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It has come to our attention that there was a mistake in this paper [1]: namely, the units of soil cations K^+, Na^+, Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+} and Al^{3+} were written in $mg \cdot g^{-1}$ while they should have been in $\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$. This mistake occurs in Table 1 on page 3 and Tables A3 and A4 on page 15; and, in Figures 4a and 5a–c on page 10 and Figure A1a–f on page 16.

Further, this correction is also needed in the following two lines: The line on page 11 "For the anecic species, *A. longa* was only scarcely present when soil Al concentrations were higher than 50 $mg \cdot g^{-1}$" should be "For the anecic species, *A. longa* was only scarcely present when soil Al concentrations were higher than 50 $\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$"; and, the line on page 11 "In our study, burrowing earthworm communities (endogeic and anecic species) appeared to be abundant when exchangeable soil Al concentrations were lower than 100 $mg \cdot g^{-1}$, and soil pH-KCl values were higher than about 4." should be "In our study, burrowing earthworm communities (endogeic and anecic species) appeared to be abundant when exchangeable soil Al concentrations were lower than 100 $\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$, and soil pH-KCl values were higher than about 4."

The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused. The change does not affect the scientific results.

Here, we supply the corrected Tables and Figures.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of topsoil (0–5 cm) properties for each tree species across all six common gardens. Significant differences between tree species are indicated with letters, means with the same letter are not significantly different (Tukey post-hoc tests on linear mixed-effects (LME) models, 1 | Site).

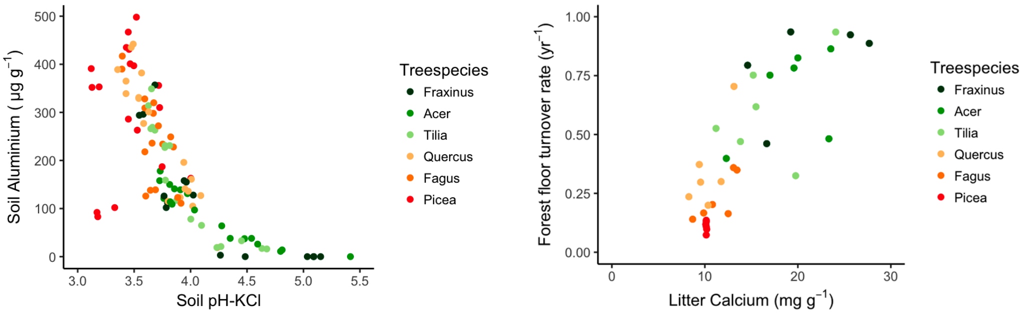
			Tree Species					
Soil Variables (0–5 cm)	***f*-Value**	***p***	***Fraxinus***	***Acer***	***Tilia***	***Quercus***	***Fagus***	***Picea***
Moisture (%)	1475	<0.001	14 ± 5^{c}	15 ± 4^{c}	12 ± 3^{b}	13 ± 4^{bc}	12 ± 4^{b}	9 ± 2^{a}
pH-KCl	325	<0.001	4.2 ± 0.6^{c}	4.2 ± 0.5^{c}	4.0 ± 0.4^{c}	3.7 ± 0.3^{b}	3.7 ± 0.2^{b}	3.5 ± 0.2^{a}
Base saturation (%)	108	<0.001	73 ± 28^{b}	78 ± 24^{b}	71 ± 20^{b}	49 ± 20^{a}	49 ± 21^{a}	41 ± 19^{a}
K^+ in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$)	50	<0.001	$100 \pm 88^{b,c}$	114 ± 91^{c}	91 ± 56^{bc}	85 ± 57^{bc}	67 ± 42^{ab}	41 ± 22^{a}
Na^+ in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$)	28	<0.001	19 ± 16^{a}	17 ± 11^{a}	15 ± 8^{a}	13 ± 7^{a}	13 ± 7^{a}	38 ± 48^{b}
Mg^{2+} in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$)	48	<0.001	139 ± 106^{c}	108 ± 72^{bc}	81 ± 39^{ab}	68 ± 53^{a}	49 ± 32^{a}	57 ± 41^{a}
Ca^{2+} in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$)	42	<0.001	1241 ± 1020^{c}	1050 ± 690^{bc}	796 ± 437^{ab}	481 ± 388^{a}	446 ± 293^{a}	467 ± 351^{a}
Al^{3+} in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot g^{-1}$)	42	<0.001	115 ± 121^{a}	87 ± 58^{a}	151 ± 118^{a}	261 ± 121^{bc}	231 ± 105^{b}	309 ± 133^{c}

