CORRECTION

Correction to: Clinal versus disruptive latitudinal variation in fruit traits of a South American mistletoe

Guillermo C. Amico[1] · Agustina di Virgilio[1] · Guillermo Schmeda-Hirschmann[2] · Marcelo A. Aizen[1]

Correction to: Oecologia (2022) 200:397–411
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-022-05282-w

Authors would like to replace the Figs. 6 and 7 with the updated version.
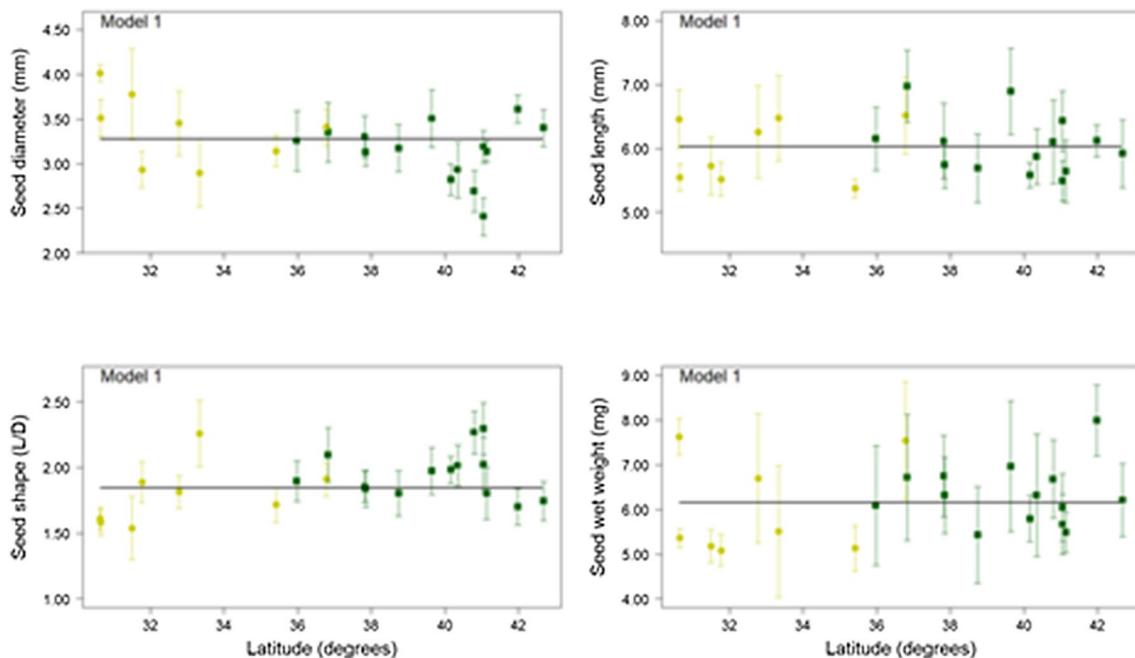

Fig. 6 Latitudinal variation in seed morphological traits: seed length (top-left panel), seed diameter (top-right panel), seed shape (bottom-left panel), and seed weight (bottom-right panel). Yellow circles and green squares represent the mean values (± 1 SE) for the Chilean-matorral and temperate-forest populations, respectively. For each variable, the best-fit model is indicated (model 1–5) and the actual fit represented by the curve

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-022-05282-w.

✉ Guillermo C. Amico
guillermo.amico@comahue-conicet.gob.ar

1 Laboratorio de Ecotono, INIBIOMA (Conicet-Universidad Nacional del Comahue), Quintral 1250, 8400 Bariloche, Río Negro, Argentina

