

Genome analysis of a severe and a mild isolate of *Papaya ringspot virus-type W* found in Brazil

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color. Below is the figure, as it should have appeared in the issue.

The Publisher regrets that Figure 2 in article 10.1007/s11262-006-0032-5, Volume 35, issue 1 did not print in

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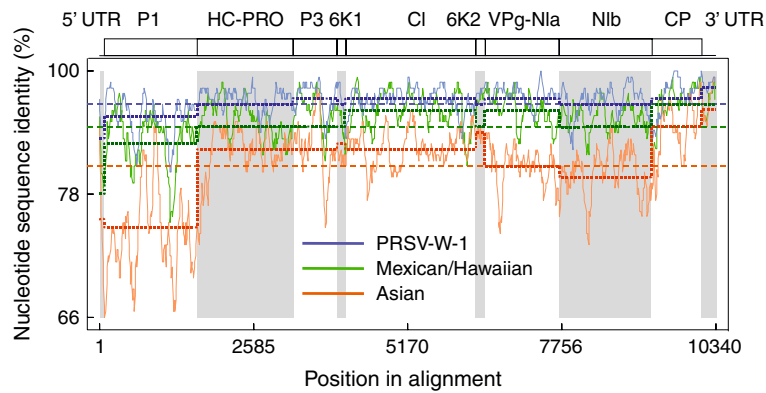


Fig. 2 Mean nucleotide sequence identities shared between PRSV-W-C and PRSV-W-1 (*blue plots*), Mexican and Hawaiian isolates (*green plots*), and Asian isolates (*orange plots*). Solid lines represent averaged “identity scans” between viruses in the different groups calculated by (a) moving a 101 nt sliding window one nucleotide at a time along the length of the aligned full genome sequences, (b) at each window position calculating percentage identity matrices by averaging the pair-wise identities of groups of isolates to PRSV-W-C, and (c)

plotting these values on the central nucleotide position of the window. In order to avoid loss of data at the edges of the alignment, the sequence was treated as though it was circular. *Dotted lines* indicate the average identity between isolates across particular genes or untranslated regions, whereas the *broken lines* indicate mean identities across the entire genome. A to scale genome map is provided above the plots