CORRECTION



## Correction to: The application of deep learning for the classification of correct and incorrect SNP genotypes from whole-genome DNA sequencing pipelines

Krzysztof Kotlarz<sup>1</sup> · Magda Mielczarek<sup>1,2</sup> · Tomasz Suchocki<sup>1,2</sup> · Bartosz Czech<sup>1</sup> · Bernt Guldbrandtsen<sup>3</sup> · Joanna Szyda<sup>1,2</sup>

Published online: 12 October 2020 © Institute of Plant Genetics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan 2020

## Correction to: Journal of Applied Genetics (2020). https://doi.org/10.1007/s13353-020-00586-0

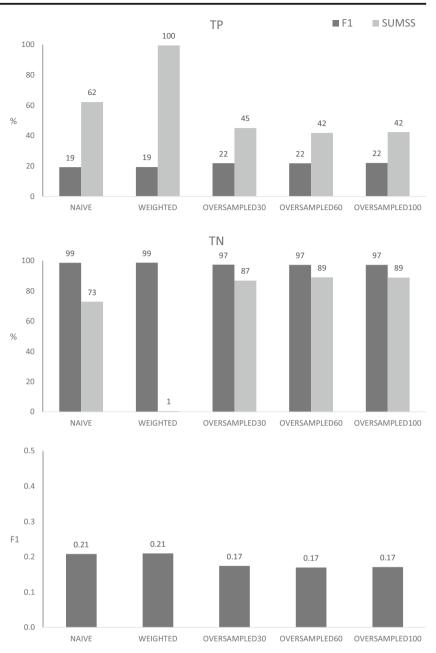
The original version on this paper contained an error. Figure 5 was published with the same image of figure 4. The correct figure 5 is presented here. The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/  $10.1007/s13353\mathchar`s120\mathcha$ 

☑ Joanna Szyda joanna.szyda@upwr.edu.pl

- <sup>1</sup> Biostatistics Group, Department of Genetics, Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Kozuchowska 7, 51-631, Wroclaw, Poland
- <sup>2</sup> Institute of Animal Breeding, Balice, Poland
- <sup>3</sup> Animal Breeding Group, Department of Animal Sciences, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

**Fig. 5** Classification of validation data by the different algorithms, based on the probability cutoff thresholds estimated for the F1 or SUMSS metrics. The numbers above columns represent TP percentages of true positive results, TN—percentages of true negative results, F1—values of the F1 metric



**Publisher's note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.