

CORRECTION

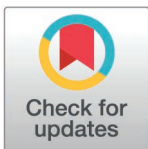
Correction: Low-frequency transmission and persistence of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and genes from livestock to agricultural soil and crops through compost application

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The images for [Figs 1](#) and [2](#) are incorrect, and the image for [Fig 3](#) is missing. The figure captions appear in the correct order. The authors have provided a corrected version of figures here.

Reference

1. Fukuda A, Suzuki M, Makita K, Usui M. Low-frequency transmission and persistence of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and genes from livestock to agricultural soil and crops through compost application. PLoS One. 2024;19(5):e0301972. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0301972> PMID: [38771763](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38771763/)



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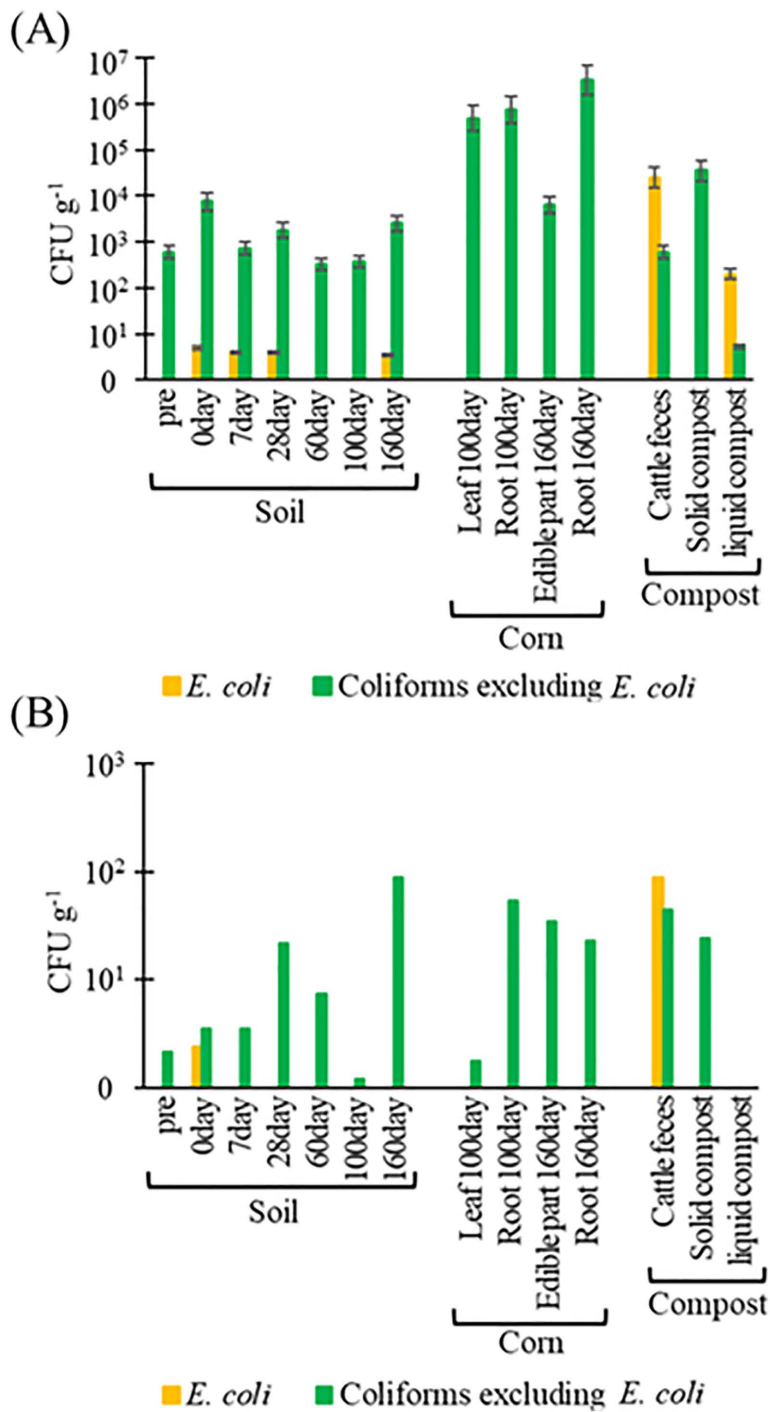


Fig 1. Abundance of (A) *Escherichia coli* and coliforms (excluding *E. coli*), and (B) β -lactam-resistant *E. coli* and β -lactam-resistant coliforms (excluding *E. coli*) in soil, corn, and compost. Pre: before the application of composts, day 0: day of application of compost to soils.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0341735.g001>

