Correction to: Insights on dispersal and recruitment paradigms: sex- and age-dependent variations in a nomadic breeder

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Unfortunately, Table 1 was incorrectly published in the original article and the same is corrected by this Erratum. The original article was corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-017-3972-7>.

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Table 1 Published values on survival, recruitment, and dispersal in larid species that have a similar size and mass as the slender-billed gull

Species	Survival		Recruitment		Dispersal between colony sites		References	
	Immature	Adults	Age range	Sex bias	Rates	Age bias	Sex bias	
Arctic tern ^a <i>S. paradisaea</i>	0.55 (0.38–0.91) ^{A,B}	0.83 (0.70–0.96) ^{A,B}	1–4 [3] ^{A,b} (≈ 0 at age 1)	/	(0–0.03) ^A	Higher natal disp. (0.07–0.14) ^A	/	Devlin (2006) ^A Devlin et al. (2008) ^B
Audouin's gull ^c <i>I. audouinii</i>	/	(0.86–0.91) ^A	3–14 [3] ^{B,d}	/	(0.03–0.66) ^A	/	/	Fernández-Chacón et al. (2013) ^A Oro et al. (2011) ^B
Black-headed gull ^e <i>C. ridibundus</i>	/	0.9 (0.86–0.92) ^A	2–5 [3] ^{B,d}	/	$\approx 0.2^C$	/	/	Prévot-Julliard et al. (1998) ^A Grosbois (2001) ^B Grosbois and Tavecchia (2003) ^C
Black-legged kittiwake ^f <i>R. tridactyla</i>	0.61 ^A	(0.80–0.93) ^B	3–7 [4] ^{A,C}	M ^C	(0.01–0.91) ^D	Higher natal disp. (0.36–0.77) ^D Higher in first-time breeders ^E	F ^E	Link et al. (2002) ^A Frederiksen et al. (2005) ^B Porter and Coulson (1987) ^C Danchin and Monnat (1992) ^D Acker et al. (2017) ^E
Common tern ^g <i>S. hirundo</i>	0.52 ^A F: 0.58, M: 0.62 ^B	0.88 ^{A,C} 0.87 ^B	2–7 [3] ^D	F ^{B,D}	0.06 ^C (0.04–0.19) ^E	Breeding disp. increases with age ^C	F ^D	Nisbet and Cam (2002) ^A Szostek et al. (2014) ^B Palestis and Hines (2015) ^C Becker and Bradley (2007) ^D Breton et al. (2014) ^E
Red-billed gull ^h <i>C. scutulatus</i>	/	M: 0.85, F: 0.87 ^A	2–8 [3–4] ^B	M ^C	/ ^{**} Highly philopatric ^{**A}	Higher natal disp. (0.52–0.80) ^C	F ^C	Mills et al. (1996) ^A Mills et al. (2008) ^B Mills (1973) ^C
Roseate tern ⁱ <i>S. dougallii</i>	0.38 (0.06–0.75) ^A	0.85 (0.64–0.98) ^A 0.86 ^B	2–6 [3] ^A (≈ 0 at age 2)	/	(0.02–0.12) ^A (0–0.2) ^B	Higher natal disp. (0.09–0.42) ^A	/	Lebreton et al. (2003) ^A Ratcliffe et al. (2008) ^B
Slender-billed gull ^j <i>C. genei</i>	(0.38–0.78) ^A 0.77 ^B	0.76–0.83 ^A 0.83 ^B	2–4 [3] ^B (≈ 0 at age 4)	M ^B	$\approx 1^B$	Higher natal disp ^B	M ^B	Sanz-Aguilar et al. (2014) ^A This study ^B (regional scale)

Size and mass from del Hoyo et al. (2014) are given below as footnotes. Several rates or references are given when different populations were monitored. Survival rates are averages over years and colony sites; ranges of year- or site-dependent probabilities in parentheses. 'Immature': age 0, or age 0 and 1. Ranges of recruitment age are given with the mode between brackets. Dispersal rates are averages over years; column 'Rates': breeding dispersal, 'Age bias': natal dispersal; ranges given in parentheses when they were site-specific. We indicate the sex for which recruitment was earlier and dispersal was higher ('F': females, 'M': males, 'F': no difference reported). See references for confidence intervals or standard errors. Only the slender-billed gull is considered as nomadically breeding: for all other studies in this table, at least two colonies were maintained over the years of monitoring (see Online Appendix S10 for colony numbers and distances)

^a33–36 cm, 86–127 g; ^bThis range is probably biased down: oldest ringed individuals were only years old; ^c48–52 cm, 451–770 g; ^dThis range is probably biased down: all pre-breeders returning to the colonies were considered as new recruits (due to lack of information on breeding status); ^e37–43 cm, 195–325 g; ^f38–40 cm, 305–512 g; ^g32–39 cm, 97–146 g; ^h37 cm, 245–360 g; ⁱ33–43 cm, 90–125 g; ^j42–44 cm, 220–350 g