



Correction: Where have all the petrels gone? Forty years (1978–2020) of Wilson’s Storm Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) population dynamics at King George Island (Isla 25 de Mayo, Antarctica) in a changing climate

A. N. M. A. Ausems^{1,2} · N. D. Kuepper¹ · D. Archuby^{3,4} · C. Braun⁵ · A. K. Gębczyński⁶ · A. Gladbach^{5,7} · S. Hahn^{5,8} · P. Jadwiszczak⁶ · P. Kraemer¹ · M. M. Libertelli³ · S. Lorenz^{5,9} · B. Richter¹ · A. Ruß^{5,10} · T. Schmoll^{5,11} · S. Thorn^{1,12} · J. Turner¹³ · K. Wojczulanis-Jakubas² · D. Jakubas² · P. Quillfeldt^{1,5}

© The Author(s) 2023

Polar Biology (2023) 46:655–672

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-023-03154-4>

In this article the Data availability statement was incorrectly published as “the Wilson’s storm-petrel datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available in the PANGAEA database: <https://issues.pangaea.de/browse/PDI-34626>.” but should have been “the Wilson’s storm-petrel datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available in the PANGAEA database: <https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.963114>.” The original article has been corrected.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing,

adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Publisher’s Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-023-03154-4>.

✉ A. N. M. A. Ausems
anne.ausems@gmail.com

- ¹ Department of Animal Ecology & Systematics, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Heinrich-Buff-Ring 26, 35392 Giessen, Germany
- ² Department of Vertebrate Ecology and Zoology, University of Gdańsk, ul. Wita Stwosza 59, Gdańsk 80-308, Poland
- ³ Department of Biology of Top Predators, Instituto Antártico Argentino, Avenida 25 de Mayo, General San Martín, Buenos Aires, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ⁴ Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina
- ⁵ Polar & Bird Ecology Group, Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Dornburger Str. 159, 07743 Jena, Germany
- ⁶ Faculty of Biology, University of Białystok, Ciołkowskiego 1J, 15-245, Białystok, Poland

- ⁷ Crop Science Division, Bayer AG, 40789, Monheim, Germany
- ⁸ Bird Migration Research, Swiss Ornithological Institute, Seerose 1, 6204, Sempach, Switzerland
- ⁹ Institute for Ecological Chemistry, Plant Analysis & Stored Product Protection, Julius Kühn Institute (JKI), Königin-Luise-Straße 19, 14195, Berlin, Germany
- ¹⁰ tier3 Solutions GmbH, Kolberger Str. 61–63, 51381, Leverkusen, Germany
- ¹¹ Evolutionary Biology, Bielefeld University, Konsequenz 45, 33615, Bielefeld, Germany
- ¹² Hessian Agency for Nature Conservation, Environment and Geology, Biodiversity Center, Europastrasse 10, 35394, Gießen, Germany
- ¹³ British Antarctic Survey, Natural Environment Research Council, Cambridge, UK