

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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**Correction: *Microbiome* 12, 13 (2024)**

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01726-4>

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.

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

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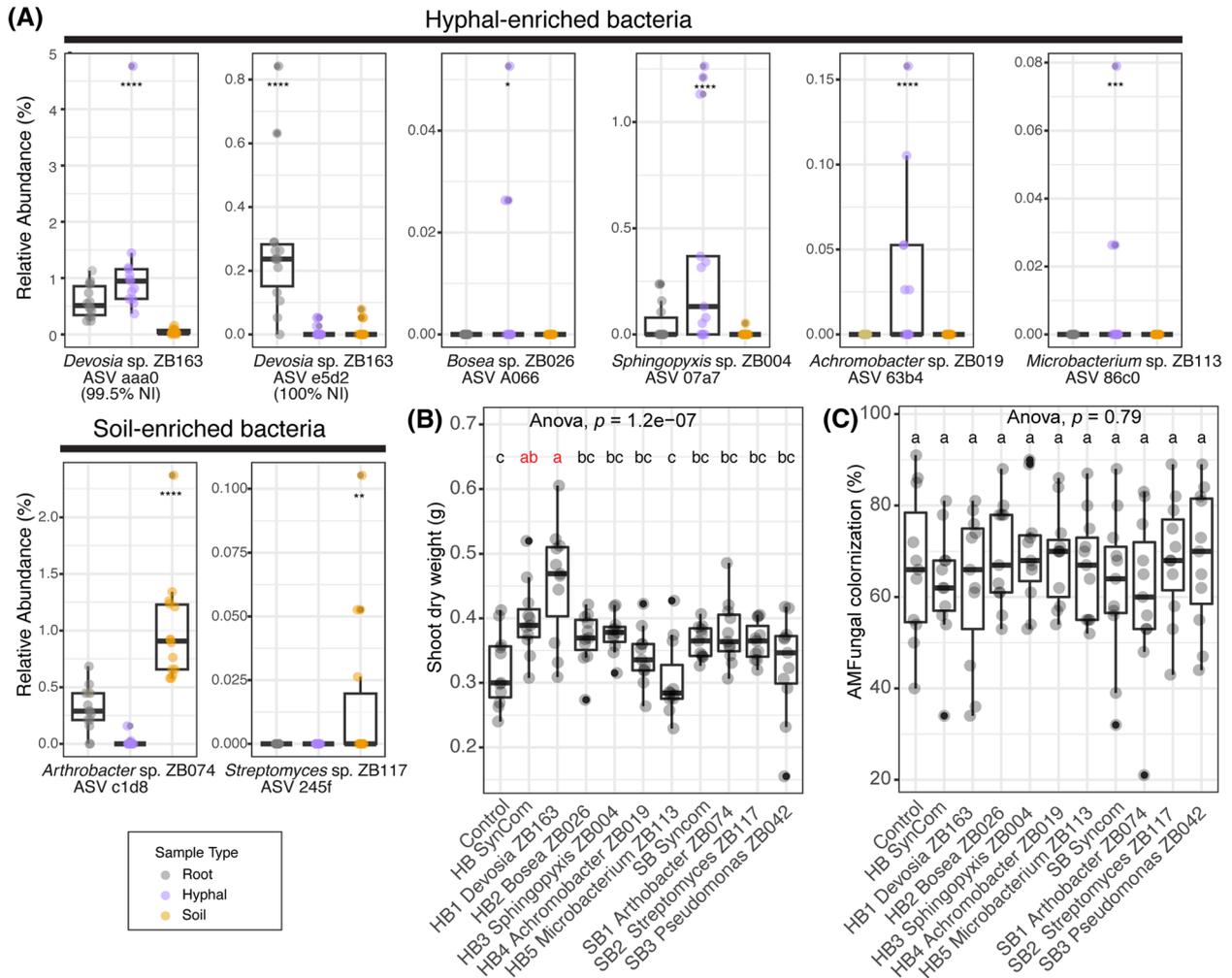
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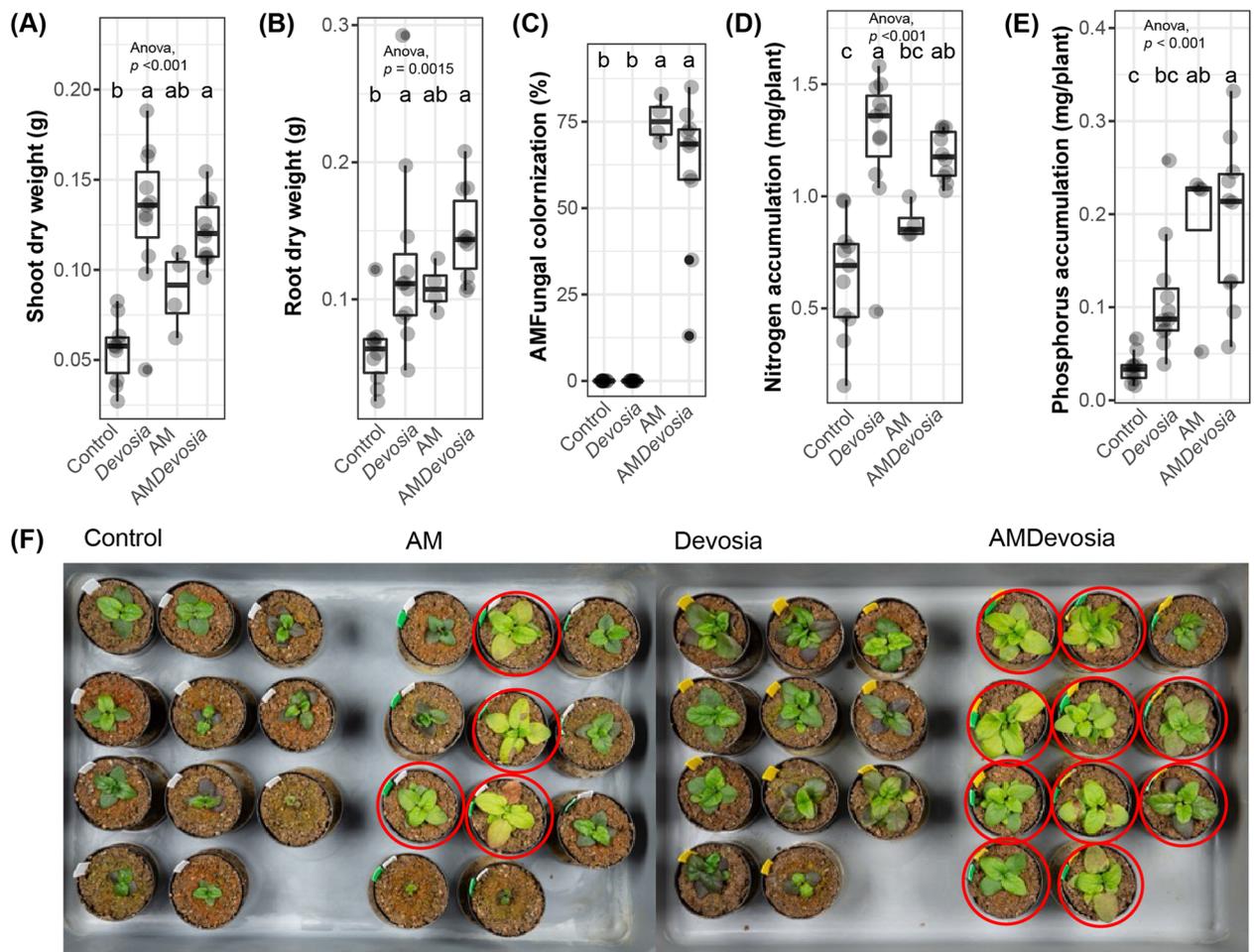


