

CORRECTION

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Correction: A tripartite bacterial-fungal-plant symbiosis in the mycorrhiza-shaped microbiome drives plant growth and mycorrhization

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Following publication of the original article [1], it was found that there were typographical errors in Figures 5–8. The term “AMFungal” should be “AM Fungal” and “colornization” should be “colonization” in those figures.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01726-4>.

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The incorrect figures are:

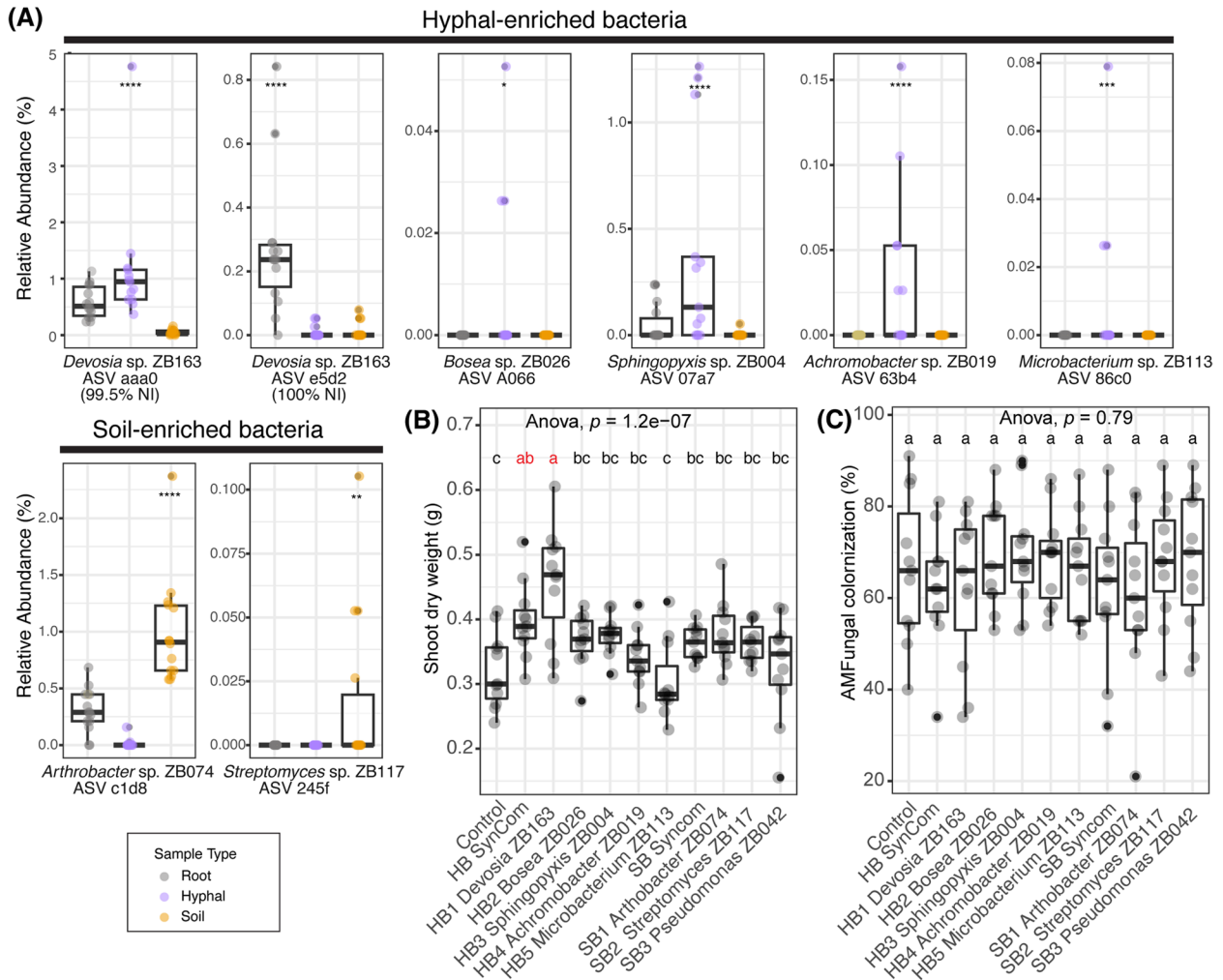


Fig. 5 *Devosia* sp. ZB163 is isolated from fungal hyphae but thrives on the root and promotes plant growth. **A** Relative abundance of the selected ASVs in the root, hyphal, and soil samples in Experiment I. Sample types were indicated by color. Each selected ASVs ID was labeled together with a selected corresponding bacterial isolate with matching sequence. The significance levels, as determined by *Indicspecies*, for the ASVs exhibiting positive correlations with hyphal (ASV aaa0, A066, 0,7a7, 63b4 and 86c0) root (e5d2), or soil (c1d8 and 254f) samples are denoted by asterisks ($*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$, $****p < 0.0001$). **B** Shoot dry weight of 9-week-old *Prunella* plants **(C)** AMF fungal colonization percentage comparison between bacterial treatments. Significant differences of **(B)** and **(C)** are indicated with letters (ANOVA and Tukey's Honest HSD test)

