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Correction to 'Adaptation to fragmentation: evolutionary dynamics driven by human influences'

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The reference citations in table 1 are incorrect, and some references that should have been cited in the table were omitted from the published article. The corrected table along with references cited are provided here. The newly inserted references [86–96] do not appear anywhere else in the article.

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Table 1. Overview of empirical studies that have shown evidence for adaptation to natural and anthropogenic fragmentation.

trait		examples	
	mechanism	natural fragmentation	anthropogenic fragmentation
patch turnover	*decreased dispersal*: increased risk of dispersal due to increased extent or harshness of the matrix between patches	fast evolution of reduced dispersal in Asteraceae species on islands after colonization [43];	reduced dispersal in Crepis sancta in less than 12 generations after colonization of soil patches in urban sidewalks [56];
		evolution of reduced dispersal in spiders in salt marshes of different sizes in European estuaries [68];	reduction of dispersal motivation in spiders from dune grassland fragments [69];
		the evolution of flightlessness in insects (woodlands, deserts, islands, etc.) [86]	reduced migratory behaviour in *Oncorhynchus mykiss* consecutive to river isolation [87]
	increased dispersal: increased colonization advantage of dispersal	high dispersal in Western bluebirds colonizing disturbed areas and are replaced by phylopatric bluebird along the succession (over a 20–30 years cycle) [88];	evolution of flight-related morphology (with putative effect on dispersal) in a butterfly from recently fragmented grassland fragments [71];
		sorting of dispersive genotypes in Aland archipelago metapopulations of Glanville fritillary butterfly [11];	evolution of mobility related morphology (with putative effect on dispersal) in a grasshopper [72];
			selection for increased perceptual range in fragmented landscapes to reduce dispersal costs [73]
demographic: allee effects	small populations unable to attract pollinators		variable herkogamy and autonomous selfing in small and large populations of *Gentianella germanica* [64]
physical: edge effects	increased niche breath	none	none
community: altered biotic interactions	loss of antagonistic interactions and trait evolution	evolution of reduced mobility by relaxed selection from predators on islands [89]	reduced defense *in Ambrosia artemisiifolia* in free enemy invasive areas [89]; rapid decrease in alewife gill-raker spacing caused by predation [90]
	loss of mutualistic interactions and trait evolution	the absence of specialist bee pollinators leading to reduced herkogamy and higher autofertility in *Clarkia* [91]	evolution of selfing in *Centaurium erythraea* in absence of pollinators [63]; rapid evolutionary changes in seed size consecutive to bird disperser extinction [77]
	altered multitrophic interactions and co-evolutionary dynamics	morphological evolution in naturally clustered plants interacting with both herbivores and pollinators [92]; phytoplankton composition modifies predator-driven life history evolution in *Daphnia* [93];	
		the mosaic of coevolution of plant-pollinator–herbivore interactions [94]	
	altered sexual selection	divergence in sexual traits in fish due to changes in density and local habitat quality in *Gambusia* [95]	
eco-evolutionary feedbacks on other traits and correlated responses	joint evolution of dispersal and other traits	seed dormancy in non-dispersing morphs in *Heterotheca latifolia* [33]	mating strategies in prairie chickens: larger clutch size and fewer nests [46];
			evolution of stress resistance in *Tetranychus urticae* [50]
genetic deterioration	fitness loss		*herb*: plants from smaller fragments had lower reproductive success in transplant experiments [96]

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