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Correction: Balancing act: navigating increasing human-wildlife conflict amidst megafauna recovery in the tropical lowlands of Nepal

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The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 2 where the year 2022 was missing from the X-axis of the graph, and in Figure 6 where the incident density colour categories were incorrectly displayed as identical for all four megafauna species. Each species should feature its own corresponding incident density classification colours. The original Figures 2 and 6 and accompanying legends appear below.

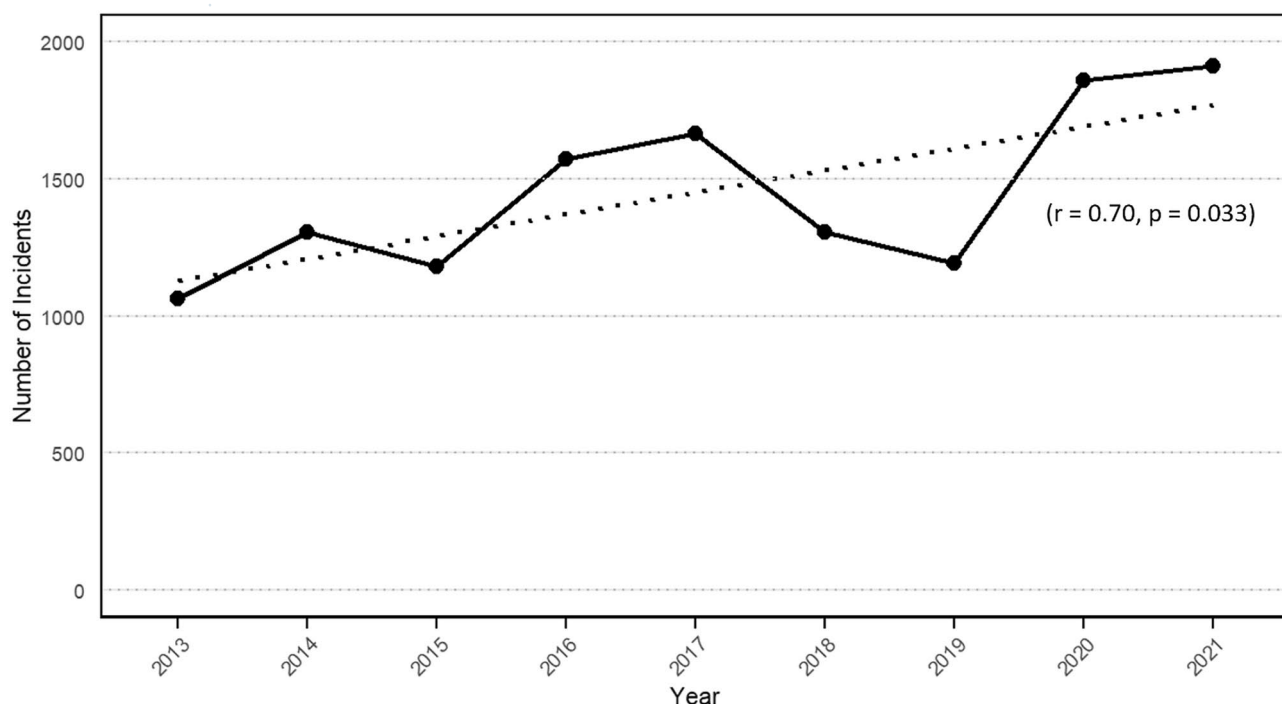


Fig. 2. Total HWC incidents reported in Bardia and Chitwan National Parks of Nepal over 10 years (2013–2022). The dotted line is the linear trend.

