Correction

Correction: Patterns of Biomass and Carbon Distribution across a Chronosequence of Chinese Pine (*Pinus tabulaeformis*) Forests

The PLOS ONE Staff

There are errors in Table 1. The publisher apologizes for these errors. The authors have provided a corrected version of Table 1 here.

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Table 1. Characteristics of stands of *P. tabulaeformis* natural secondary forests.

Age groups	Stand age (years)	Location (lat, long)	Elevation (m)	Slope degree (°)	Stand density (stems ha ⁻¹)	Bulk density* (g cm ⁻³)	DBH* (cm)	Height* (m)	Basal area of DBH (m ² ha ⁻¹)	Stand volume** (m ³ ha ⁻¹)
Young	<30	41°18'N, 118°30'E	1097±6	27±2	2567±112	1.5±0.1	11.0±5.1	9.2±2.0	29.5	270.2
		41°19'N, 118°33'E	1094±5	29±2	2334±35	1.7±0.2	11.8±5.5	10.2±2.1	31.0	283.4
Middle-aged	31–50	41°18'N, 118°31'E	1058±10	30±1	1900±93	1.4±0.1	11.0±6.1	9.6±2.4	23.5	215.3
		41°17'N, 118°31'E	1008±8	30±2	1034±9	1.6±0.1	18.4±7.5	14.9±4.2	32.1	307.2
		41°18'N, 118°32'E	982±3	23±1	1050±28	1.6±0.1	18.5±5.2	15.8±2.0	30.4	291.5
		41°20'N, 118°34'E	985±2	25±1	1034±41	1.5±0.1	17.2±4.6	13.2±2.6	25.8	247.6
Immature	51–60	41°15'N, 118°31'E	1011±14	31±2	884±17	1.6±0.1	18.9±7.7	15.9±4.2	28.9	276.7
		41°17'N, 118°30'E	993±15	30±3	850±53	1.5±0.1	20.4±8.4	17.5±4.4	32.5	263.9
		41°19'N, 118°31'E	1018±9	31±1	867±22	1.4±0.1	20.0±5.3	17.0±2.1	29.2	237.3
		41°18'N, 118°28'E	1066±18	29±2	917±80	1.6±0.1	23.3±7.1	20.9±3.7	42.5	419.3
Mature	61–80	41°16'N, 118°31'E	1080±15	31±2	934±106	1.5±0.2	22.9±10.2	20.1±4.3	45.8	452.4
		41°20'N, 118°30'E	1089±10	23±1	717±37	1.5±0.2	23.1±12.5	19.8±4.9	38.5	379.9

* : stand mean ± within-stand S.D.

** : Stand volume (M) and sample tree volume (V) was calculated by the following formula (1) and (2), respectively.

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} V_{ij} \frac{G_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{n_i} G_{ij}} \quad (1)$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i \cdot l_i + \frac{1}{3} g_n \cdot l' \quad (2)$$

Where M is the stand volume (m³·ha⁻¹), n_i is the number of i-th class of the sample tree, k is graded series (i = 1, 2, ..., k), G_i is the i-th class of basal area of DBH (m²·ha⁻¹), V_{ij} and g_{ij} are the volume (m³) and basal area of DBH (m²) of j-th sample tree in i-th class, respectively. V is the sample tree volume (m³), g_i is the central basal area (m²) of the i-th log, l_i is the length (m) of the i-th log, g_n is the last basal area (m²) at the top of tree, l' is the length (m) between the last basal area and the top of tree, n is the total number of logs.

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Reference

1. Zhao J, Kang F, Wang L, Yu X, Zhao W, et al. (2014) Patterns of Biomass and Carbon Distribution across a Chronosequence of Chinese Pine (*Pinus tabulaeformis*) Forests. PLoS ONE 9(4): e94966. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0094966