

CORRECTION

Correction: A Long-Term Assessment of the Variability in Winter Use of Dense Conifer Cover by Female White-Tailed Deer

The PLOS ONE Staff

The images for Figs 1, 2 and 3 are incorrectly switched. The image that appears as Fig 1 should be should be Fig 3; The image that appears as Fig 2 should be Fig 1; The image that appears as Fig 3 should be Fig 2. The figure legends appear in the correct order. The publisher apologizes for the errors.





Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2017) Correction: A Long-Term Assessment of the Variability in Winter Use of Dense Conifer Cover by Female White-Tailed Deer. PLoS ONE 12(5): e0178964. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178964

Published: May 30, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 The PLOS ONE Staff. 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.

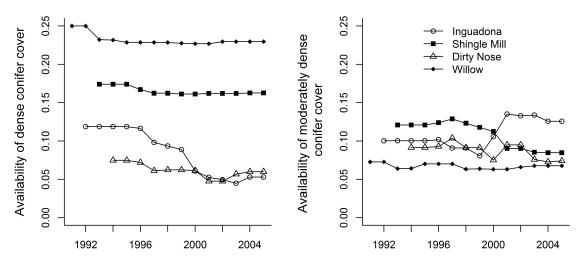


Fig 1. Availability (versus time) of dense (≥70% canopy closure, left panel) and moderately dense (40% ≤×<70% canopy closure, right panel) conifer cover for each of four study sites, north-central Minnesota, 1991–2005. First-year baseline was dependent on the year the site was incorporated into the study and habitat quantified.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178964.g001

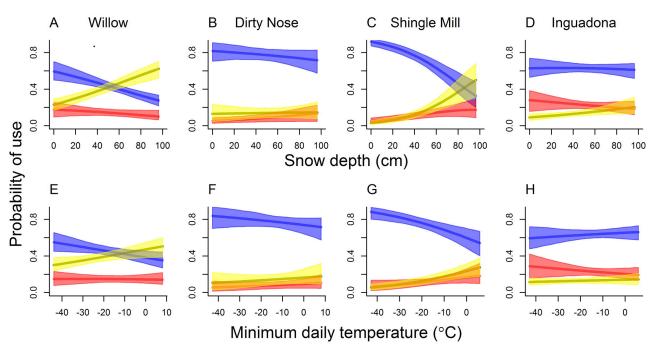


Fig 2. Model-based predicted probabilities of adult (≥1.5 years old), female white-tailed deer using dense (≥70% canopy closure, yellow) and moderately dense (40% ≤×<70% canopy closure, red) conifer cover, and "other" (here includes conifer with <40% canopy closure, openings, and hardwoods; blue) during daytime hours (i.e., 0730–1700 hr) as a function of snow depth (panels A-D) and minimum daily temperature (panels E-H), for each of four study sites, north-central Minnesota, 1 November–14 May 1993–1994 to 2004–2005. Colored bands depict point-wise 95% bootstrap confidence intervals. To generate model-based response curves, we set availabilities of each habitat type to site-specific mean values. Similarly, we set daily snow depths (for bottom panels) and minimum temperatures (for top panels) to site-specific means.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178964.g002

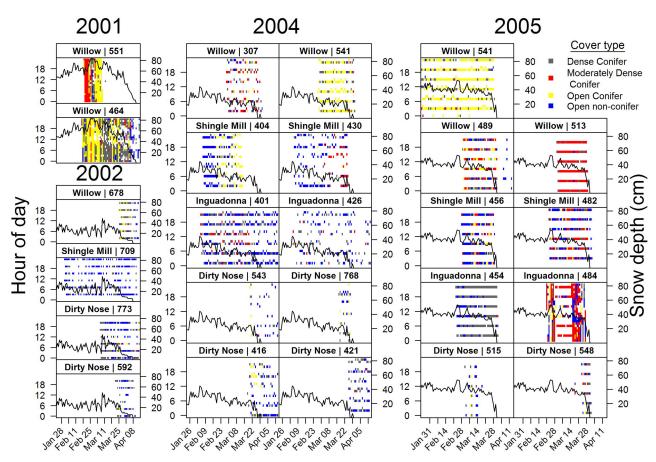


Fig 3. Date-time plots illustrating individual variability in use of dense (\geq 70% canopy closure), moderately dense (40% \leq ×<70% canopy closure), and open conifer cover (<40% canopy closure), and open non-conifer types (openings and hardwood types) by adult (\geq 1.5 years old), female white-tailed deer monitored using Global Positioning System (GPS) collars collecting locations hourly or every four hours on four study sites, north-central Minnesota, 23 January–14 April 2001, 2002, 2004, and 2005. The solid black line represents average weekly snow depths.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178964.g003

Reference

 DelGiudice GD, Fieberg JR, Sampson BA (2013) A Long-Term Assessment of the Variability in Winter Use of Dense Conifer Cover by Female White-Tailed Deer. PLoS ONE 8(6): e65368. https://doi.org/10. 1371/journal.pone.0065368 PMID: 23785421