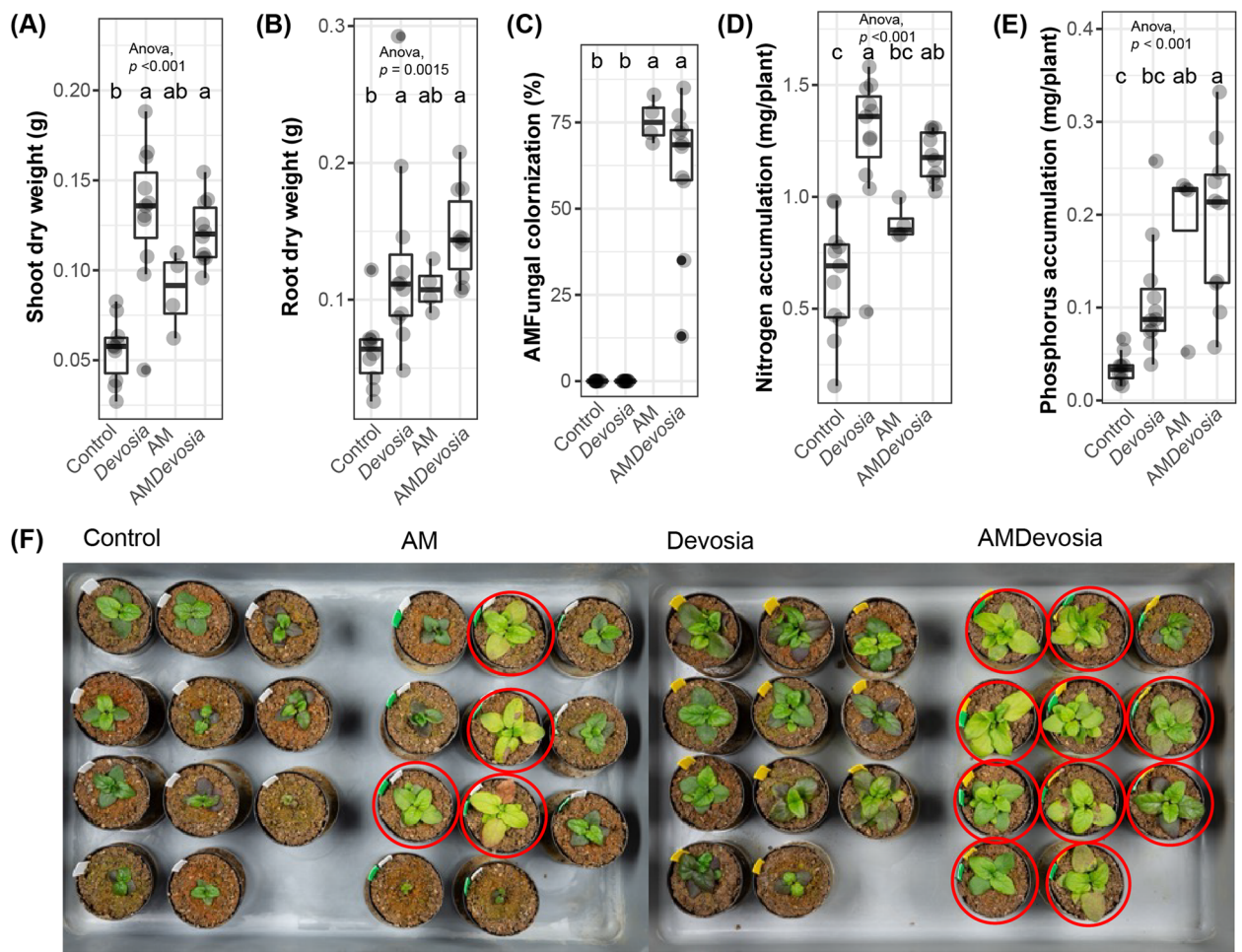


Fig. 6 *Devosia* promotes plant growth, mycorrhization, and N accumulation. Boxplots show **A** shoot dry weight, **B** root dry weight, **C** percentage of each root system colonized by AM fungi, **D** shoot N accumulation, and **E** shoot P accumulation of 8-week-old *Prunella* plants cultivated in autoclaved soil (Control) or inoculated with *Devosia* sp. ZB163 (*Devosia*), *R. irregularis* (AM), or both symbionts. In the 6th, 7th and 8th week, plants were watered with modified Hoagland solution without N and P. Significant differences are indicated with letters (ANOVA and Tukey's Honest HSD test). **F** Photographs of the *Prunella* plants immediately before harvest. Red circles indicate plants that were later found to be colonized by AM fungi