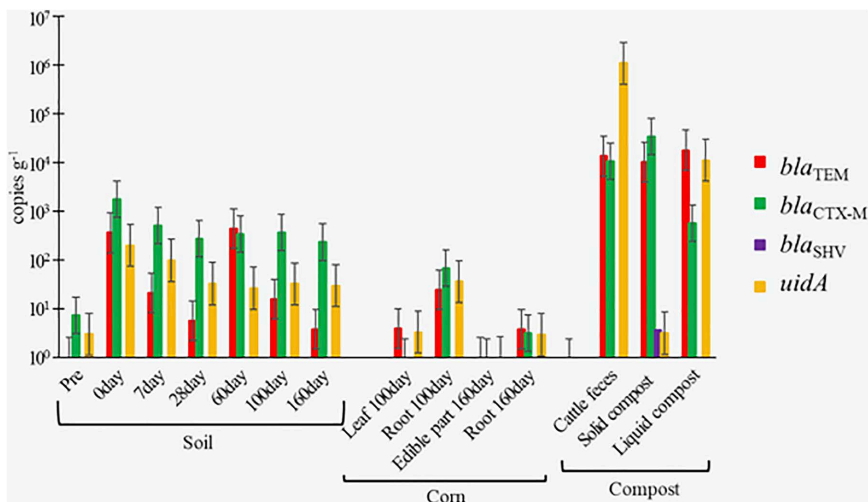


Fig 2. Quantification of bla and uidA genes in soil, corn, and compost via qPCR.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0341735.g002>

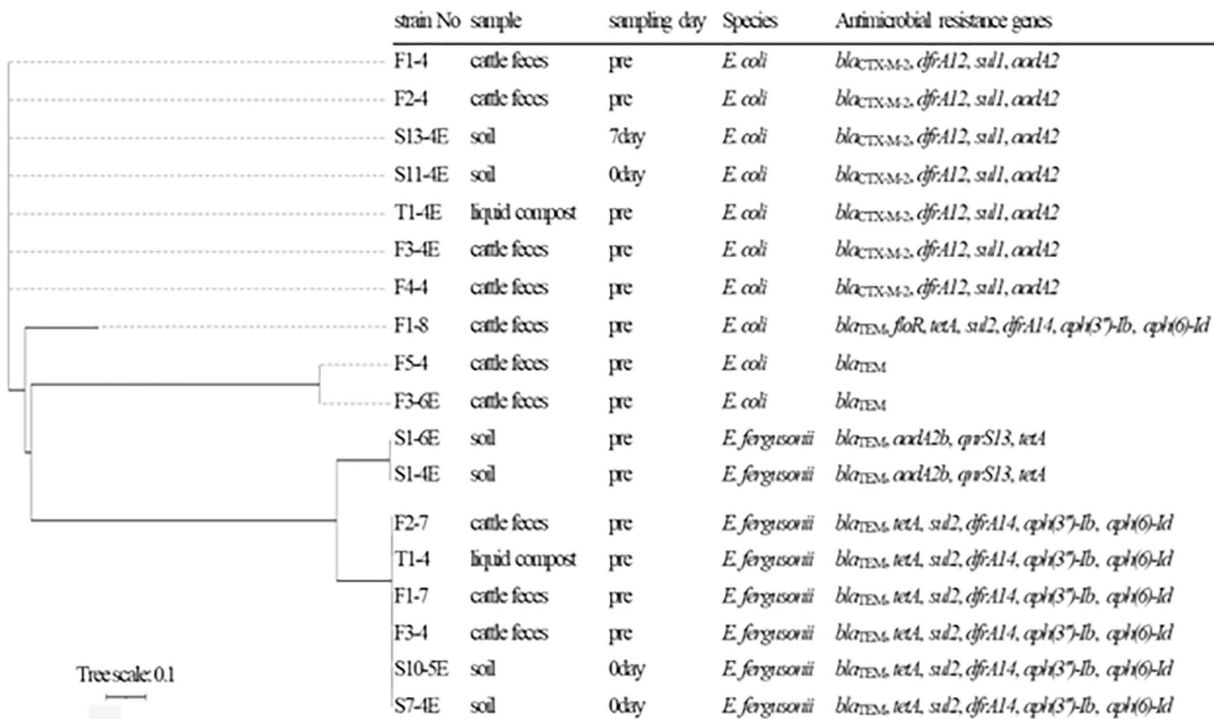


Fig 3. Phylogenetic tree of bla-positive beta-lactam-resistant Escherichia isolates from soil, cattle feces, and compost. The phylogenetic tree was inferred from CSI phylogeny using the assembled contigs. The nodes show the strain No/source.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0341735.g003>