Erratum: The Effects of High Temperature on Infection by *Potato virus Y*, *Potato virus A*, and *Potato leafroll virus*

Bong Nam Chung\(^1\)*, Tomas Canto\(^2\), Francisco Tenllado\(^2\), Kyung San Choi\(^1\), Jae Ho Joa\(^1\), Jeong Joon Ahn\(^1\), Chun Hwan Kim\(^1\), and Ki Seck Do\(^1\)

\(^1\)National Institute of Horticultural & Herbal Science, Rural Development Administration, Wanju 55365, Korea
\(^2\)Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Centro de Investigaciones Biolóxicas-Spanish National Research Council, Madrid 28040, Spain

https://doi.org/10.5423/PPJOA.12.2015.0259


In the original version of this article, the Fig. 4 was inadvertently misdrawn the value of the bars during editing process. The correct version of the Fig. 4 is given below. The publisher would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.

**Fig. 4.** Real-time quantitative analysis of accumulation of *Potato leafroll virus* (PLRV) in *Physalis floridana* at 10 days post-inoculation (dpi). The absolute levels of PLRV are given as the number of viral copies per nanogram of total RNA. Means of 11–21 measurements ± standard deviations are shown. Alphabet in charts indicate with the same letters were not significantly different upon Duncan’s multiple range testing \((P > 0.05)\). The PLRV contents did not differ significantly when *P. floridana* plants were kept at 20°C or 30°C during establishment of the infection, but the PLRV content of plants maintained below 15°C decreased as the temperature fell.