

Office of Communications – November 2020

[Asia-Pacific forest sector outlook: Innovative forestry for a sustainable future. Youth contributions from Asia and the Pacific.]

Corrigendum

Updated on [30 Nov 2021]

The following corrections were made to the PDF after it went to print.

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF
89	Author list	Shahrukh Kamran, Wiebke Ullman, Andreas Linde	Shahrukh Kamran, Andreas Linde, Wiebke Ullman
90	Introduction	(Dronesvilla 2020; Perkins 2018)	(Dronesvilla 2020; Perkins 2018),
99	Fig. 12	Figure 12. Number of insects caught by all three methods in diverse habitats Source: Authors	Figure 12. Number of insects caught by all three methods in diverse habitats Note: the numbers for grassland, rapeseed and wheat have double as many transect line than those for hedges. Source: Authors
103	Conclusion	For the locust study, scientists designed special net carrying drones to catch locust swarms. This may provide food security in terms of both locusts as food and securing crops. In a similar study, scientists used drones to study the dispersal patterns of ballooning spiders ²⁹ (Cho et al. 2018).	In future, I believe that ecological researchers could get benefit from improvised drone-net designs that will be able to catch locust swarms. Catching destructive swarms will help with pest control and securing crops in many Asian and African countries. Hence, it could improve food and economic security in such regions, moreover caught locusts (as superfood) could possibly end up in local bushmeat markets and street food.

*As the above table doesn't allow to **explain** some of the changes, here are the other modifications that were made that don't comply with the table format.*

Pg 94, Fig. 5

→ Legend, captions and labels in figure have been improved for readability (no changes in content)

Pg 97, Fig. 8

→ Removal of upper title "Cumulative no. of insects (1319 Individuals) Caught at the ground level and at five varied altitudes (hedges excluded)"

→ Typo correction on point over 4m, from 250 to 259

Pg 98, Fig. 9

→ Removal of upper title "Cumulative no. of insects (885 Individuals) 576 (Malaise trap - MT), 220 (Fixed net) and 89 (Hanging net) respectively"

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Pg 98, Fig. 10

- Removal of upper title “Cumulative no. of insects (885 Individuals) 576 (Malaise trap - MT), 220 (Fixed net) and 89 (Hanging net) respectively”
- Addition of 1 point (green cross + at H_5)

Pg 103, Conclusion

- In the change mentioned in the above table, please note that we also **deleted** the content of the footnote #29 which stated: “A process that enables some species of spiders to glide through air to disperse spatially by using their silk stands charged due to an atmospheric electric field (evidence at up to 5 km altitude and on ships in mid- ocean).”

Pg 105, Reference List

- Deletion of this reference: Cho M, Neubauer P, Fahrenson C and Rechenberg I. 2018. An observational study of ballooning in large spiders: Nanoscale multifibers enable large spiders' soaring flight. *PLOS Biology* 16(6): e2004405. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.2004405>