



CORRECTION

Correction to: Prioritizing landscapes for grassland bird conservation with hierarchical community models

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In the original publication of this article, axes were mislabeled for maps in Figs. 3 and 4 and in the

Supplementary Appendix. The axes should have been labeled Northing and Easting, instead of Latitude and Longitude, and an incorrect figure was included for Fig. S5. The corrected figures are included here and with an updated Supplementary Appendix.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-021-01211-z>.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-021-01315-6>.

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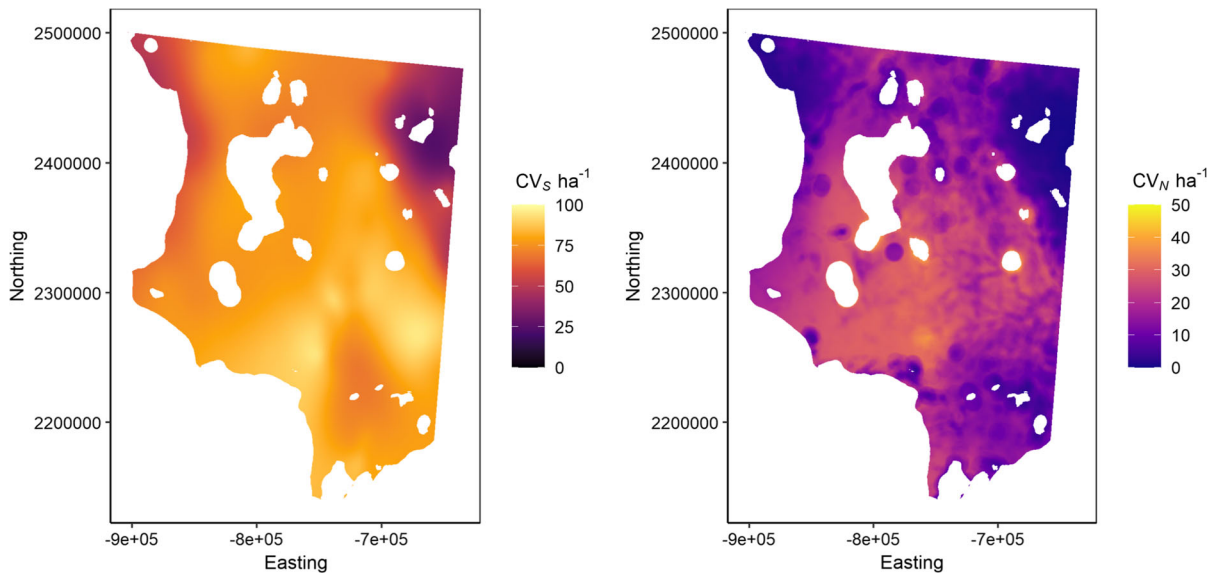


Fig. 3 Predicted conservation value in potential richness (CV_S ; left) and total density (CV_N ; right) derived from a hierarchical community distance sampling model for grassland passerine species in northeast Wyoming, USA. Pixels without color represent areas masked because local-scale factors were above

or below 95% of our covariate samples. Density and richness were weighted by conservation priority of each species as indicated by Partners in Flight (PIF) breeding season combined scores

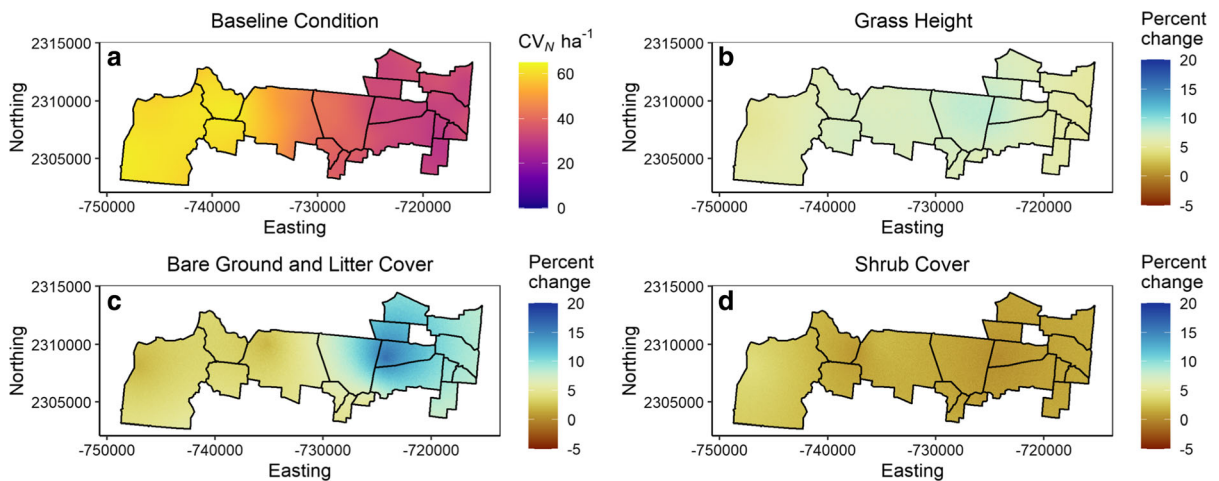


Fig. 4 Predicted percent change in baseline estimates of conservation value in total density of grassland birds, per ha (a; CV_N ha^{-1} , weighted by Partners in Flight [PIF] combined scores) after reducing grass height (b), bare ground and litter

cover (c), or shrub cover (d) by 25%, across pastures from one ranch in northeast Wyoming, USA (see Fig. 1 for geographic context)

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