2 Laboratorio de Química de Productos Naturales, Instituto de Química de Recursos Naturales, Universidad de Talca, Campus Lircay, 3480094 Talca, Chile
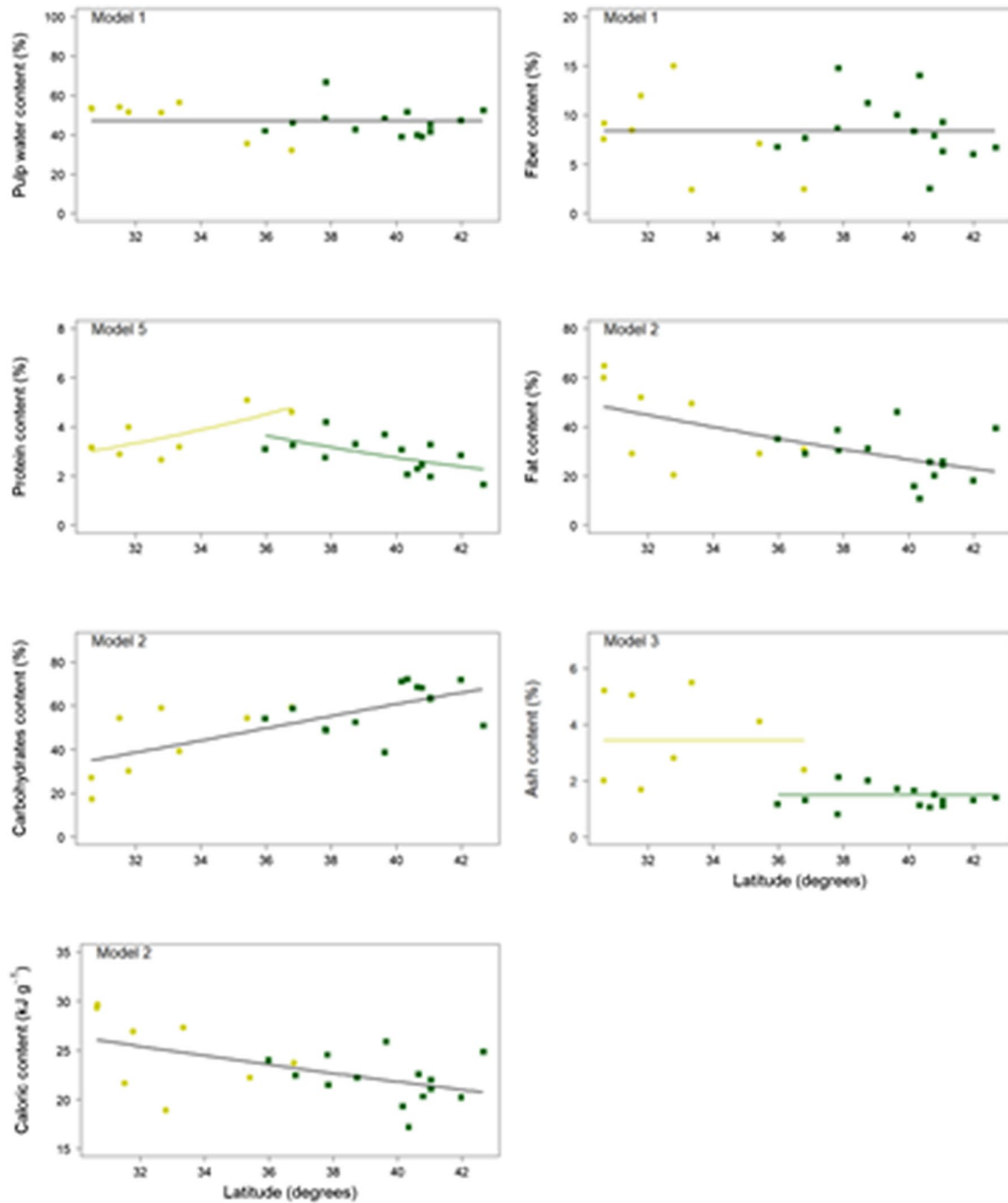
Fig. 7 Latitudinal variation in fruit nutritional content: water (top-left panel), fiber (top-right panel), protein (middle-left panel), fat (middle-right panel), carbohydrates (bottom-left panel) ashes (bottom-right panel), and total caloric content (inferior). Yellow circles and green squares represent the Chilean-matorral and temperate-forest populations, respectively. For each variable, the best-fit model is indicated (model 1–5) and the actual fit represented by the curve

The original article has been corrected.