



# Correction to: Artificial heat waves induce species-specific plastic responses on reproduction of two spider mite predators

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In the original publication of this article, the ‘Mite origin, rearing cultures and pre-experimental units’ and the ‘Ethics approval’ sections missed some details. A new version of both sections is provided.

## Mite origin, rearing cultures and pre-experimental units

The *P. persimilis* population was founded with specimens from a commercial producer of biocontrol agents (Biohelp, Vienna, Austria). Individuals of *N. womersleyi* were collected in Kitashirakawa Oiwake-cho, Sakyo-ku (Kyoto, Japan, 35.0116° N, 135.7681° E) from *Urtica thunbergiana* Siebold. & Zucc. (Rosales: Urticaceae), preying on *Tetranychus kanzawai* Kishida (Acari: Tetranychidae). The mites were imported on 20.11.2015 to Vienna and reared in the laboratory of the Institute of Plant Protection, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna. Around 200 females of *N. womersleyi* were used to found the lab population. Both species were reared separately for three years (about 120 generations) under controlled conditions on plastic tiles placed on water-saturated foam cubs in plastic containers half-filled with water. The predators were fed with spider mites (*T. urticae*) in regular intervals (for details see

Walzer and Schausberger 2014). All experimental activities were carried out between March and July 2018. To get similarly aged, fecund females of both predatory mite species, 20 females each of *P. persimilis* and *N. womersleyi* from the rearing units were put on separate spider mite-infested bean leaves for oviposition. After 48 h the females were removed and the progress of juvenile development was observed daily until the predatory mites reached adulthood. The young females of each species (8 to 10 days old) were placed singly in lockable cages (for detailed description of the cages see Schausberger 1997; Walzer et al. 2020) and starved for 24 h. Only females, which were able to deposit eggs during this period, were used as study objects in the experiments. All rearing units and lockable cages were placed in a climate chamber under constant temperatures of  $25 \pm 2$  °C,  $60 \pm 10\%$  RH and 16:8 h L:D.

**Ethics approval** The authors declare that the use of the exotic predatory mite *Neoseiulus womersleyi*, not utilized as plant protection product, does not violate the Nagoya-protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization to the convention on biological diversity and the convention on international trade in endangered species (CITES). The mites were imported on 20.11.2015. The mite rearing and all experimental activities were carried out in the laboratory (Institute of Plant Protection, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna) under controlled conditions and in compliance with the EU- (Regulations No 338/97, 2016/2031, 2019/2072, 2017/625, 1143/2014) and Austrian rules (National plant protection act 2018, national plant protection regulation 2019, working guideline VB-0300, working guideline VB-0337) on exotic organisms handling for scientific purposes in force.

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