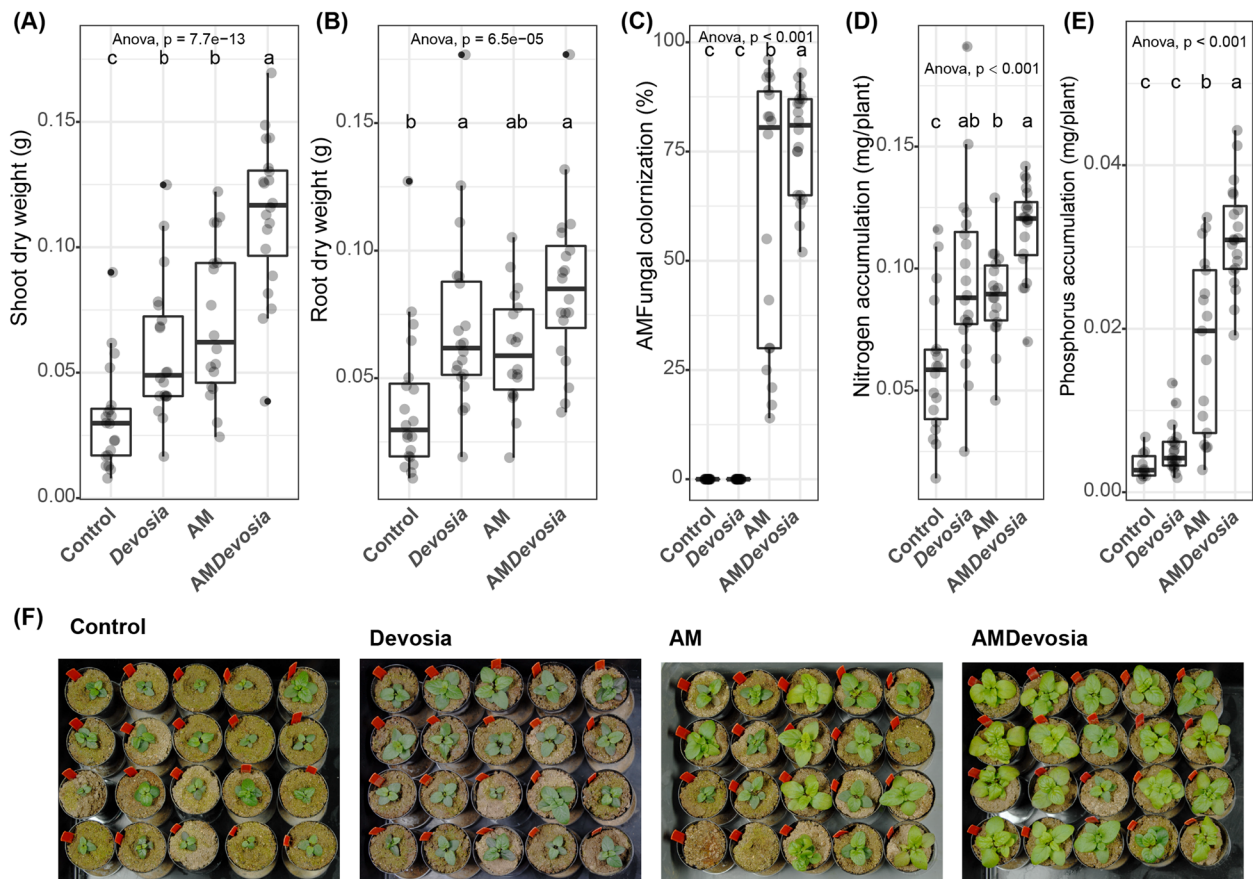


Fig. 7 *Devosia* sp. ZB163 and AM fungi can synergistically promote plant growth and plant N and P accumulation. Boxplots show **A** shoot dry weight, **B** root dry weight, **C** percentage of each root system colonized by AM fungi, **D** shoot N accumulation, or **E** shoot P accumulation of 8-week-old *Prunella* plants cultivated in autoclaved soil (Control) or inoculated with *Devosia* sp. ZB163 (Devosia), *R. irregularis* (AM), or both symbionts. Plants were regularly watered with modified Hoagland solution deficient in a source of N and P. Significance differences are indicated with letters (ANOVA and Tukey's Honest HSD test). **F** Photographs of the *Prunella* plants immediately before harvest. Two AM-treated plants died shortly after transplantation and were not considered in panels (A–E)

