PNAS

Correction

**Evolution**

Correction for "Phenotypic plasticity in plant defense across life stages: Inducibility, transgenerational induction, and transgenerational priming in wild radish," by Mar Sobral, Luis Sampedro, Isabelle Neylan, David Siemens, and Rodolfo Dirzo, which was first published August 13, 2021; 10.1073/pnas.2005865118 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **118**, e2005865118).

The authors note that Fig. 3 appeared incorrectly and that the labels in the x-axis of Fig. 3*C* should say "Current". Authors acknowledge Anupam Sonowal for identifying this error. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

As a result of this change, the authors note that on page 2, right column, fourth full paragraph, line 1, "Phenotypic changes elicited by herbivore offense in the previous generation were also transgenerationally expressed as increased inducibility of physical defenses in the progeny after further exposure to the same herbivory challenge. After experiencing herbivore damage, the progeny of exposed mothers showed a stronger induction response than that of the progeny of naïve plants, but this difference was only found at the adult stage (Table 2, herbivory × maternal herbivory effect, Fig. 3*C*). Inducibility of chemical defenses, however, was affected by herbivore offense in the previous generation both at the seedling and at the reproductive stage (Table 2, herbivory × maternal herbivory effect, Fig. 3*C*)" should instead appear as "Phenotypic changes elicited by herbivore offense in the previous generation were also transgenerationally expressed as increased inducibility of physical and chemical defenses in the progeny after further exposure to the same herbivory challenge, especially at the reproductive stage (Table 2, herbivory × maternal herbivory effect, Fig. 3*C*)."

The online version has been corrected.
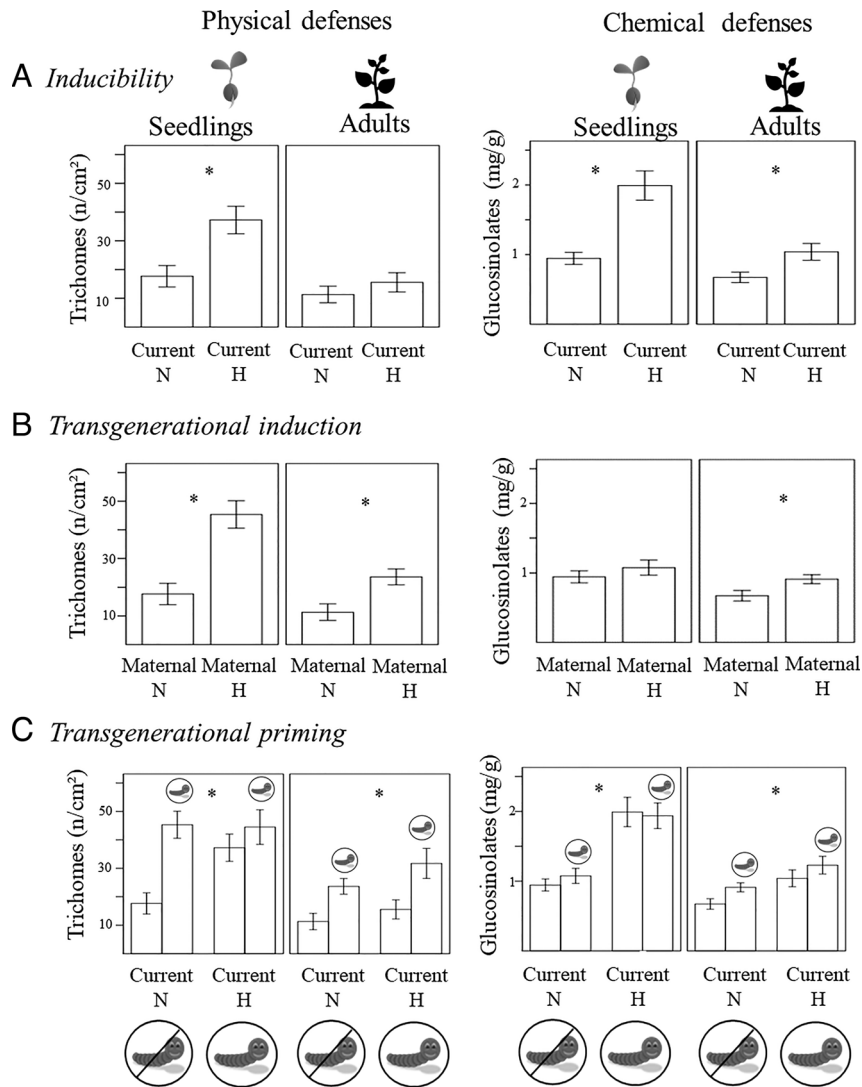
Fig. 3. Plant defense plasticity across life stages. Intra- and intergenerational defense of plants experiencing herbivory (H) or no herbivory (N). Ontogenetic changes in constitutive defenses are shown through differences between naïve seedlings and adults (*A*). Inducibility is shown by exposing the progeny of naïve mothers to herbivory and examining changes between seedlings and adults in induced physical and chemical antiherbivore defenses (*A*). Transgenerational induction is shown by comparing the progeny of both attacked and naïve mother plants (*B*). Transgenerational priming is examined by comparing attacked and nonattacked progeny of both attacked and naïve mother plants (*C*). Asterisks indicate statistically significant results of pairwise contrasts (with $P < 0.05$) within each model. Bars indicate means ± SE. Statistical significance of the main effects and interactions is indicated in Table 2.