CORRECTION



Correction to: Human Perceptions of Megafaunal Extinction Events Revealed by Linguistic Analysis of Indigenous Oral Traditions

Priscilla M. Wehi 1,2 . Murray P. Cox 3 · Tom Roa 4 · Hēmi Whaanga 4

Published online: 6 August 2018

© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2018

Correction to: Human Ecology (2018) https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-018-0004-0

In the original publication, the Fig. 4 image and caption contain an error. The correct figure is presented in this correction article.

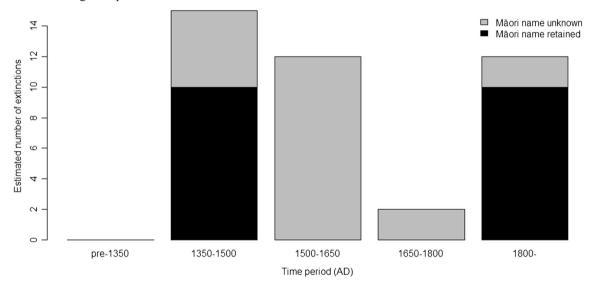


Fig. 4 Most avian extinctions on mainland New Zealand occurred either prior to AD 1500 (within 150 years of Māori arrival), or after European arrival post-1800AD. 'Moa' is treated here as a name for all nine species of moa, reflecting its indigenous usage; if this group of nine species is treated as one taxonomic unit, the loss of names would be commensurately higher for

species in the 1350-1500 time period. See Table S2 for estimated extinction dates. Key avian extinction periods occurred shortly after Māori and European settlement periods. Grey represents bird species or groups for which the Māori name is no longer known, and black represents bird species or groups for which the Māori name has been retained

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/ 10.1007/s10745-018-0004-0

Priscilla M. Wehi wehip@landcareresearch.co.nz

Murray P. Cox M.P.Cox@massey.ac.nz

Tom Roa tomroa@waikato.ac.nz

Hēmi Whaanga hemi@waikato.ac.nz

- Centre for Sustainability, University of Otago, PO Box 56, Dunedin 9054, New Zealand
- ² Te Pūnaha Matatini, Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, 764 Cumberland St, Private Bag 1930, Dunedin 9054, New Zealand
- Te P

 naha Matatini, Statistics and Bioinformatics Group, Institute of Fundamental Sciences, Massey University, Private Bag 11 222, Palmerston North 4442, New Zealand
- Faculty of Māori and Indigenous Studies, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton 3240, New Zealand