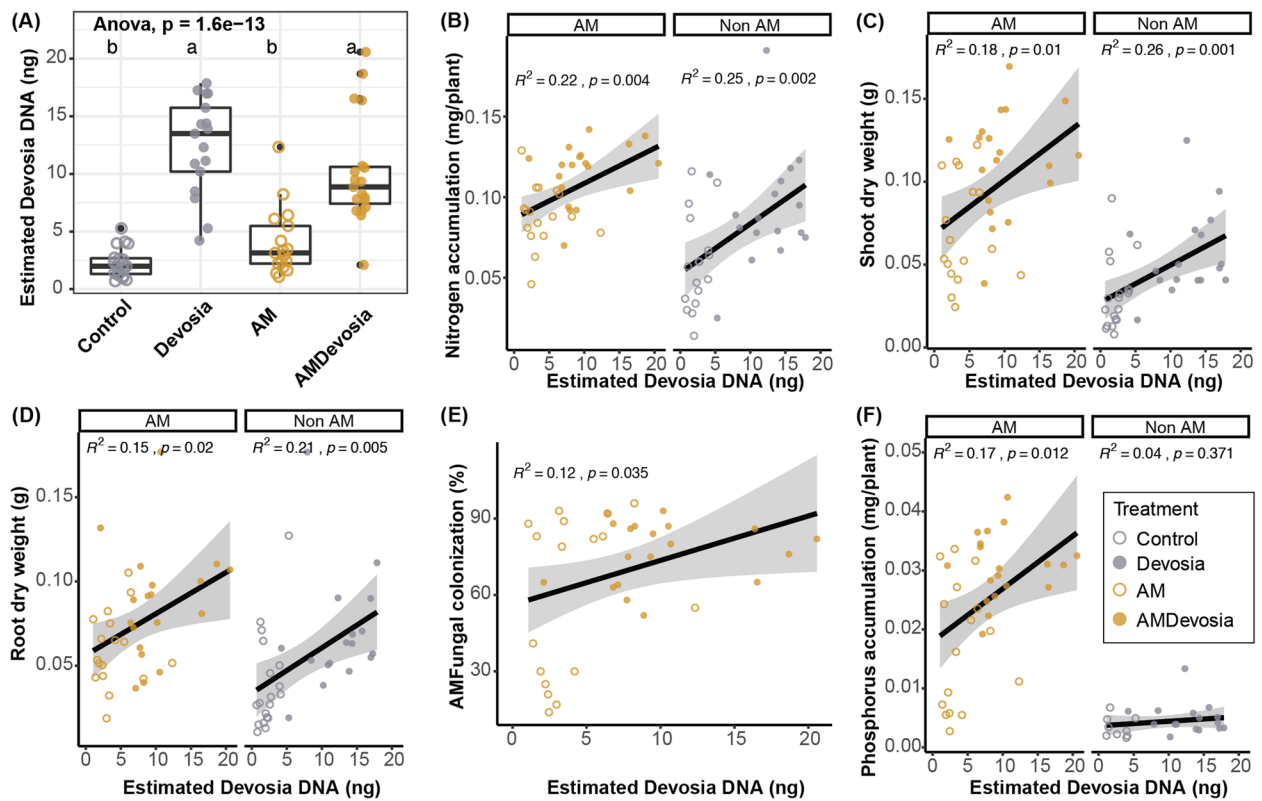


Fig. 8 Abundance of *Devosia* sp. ZB163 significantly correlates with plant weight, mycorrhization, and N and P accumulation. **A** Boxplot of the absolute abundance of *Devosia* DNA on roots of plants in sterilized soil inoculated with a mock solution (Control), *Devosia* sp. ZB163 (*Devosia*), *R. irregularis* (AM), or both symbionts. Letters indicate significant differences as determined by ANOVA with Tukey's HSD test. **B–E** Scatter plots of the correlation between the absolute abundance of *Devosia* DNA and **B** total plant N accumulation, **C** shoot dry weight, **D** root dry weight, **E** hyphal colonization, and **F** total plant P accumulation. Correlations and probabilities thereof are determined using linear regression

The correct figures are:

