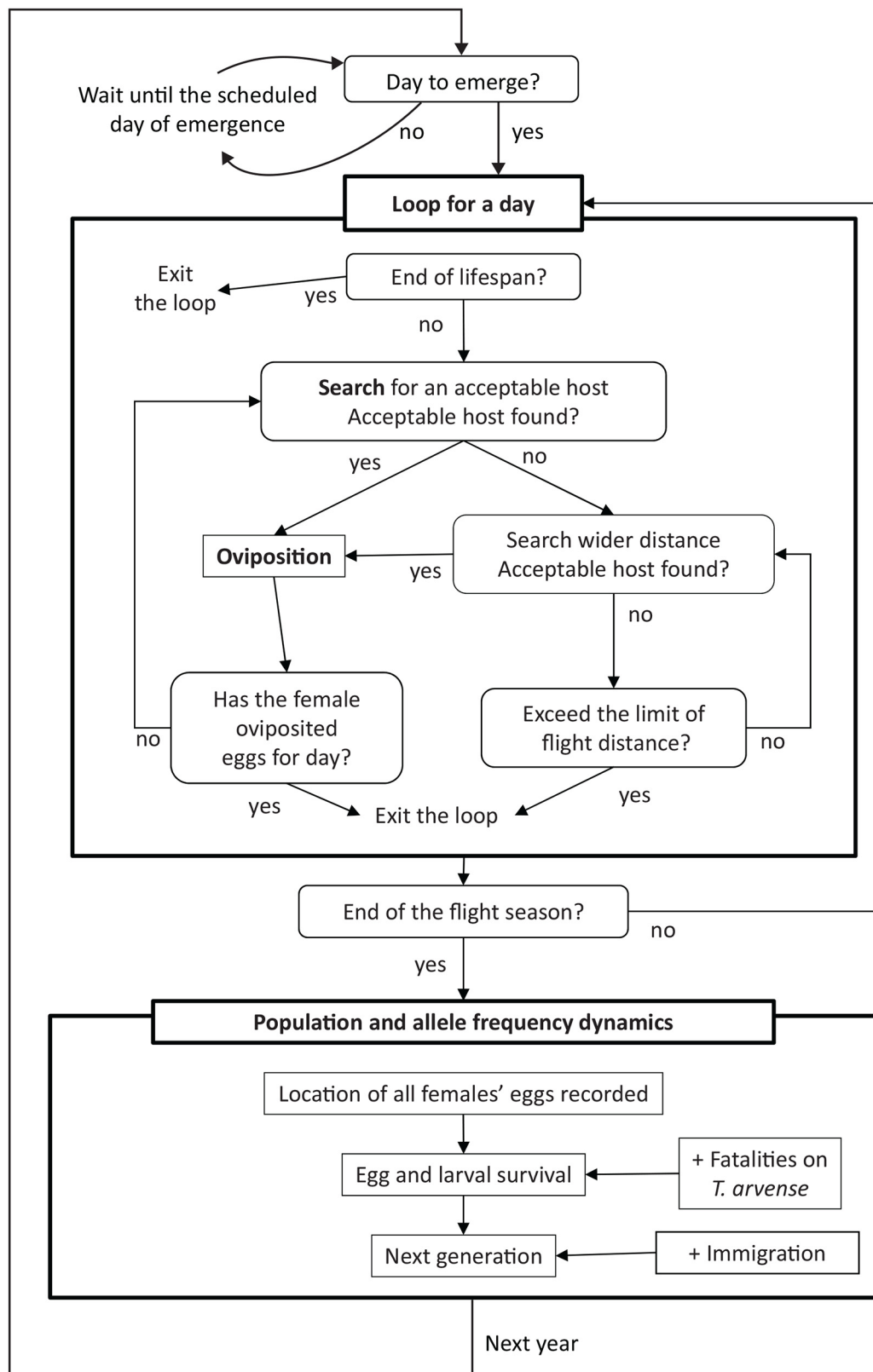


Fig 2. Simulation flow chart for the IBM.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0145874.g001

