Erratum to: Do bird spatial distribution patterns reflect population trends in changing landscapes?

Clélia Sirami · Lluís Brotons · Jean-Louis Martin

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The authors regret that there was a mistake in Table 2 in the above paper. This mistake affects the results

presented in the paragraph *Landscape changes* but does not affect the general conclusion.

Results

Landscape changes

Open habitat was associated with a low overlap of polygons between years (RAO) and a high percentage of existing polygons that disappeared (RAD; Table 2). The number of Open habitat polygons decreased while the median of their size increased (Table 2) due to the disappearance of the smallest polygons (Fig. 2). Shrubland also showed a low overlap of polygons between years as well as a high percentage of both disappearance of existing polygons and generation of new polygons (Table 2). The number of Shrubland polygons increased and the median of their size decreased (Table 2) due to the fragmentation of existing polygons and the appearance of small polygons in former open habitat (Fig. 2). Woodland was characterised by a high percentage of overlap of polygons between years and a high percentage of generation of new polygons (Table 2). The number of Woodland polygons increased and the median of their size decreased (Table 2) due to the appearance of several small polygons (Fig. 2). At the same time, several Woodland polygons merged, resulting in the expansion of the main woodland polygon from 1442 ha in 1981 to 1805 ha in 2002.

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C. Sirami · L. Brotons · J.-L. Martin (✉)
Centre d'écologie fonctionnelle et évolutive U.M.R. 5175,
CNRS, 1919 route de Mende, 34293 Montpellier Cedex,
France
e-mail: jean-louis.martin@cefe.cnrs.fr

C. Sirami
e-mail: cleliasirami@hotmail.com

C. Sirami
Climate Change & Bioadaptation, South African National
Biodiversity Institute, P/Bag x7, Claremont 7735,
Cape Town, South Africa

C. Sirami
Botany Department, University of Cape Town,
Private Bag, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa

L. Brotons
Centre Tecnològic Forestal de Catalunya, Area de
Biodiversitat, Ctra. St. Llorenç km 2, 25280 Solsona,
Spain

J.-L. Martin
Environment Canada, National Wildlife Research Centre,
Carleton University, Ottawa, ON K1A 0H3, Canada

Table 2 Characteristics of the spatial distribution of the three main land cover categories in 1981, 1992 and 2002 (number of polygons and polygon size—median and range in hectares) and their dynamics over 1981–1992, 1992–2002 and 1981–2002

	Polygon nb			Polygon size (ha)			Polygon dynamics			
	1981	1992	2002	1981	1992	2002		RAD	RAO	RAG
Open habitat	80	78	74	1.03 (0.06–92)	0.92 (0.06–41)	1.27 (0.06–41)	81–92	38	62	6
							92–02	3	97	17
							81–02	46	54	9
Shrubland	32	69	88	1.90 (0.16–465)	1.03 (0.01–526)	0.84 (0.07–444)	81–92	26	74	17
							92–02	30	70	8
							81–02	46	54	18
Woodland	26	48	56	0.99 (0.11–1442)	0.69 (0.03–1674)	0.57 (0.07–1805)	81–92	1	99	14
							92–02	1	99	11
							81–02	1	99	24

RAD relative area disappearance, *RAO* relative area overlap, *RAG* relative area generation corresponding to the percentage of the distribution, respectively disappearing, persisting or being generated (Cf. methods)