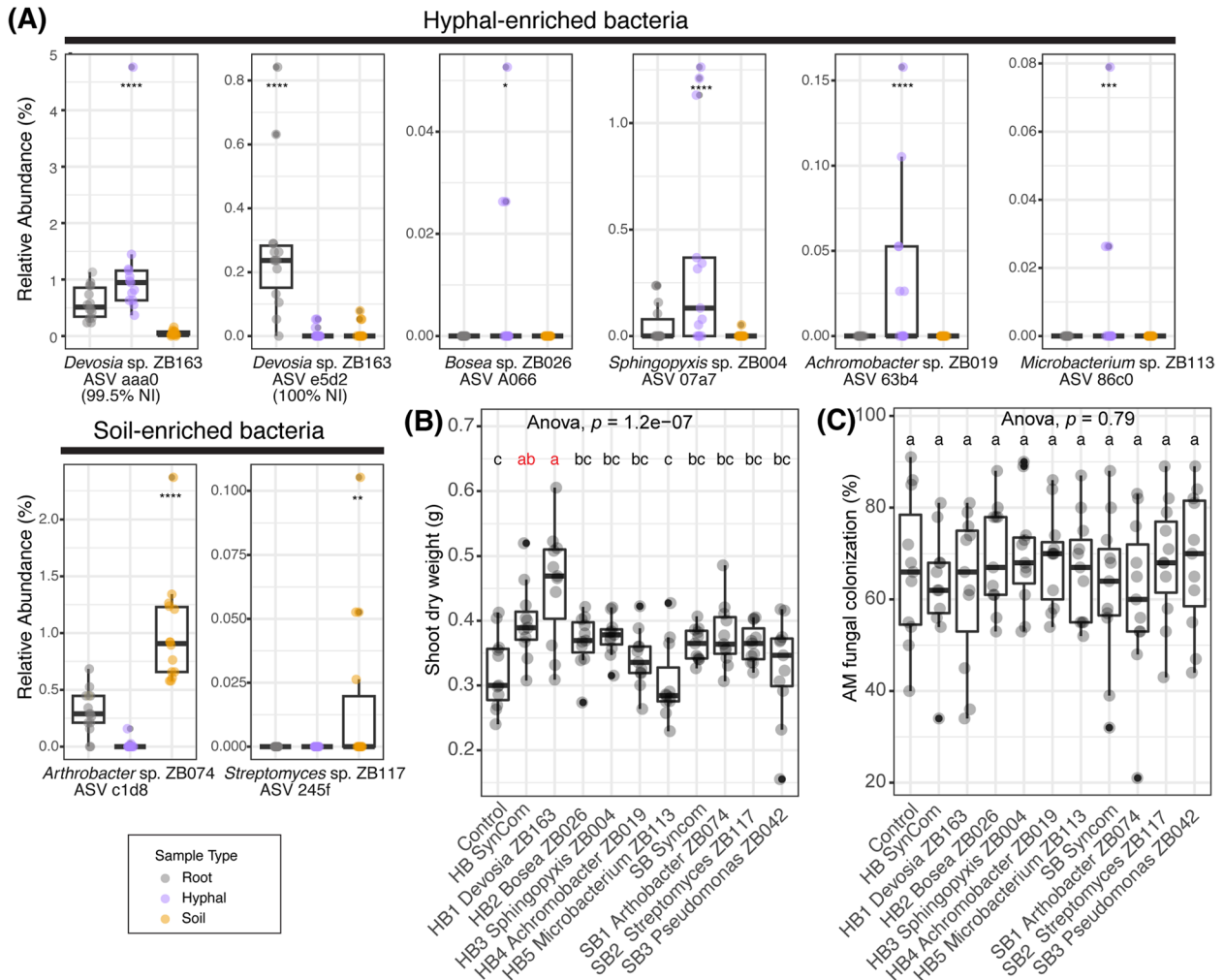


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