

Correction

Correction: Bian et al. Screening of Haustorium Induction Factors of *Phelipanche aegyptiaca* Pers. Based on Metabolome Analysis of *Cucumis melo* L. Root Exudates. *Agronomy* 2023, 13, 128

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Error in Figure

In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figure 1 as published. The data of KR1326 and K1076 were carelessly inverted during the process of drawing Figure 1F. The corrected Figure 1 appears below.



Citation: Bian, P.; Sun, C.; Cao, X.; Yao, Z.; Zhang, X.; Zhao, S. Correction: Bian et al. Screening of Haustorium Induction Factors of *Phelipanche aegyptiaca* Pers. Based on Metabolome Analysis of *Cucumis melo* L. Root Exudates. *Agronomy* 2023, 13, 128. *Agronomy* 2023, 13, 2648. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy13102648>

Received: 20 June 2023

Accepted: 26 June 2023

Published: 20 October 2023



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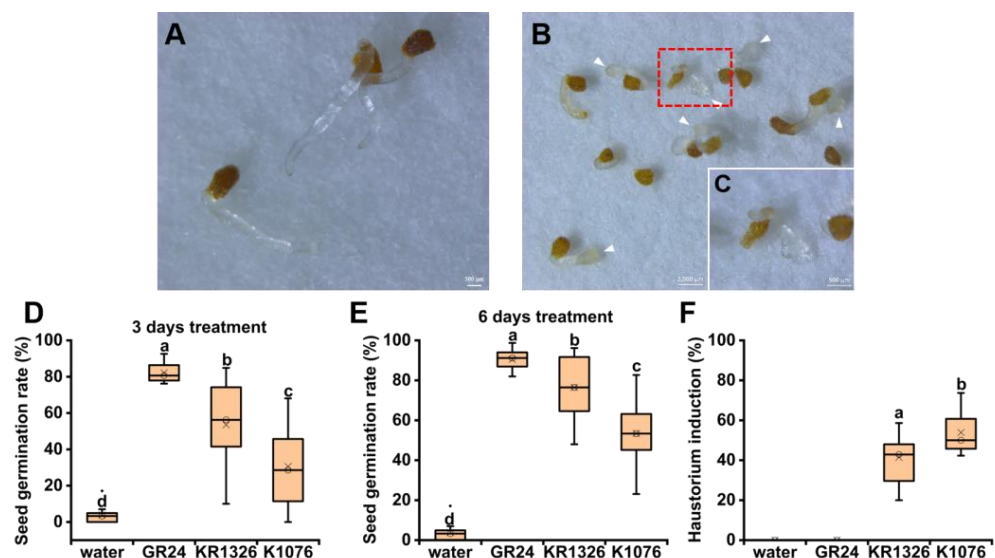


Figure 1. *C. melo* root exudates can induce the weed's germination and haustorium formation in *P. aegyptiaca*. (A–C) Germinated seeds and haustorium formation of *P. aegyptiaca* induced by *C. melo* root exudates on filter paper in a Petri dish. (D,F) Seed germination and haustorium induction rate of *P. aegyptiaca* induced by *C. melo* root exudates. (A) *P. aegyptiaca* seeds treated with GR24 for 6 days displayed a thin and regular conical apex. (B) Representative image showing haustorium formation at the root tip of *P. aegyptiaca* seedlings after KR1326 root exudate treatment for 7 days. White triangle marks: the swollen and irregular multicellular structure at the apex of *P. aegyptiaca* radicle. Red box marks: Representative image showing haustorium structure. (C) Representative image showing haustorium structure. Enlarged view of the white box in (B). (D) Seeds germination rate treated by root exudates for 3–6 days. (E) Haustorium induction rate treated with root exudates for 7 days.

Text Correction

There was an error in the original publication. On the ninth line of second paragraph of Section 3.1, the description of the data in Figure 1F has also been reversed.

A correction has been made to Section 3.1. Effects of *C. melo* Root Exudates on Seed Germination and Haustorium Induction of *P. aegyptiaca*, Paragraph 2:

The same methods were used to induce *P. aegyptiaca* haustoria and to assess the haustorium-inducing activity of *C. melo* root exudates. The swollen and irregular multicellular structures, typical characteristics of the haustorium of obligate parasitic plants, were observed at the apex of the radicles in the KR1326 and K1076 root exudate treatments. Meanwhile, the radicles were relatively short, indicating that elongation was blocked (Figure 1B,C). However, with no haustorium formation in GR24 and sterilized water treatment, the normal growing radicles were relatively long and displayed thin and shaped conical apices (Figure 1A). The haustorium induction rate was investigated on the seventh day after treatment. The haustorium induction rates of KR1326 and K1076 were 41.47% and 53.90%, respectively. Interestingly, the haustorium induction rate of K1076 was significantly higher than that of KR1326 (Figure 1F).

The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

1. Bian, P.; Sun, C.; Cao, X.; Yao, Z.; Zhang, X.; Zhao, S. Screening of Haustorium Induction Factors of *Phelipanche aegyptiaca* Pers. Based on Metabolome Analysis of *Cucumis melo* L. Root Exudates. *Agronomy* **2023**, *13*, 128. [[CrossRef](#)]

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