Table A3. Mean and standard deviation of the deeper soil (5–15 cm) properties for each tree species across all six common gardens. Significant differences according to the Tukey post-hoc test between tree species are indicated with letters, means with the same letter are not significantly different (Tukey post-hoc tests on LME models, 1 | Site).

			Tree Species					
Soil Variables (15–30 cm)	***f*-Value**	***p***	***Fraxinus***	***Acer***	***Tilia***	***Quercus***	***Fagus***	***Picea***
pH-KCl	275	<0.001	4.2 ± 0.58^{c}	4 ± 0.37^{bc}	3.9 ± 0.28^{ab}	3.8 ± 0.27^{a}	3.8 ± 0.17^{a}	3.7 ± 0.26^{a}
Base saturation (%)	10	<0.001	60 ± 36^{bc}	60 ± 30^{c}	43 ± 27^{ab}	35 ± 28^{a}	36 ± 26^{a}	41 ± 32^{a}
K in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot K \cdot g^{-1}$)	28	<0.001	38 ± 17^{b}	54 ± 57^{b}	43 ± 35^{b}	46 ± 34^{b}	36 ± 23^{b}	28 ± 20^{a}
Na in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Na \cdot g^{-1}$)	26	<0.001	17 ± 19^{a}	13 ± 9^{a}	10 ± 5^{a}	9 ± 7^{a}	11 ± 6^{a}	37 ± 47^{b}
Mg in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Mg \cdot g^{-1}$)	16	<0.001	77 ± 81^{b}	61 ± 61^{b}	33 ± 26^{a}	38 ± 42^{ab}	29 ± 25^{a}	53 ± 45^{ab}
Ca in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Ca \cdot g^{-1}$)	18	<0.001	954 ± 1049^{b}	659 ± 603^{b}	375 ± 358^{ab}	357 ± 433^{a}	312 ± 288^{a}	482 ± 481^{a}
Al in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Al \cdot g^{-1}$)	57	<0.001	133 ± 131^{a}	136 ± 87^{ab}	211 ± 118^{bc}	262 ± 133^{c}	232 ± 103^{bc}	248 ± 136^{bc}

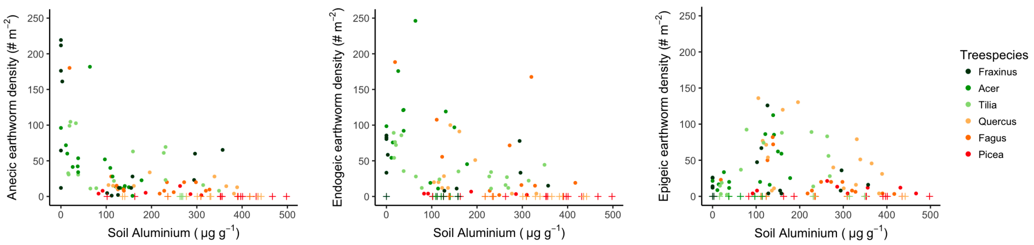
Table A4. Mean and standard deviation of the deeper soil (15–30 cm) properties for each tree species across all six common gardens. Significant differences according to the Tukey post-hoc test between tree species are indicated with letters, means with the same letter are not significantly different (Tukey post-hoc tests on LME models, 1 | Site).

