Correction to: Wild Laboratories of Climate Change: Plants, Phenology, and Global Warming, 1955–1980

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Correction to: Journal of the History of Biology

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10739-021-09643-8>

In this article Figs. 4 and 5 were wrongly numbered; Fig. 4 should have been Fig. 5 and vice versa as shown below.

The original article has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10739-021-09643-8>.

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Fig. 4 Computer-generated phenological map showing the progression of spring in the United States in 1971. The shading indicates earlier bloom onset in southern or lower-elevation regions (light green) and later blooming in northern or higher-elevation regions (dark purple). The map's creators—including Richard Hopp, Joseph Caprio, and Helmut Lieth—used data from common lilacs (*Syringa vulgaris*) in the western United States, “Red Rothomagensis” lilacs in the Northeast, and dogwood and redbud in the southeastern US. Sourced from Joseph M. Caprio, Richard J. Hopp, and Jack S. Williams, “Computer Mapping in Phenological Analysis,” in *Phenology and Seasonality Modeling*, ed. Helmut Lieth (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1974)

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Program Director: ¹ Dr. Byron O. Blair, Professor of Agronomy,
Purdue University

6. Ecology of Migrant Populations

Fig. 5 The name of IBP Phenology Program Director Byron O. Blair, stamped into a congressional hearing report in the summer of 1967. Sourced from U.S. House of Representatives, Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, International Biological Program, Hearing, May 9–August 9, 1967 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Ofce, 1967)

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