

Erratum to: Apparent competition between major pests reduces pest population densities on tomato crop, but not yield loss

Coline C. Jaworski^{1,2}  · Anaïs Chailleux^{2,3} · Philippe Bearez² · Nicolas Desneux²

Published online: 23 October 2015
© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015

Erratum to: J Pest Sci
DOI 10.1007/s10340-015-0698-3

The correct figure legend for Fig. 3b and c is given below

Figure 3b and c legend was published incorrectly in the original publication of the article.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s10340-015-0698-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-015-0698-3).

✉ Coline C. Jaworski
jaworskicoline@yahoo.fr

✉ Nicolas Desneux
nicolas.desneux@sophia.inra.fr

¹ Laboratoire Evolution et Diversité Biologique, CNRS, Université de Toulouse (UPS), ENFA, UMR5174, 118 route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse, France

² INRA (French National Institute for Agricultural Research), Univ. Nice Sophia Antipolis, CNRS, UMR 1355-7254, Institut Sophia Agrobiotech, 06903 Sophia Antipolis, France

³ Cirad, UPR HortSys, 34398 Montpellier, France

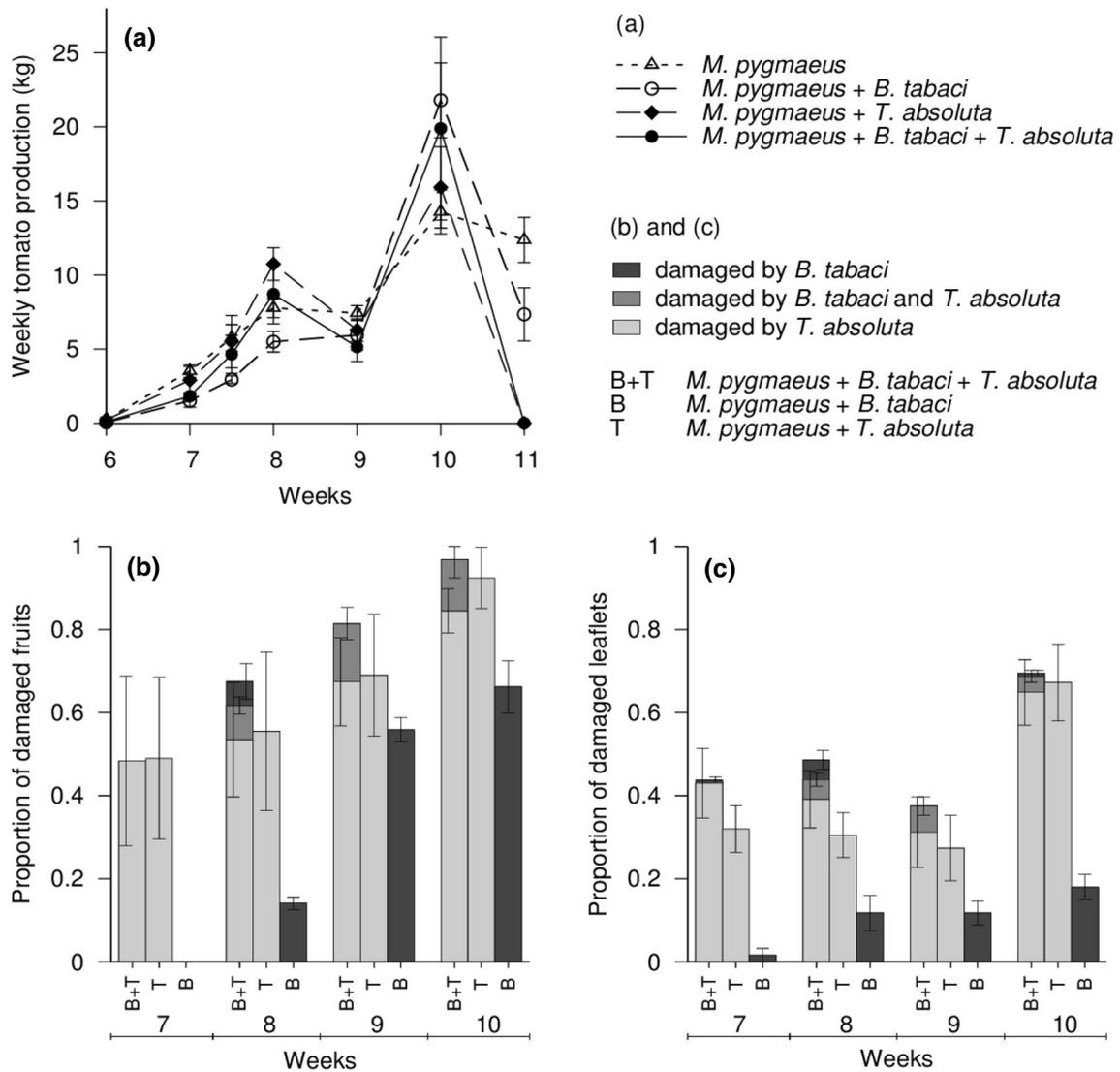


Fig. 3 Plant and fruit damage due to pests. Impacts of the presence of the prey species *B. tabaci* and *T. absoluta* (alone or together) on (a) the weekly tomato production (mean production per 16

plants \pm SE; $N = 4$); (b) the proportion of damaged fruits (mean \pm SE; $N = 4$); and (c) the proportion of damaged leaflets (mean \pm SE; $N = 16$)