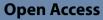
CORRECTION



Correction: Interaction of surfactants with Prunus laurocerasus leaf surfaces: time-dependent recovery of wetting contact angles depends on physico-chemical properties of surfactants

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Correction: Chem. Biol. Technol. Agric. (2023) 10:81 https://doi.org/10.1186/s40538-023-00455-y

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified errors in Figs. 6 and 7. The correct Figs. 6 and 7 are given below.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s40538-023-00455-y

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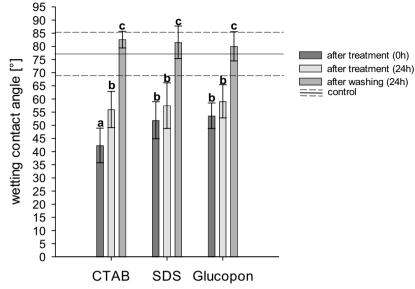


Fig. 6 Wetting contact angles of deionized water on *Prunus* leaf surfaces directly after aqueous solutions of SDS, CTAB and Glucopon were sprayed to the leaf surfaces and had dried off (black bars). Wetting contact angles were again measured 24 h after the treatment (light gray bars) and on leaves where surfactant deposits had been washed off after 24 h (dark grey bars). Surfactants were sprayed leading to a coverage of 1 μ g cm⁻². After washing off the dried surfactants from the leaf surfaces, wetting contact angles fully recovered (grey bars) and were not different from control leaves treated with deionized water instead of surfactants (dotted black line). Differential letters indicate significant differences between the different alcohol ethoxylates and the different treatements at *p* < 0.05. Bars represent means with standard deviations (*n* = 15)

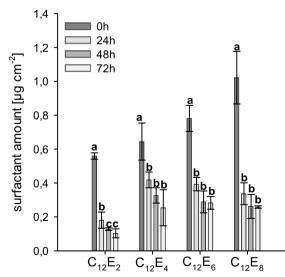


Fig. 7 Time-dependent changes in the amounts (μ g cm⁻²) of the monodisperse alcohol ethoxylates C₁₂E₂, C₁₂E₄, C₁₂E₆ and C₁₂E₈ remaining on *Prunus* leaf surfaces after spraying aqueous solutions of 0.1% leading to a surfactant coverage of 1 μ g cm⁻². Amounts of the alcohol ethoxylates rapidly decreased within the first 24 h, whereas the rates of decrease levelled off between 24 to 72 h. Differential letters indicate significant differences between the different times at *p* < 0.05. Bars represent means with standard deviations (*n*=4)

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Reference

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