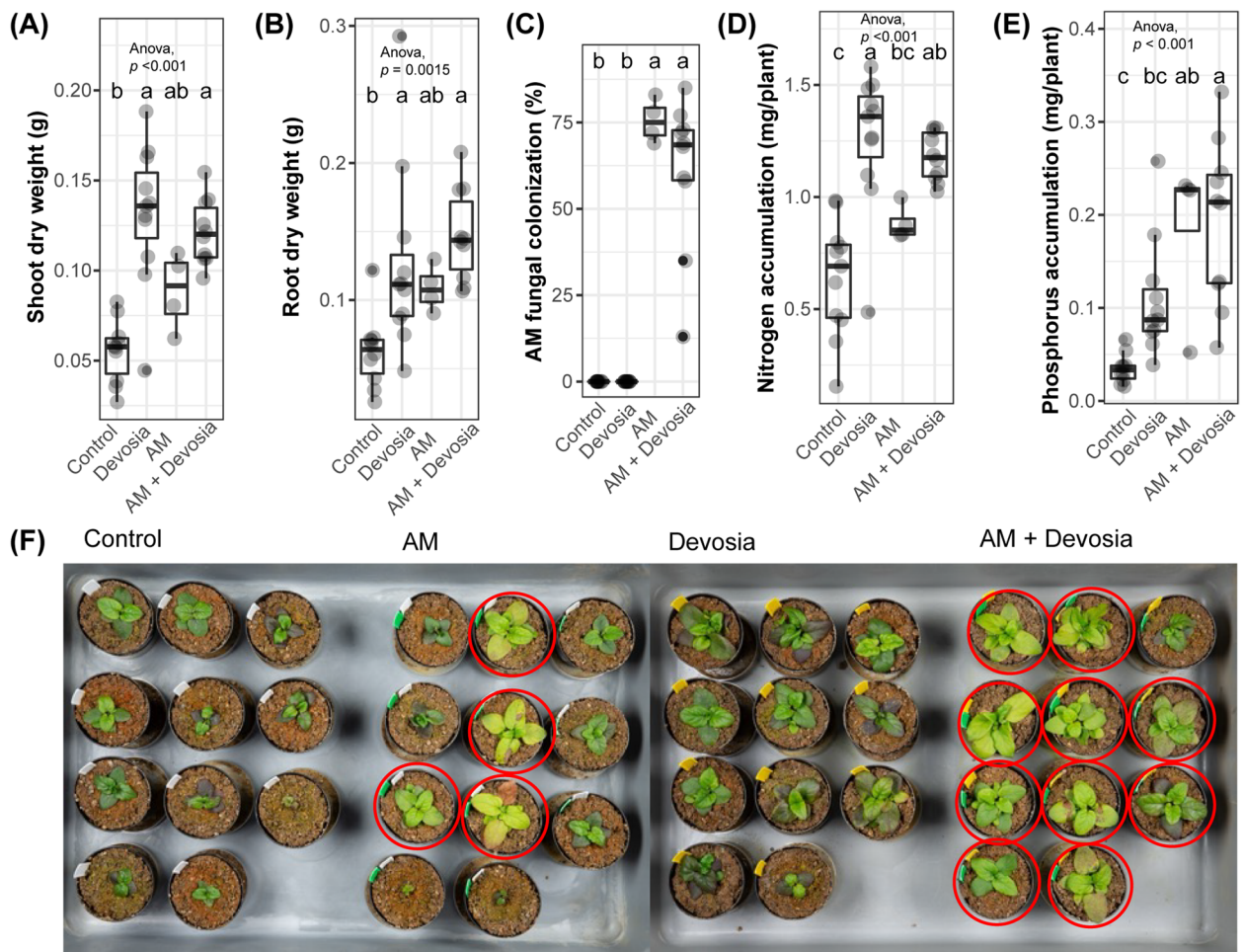


