

CORRECTION

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

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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.



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

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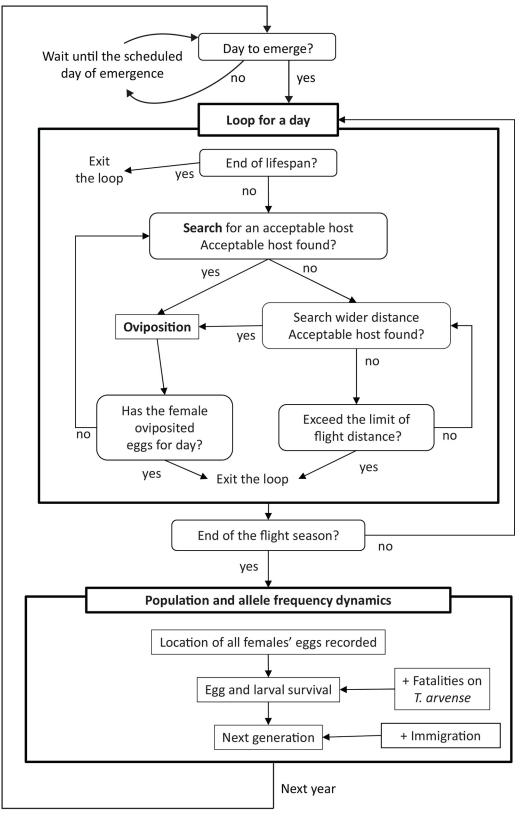


Fig 2. Simulation flow chart for the IBM.

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								R,G				
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4	observed	1	L	compact	far	-					** 5	
5	observed	1	L	elongated	close	-					•ь	
6	observed	1	L	elongated	far	-					•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
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8	observed	10	S	compact	close	far					њ	
9	observed	10	S	compact	far	close					•	
10	observed	10	S	compact	far	far					•	
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12	1.5x	max	min	compact	random	random				⊢	H H	
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24	4x	1	L	compact	far	-	(c)				њ	
25	4x	1	L	elongated	close	-	(d)				5	_
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28	4x	10	S	compact	close	far	(h)		ı		1	
29	4x	10	S	compact	far	close	(g)				⊷	
30	4x	10	S	compact	far	far	(i)			Ē	•	
31	8x	observed	observed	compact	observed	observed		— —	F			
32	8x	max	min	random	random	random						
33	8x	1	L	compact	close	-					• b	
34	8x	1	L	compact	far	-					H e t_pt	
35	8x	1	L	elongated	close	-			<u>ب</u>			
36	8x	1	L	elongated	far	-		-				
37	8x	10	S	compact	close	close					_	
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40	8x	10	S	compact	far	far			F		ъъ	

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.

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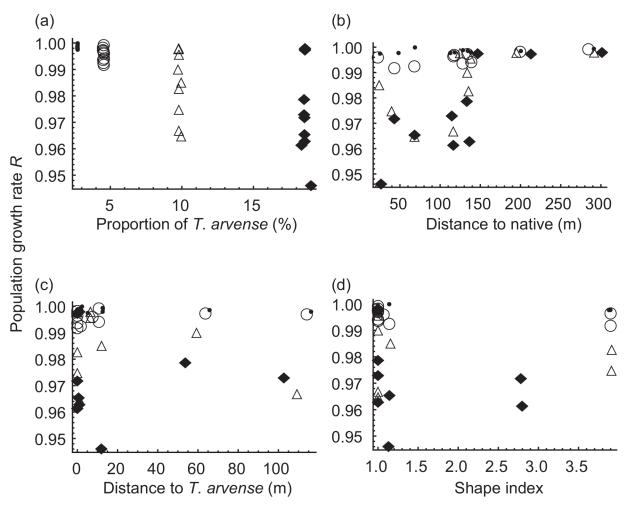


Fig 4. Change of butterfly population growth rate with 4 spatial attributes of *T. arvense* distribution that significantly affected butterfly population dynamics: "cover" (a), "dist" (b), "thdist" (c) and "shape" (d). Symbols represent different levels of "cover", i.e., the proportion of habitat occupied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

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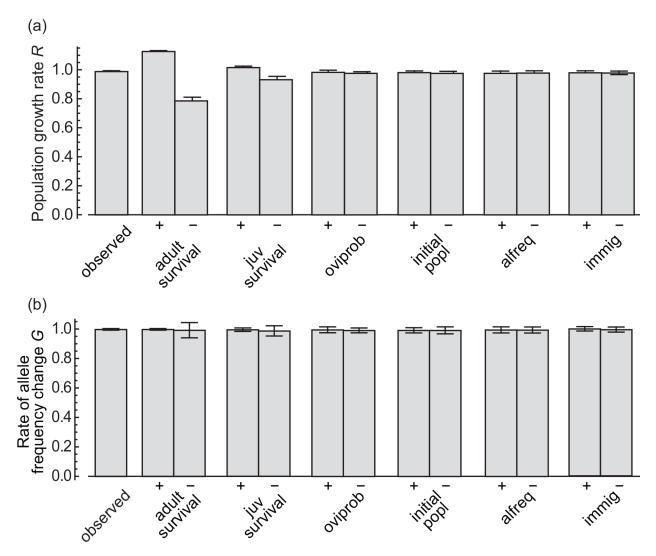


Fig 5. Results of the sensitivity analysis. Bars show the (a) mean population growth rate and (b) mean rate of allele frequency change of simulations with each of the following parameters increased or decreased by 3% (indicated by "+" and "-", respectively) from the observed value shown in Table 1; "observed":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

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Reference

 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