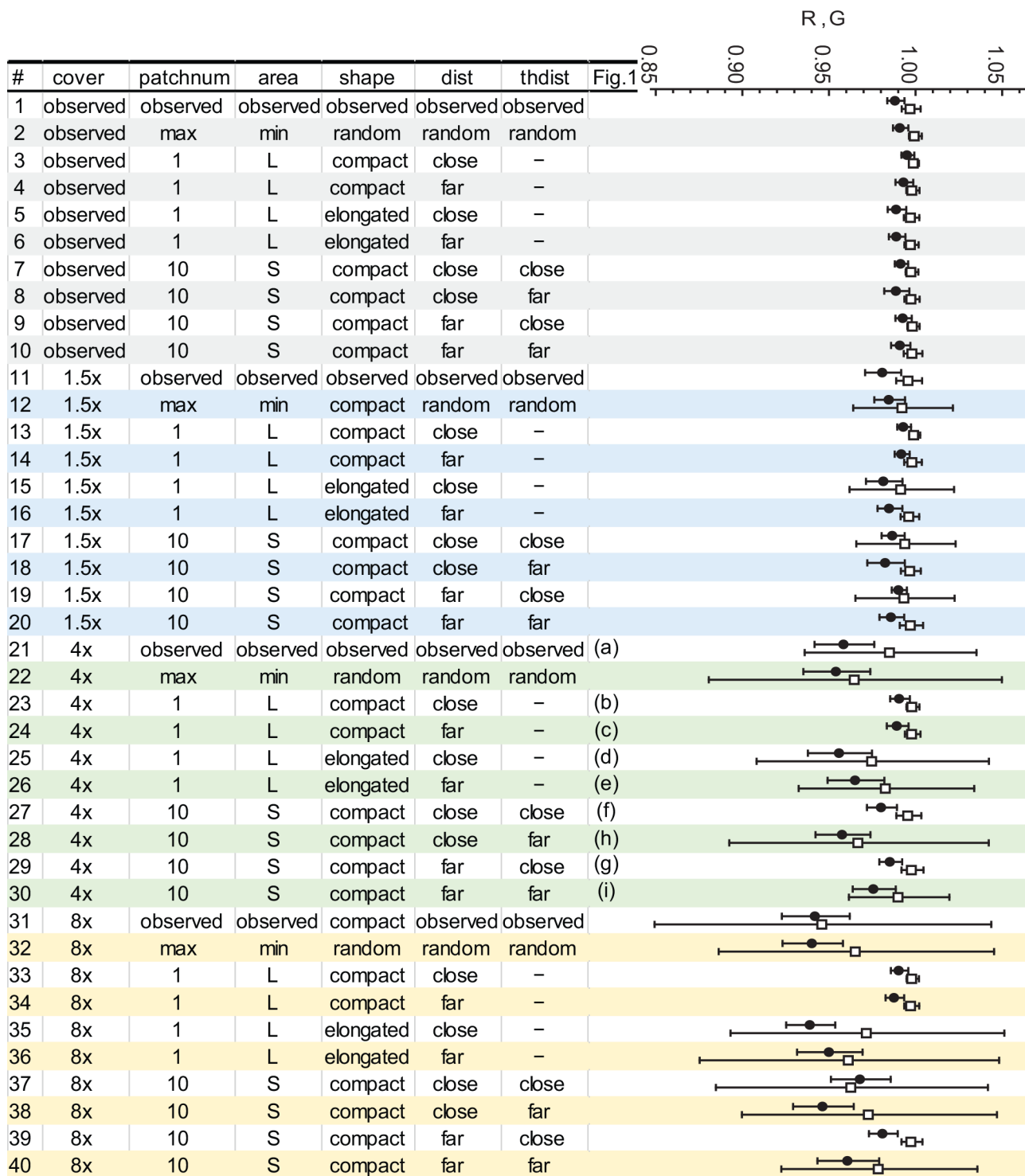


Fig 3. Spatial patterns of *Thlaspi arvense* simulated by the IBM (left) and the population growth rate *R* and the rate of allele frequency change *G* of each simulation, shown in closed circle and open square, respectively (right). The right-end column of the table shows the corresponding panel in Fig 1.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0145874.g002

