




Correction: Essential oils from two aromatic plants repel the tobacco whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*

Shu Li¹ · Hui Li² · Qiong Zhou² · Fan Zhang¹ · Nicolas Desneux³ · Su Wang¹  · Lei Shi²

Published online: 20 July 2022
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2022

Correction: Journal of Pest Science (2022) 95:971–982
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-021-01412-0>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Materials and Methods under the heading Essential oil compounds from ‘thyme’ that reports “a 24-h fumigant exposure” instead of “a 20-h fumigant exposure”.

The correct word is “a 20-h fumigant exposure”.

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Shu Li and Hui Li contributed equally to this work.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-021-01412-0>.

✉ Su Wang
anthocoridae@163.com

✉ Lei Shi
shilei@ibcas.ac.cn

¹ Institute of Plant and Environment Protection, Beijing Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Science, Hai Dian, Beijing 100097, China

² Key Laboratory of Plant Resources and Beijing Botanical Garden, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hai Dian, Beijing 100093, China

³ UMR ISA, University Côte D’Azur, INRAE, CNRS, 06000 Nice, France