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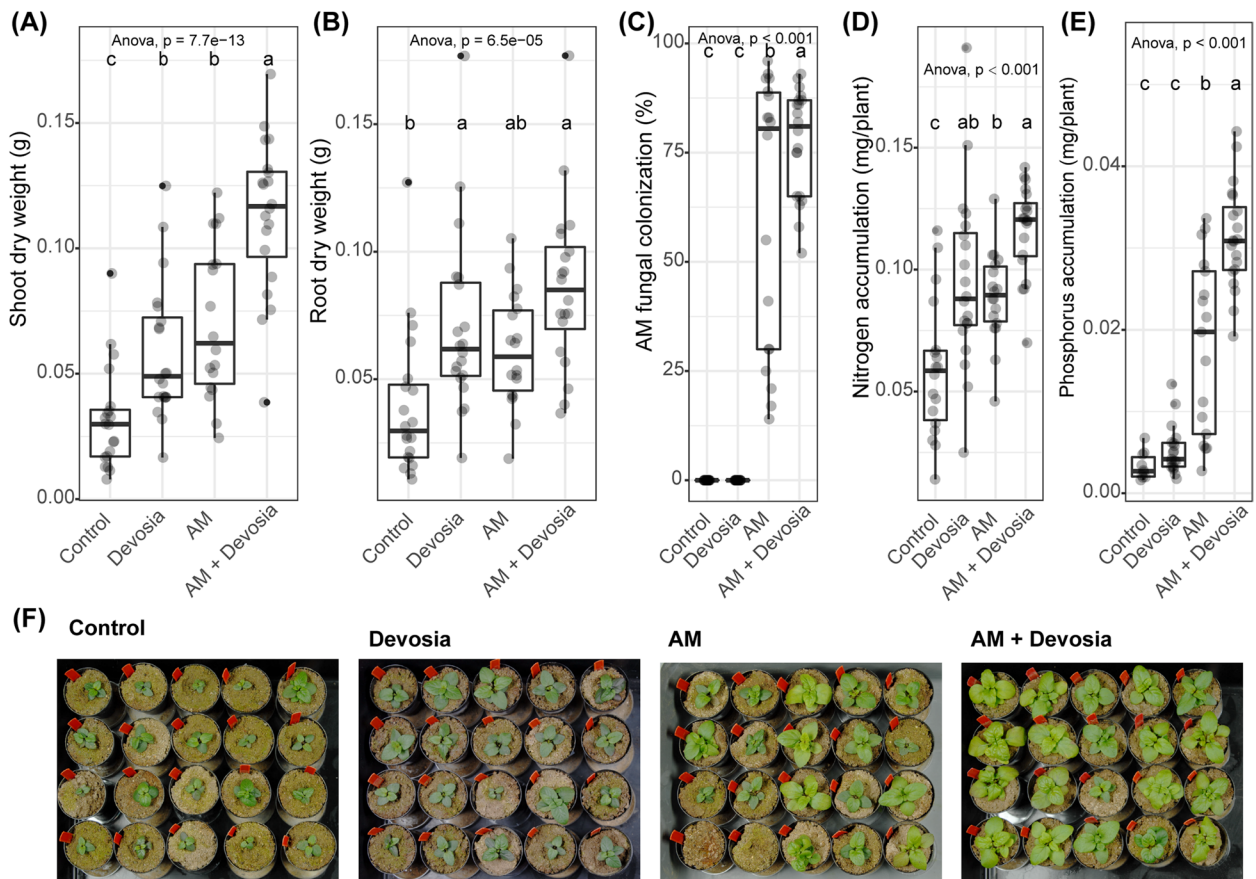