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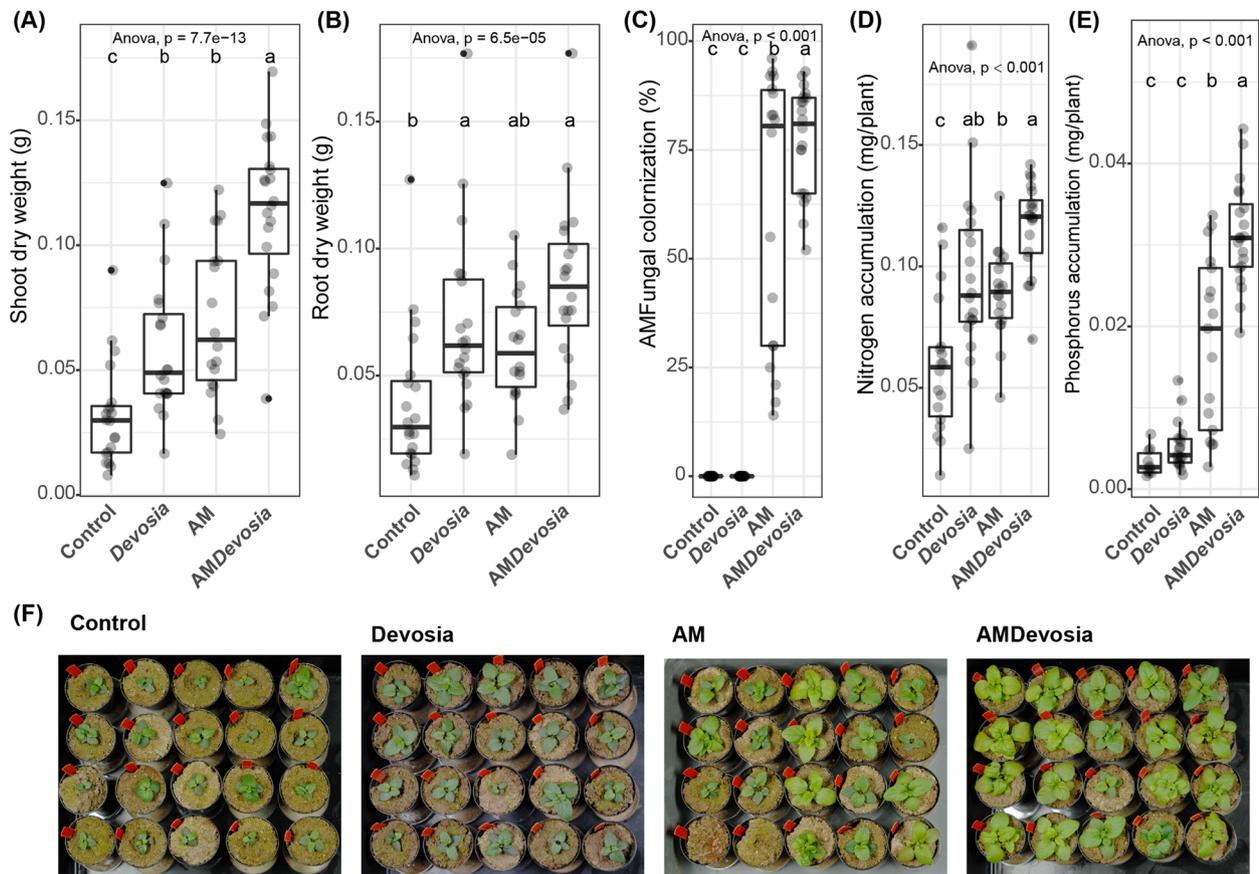
The incorrect figures are:



