



Correction to: An eco-evolutionary system with naturally bounded traits

Roger Cropp¹  · John Norbury²

© Springer Nature B.V. 2019

Correction to: Theoretical Ecology

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12080-019-0407-6>

The original version of this article unfortunately contains an incorrect panel (b) in Fig. 1 introduced during the production process. The correct Fig. 1 is shown next page:

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12080-019-0407-6>

✉ Roger Cropp
r.cropp@griffith.edu.au

¹ Griffith School of Environment, Griffith University,
Nathan, Queensland 4111, Australia

² Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Andrew Wiles
Building, ROQ, Woodstock Road, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK

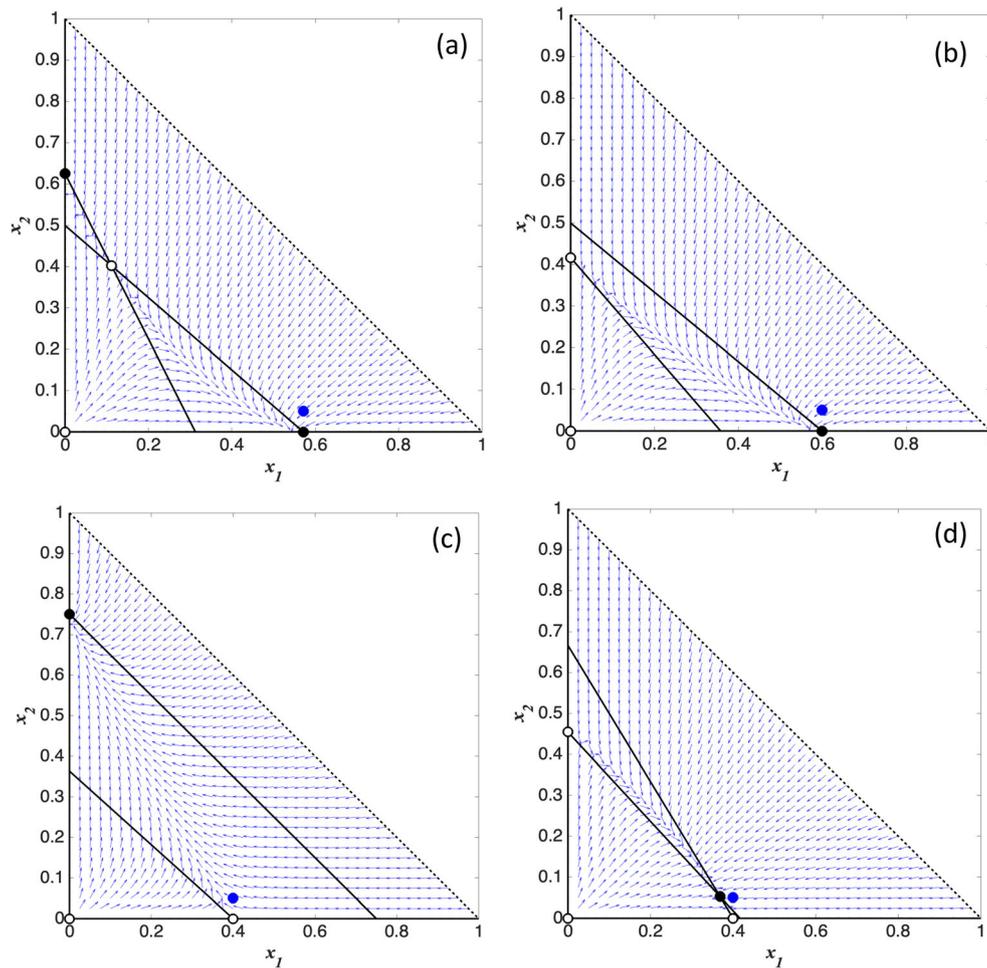


Fig. 1 Ecospace diagrams illustrating the initial conditions (blue dots) and stable invasion outcomes (black dots) under ecological theory used for the four scenarios: **a** competitive exclusion—either x_1 or x_2 could survive depending on initial conditions, but for this initial condition x_1 will survive and x_2 will fail to invade; **b** competitive exclusion— R^* theory predicts that x_1 will win and x_2 will go extinct; **c** competitive exclusion— R^* theory predicts that x_2 will win and x_1 will go extinct; **d** competitive coexistence—both populations survive but x_1 will dominate

in non-adaptive scenarios. The lines are zero isoclines, the dots are stable (black) or unstable (white) equilibria or initial conditions (blue). The vector field (blue arrows) show how the system changes in time. The initial population values have x_1 set to its carrying capacity (i.e. $x_1^* = K_1 = r_1/a_{11}$) and $x_2 = 0.05$. Technically, R^* is only relevant to panels **b** and **c**, but we will use the term generically to mean the outcome of non-evolutionary competition. (See Table 1 for parameter values)