

## **Erratum to: Range expansion and comparative habitat use of insular, congeneric lagomorphs: invasive European hares *Lepus europaeus* and endemic Irish hares *Lepus timidus hibernicus***

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The original version of this article contained an error which may affect interpretation of the data. In Fig. 4, rough grass was important at a scale of 255 m, rather than 255 mm. The corrected Fig. 4 can be found here.

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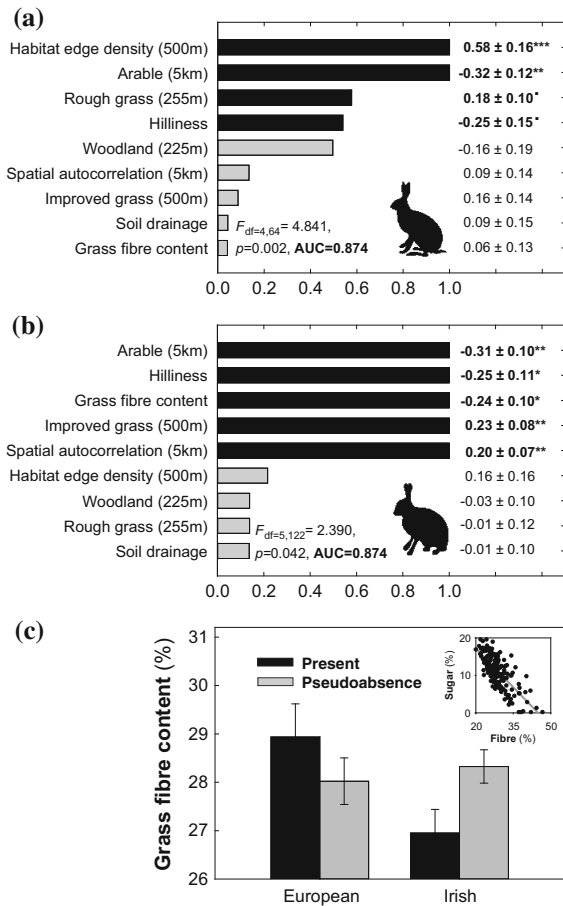
The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s10530-014-0759-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-014-0759-1).

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**Fig. 4** Relative importance of explanatory variables in explaining the occurrence of: **a** European hare and **b** Irish hare in the landscape at multiple spatial scales (extracted from buffers ranging from 225 m to 5 km). Variables were ranked in order of the sum of their Akaike weights ( $\sum \omega_i$ ) within the top set of models, i.e. models with  $\Delta AIC \leq 2$ . *Black bars* indicate those variables that were retained in the best single approximating model (i.e. that with the lowest AIC value), and *grey bars* indicate variables included in all other models within the top set. Standardised  $\beta$  values  $\pm$  SEs are given to the right of *each bar*, and  $p$  values of each variable in the top model are denoted as \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$  and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . **c** Grass fibre content (%)  $\pm 1$  standard error (SE) at locations where European and Irish hares were present with associated pseudo-absences. *Inset* shows the negative correlation between grass fibre and sugar content as a percentage of dry mass