



OPEN

Author Correction: Short-term monocular occlusion produces changes in ocular dominance by a reciprocal modulation of interocular inhibition

Eva Chadnova, Alexandre Reynaud, Simon Clavagnier & Robert F. Hess

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep41747>, published online 02 February 2017

In this Article, the legend of Figure 2 is incorrect:

“MEG power data for dominant (blue-patched eye) and non-dominant (red- unpatched eye) eyes before and after 150 min of monocular occlusion with either a black patch (top row) or a translucent patch (bottom row).”

should read:

“MEG power data for non-dominant (blue- unpatched eye) and dominant (red- patched eye) eyes before and after 150 min of monocular occlusion with either a black patch (top row) or a translucent patch (bottom row).”

In the Results section,

“Figure 2 displays the power data obtained for left (blue- patched eye) and right (red- unpatched eye) eyes using the frequency-tagging method normalized to the baseline power before monocular deprivation.”

should read:

“Figure 2 displays the power data obtained for non-dominant (blue- unpatched eye) and dominant (red- patched eye) eyes using the frequency-tagging method normalized to the baseline power before monocular deprivation.”



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2021