



Correction to: Weaker bones and white skin as adaptations to improve anthropological “fitness” for northern environments

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Correction to: Osteoporosis International
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00198-019-05167-4>

The original version of this article, published on 06 November 2019 unfortunately contained a mistake.

The presentation of Fig. 1 and 2 were incorrect. The corrected figures are given below. The original article has been corrected.

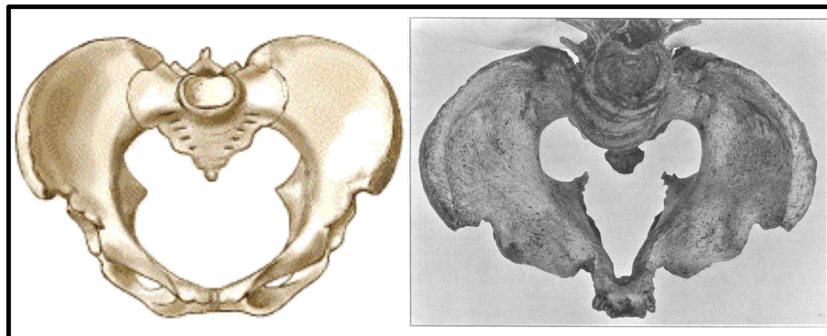


Fig. 1 Drawing of the pelvis of a healthy adult female (left) compared with a photograph of the pelvis of a woman with untreated rickets and osteomalacia (right) published by Maxwell et al. [30] (with permission).

Both views are topdown. Natural child-birth was not possible with the narrow, misshapen pelvis at the right that illustrates an extreme example of cephalopelvic disproportion

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00198-019-05167-4>

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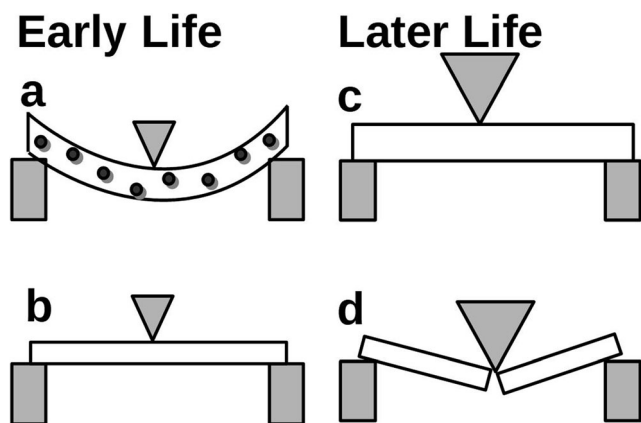


Fig. 2 Illustrative images of biomechanical behavior of bone of Blacks (top) compared to Whites (bottom). The horizontal white rectangles represent long-bone samples, resting on solid blocks. The triangles represent a stressing force, whose magnitude is represented by the size of the triangle. **a** Thicker bone, but whose stiffness, or resistance to bending is diminished during growth, because of an inability to acquire sufficient calcium to the bone, leaving zones of unmineralized osteoid, represented by the circles. **b** Sample of thinner bone, but where osteoid is fully mineralized. With the smaller amount of total bone, less calcium is needed for the more complete mineralization that makes bone resistant to bending. Later in life, once all bone is suitably mineralized, **c** the thicker bone resists an amount of stress that causes **d** failure and fracture of the thinner bone

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