



Author Correction: Global assessment of primate vulnerability to extreme climatic events

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Correction to: *Nature Climate Change* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0508-7>, published online 17 June 2019.

In the version of this Article originally published, the authors used the ‘terrestrial mammal spatial dataset’ from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species to extract the Red List Category of primate species and subspecies provided in the shapefile of each primate taxa. However, the Red List Category of 87 primate subspecies in the dataset is inaccurate, as it gives each subspecies the Red List Category assigned to the ‘species’ they belong to, not the ‘subspecies.’ Comparing the Red List Category of each primate taxa and their category provided in the attribute table of primate taxa within the mammal spatial dataset that the authors used, they identified that 56 of the 87 primate-subspecies have a higher Red List Category, and 31 have a lower Red List Category, compared with those assigned at the species level. To reflect this, in the sentence “We identified 89 threatened taxa that were vulnerable to cyclone impacts, 72 of which are distributed in Madagascar; 89 threatened taxa that were vulnerable to drought impacts are distributed in lowland moist forests of Sierra Leone and Liberia in mainland Africa, and in Sumatra and Borneo in Southeast Asia”, ‘89’, ‘72’ and ‘89’ have been corrected to ‘88’, ‘71’ and ‘101’, respectively. In the sentence “Over 90% of the taxa vulnerable to cyclone impacts and 65% of the taxa vulnerable to drought impacts are threatened with extinction, among which 23 and 26 taxa are ‘critically endangered’ (Red List category), respectively”, ‘Over’ has been changed to ‘Nearly’ and ‘65%’, ‘23’ and ‘26’ have been corrected to ‘75%’, ‘22’ and ‘20’, respectively. Figure 2 and Supplementary Dataset 2 have also been corrected to reflect these changes.

Additional information

Supplementary information is available for this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0577-7>.

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