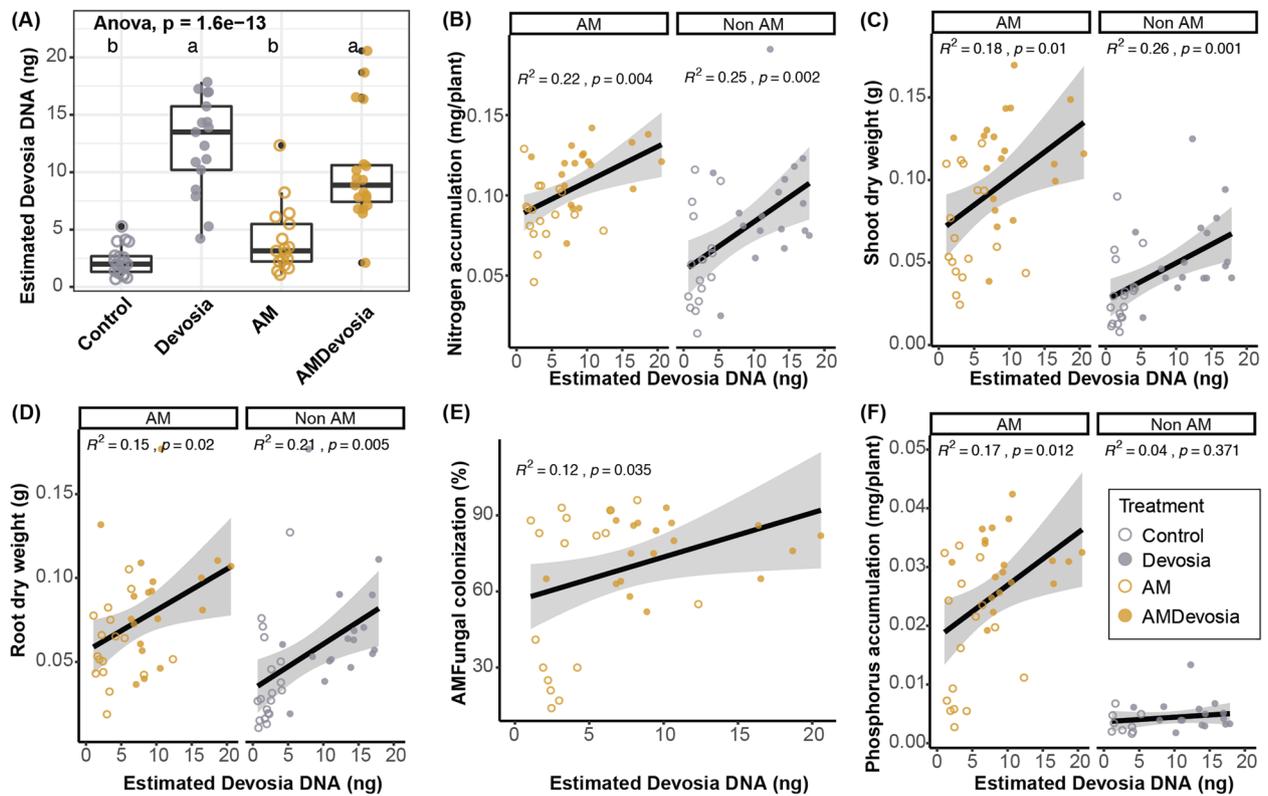
**Fig. 5** *Devosia* sp. ZB163 is isolated from fungal hyphae but thrives on the root and promotes plant growth. **A** Relative abundance of the selected ASVs in the root, hyphal, and soil samples in Experiment I. Sample types were indicated by color. Each selected ASVs ID was labeled together with a 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 fungi 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