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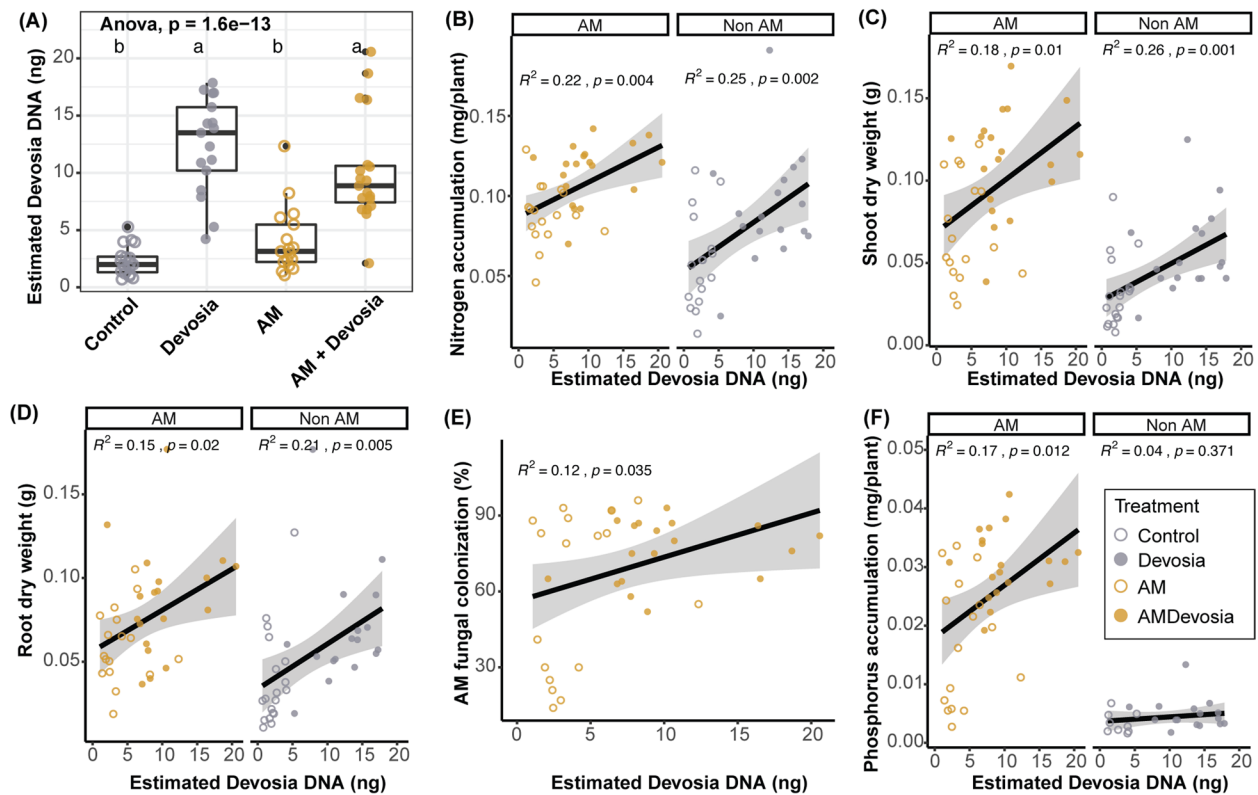


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The original article has been updated to correct Figures 5–8.

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Reference

- Zhang C, van der Heijden MGA, Dodds BK, et al. A tripartite bacterial-fungal-plant symbiosis in the mycorrhiza-shaped microbiome drives plant growth and mycorrhization. *Microbiome*. 2024;12:13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01726-4>.