CORRECTION



Correction to: Application of somatic embryogenesis for development of emerald ash borer-resistant white ash and green ash varietals

Scott A. Merkle¹ • Jennifer L. Koch² • A. Ryan Tull¹ • Jessica E. Dassow¹ • David W. Carey² • Brittany F. Barnes¹ • Mason W. M. Richins¹ • Paul M. Montello¹ • Kira R. Eidle¹ • Logan T. House¹ • Daniel A. Herms³ • Kamal J. K. Gandhi¹

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2022

Correction to: New Forests

https://doi.org/10.1007/s11056-022-09903-3

The original version of this article unfortunately contained a mistake. The presentation of Figs. 3, 4,5 and 6 was incorrect. The correct figures are given below. The original article has also been corrected.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s11056-022-09903-3.

Published online: 13 April 2022

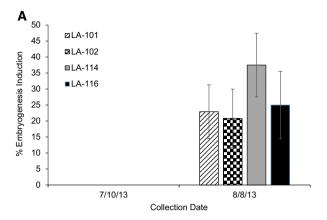


Scott A. Merkle smerkle@uga.edu

Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA

USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station, Delaware, OH 43015, USA

Davey Tree Expert Company, Kent, OH 44240, USA



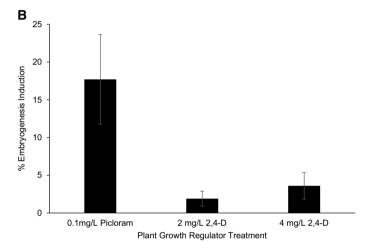
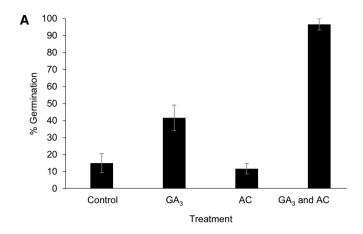


Fig. 3 Embryogenesis induction percentages from the 2013 and 2018 experiments. (a) Effect of seed collection date and source tree on embryogenesis induction from zygotic embryos from lingering white ash source trees (LA-101, LA-102, LA-114 and LA-116) in 2013 experiment. Means represent 10–12 Petri plates per genotype (all 2 and 4 mg/L 2,4-D and plus or minus seedcoat on explant treatments combined), with 4 explants per plate. (b) Effect of PGR treatment on embryogenesis induction from zygotic embryos from lingering green and white ash trees in 2018 experiment. Means represent 8 ash genotypes, each with 6–24 explants per treatment. Bars in both plots represent standard error





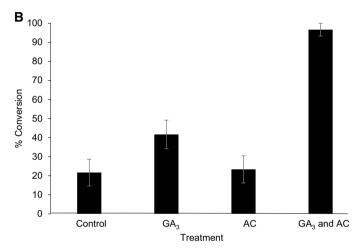
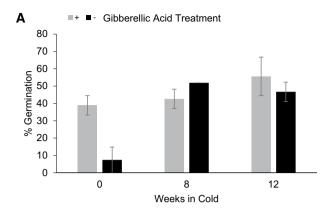
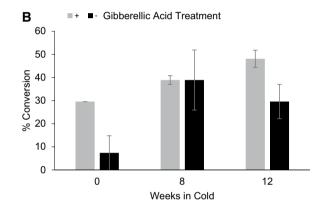


Fig. 4 Effects of activated charcoal and gibberellic acid on (a) germination and (b) conversion of embryos harvested from two culture lines derived from seeds of the same source tree (LA114- 17B and LA114-20B) maintained on semi-solid induction-maintenance medium



Fig. 5 Effects of 8-week cold pre-germination treatment and gibberellic acid on (a) germination and (b) conversion of synchronized embryos of two culture lines derived from seeds of two different source trees (LA111-2 and LA-112-10). Embryos were produced from suspension cultures that had been size-fractionated and plated to synchronize embryo develpment. Bars in both plots represent standard error







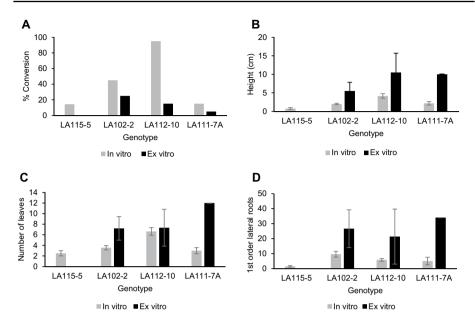


Fig. 6 Effects of in vitro versus ex vitro conversion on conversion percentage and early somatic seedling growth. (a) Effect of in vitro versus ex vitro conversion on conversion percentage. (b) Effect of in vitro versus ex vitro conversion on somatic seedling shoot length at 10 weeks. (c) Effect of in vitro versus ex vitro conversion on number of leaves on somatic seedlings at 10 weeks. (d) Effect of in vitro versus ex vitro conversion on number of first order lateral roots at 10 weeks

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

