Erratum

Effects of Forest Type and Human Presence on Bonobo (*Pan paniscus*) Density in the Salonga National Park

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Please note the following corrections to the article as published:

1. Introduction

- (a) In the original published article, the first sentence of the first paragraph should read: “Accurate information on population size, habitat characteristics and threats to survival is essential to assess population trends and to formulate responsive conservation plans for endangered species (Ratti and Garton, 1996).”

2. Results

- (a) *Nest–Site, Nest, and Bonobo Density*: The Kruskal-Wallis values given in this section should be a H_{adj} values rather than just H values.
- (b) *Forest Sampling*: The second sentence of the first paragraph should read: “Old secondary forests comprised 21% of the forest type sampled; however, the proportion may be overrepresented in our sample because we selected study sites based on their accessibility. . .

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- (c) *Bonobo Density and Forest Types*: The second sentence of the first paragraph should read: "We designated the forest types with no bonobo nests as other forest types." The second sentence in the second paragraph is incomplete as published, and should read: "However, after excluding the area of other forest types, the forest types where we found no nest site or nest, there is no significant difference in the number of nest sites in these 3 forest types ($G = 5.633$, d.f. = 2, $P > 0.05$, Table IV)."

3. Discussion

- (a) The fifth sentence in the second paragraph should read: "The primary forest described for Wamba by Idani *et al.* (1994) and Kano and Mulavwa (1984) (or the dry forest; Hashimoto *et al.*, 1998) potentially includes 6 forest types that we identified: the mixed mature forest of various understory composition (woody, Marantaceae, liana, and open understory) and the monodominant *Gilbertiodendron* forests (woody and open understory)."
- (b) The fifth sentence in the fifth paragraph should read: "Several authors (Badrian and Malenky, 1984; Idani *et al.*, 1994) hypothesized that the larger mean and modal daytime group size at Wamba versus Lomako is due primarily to the abundance and stability of food sources created by a balanced complex of diverse vegetation, including a greater proportion of terrestrial herbaceous vegetation."
- (c) The third sentence of the sixth paragraph should read: "Though the sample size was extremely small, they also recorded a behavioral change in the formation of nest groups, i.e., the daytime parties split to form smaller nesting groups, in contrast to night-time party fusion noted previously by Fruth and Hohmann (1996)."
- (d) The third sentence of the eleventh paragraph should read: "Despite what appeared to be suitable habitat, we did not place transects in Bekongo and Nkinki, which constitute *ca.* 20% of our reconnaissance effort, because they were essentially devoid of bonobo and large mammal signs, probably because of heavy hunting pressure."

4. References

The nineteenth reference should read: "Fruth, B., and Hohmann, G. (1996). Nest building behavior in the *Great* apes the great leap forward? In McGrew, W. C., Marchant, L. F., and Nishida, T. (eds.), *Great Ape Societies*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 225–240."

5. Tables

Table 1. Estimates of bonobo densities at different survey sites in the Salonga National Park. Densities were calculated by DISTANCE 4.1, release 2 (Thomas *et al.*, 2003)

Survey sites	High bonobo density				Low-zero bonobo density								Global
	Lokofa	Etate	Beminyo	Isanga	Yongo	Ikolo	Bonima	Biondo	Lotulo	Nkinki	Bekongo		
No. transects	7	5	4	5	8	6	5	1	5	0	0	46	
Transect length (km)	10.76	7.5	2.75	10.00	8.83	9.00	10.00	1.50	7.50	—	—	67.84	
No. of nest sites (observed)	24	11	3	4	6	1	0	0	0	—	—	49	
No. of nests (observed)	171	58	22	5	11	3	0	0	0	—	—	270	
Nest site density (sites/km ²)	55.1	37.7	18.7	10.5	14.4	2.9	0	0	0	—	—	17.5	
95% CI												(9.73–31.33)	
Nest density (nest/km ²)	275	160	135	10	18.5	5.9	0	0	0	—	—	71.5	
95% CI												(34.93–146.51)	
Mean group size [recent]	8	6.3	11	1.3	2.3	3	0	0	0	—	—	6.5	
Median group size	4	3	11	1	1	3	0	0	0	—	—	3	
Nest builder/km ² (mean) ^a	4.45	2.40	2.08	0.14	0.33	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	1.15	
Nest builder/km ² (median) ^b	2.23	1.14	2.08	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.53	
Nest builder/km ² (nest counts) ^c	2.78	1.61	1.36	0.10	0.19	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	0.72	

Note. Mean nest duration = 99 d.
5% Truncation of transect maximum width data, reducing the number of observations included in the analysis.
^a(Nest-site density × mean group size)/99 = Nest-builder/km².
^b(Nest-site density × median group size)/99.
^cNest density/99.