CORRECTION

Correction: Increasing atmospheric CO₂ and canopy temperature induces anatomical and physiological changes in leaves of the C₄ forage species *Panicum maximum*

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The caption for Fig 10 was erroneously included within the body of the text. This article was republished to correct this error and update the caption for Fig 10 to the following: "Created with BioRender. Elevated [CO₂] (eC, green circle, isolated effect of CO₂) exerted more pronounced effects on epidermis anatomy and leaf gas exchange. A CO₂-enriched atmosphere reduced the differentiation of epidermal cells to stomata on both leaf surfaces, reducing stomatal density and index. In addition, stomatal aperture and transpiration were also decreased. Therefore, water use efficiency, photosynthesis and starch content increased. Due to low transpiration flux, soil water content was conserved during the experiment. Warming (eT, red circle, isolated effect of temperature) affected leaf structure and starch metabolism. Leaves developed protection mechanisms against the effects of a warmer environment with a thicker adaxial cuticle and reduced size of vascular bundles and bulliform cells. Under the combination of elevated [CO₂] and warming (eCeT, purple circle, interaction of CO₂ × temperature), warming cancelled the CO₂ effect on soil water content and transpiration. However, when combined, these two environmental factors produced a set of anatomical adjustments that contributed to the acclimation of this species to future conditions increasing leaf biomass production. Down arrow: decrease. Up arrow: increase."

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Reference

1. Habermann E, San Martin JAB, Contin DR, Bossan VP, Barboza A, Braga MR, et al. (2019) Increasing atmospheric CO₂ and canopy temperature induces anatomical and physiological changes in leaves of the C₄ forage species *Panicum maximum*. PLoS ONE 14(2): e0212506. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212506> PMID: 30779815