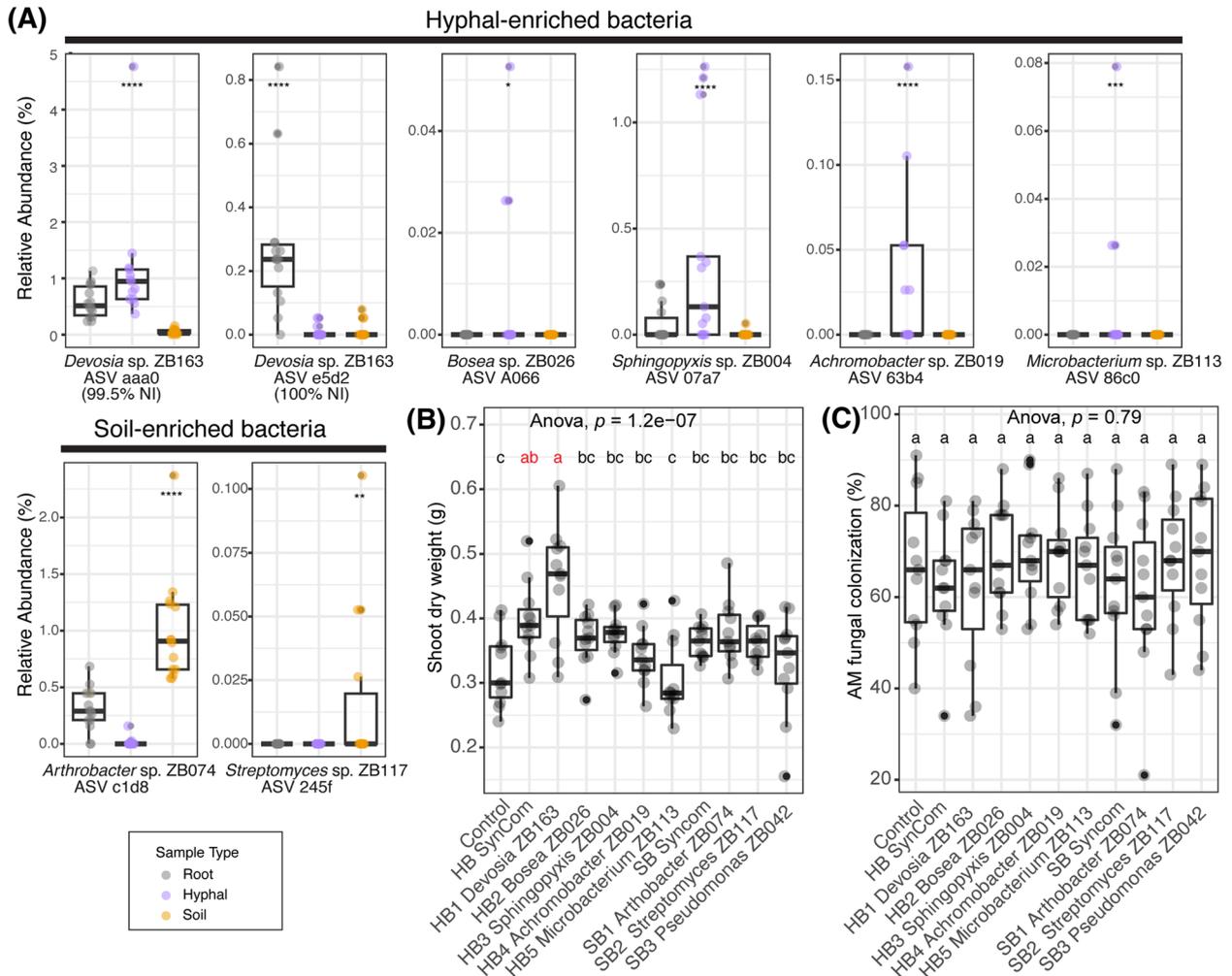


**Fig. 7** *Devosia* sp. ZB163 and AM fungi can synergistically promote plant growth and plant N and P accumulation. Boxplots show **A** shoot dry weight, **B** root dry weight, **C** percentage of each root system colonized by AM fungi, **D** shoot N accumulation, or **E** shoot P accumulation of 8-week-old *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)

