



CORRECTION

Authors: Albers, Peter H., Green, D. Earl, and Sanderson, Caroline J.

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 32(4) : 725-726

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-32.4.725>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

CORRECTION . . .

This correction is for the article, “Diagnostic Criteria for Selenium Toxicoses in Aquatic Birds: Dietary Exposure, Tissue Concentrations, and Macroscopic Effects” by Albers et al. which appeared in the July issue of the Journal of Wildlife Diseases, Volume 32, pages 468–485. The analysis of variance performed on spleen and testis (Table 5) and on Se concentrations in all tissues (Table 6) should have been performed on transformed data. The subsequent improvement in normality of data distribution and homogeneity of variances permits increased mean separations by the Tukey’s HSD test. Changes to the results are presented below. The Discussion and Abstract do not require revision.

Results changes for Table 5: (organ weight paragraph, p. 473): Replace sentence 3 with “Testis weights of MTD and 40 and 20 ppm groups were less than those of the 10 and 0 ppm groups.”

Results changes for Table 6: (Se tissue concentration paragraph, p. 474): (1) Replace sentence 6 with “Selenium concentrations in kidney, heart, and spleen of the 40 ppm group were greater than those of the 0, 10, and 20 ppm groups.” (2) Replace sentence 8 with “Selenium concentrations in kidney and heart of the 20 ppm group were greater than those of the 0 and 10 ppm groups.” (3) Replace sentence 9 with “Selenium concentrations in all tissues of the 10 ppm group were greater than those of the 0 ppm group.”

CORRECTED TABLE 5. Organ weights (grams) of ducks fed diets supplemented with 0, 10, 20, 40, or 80 ppm selenium, as seleno-DL-methionine. All of the ducks in the 80 ppm group died before the end of the 16-wk experiment. A one-way analysis of variance and Tukey’s Honestly Significant Difference test for pairwise comparisons were used to compare experimental groups. Analysis for spleen and testis was performed on log_e transformed data; numbers in the table are the original measures. Sample size, the mean \pm one standard error, and results of the statistical analysis are shown.

Group (ppm selenium)	Sample size	Mean \pm SE	P	Tukey’s	Mean \pm SE	P	Tukey’s
Liver				Kidney			
0	21	19.57 \pm 0.62	0.11		6.28 \pm 0.20	<0.01	A ^a
10	18	21.09 \pm 0.90			6.97 \pm 0.23		A
20	20	21.69 \pm 0.96			6.68 \pm 0.24		A
40	15	20.66 \pm 0.96			6.27 \pm 0.23		A
Died ^b	25	18.99 \pm 0.75			9.07 \pm 0.27		B
Heart				Spleen			
0	21	8.49 \pm 0.29	<0.01	AB	0.59 \pm 0.06	<0.01	A
10	18	9.32 \pm 0.31			0.69 \pm 0.07		A
20	20	8.68 \pm 0.20			0.57 \pm 0.06		A
40	15	7.66 \pm 0.23			0.50 \pm 0.06		A
Died	25	7.10 \pm 0.23		C	0.25 \pm 0.03		B
Testis				Pancreas			
0	21	3.94 \pm 0.78	<0.01	A	2.17 \pm 0.08	<0.01	A
10	18	6.81 \pm 1.65			2.68 \pm 0.19		A
20	20	1.13 \pm 0.28			2.66 \pm 0.12		A
40	15	0.94 \pm 0.46			2.05 \pm 0.23		AB
Died	25	1.44 \pm 0.27		B	1.01 \pm 0.50		B

^a Means that do not share a letter in common are different, $P \leq 0.05$.

^b Includes three ducks from the 40 ppm group and one duck from the 20 ppm group.

^c Sample size for pancreas was 0 ppm = 10, 10 ppm = 10, 20 ppm = 11, 40 ppm = 8, and Died = 2.

CORRECTED TABLE 6. Concentrations of selenium (dry weight) in liver, kidney, heart, spleen, and brain of mallard ducks fed diets supplemented with 0, 10, 20, 40, or 80 ppm selenium, as seleno-DL-methionine, for 16 wk. A one-way analysis of variance and Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference test for pairwise comparisons were used to compare experimental groups. Analysis was performed on \log_e transformed data for all tissues; numbers in the table are the original measures. Sample size, the mean \pm one standard error, and results of the statistical analysis are shown.

Group (ppm selenium)	Sample size	Mean \pm SE	<i>P</i>	Tukey's	Sample size	Mean \pm SE	<i>P</i>	Tukey's
Liver					Kidney			
0	10	5.1 \pm 0.3	<0.01	A ^a	10	3.6 \pm 0.1	<0.01	A
10	10	33 \pm 7		B	10	18 \pm 2		B
20	10	49 \pm 9		BC	8	35 \pm 1		C
40	15	87 \pm 11		CD	15	70 \pm 8		D
Died ^b	25	99 \pm 9		D	25	90 \pm 7		D
Heart					Spleen			
0	10	1.0 \pm 0.1	<0.01	A	10	1.0 \pm 0.2	<0.01	A
10	10	18 \pm 2		B	10	5 \pm 1		B
20	10	33 \pm 2		C	10	9 \pm 1		B
40	15	77 \pm 8		D	15	21 \pm 3		C
Died	25	65 \pm 6		D	24	36 \pm 6		C
Brain								
0	10	1.3 \pm 0.1	<0.01	A				
10	10	13 \pm 1		B				
20	10	25 \pm 3		BC				
40	14	46 \pm 8		CD				
Died	25	53 \pm 5		D				

^a Means that do not share a letter in common are different, $P \leq 0.05$.

^b Includes three ducks from the 40 ppm group and one duck from the 20 ppm group.

Peter H. Albers,¹ D. Earl Green,² and Caroline J. Sanderson³ ¹Patuxent Environmental Science Center, 12011 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, Maryland 20708-4041, USA; ²Department of Agriculture, 8077 Greenmead Drive, College Park, Maryland 20740, USA; ³Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, 14344 Jefferson Davis Highway, Woodbridge, Virginia 22191-2830, USA.