



Corrigendum: Quantification and Localization of Formylated Phloroglucinol Compounds (FPCs) in *Eucalyptus* Species

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A Corrigendum on

Quantification and Localization of Formylated Phloroglucinol Compounds (FPCs) in *Eucalyptus* Species

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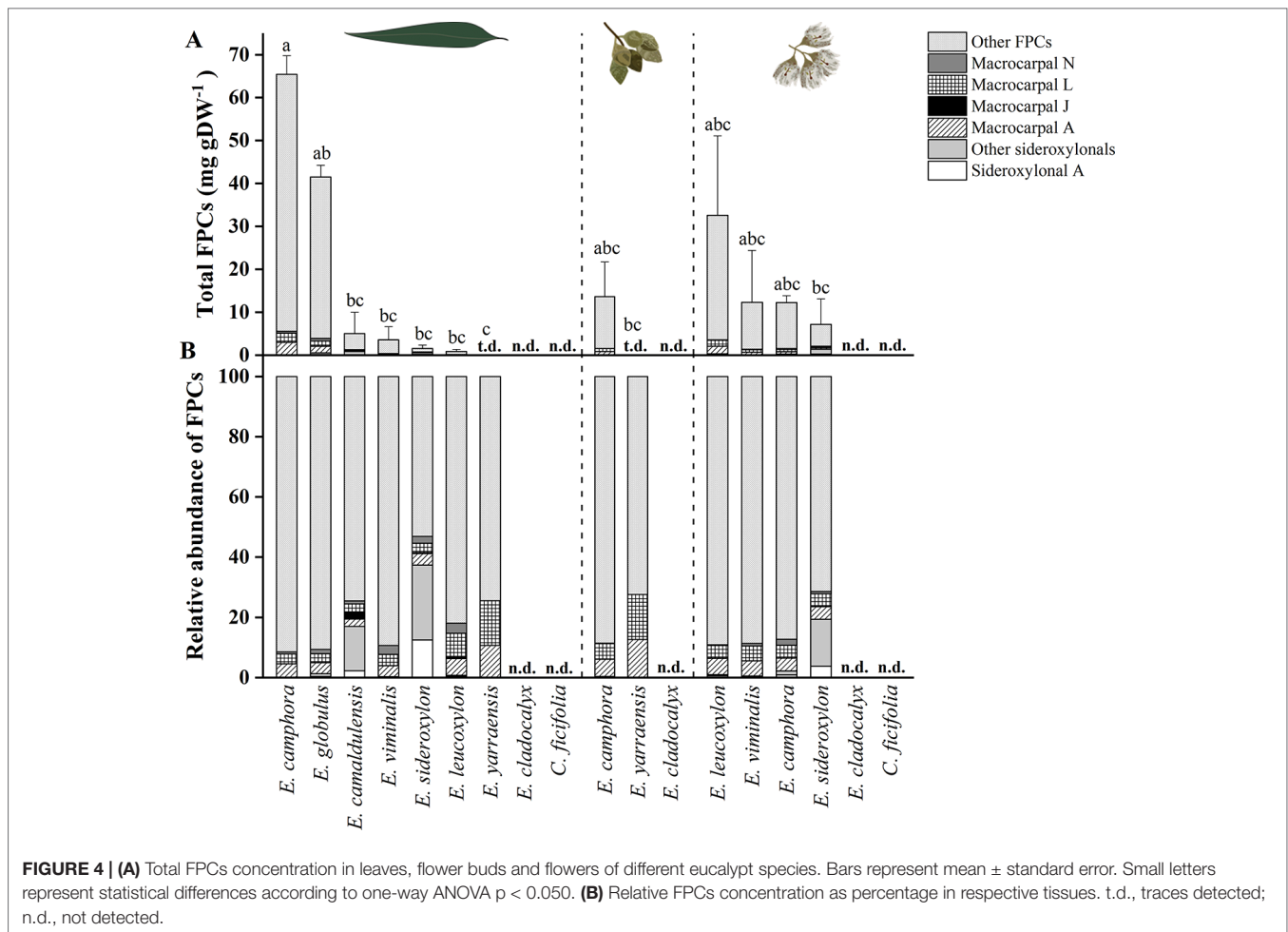
ERROR IN FIGURE/TABLE

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 4** and **Supplementary Table S2** as published. There was an error during the FPCs quantification process, whereby the ratio of injection volume between sample and standard was accidentally inverted. This error has resulted in the overestimation of FPCs concentration reported, but does not alter the biological significance of the results. The corrected **Figure 4** appears below, and **Supplementary Table S2** has been replaced in the original article.

Furthermore, in the original article, there was an error in the results section where the number of total FPCs for different tissues of two species are cited.

A correction has been made to the *Results* section, sub-section *Detection and Quantification of FPCs*, paragraph four:

“From all species analyzed, *E. camphora* and *E. globulus* had the highest concentration of total FPCs in leaves, with 65 and 41mg g⁻¹ DW, respectively (**Figure 4**, **Supplementary Table S2**). *Eucalyptus camphora* also had high concentration of FPCs in flower buds and flowers, with 13 and 12mg g⁻¹ DW, respectively. Interestingly, three *Eucalyptus* species showed a tendency to accumulate more FPCs in flowers compared to the leaves. *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, *E. sideroxylon*, and *E. viminalis* contained ~40, 5, and 3 times more total FPCs in the flowers compared to leaves, respectively **Figure 4**, **Supplementary Table S2**. *Eucalyptus yarraensis* presented very low



amounts of FPCs in leaves and flower buds, and it is the only species that does not contain any sideroxylonals. *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* and *C. ficifolia* did not show any traces of this class of specialized metabolites in the tissues analyzed.”

In addition, there was an error in the discussion where the number of total FPCs concentration is cited again.

A correction has been made to the *Discussion* section, sub-section *Qualitative and Quantitative FPCs Variation in Eucalyptus*, paragraph three:

“*Eucalyptus camphora* and *E. globulus* presented high concentrations of total FPCs in expanded leaves, with 65 and 41 mg g⁻¹ DW, respectively. These concentrations are in a similar

range to previous reports. For example, the concentration of sideroxylonals have been reported to reach up to 52 mg g⁻¹ DW in *E. melliodora* (Wallis et al., 2002) and up to 100 mg g⁻¹ DW in *E. loxophleba* ssp. *lissophloia* (Wallis and Foley, 2005).”

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpls.2019.01052/full#supplementary-material>

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