			Tree Species					
Soil Variables (15–30 cm)	***f*-Value**	***p***	***Fraxinus***	***Acer***	***Tilia***	***Quercus***	***Fagus***	***Picea***
pH-KCl	236	<0.001	4.4 ± 0.57^{b}	4.2 ± 0.37^{ab}	4.0 ± 0.31^{a}	4.1 ± 0.4^{ab}	4.1 ± 0.43^{ab}	4.1 ± 0.37^{ab}
Base saturation (%)	4.0	<0.005	60 ± 38	55 ± 33	39 ± 33	46 ± 33	51 ± 35	51 ± 39
K in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot K \cdot g^{-1}$)	13	<0.001	29 ± 21	32 ± 38	29 ± 26	34 ± 29	27 ± 24	26 ± 22
Na in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Na \cdot g^{-1}$)	17	<0.001	17 ± 20^{a}	12 ± 7^{a}	$9{,}0 \pm 5{,}4^{a}$	$10 \pm 9{,}5^{a}$	$13 \pm 8{,}7^{a}$	42 ± 58^{b}
Mg in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Mg \cdot g^{-1}$)	8.7	<0.001	76 ± 94^{b}	47 ± 59^{ab}	28 ± 33^{a}	51 ± 60^{ab}	43 ± 44^{ab}	58 ± 55^{ab}
Ca in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Ca \cdot g^{-1}$)	13	<0.001	1109 ± 1252^{b}	590 ± 694^{ab}	339 ± 402^{a}	522 ± 628^{a}	527 ± 524^{ab}	692 ± 733^{ab}
Al in $BaCl_2$ ($\mu g \cdot Al \cdot g^{-1}$)	37	<0.001	115 ± 113	128 ± 86	175 ± 105	175 ± 117	149 ± 97	149 ± 113



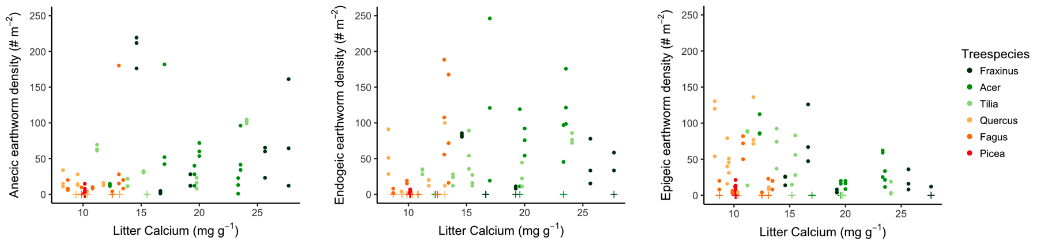
(**a**) (**b**)

Figure 4. Relation between pH-KCl and exchangeable Al concentration in the 0–5 cm soil layer ((**a**) $n = 105$); In (**b**), the relation between Ca concentration in foliar litter and the forest floor turnover rate ($n = 35$) is shown. The points are colored according to the tree species. The foliar litter Ca concentration was previously published by Vesterdal et al. [36].