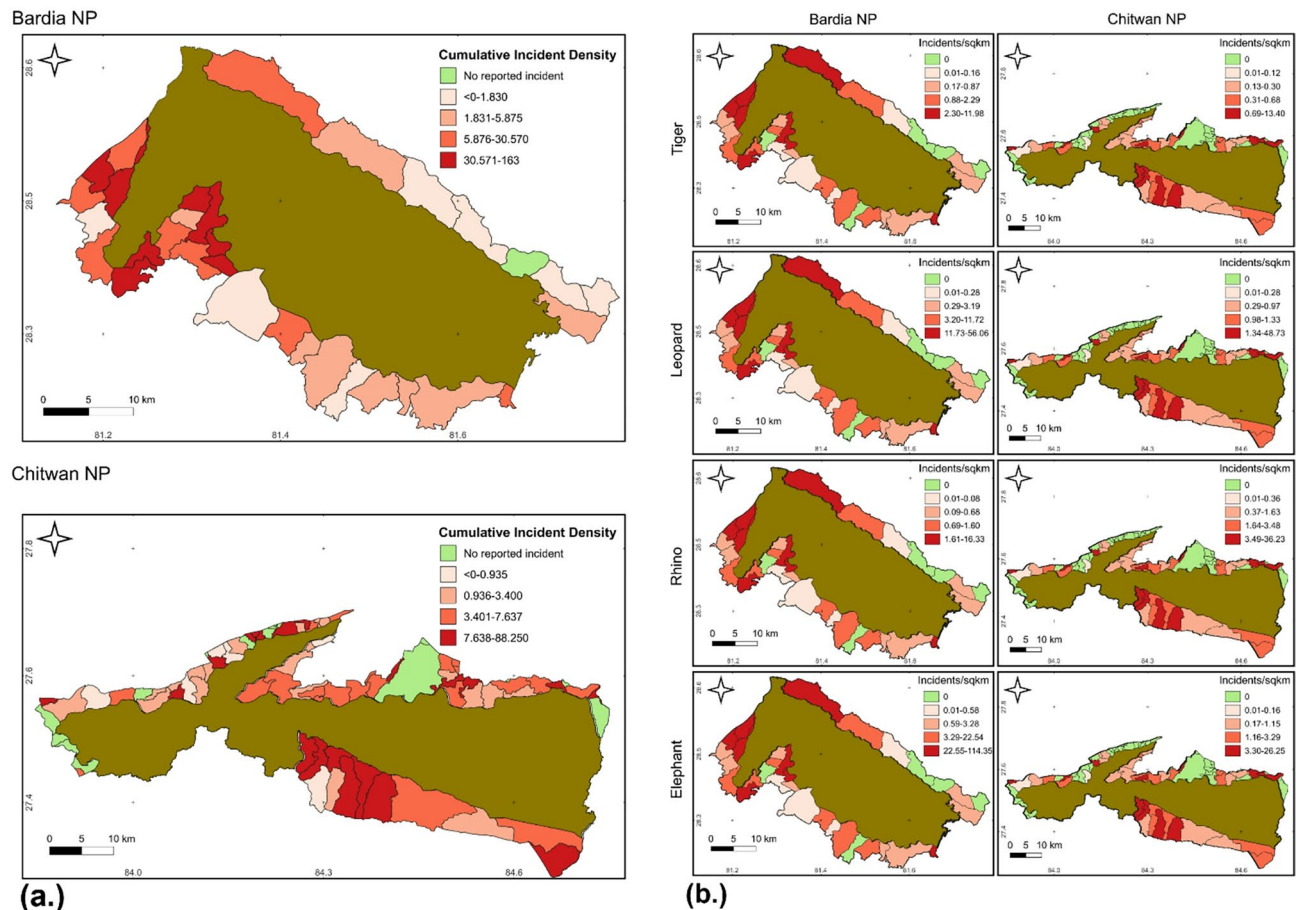


Fig. 6. (a) Spatial distribution of cumulative incident density across wards in the buffer zones of Bardia and Chitwan National Parks, caused by four megafauna species (tiger, leopard, rhino, and elephant). (b) Species-specific incident density (number of incidents per square kilometer) by ward. Each polygon within the buffer zone represents a ward—the smallest administrative unit in Nepal. Dark red polygons indicate conflict hotspots, green polygons indicate no reported incidents (“0”), and brown represents the core protected areas. Breaks were defined using the “classInt” package in R with the “quantile” method⁸⁶. Map generated using QGIS version 3.28 (<https://qgis.org>); Protected area boundaries⁸⁸; administrative boundaries of Nepal: Open Data Nepal [<https://opendatanepal.com/dataset/nepal-municipalities-wise-geographic-data-shp-geojson-topojson-kml>]. This map figure was made by BN (first author).

The original Article has been corrected.

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