



# Correction to: Early Differentiation of the Phenotypic Space and Performance of *Juniperus thurifera* Across Woodland-Expanding Area

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## Correction to:

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Table 2 in this paper appeared incorrectly, the correct table appears below.

**Table 2.** Hypervolumes of Juveniles and Distances Between Centroids Across the Woodland Expansion Gradient

| Stage       | HV (SD <sup>5</sup> ) | P-value | SES           |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|
| EA          | 698.9                 | 0.0855  | – 0.8290      |
| TR          | 773.3                 | 0.5885  | 0.1770        |
| MA          | 687.3                 | 0.0575  | – 0.8850      |
| Btw. stages | dist. centroids       | P-value | 1-P           |
| EA-TR       | 0.39                  | 0.7258  | 0.2742        |
| EA-MA       | 0.92                  | 0.9995  | <b>0.0005</b> |
| TR-MA       | 1.01                  | 0.9995  | <b>0.0005</b> |

EA expanding area, TR transition area, MA mature woodland. Hypervolumes represents the phenotypic space expressed by fifth power of standard deviations (SD<sup>5</sup>), based on five functional traits: leaf dry matter content, leaf N content, isotopic signature of <sup>13</sup>C in leaves, crown projection area and ratio between height at which crown is larger and total height. P value represents the probability of an observed value in a null distribution where juveniles' phenotypes are not led by the environmental gradient across the woodland expansion. SES (standardised effect size) shows whether the observed hypervolume is significantly larger (SES > 0.95, divergence of traits), lower (SES < – 0.95, convergence of traits) or not different to what is expected by chance. For distances between centroids, 1-P represent the significance threshold. Bold values show significant different to those expected by chance.

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