

CORRECTION

Correction: Simplified procedure for efficient and unbiased population size estimation

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The images for Figs 3, 4 and 5 are incorrectly switched. The image that appears as Fig 3 should be Fig 4, the image that appears as Fig 4 should be Fig 5, and the image that appears as Fig 5 should be Fig 3. The figure captions appear in the correct order.



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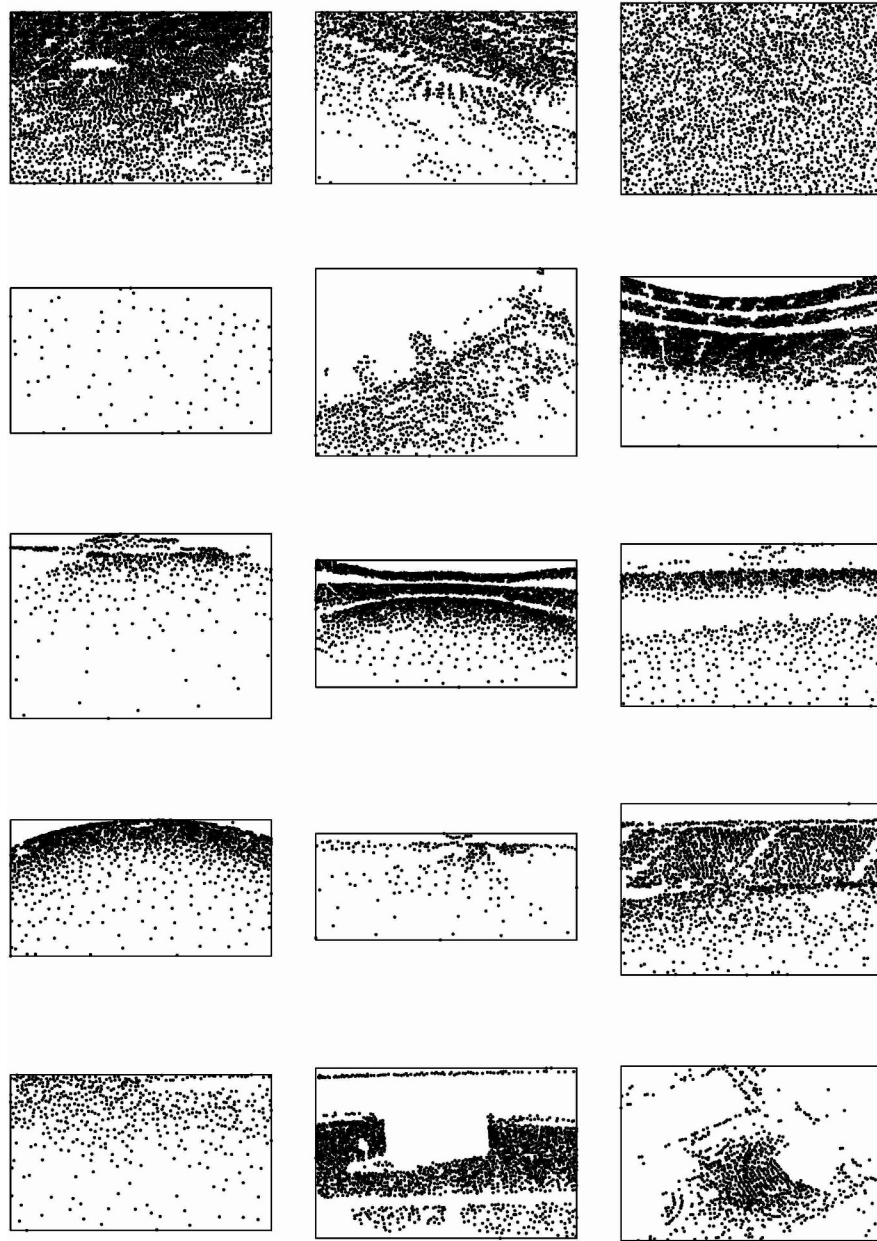


Fig 3. Crowd counting dataset. 15 manually annotated point patterns selected at random from the crowd counting dataset. The total number of point patterns in the dataset is 51.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0208359.g001>

