frontiers | Frontiers in Plant Science

TYPE Correction
PUBLISHED 17 April 2024
DOI 10.3389/fpls.2024.1389386

OPEN ACCESS

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RECEIVED 21 February 2024
ACCEPTED 04 March 2024
PUBLISHED 17 April 2024

CITATION
Sachin KS, Dass A, Dhar S, Rajanna GA, Singh T, Sudhishri S, Sannagoudar MS, Choudhary AK, Kushwaha HL, Praveen BR, Prasad S, Sharma VK, Pooniya V, Krishnan P, Khanna M, Singh R, Varatharajan T, Kumari K, Nithinkumar K, San A-A and Devi AD (2024) Corrigendum: Sensor-based precision nutrient and irrigation management enhances the physiological performance, water productivity, and yield of soybean under system of crop intensification. *Front. Plant Sci.* 15:1389386. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2024.1389386

Corrigendum: Sensor-based precision nutrient and irrigation management enhances the physiological performance, water productivity, and yield of soybean under system of crop intensification

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KEYWORDS

precision nutrient management, sprinkler irrigation, SPAD, photosynthetic rate, PAR interception, SCI, water productivity, soybean yield

A corrigendum on

Sensor-based precision nutrient and irrigation management enhances the physiological performance, water productivity, and yield of soybean under system of crop intensification

by Sachin KS, Dass A, Dhar S, Rajanna GA, Singh T, Sudhishri S, Sannagoudar MS, Choudhary AK, Kushwaha HL, Praveen BR, Prasad S, Sharma VK, Pooniya V, Krishnan P, Khanna M, Singh R, Varatharajan T, Kumari K, Nithinkumar K, San A-A and Devi AD (2023) *Front. Plant Sci.* 14:1282217. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2023.1282217

In the published article, there was an error in **Discussion**, *Irrigation and PNM Interaction effect*, 5th Paragraph. Only "Table 10" was cited instead of both "Table 9" and "Table 10"; "Gosal et al., 2021" was cited instead of "Varinderpal et al., 2021."

A correction has been made to **Discussion**, *Irrigation and PNM Interaction effect*, 5th Paragraph. This sentence previously stated:

"The significant interaction effect of P_n, SPAD, and NDVI reiterates the positive effect of I ×PNM on crop growth performances (Table 10). Addendum of all the above sensor-based precision nutrient and irrigation management helps in better performance of crop under SCI. Prior studies also showed similar results regarding SPAD, NDVI, and chlorophyll content in improving the performance of crop under sensor-based management system (Raun et al., 2005; Bandyopadhyay et al., 2010; Mishra and Salokhe, 2011; Baral et al., 2021; Rajanna et al., 2022a; Farias et al., 2023). The interaction effect on grain and biological yield corroborates that the integration of I and PNM practice along with SCI significantly helped in improving the grain and biological yield of soybean (Figure 7). The application of nutrients and irrigation water as per the needs of the crop through sensor-guided tools, *viz*., SPAD, NDVI, infrared thermometer, and moisture meter helps in significantly higher yield of crop with minimum wastage of resources (Ma et al., 1995; Sapkota et al., 2014; Gosal et al., 2021; Shah et al., 2021)."

The corrected sentence appears below:

"The significant interaction effect of P_n, NAR, SPAD, and NDVI reiterates the positive effect of I ×PNM on crop growth performances (Table 9, Table 10). Addendum of all the above sensor based precision nutrient and irrigation management helps in better performance of crop under SCI. Prior studies also showed similar results regarding SPAD, NDVI, and chlorophyll content in improving the performance of crop under sensor-based management system (Raun et al., 2005; Bandyopadhyay et al., 2010; Mishra and Salokhe, 2011; Baral et al., 2021; Rajanna et al., 2022a; Farias et al., 2023). The interaction effect on grain and biological yield corroborates that the integration of I and PNM practice along with SCI significantly helped in improving the grain and biological yield of soybean (Figure 7). The application of nutrients and irrigation water as per the needs of the crop through sensor-guided tools, *viz*., SPAD, NDVI, infrared thermometer, and moisture meter helps in significantly higher yield of crop with minimum wastage of resources (Ma et al., 1995; Sapkota et al., 2014; Shah et al., 2021; Varinderpal et al., 2021)."

In the published article, the reference for "Varinderpal et al., 2021" was incorrectly written as "Gosal, S. K., Choudhary, R., Singh, R., and Adholeya, A. (2021). Improving nitrogen use efficiency using precision nitrogen management in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *J. Plant. Nutr. Soil Sci.* 184 (3), 371–377. doi: 10.1002/jpln.202000371". It should be "Varinderpal, S., Kunal, Gosal, S. K., Choudhary, R., Singh, R., and Adholeya, A. (2021). Improving nitrogen use efficiency using precision nitrogen management in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *J. Plant. Nutr. Soil Sci.* 184 (3), 371–377. doi: 10.1002/jpln.202000371".

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

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