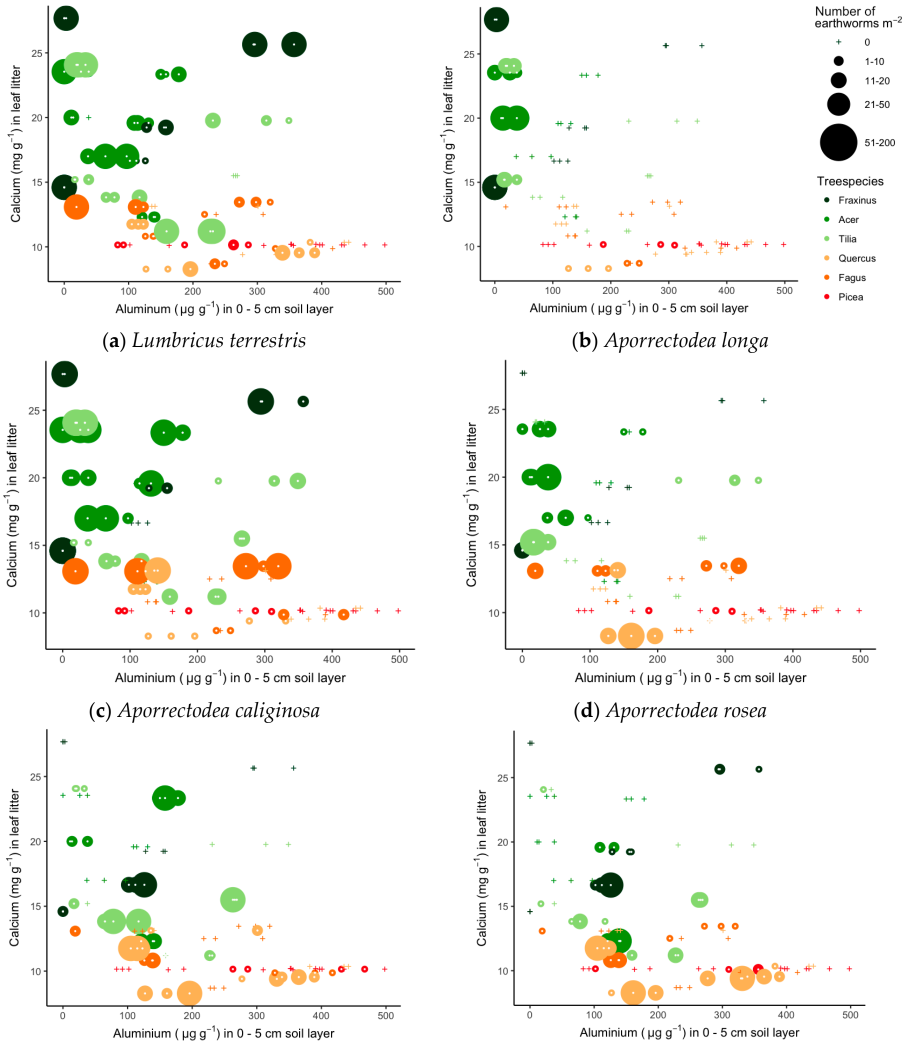
(**a**) (**b**) (**c**)

Figure 5. *Cont.*



(**d**) (**e**) (**f**)

Figure 5. Relation between exchangeable Al concentration in the 0–5 cm soil layer (**a**–**c**) or Ca concentration in foliar litter (**d**–**f**); and density of anecic (**a**,**d**); endogeic (**b**,**e**); and epigeic (**c**,**f**) earthworms. Plots where zero earthworms were found are indicated by a cross symbol. The foliar litter Ca concentration was previously published by Vesterdal et al. [36].



(**a**) *Lumbricus terrestris* (**b**) *Aporrectodea longa*

(**c**) *Aporrectodea caliginosa* (**d**) *Aporrectodea rosea*

(**e**) *Lumbricus rubellus* (**f**) *Dendrobaena octaedra*

Figure A1. The density of the most common earthworm species (anecic: *L. terrestris* (**a**) and *A. longa* (**b**); endogeic: *A. caliginosa* (**c**); *A. rosea* (**d**); and epigeic: *L. rubellus* (**e**) and *D. octaedra* (**f**)) in relation with exchangeable soil Al concentration and Ca concentration in litter. Earthworm density is shown by the size of the circles; a cross symbol indicates plots where no earthworms were found. The color of the circle indicates the tree species. The foliar litter Ca concentration was previously published by Vesterdal et al. [36].

Reference

1. Schelfhout, S.; Mertens, J.; Verheyen, K.; Vesterdal, L.; Baeten, L.; Muys, B.; De Schrijver, A. Tree species identity shapes earthworm communities. *Forests* **2017**, *8*, 85. [CrossRef]