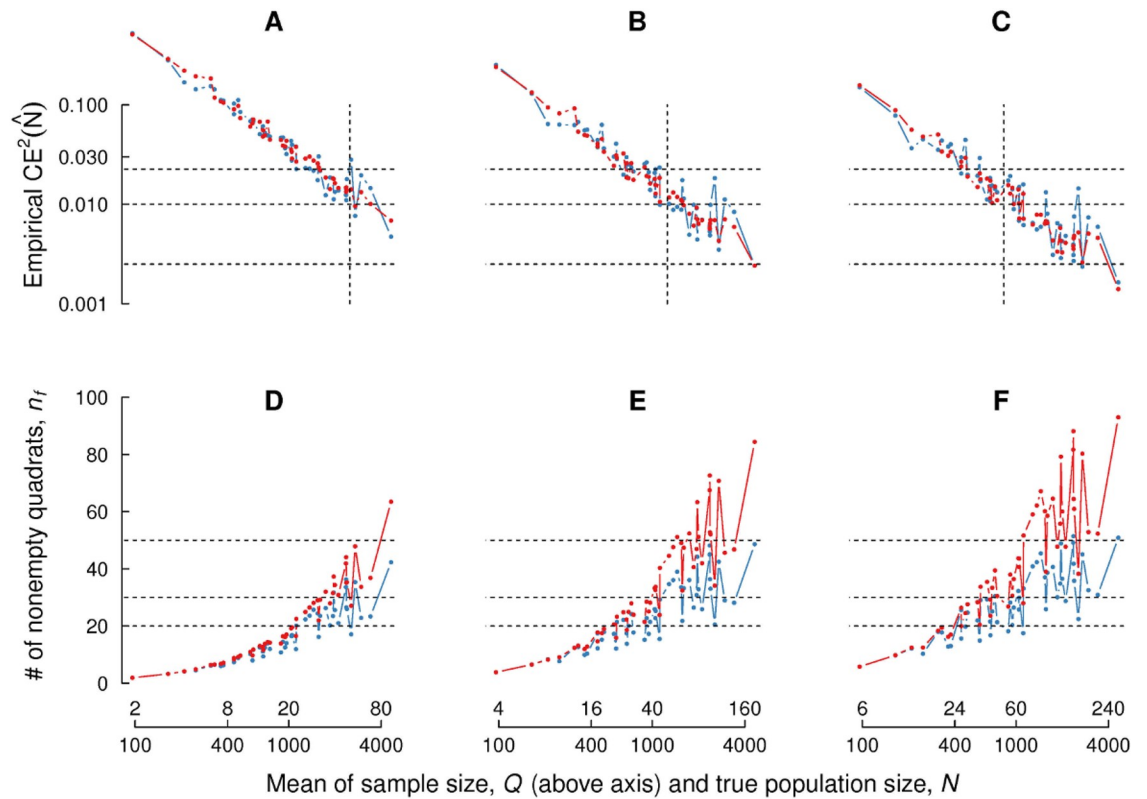


Fig 4. Empirical squared coefficient of error for fixed parameter values. (A, B, C): Empirical squared coefficient of error of the 51 point patterns in the crowd counting dataset, for fixed sampling fractions $f = 0.02, 0.04, 0.06$ respectively. Population and sample sizes are shown on the x axis. Blue and red color represent initial number of quadrats $n_0 = 50, 100$ respectively. Broken horizontal lines correspond to 5%, 10% and 15%, whereas the vertical broken is drawn at sample size $Q = 50$. (D, E, F): Analogous plots for nonempty quadrats n . Broken horizontal lines correspond to 20, 30 and 50 quadrats.

