



Correction to: Potential impact of climate change on whiteflies and implications for the spread of vectored viruses

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In the original publication of the article, in Table 1 the temperature range for fecundity of *B. tabaci* MED citing Bonato et al. (2007) was published incorrectly.

The corrected range is given in the table below:

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-018-1059-9>.

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Table 1 Effects of climatic factors on life history traits that include fecundity, immature development time and adult longevity of whiteflies

Whitefly spp.	Host plant	Climatic variable	Effects on life history trait	Range**	Geographic locations	Key references
<i>Fecundity</i>						
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Eggplant, Tomatoes	Temperature increase	–	20–32 ^a	USA; China; China	Wang and Tsai (1996)*, Qui et al. (2003) and Guo et al. (2013)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MED	Tomatoes	Temperature increase	–	21–35	France	Bonato et al. (2007)
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> (Westwood)	Kidney bean, <i>Brassica</i> spp.	Temperature increase	–	19–26; 15–24	Colombia; China	Manzano and Lenteren (2009) and Xie et al. (2011)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	Temperature increase	+	15–24	China	Xie et al. (2011)
<i>T. vaporariorum</i>	Tomatoes	Elevated CO ₂	–	400–1200	Finland	Koivisto et al. (2011)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Collard, Cotton	Elevated CO ₂	0	424–753; 375–750	USA; China	Curnutte et al. (2014) and Wang et al. (2014)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Tomatoes	Elevated ozone	–	37.3–72.2***	China	Cui et al. (2012)
<i>Immature developmental time</i>						
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1 and MED	Sweet pepper	Temperature increase	–	17–33	Spain	Muñiz and Nombella (2001)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MED	Tomatoes, Sweet pepper, Eggplant and Oriental melon	Temperature increase	–	15–30	France; Korea	Bonato et al. (2007) and Han et al. (2013)
<i>T. vaporariorum</i>	Greenhouse crops	Temperature increase	–	18–27	England	Madueke and Coaker (1984)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Fruits and vegetables	Temperature increase	–	20–30 ^b	USA; China; Turkey	Nava-Camberos et al. (2001)*, Yang and Chi (2006)* and Bayhan et al. (2006)
<i>Aleurotuberculatus takahashi</i> (David et Subramaniam)	Citrus	Temperature increase	–	15–35	China	Sengonca and Liu (1999)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1 and <i>T. vaporariorum</i>	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	Temperature increase	–	15–24	China	Xie et al. (2011)
<i>Bemisia afer</i> (Priesner and Hosny)	Sweet potato	Temperature increase	–	17–25	Peru	Gamarra et al. (2016a)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Cotton	Elevated CO ₂	+	375–750	China	Wang et al. (2014)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Tomatoes	Elevated ozone	+	37.3–72.2***	China	Cui et al. (2012)
<i>Adult longevity</i>						
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Eggplant, Tomatoes	Temperature increase	–	20–32 ^c	China; USA; China	Qui et al. (2003), Wang and Tsai (1996)* and Guo et al. (2013)
<i>A. takahashi</i>	Citrus	Temperature increase	–	15–35	China	Sengonca and Liu (1999)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MED	Tomatoes	Temperature increase	–	21–35	France	Bonato et al. (2007)
<i>T. vaporariorum</i>	Kidney bean	Temperature increase	–	19–26	Colombia	Manzano and Lenteren (2009)

Table 1 (continued)

Whitefly spp.	Host plant	Climatic variable	Effects on life history trait	Range**	Geographic locations	Key references
<i>B. afer</i>	Sweet potato	Temperature increase	–	17–28	Philippines	Gamarra et al. (2016a)
<i>T. vaporariorum</i>	Tomatoes	Elevated CO ₂	0	400–1200	Finland	Koivisto et al. (2011)
<i>B. tabaci</i> MEAM1	Cotton	Elevated CO ₂	0	375–750	China	Wang et al. (2014)

+ Represents an increase; – represents a decrease; 0 represents no change

MEAM1 (Middle East-Asia Minor 1)=B biotype; MED (Mediterranean)=Q biotype

**B. argentifolii*=MEAM 1

**Temperatures were measured in °C, CO₂ and ozone levels are in ppm except where otherwise stated

***Measured in nmol/mol

^aWang and Tsai (1996) and Guo et al. (2013) reported up to 35 °C and 37 °C, respectively

^bYang and Chi (2006) reported a range from 15 to 35 °C

^cGuo et al. (2013) reported 27–37 °C, while Wang and Tsai (1996) reported up to 35 °C