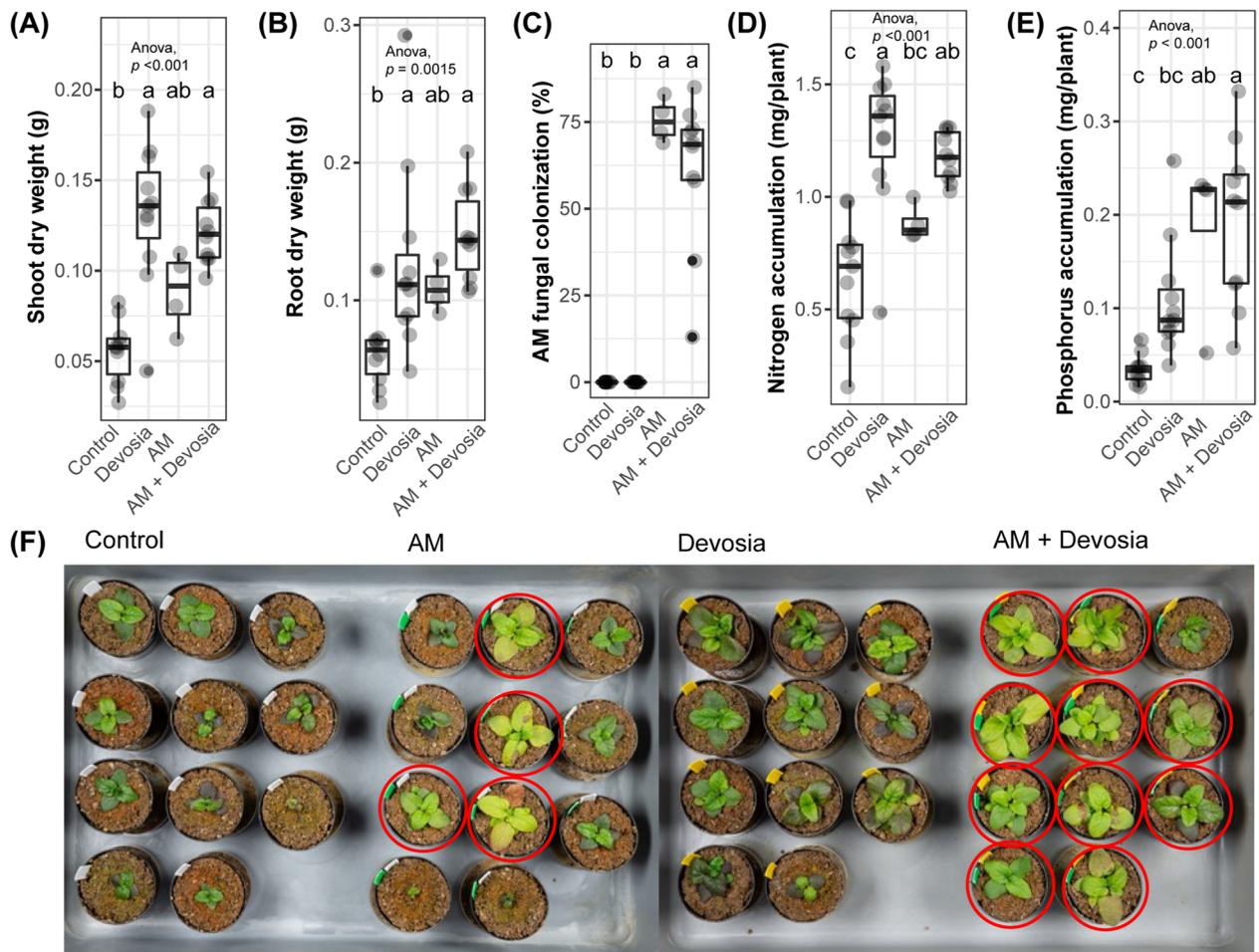


**Fig. 8** Abundance of *Devosia* sp. ZB163 significantly correlates with plant weight, mycorrhization, and N and P accumulation. **A** Boxplot of the absolute abundance of *Devosia* DNA on roots of plants in sterilized soil inoculated with a mock solution (Control), *Devosia* sp. ZB163 (*Devosia*), *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

