

## Correction to: The conservation value of tree decay processes as a key driver structuring tree cavity nest webs in South American temperate rainforests

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In the original publication of the article, Table 3 was incorrectly published. The corrected Table 3 is given below.

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**Table 3** Nest-tree attributes for cavity nesting birds, from our field study, in the temperate rainforest of South America

Species	<i>Nothofagus dombeyi</i>			<i>Lophozonia obliqua</i>			<i>Gevuina avellana</i>		
	DBH	Decay class	n	DBH	Decay class	n	DBH	Decay class	n
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median (range)		Mean $\pm$ SD	Median (range)		Mean $\pm$ SD	Median (range)	
<b>Primary cavity nesters</b>									
<i>Ventilornis lignarius</i>									
<i>Colaptes pitus</i>	181.1	2 (2)	1						
<i>Campophilus magellanicus</i>	133.7	2 (2)	1						
<i>Pygarrhychas albogularis</i>	102.4	2 (2)	1	29.6 $\pm$ 14.6	4 (1–4)	10			
<b>Secondary cavity nesters</b>									
<i>Mitvago chimango</i>				64.6	4 (4)	1			
<i>Glaucidium nana</i>	113.2 $\pm$ 0.0	3 (3)	2	83.3	2 (2)	1			
<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>									
<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>	75.5 $\pm$ 25.9	4 (2–5)	49	35.1 $\pm$ 10.8	4 (2–4)	16	18.0 $\pm$ 4.4	2 (2–4)	11
<i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i>	69.4 $\pm$ 2.7	4 (4)	2				23.5	2 (2)	1
<i>Pterotochos tarnii</i>	135.1 $\pm$ 83.1	3 (2–4)	2						
<i>Scelorchilus rubecula</i>	72.0 $\pm$ 34.7	5 (4–5)	6						
<i>Scytalopus magellanicus</i>	61.3 $\pm$ 51.1	5 (5)	4						
<i>Tachycineta meyeni</i>	106.1 $\pm$ 32.9	3 (2–4)	13	29.7 $\pm$ 13.6	4 (2–4)	6	26.2	2 (2)	1
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	126.4	5 (5)	1						
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	60.5 $\pm$ 17.9	4 (2–4)	16	60.1 $\pm$ 23.3	2 (2–4)	5	22.7 $\pm$ 7.6	2 (2–3)	16
<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	42.4	4 (4)	1						
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	75.3	2 (2)	1						
<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>	47.5	4 (4)	1						

**Table 3** continued

Species	<i>Nothofagus pumilio</i>			<i>Eucryphia cordifolia</i>			All tree species			
	DBH	Decay class		DBH	Decay class		DBH	Decay class		
		Mean ± SD	Median (range)		n	Mean ± SD		Median (range)	n	Mean ± SD
Primary cavity nesters										
<i>Ventilornis lignarius</i>	43.2	2 (2)	1				35.1 ± 11.5	3 (2–4)	2	
<i>Colaptes pitus</i>							181.1	2 (2)	1	
<i>Campophilus magellanicus</i>							133.7	2 (2)	1	
<i>Pygarrhychas albogularis</i>	51.4 ± 30.5	3 (2–4)	2	16.1 ± 1.2	4 (4)	3	35.9 ± 27.5	4 (1–4)	20	
Secondary cavity nesters										
<i>Mitvago chimango</i>							64.6	4 (4)	1	
<i>Glaucidium nana</i>							103.2 ± 17.5	3 (2–3)	3	
<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	63.6 ± 7.9	2 (2)	2				63.6 ± 7.9	2 (2)	3	
<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>	60.9 ± 23.2	2 (2–4)	9	65.0 ± 43.4	2 (2–4)	5	58.5 ± 31.4	4 (2–5)	102	
<i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i>							54.1 ± 26.6	4 (2–4)	3	
<i>Pterotochos tarnii</i>	81.8 ± 38.5	2 (2)	2				104.4 ± 47.2	2 (2–4)	8	
<i>Scelorchilus rubecula</i>							72.0 ± 34.7	5 (4–5)	7	
<i>Scytalopus magellanicus</i>	63.9	5 (5)	1				62.0 ± 41.8	5 (5)	6	
<i>Tachycineta meyeni</i>	60.6 ± 19.5	2 (2–3)	5	43.9 ± 45.7	4 (2–4)	3	71.9 ± 42.9	3 (2–4)	31	
<i>Pygohelidon cyanoleuca</i>							126.4	5 (5)	1	
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	49.4 ± 17.6	2 (2–4)	5	25.8 ± 0.0	4 (4)	2	41.9 ± 21.9	2 (2–5)	54	
<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	69.3	3 (3)	1				55.9 ± 19.0	3.5 (3–4)	2	
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>							75.3	2 (2)	1	
<i>Phrygilus patagonicus</i>	61.3	3 (3)	1				54.4 ± 9.8	3.5 (3–4)	2	

DBH diameter at breast height, *n* is the number of occupied nests. Decay classes were modify from Thomas et al. (1979), where 1 represents live healthy trees, 2 live unhealthy trees, 3 recently dead trees, 4 old dead trees, and 5 fallen trees