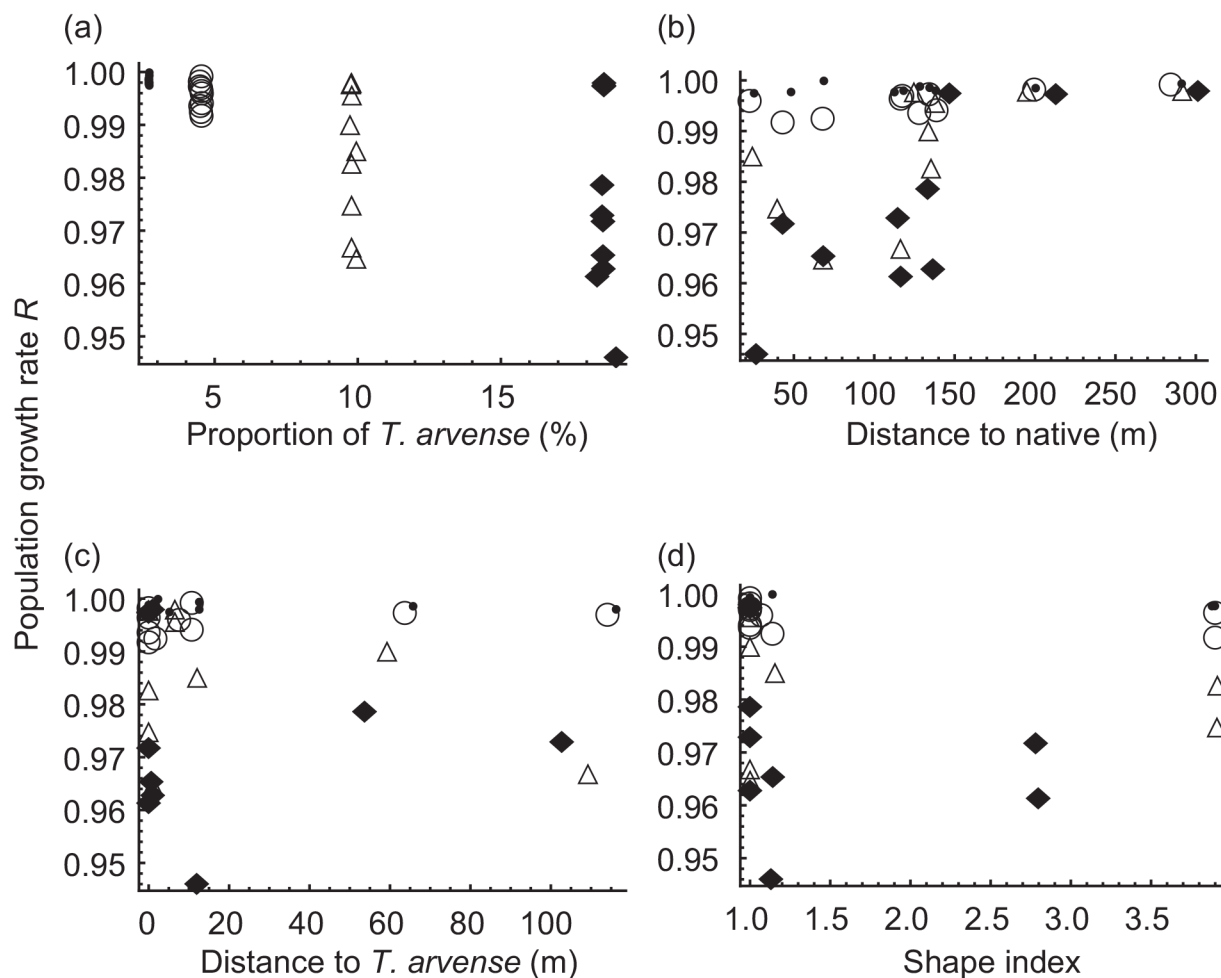


Fig 4. Change of butterfly population growth rate with 4 spatial attributes of *T. arvensis* distribution that significantly affected butterfly population dynamics: “cover” (a), “dist” (b), “thdist” (c) and “shape” (d). Symbols represent different levels of “cover”, i.e., the proportion of habitat occupied by *T. arvensis* to the total habitat occupied by the host plants; closed circle: <3%, open circle: <5%, triangle: <10%, diamond: <20%.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0145874.g003

