*Plant Physiology*, May 1999, Vol. 120, pp. 341, www.plantphysiol.org © 1999 American Society of Plant Physiologists

# CORRECTION

## Vol. 119: 1083–1089, 1999

Finlayson, S.A., Lee, I.-J., Mullet, J.E., and Morgan, P.W. The Mechanism of Rhythmic Ethylene Production in Sorghum. The Role of Phytochrome B and Simulated Shading.

Figures 3 and 9 are reversed. The figures are reprinted correctly below.

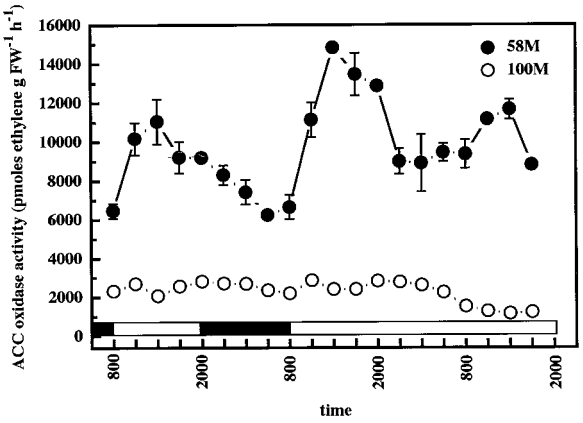


**Figure 3.** Diurnal/circadian ACC oxidase activity from sorghum grown under a 12-h/12-h photoperiod, 31°C/22°C thermoperiod until 8 AM of d 6, then in constant light at 27°C. The first sample was from 5-d-old plants (58M is *phyB-1*, 100M is *PHYB*); $n = 4$, means ± SE. White and black bars indicate light/warm and dark/cool periods, respectively. FW, Fresh weight.

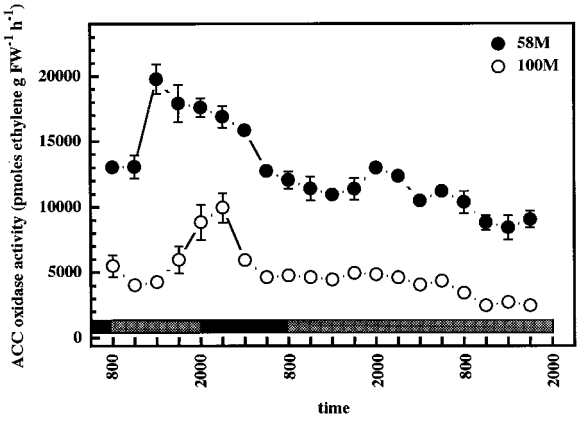


**Figure 9.** Diurnal/circadian ACC oxidase activity from sorghum grown under a simulated high-shade 12-h/12-h photoperiod, 31°C/22°C thermoperiod until 8 AM of d 6, then in constant light at 27°C. The first sample is from 5-d-old plants (58M is *phyB-1*, 100M is *PHYB*). $n = 4$, means ± SE. Gray and back bars indicate shaded light/warm and dark/cool periods, respectively. FW, Fresh weight.