

Correction

Correction: Villalobos-González et al. Photoprotection Is Achieved by Photorespiration and Modification of the Leaf Incident Light, and Their Extent Is Modulated by the Stomatal Sensitivity to Water Deficit in Grapevines. *Plants* 2022, 11, 1050

Luis Villalobos-González [†] , Nicolás Alarcón, Roberto Bastías, Cristobal Pérez, René Sanz, Álvaro Peña-Neira and Claudio Pastenes *

Facultad de Ciencias Agronómicas, Universidad de Chile, Santiago 8820808, Chile

* Correspondence: cpastene@uchile.cl

† Current address: Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Fruticultura, Rengo 2940000, Chile.



Citation: Villalobos-González, L.; Alarcón, N.; Bastías, R.; Pérez, C.; Sanz, R.; Peña-Neira, Á.; Pastenes, C. Correction: Villalobos-González et al. Photoprotection Is Achieved by Photorespiration and Modification of the Leaf Incident Light, and Their Extent Is Modulated by the Stomatal Sensitivity to Water Deficit in Grapevines. *Plants* 2022, 11, 1050. *Plants* 2022, 11, 2096. <https://doi.org/10.3390/plants11162096>

Received: 20 July 2022

Accepted: 25 July 2022

Published: 12 August 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in the legend for Figure 7. The figure legend was accidentally deleted and replaced with the main text. The correct legend appears below with the correct main text in Section 2.2. Plant Water Status, Photosynthesis, Photorespiration and Chlorophyll Fluorescence:

Figure 7. Photochemical (qP) and non-photochemical (qN) quenching responses of WW plants (two panels to the left) and WD plants (two panels to the right) to light intensity in photorespiratory conditions (+Phr: squares, black colour) and non-photorespiratory conditions (-Phr: circles, red colour) in Carmenere (CM), Chardonnay (CH), Cabernet sauvignon (CS) and Sauvignon blanc (SB). Error bars represent SE.

The ratio between qP under non-photorespiratory conditions vs. photorespiratory conditions is shown in Figure 8. In the case of CM and CH, no significant differences were observed between irrigation treatments. In CS, differences in light intensities were significant: 750 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ and higher. In SB WW and WD, the ratio was significantly different at light intensities of 250 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ and higher, in both cases with higher values in WD plants (Figure 8). Differences between varieties were significant, as well as between irrigation treatments, but with no interaction between both factors (Table 2).

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

1. Villalobos-González, L.; Alarcón, N.; Bastías, R.; Pérez, C.; Sanz, R.; Peña-Neira, Á.; Pastenes, C. Photoprotection Is Achieved by Photorespiration and Modification of the Leaf Incident Light, and Their Extent Is Modulated by the Stomatal Sensitivity to Water Deficit in Grapevines. *Plants* 2022, 11, 1050. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]