CORRECTION

Correction: Genetic Dissection of Photoperiod Response Based on GWAS of Pre-Anthesis Phase Duration in Spring Barley

The PLOS ONE Staff

There are errors in the formatting of [Table 1](#). Please see the correct [Table 1](#) here.

The following errors appear in the body of the article.

In the second paragraph of the Introduction, *PSEUDO-RESPONSE REGULATOR* (*HvPRR37*) should be *PSEUDO-RESPONSE REGULATOR 37* (*HvPRR37*).

There are errors in the sixth sentence of the Materials and Methods subsection titled “Phenotyping.” The correct sentence is: To avoid any mineral deficiency each pot was additionally fertilized with 1.5 gram of solid fertilizer (that constitute minerals 17:11:10/N: P: K).

There are errors in the fourth sentence of the Results subsection titled “Identification of marker-trait association within the *ppd-H1*-carrying group.” The correct sentence is: However, *HvCO1* resides in a chromosomal region, which physically contains three other *CO*-like family members (*HvCO12*/*HvCO13*/*HvM* and *HvCO15*) and the circadian clock-related genes, *HvLHY*/*HvCCA1*.

There are errors in the twelfth sentence of the fourth paragraph in the Discussion subsection titled “Heading time genetic network models.” The correct sentence is: Similar conclusions can be drawn from gene clusters on chromosome 4H, which besides *HvCO16* also includes *HvPRR59*, *HvPhyB* and *HvPrr73* (see 4H; 51.1–51.4 cM), 5HS (including *HvC3*), *HvTFL1*, *HvCMF13*; 43.7–51.6 cM) and 1HS (*HvCMF10*; 41.1–48.2 cM).

There are errors in the fourteenth sentence of the fourth paragraph in the Discussion subsection titled “Heading time genetic network models.” The correct sentence is: Another group-specific effect was found for SNPs around the *FT*-like homolog *HvFT2* and the circadian clock-related gene *HvGI* (3HS; 45.8–52.0 cM).

There are errors in the third sentence of the sixth paragraph in the Discussion subsection titled “Heading time genetic network models.” The correct sentence is: Although its genetic position strongly suggests that the strongest associations reside very close to *HvCO1* (supported by 13 SNP markers; see Figure 9), we cannot completely rule out that linkage with other *CO* genes in this region like *HvCO12*/*HvCO13*/*HvM* and *HvCO15* (Figure 7) contribute to this effect.

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Table 1. Spike row-type and origins of spring barley accessions with photoperiod-sensitive (*Ppd-H1*) and reduced photoperiod sensitivity (*ppd-H1*).

Origin [‡]	Photoperiod-sensitive(<i>Ppd-H1</i>)		Reduced photoperiod sensitivity (<i>ppd-H1</i>)		Total
	Two-rowed	Six-rowed	Two-rowed	Six-rowed	
WANA	12	21	11	1	45
EU	10	6	80	12	108
EA	0	28	2	6	36
AM	6	12	4	7	29
Total	28	67	97	26	218
	95		123		

[‡] WANA: West Asia and North Africa, EU: Europe, EA: East Asia, AM, Americas.

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Reference

1. Alqudah AM, Sharma R, Pasam RK, Graner A, Kilian B, Schnurbusch T (2014) Genetic Dissection of Photoperiod Response Based on GWAS of Pre-Anthesis Phase Duration in Spring Barley. PLoS ONE 9(11): e113120. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0113120](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0113120) PMID: [25420105](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25420105/)