

Binturong ecology and conservation in pristine, fragmented and degraded tropical forests— ERRATUM

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Within Table 1 the exponents of the following four covariates were incorrectly omitted: ‘Oil palm²’, ‘Forest cover²’, ‘Forest integrity²’ and ‘Human footprint²’. Please see the corrected table below:

Reference

HONDA, A., AMIR, Z., MENDES, C.P., MOORE, J.H. & LUSKIN, M. (2023) Binturong ecology and conservation in pristine, fragmented and degraded tropical forests. *Oryx*, published online 4 July 2023.

TABLE 1 Model selection explaining the variation in camera-trap detections of binturongs *Arctictis binturong* amongst the landscapes assessed in this study (Fig. 2). The table shows univariate model selection criteria from the zero-inflated Poisson generalized linear mixed modelling assessing variation in independent detections of the binturong, including study effort and landscape as random effects. All covariates were averaged for the 20-km radius areas surrounding the study area, then centred and standardized so that effect sizes can be interpreted relative to each other. The sample sizes were 181 detections from 72 studies in 38 landscapes excluding Singapore, and 181 detections from 91 studies in 41 landscapes including Singapore.

Covariate	Estimate	AICc ¹	LogLik ²	ΔAICc ³	Akaike weight
Model selection excluding data from Singapore					
Oil palm ²	−0.70	276.9	−131.2	0.0	0.69
Forest intactness	−0.29	279.9	−134.0	3.0	0.16
Reduced (effort only)	0.83	280.0	−135.4	3.1	0.15
Model selection including data from Singapore					
Night lights	−10.10	280.2	−134.2	0.0	0.87
Forest cover ²	−0.88	285.3	−135.5	5.1	0.07
Forest cover	1.20	287.3	−137.8	7.1	0.03
Forest integrity ²	−1.36	287.6	−136.6	7.4	0.02
Human footprint ²	−1.15	288.7	−137.2	8.5	0.01
Null	1.30	296.4	−143.7	16.2	0.00

¹AICc, Akaike information criterion corrected for small sample size (lower values indicate better model performance).

²LogLik, log-likelihood (higher values indicate better model fit).

³ΔAICc, difference of AICc to the best-performing model.