



Correction to: Mapping climate change impacts on cocoa agroforestry systems in Cameroon to mitigate future deforestation

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Correction to: Agronomy for Sustainable Development (2025) 45:66
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In this article, the reference to Paterson (2021) in the paragraph starting “Regarding oil palm, research indicates that climate change may alter the suitability of certain regions in Africa for oil palm cultivation” was inadvertently not cited correctly. Upon consultation with Paterson RRM, the authors have agreed to issue a correction of the text.

The correct paragraph should have read:

Regarding oil palm, research indicates that climate change may alter the suitability of certain regions in Africa for oil palm cultivation. While the overall global area suitable for oil palm may decrease by 2100 due to inclement climate, the climate in certain highland regions may become more suitable (Fleiss et al. 2017; Paterson et al. 2017). A study focusing on tropical Africa projected that until 2100, oil palm would be resistant to future climatic change in Cameroon (Paterson, 2021), a projection that is also supported by the results of our study for 2081–2100. Our results project that more area will become suitable for oil palm, while the suitable area for cocoa will decrease drastically at the end

of the century (SSP370), which may be explained by the fact that oil palm has a tolerance toward higher temperatures (Barcelos et al. 2015), has an extensive rooting system (Intara et al. 2018; Jourdan, Michaux-Ferrière and Perbal 2000), and a marginally higher tolerance toward consecutive drought (Duke 1983).

And not:

Regarding oil palm, research indicates that climate change may alter the suitability of certain regions in Africa for oil palm cultivation. A study focusing on Nigeria projected that by 2050, the most suitable climates for oil palm would shift towards the south and west of the country, suggesting that oil palm may find refuges in these areas in response to future climate conditions (Paterson 2021). While the global area suitable for oil palm may decrease by 2100 due to increased risk for drought and flooding, warmer temperatures could make certain highland regions more suitable (Fleiss et al. 2017). Our results project that more area will become suitable for oil palm while suitable area for cocoa will decrease drastically at the end of the century (SSP370), which may be explained by the fact that oil palm has a tolerance towards higher temperatures (Barcelos et al. 2015), has an extensive rooting system (Intara et al. 2018; Jourdan, Michaux-Ferrière and Perbal 2000) and a marginally higher tolerance towards consecutive drought (Duke 1983).

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The original article has been corrected.

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