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Author Correction: Testing for context-dependent effects of prenatal thyroid hormones on offspring survival and physiology: an experimental temperature manipulation

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This Article contains an error in Figure 2: the y axis labels for panels (b) and (c) mistakenly use the unit “pg/ml”, when the correct unit is “ng/ml”. As a result, the Figure legend,

“Effects of prenatal hormone manipulation (TH = experimentally elevated yolk thyroid hormone treatment, CO = control) and postnatal temperature manipulation (non-heated vs. heated nests) on offspring phenotype and physiology. (a) Nestling body mass growth pattern (g, average \pm SE); (b) plasma triiodothyronine (T3) concentration (pg/ml, marginal means \pm SE), (c) plasma thyroxine (T4) concentration (pg/ml, marginal means \pm SE), (d) mitochondrial density in blood cells (ln-transformed, marginal means \pm SE), (e) blood total glutathione concentration (tGSH, nmol/mg protein, ln-transformed means \pm SE) and (f) lipid peroxidation (MDA concentration, μ mol/mg protein, ln-transformed means \pm SE). Heated nests were on average 2.75 °C warmer than non-heated ones. See text and ESM for details on statistics and sample sizes.”

should read:

“Effects of prenatal hormone manipulation (TH = experimentally elevated yolk thyroid hormone treatment, CO = control) and postnatal temperature manipulation (non-heated vs. heated nests) on offspring phenotype and physiology. (a) Nestling body mass growth pattern (g, average \pm SE); (b) plasma triiodothyronine (T3) concentration (ng/ml, marginal means \pm SE), (c) plasma thyroxine (T4) concentration (ng/ml, marginal means \pm SE), (d) mitochondrial density in blood cells (ln-transformed, marginal means \pm SE), (e) blood total glutathione concentration (tGSH, nmol/mg protein, ln-transformed means \pm SE) and (f) lipid peroxidation (MDA concentration, μ mol/mg protein, ln-transformed means \pm SE). Heated nests were on average 2.75 °C warmer than non-heated ones. See text and ESM for details on statistics and sample sizes.”

The correct Figure 2b-c and the correct Figure legend appear below as Figure 1.

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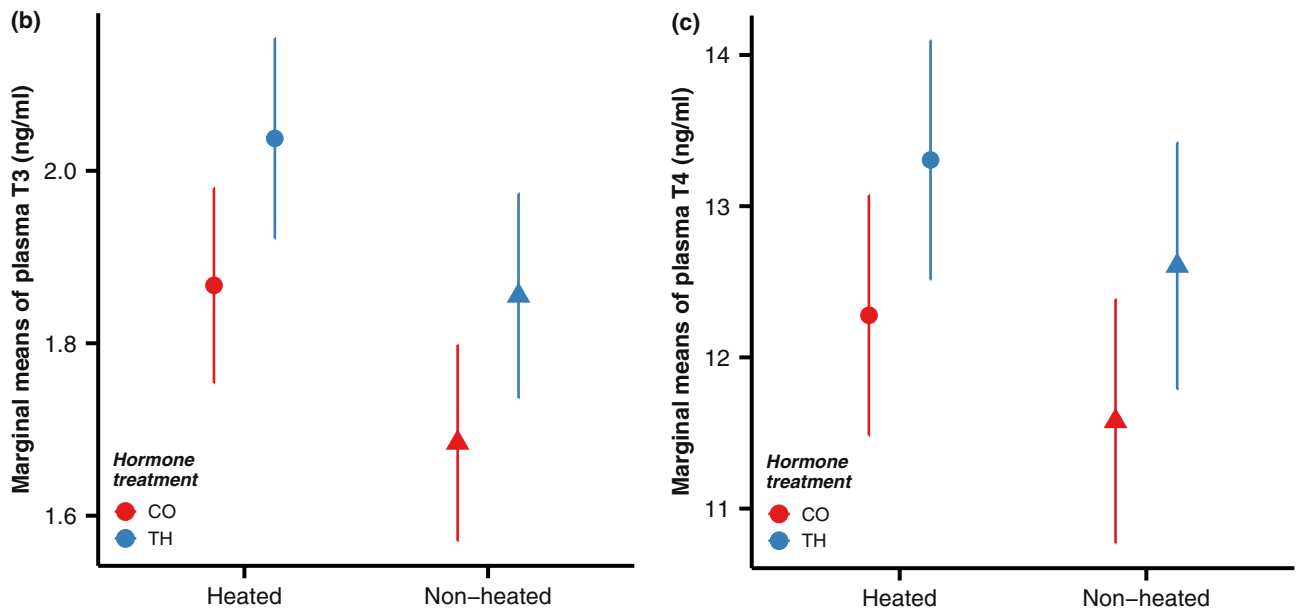



Figure 1. A correct version of the original Figure 2b-c. Effects of prenatal hormone manipulation (TH = experimentally elevated yolk thyroid hormone treatment, CO = control) and postnatal temperature manipulation (non-heated vs. heated nests) on offspring phenotype and physiology. (a) Nestling body mass growth pattern (g, average \pm SE); (b) plasma triiodothyronine (T3) concentration (ng/ml, marginal means \pm SE), (c) plasma thyroxine (T4) concentration (ng/ml, marginal means \pm SE), (d) mitochondrial density in blood cells (ln-transformed, marginal means \pm SE), (e) blood total glutathione concentration (tGSH, nmol/mg protein, ln-transformed means \pm SE) and (f) lipid peroxidation (MDA concentration, μ mol/mg protein, ln-transformed means \pm SE). Heated nests were on average 2.75 °C warmer than non-heated ones. See text and ESM for details on statistics and sample sizes.

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