Correction to: Age-Appropriate Wisdom?

Ethnobiological Knowledge Ontogeny in Pastoralist Mexican Choyeros

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Correction to: Human Nature

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In the article published as <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12110-021-09387-8> the captions and images for Figures 1 and 2 were reversed. The following shows the correct placement of the two images and captions.

Study Sample and Ecology

Our study was conducted across four ranching communities (Santa Maria de Toris, San Pedro de la Presa, La Higuera, and La Soledad) in the southern Sierra de La Giganta mountain range within the municipality of La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (Fig. 1).

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Fig. 1 Choyero ranches and communities in the southern Sierra de La Giganta of Baja California Sur, México

Choyero Demographics and Fertility

Consistent with these estimates for parent ages at peak offspring dependency, our sampling at the household level from across 70 ranches indicates that the number of coresident dependent offspring (2 on average) relying on a head of household is greatest for heads of household in the 35- to 45-year-old age range (Fig. 2). The number of dependent offspring observed for heads of households of a given age is always less than the number of expected offspring because a large proportion of our sample included adults with no coresident dependents.

Fig. 2 Loess smooth lines (50% fit) showing number of dependent offspring for each Choyero head of household ($n = 143$)

The original article has been corrected.

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