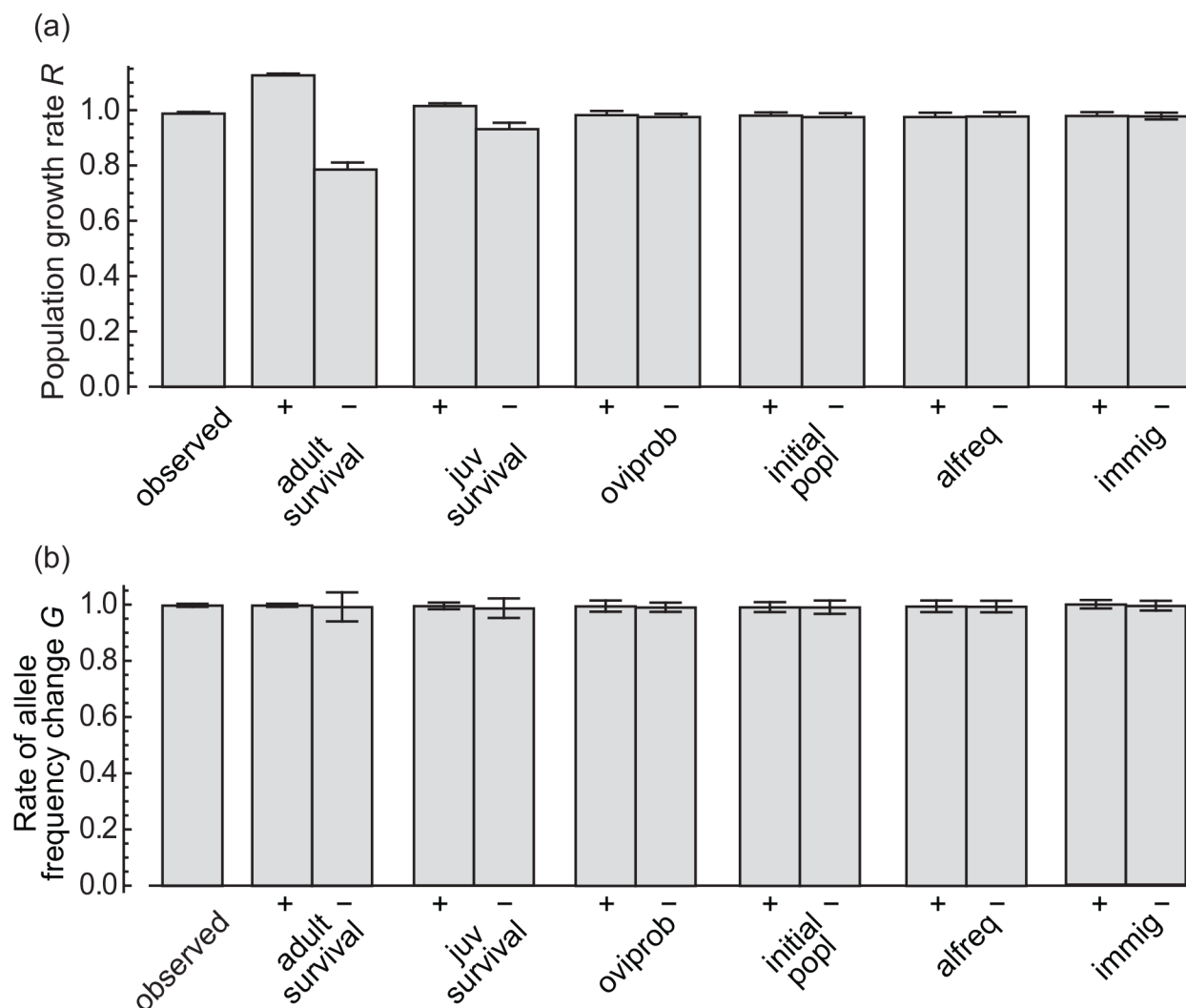


Fig 5. Results of the sensitivity analysis. Bars show the (a) mean population growth rate and (b) mean rate of allele frequency change of simulations with each of the following parameters increased or decreased by 3% (indicated by "+" and "-", respectively) from the observed value shown in Table 1; "observed": no parameters were changed; "immig": immigration rate; "oviprob": oviposition probability; "alfreq": initial allele frequency; "juvsurvival": survival until adult; "lifespan": lifespan of adult females; "initial popl": initial population size. The parameters are shown in the order of largest to smallest difference between the means of "+" and "-" except for "observed". Error bars show SD.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0145874.g004

Reference

1. Nakajima M, Boggs CL (2015) Fine-Grained Distribution of a Non-Native Resource Can Alter the Population Dynamics of a Native Consumer. PLoS ONE 10(11): e0143052. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0143052 PMID: 26575843