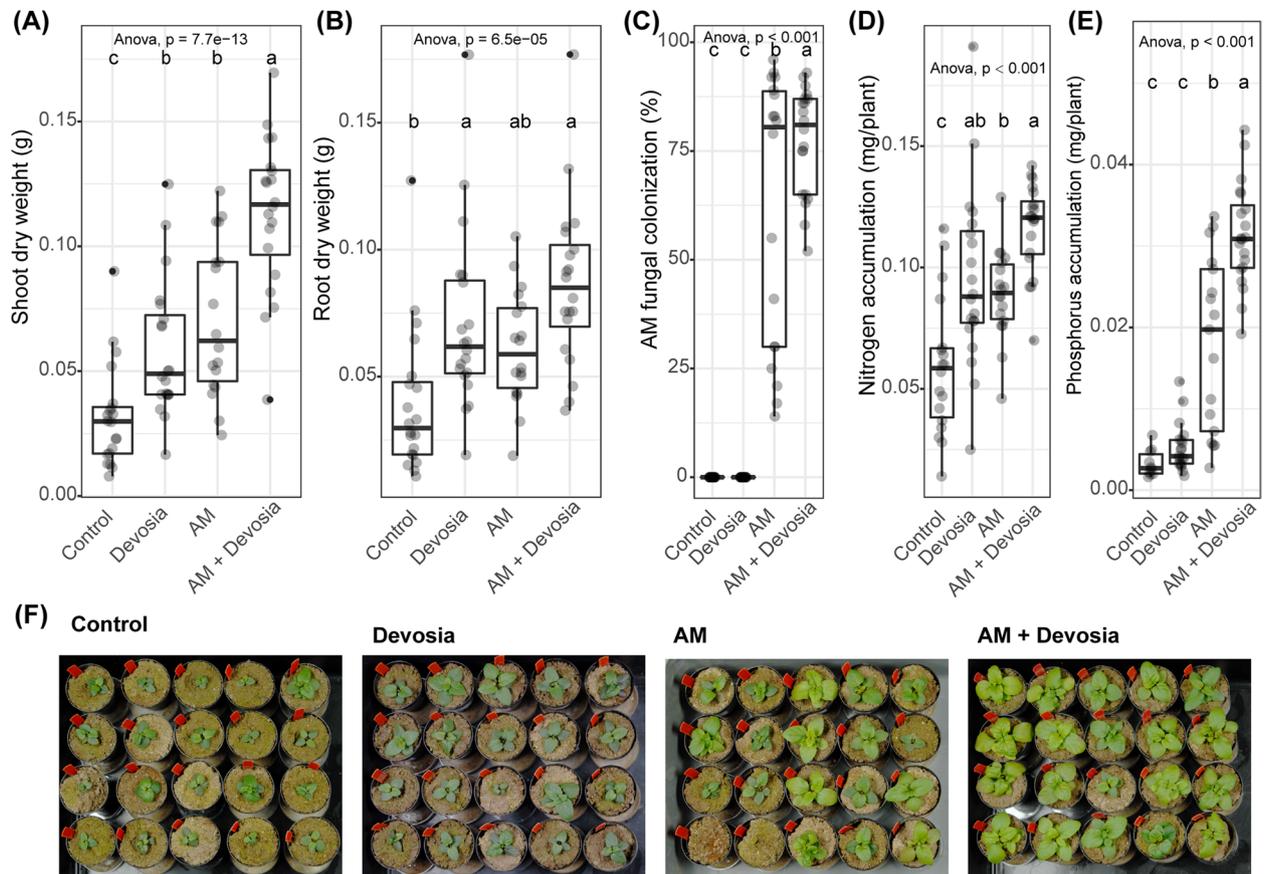
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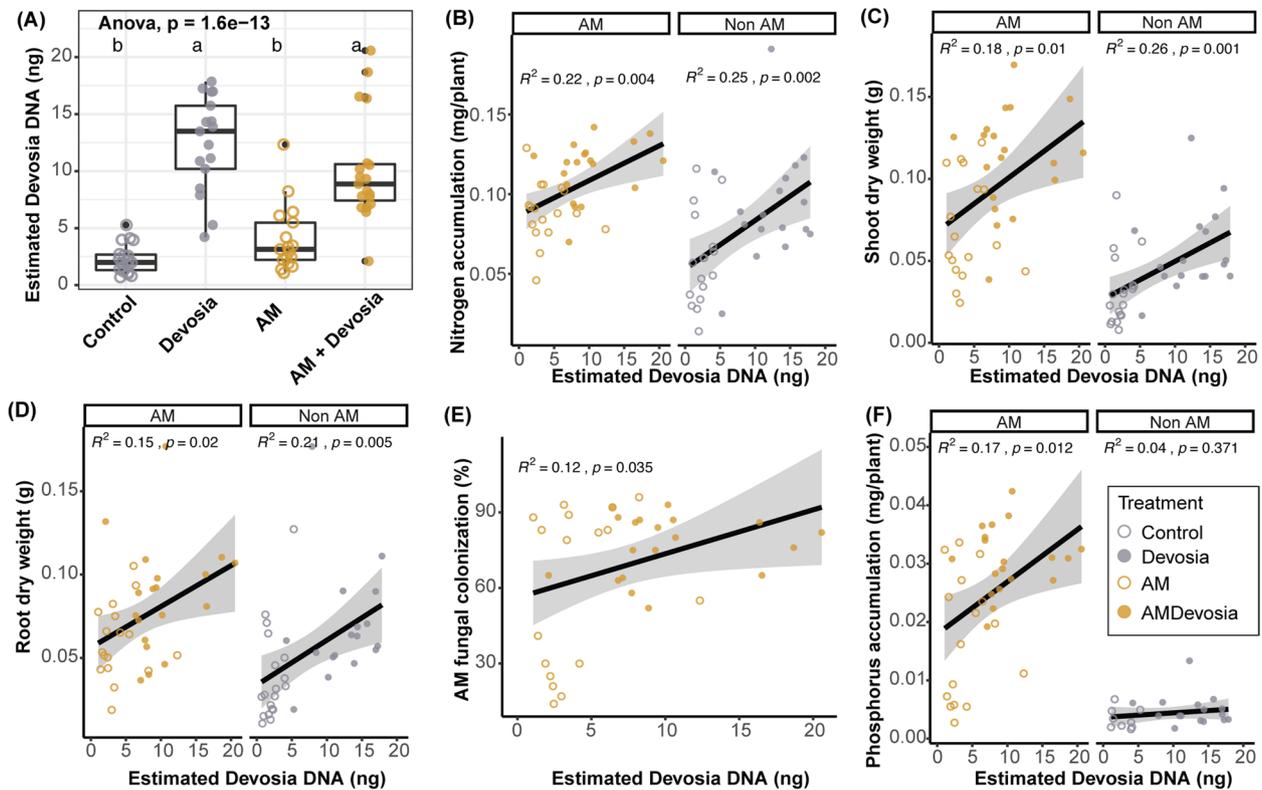
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The original article has been updated to correct Figures 5–8.

Published: 19 February 2024

#### 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>.