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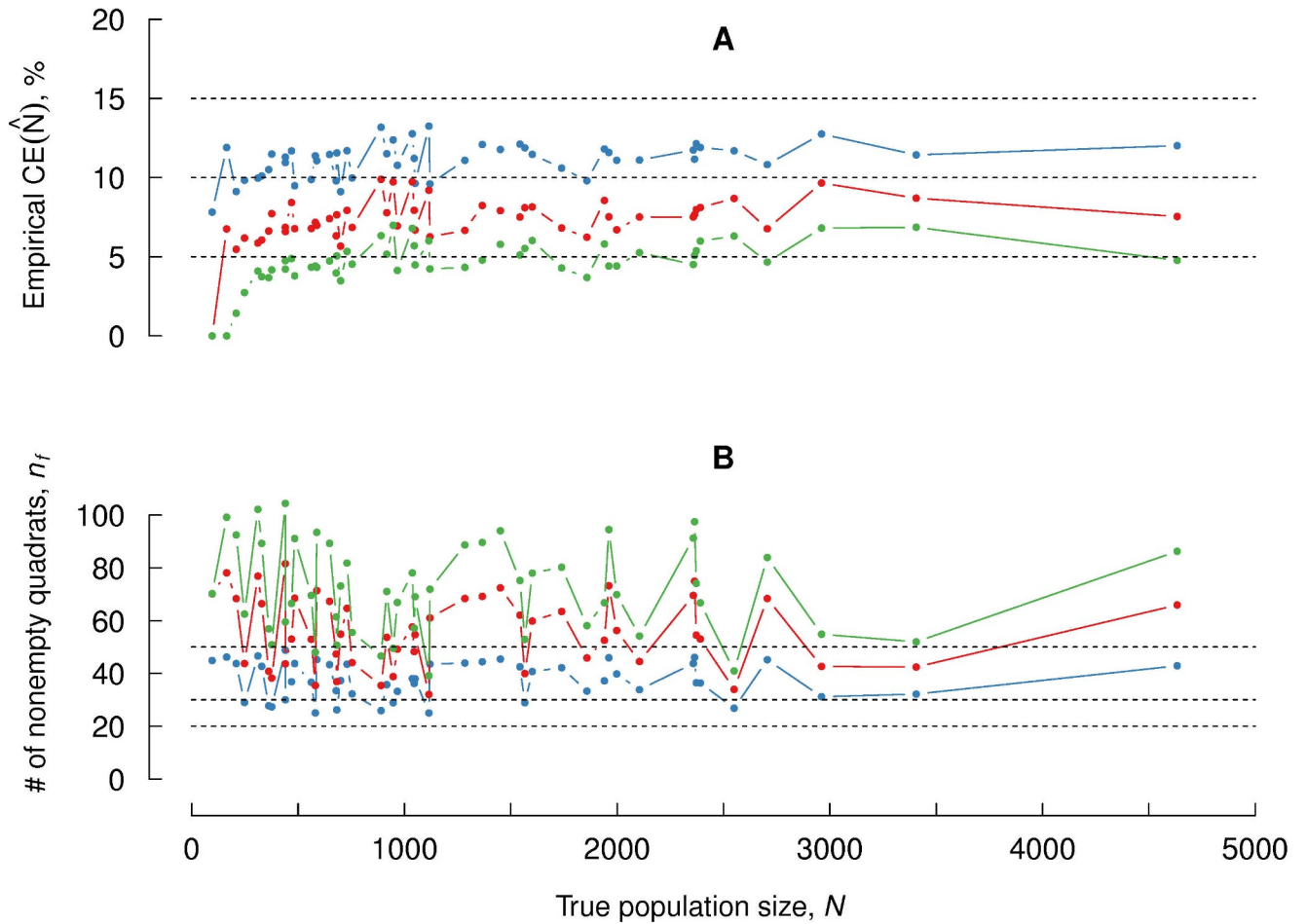


Fig 5. Empirical coefficient of error for optimal parameter values. (A): Empirical coefficient of error, obtained with sampling fractions adapted to each of the 51 point patterns considered in Fig 4. Blue, red and green colors represent sample sizes $Q = 50$, $Q = 100$ and $Q = 200$ respectively. Initial number of quadrats was set to $n_0 = 100$ for all cases. (B): Analogous plots for nonempty quadrats n . The broken horizontal lines are as in Fig 4.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0208359.g003>

Reference

1. Cruz M, González-Villa J (2018) Simplified procedure for efficient and unbiased population size estimation. PLoS ONE 13(10): e0206091. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0206091> PMID: 30372479