PLOS NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

CORRECTION

Correction: Plague in Zimbabwe from 1974 to 2018: A review article

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After this article [1] was published, concerns were raised about attribution of some included content.

Fig 1 in [1] is reused from [2], which was published under the CC0 public domain dedication. While the figure title in [1] included a citation to the *PLOS Pathogens* article (reference 37), the legend did not explain clearly that the figure was reused from the other source. The authors apologize for this issue and provide an updated Fig 1 legend, below.

In addition, some of the text in [1] overlaps with previously published work. This includes the following text excerpts for which we provide the relevant citations with this notice:

- The "Fleas as Vectors of Plague: Transmission of Plague" section includes text that overlaps with [3]: "The disease is considered. . .considered to be potential vectors of the disease."
- The "Persistence of Plague in the Soil" section includes text that overlaps with [4]: "*Y. pestis* can survive in the soil . . . unlikely under natural conditions."
- In the "Factors involved in Plague Dynamics" section, there is text overlapping with
  - [5]: "distribution of infectious disease. . .function of the topographic relief"
  - [6]: "affect the distribution and abundance. . . contact with rodent reservoir systems"
- In the "Plague in Southern Africa" section, the majority of text in the following excerpt overlaps with [7]: "The distribution of human plague in Southern Africa. . .roles in the plague cycle."
- The first two sentences of the "Climate and plague in Zimbabwe" section overlap with [8].

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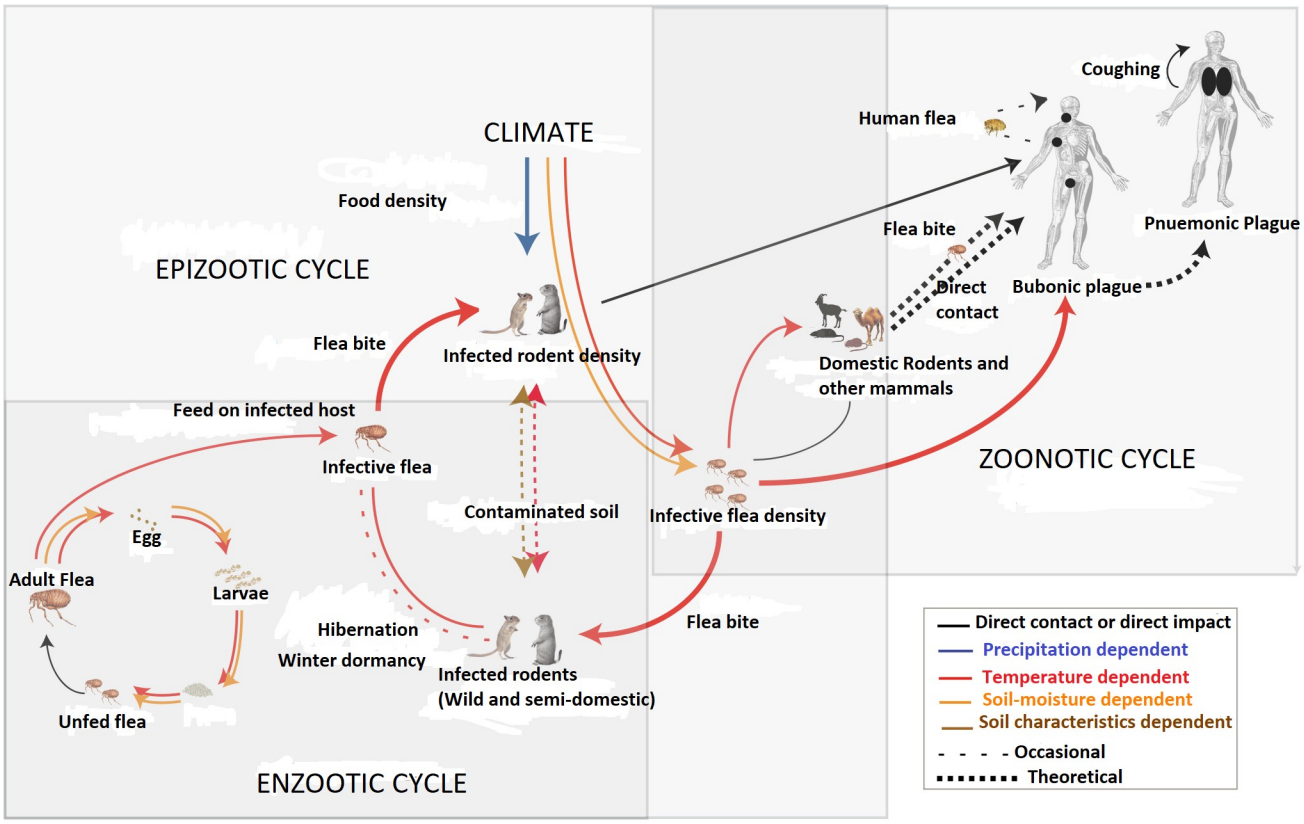

Fig 1. Transmission cycle of *Y. pestis* in a plague-endemic community. This figure was originally published by Ben Ari et al. [37] which was made available under the Creative Commons CC0 public domain dedication. Under favourable environmental conditions, populations of rodent species that are very susceptible to plague infection (*T. leucogaster* and *Mastomys coucha*) increase to high levels [38]. If these population increases occur in an area where there is a quiescent plague focus, the plague may break out in the susceptible rodent population. In plague-endemic areas, this population increase is crucial in plague transmission because a large number of mice and rats correspond to a large number of fleas [38]. Plague kills the susceptible rodents, and their infected fleas leave the carcass and seek new hosts, thereby spreading the infection rapidly throughout areas of high population.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0008522.g001

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