## CORRECTION

## **Open Access**

# Correction to: Variable retention forestry in European boreal forests in Russia



Ekaterina Shorohova<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, Sergey Sinkevich<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandr Kryshen<sup>1</sup> and Ilkka Vanha-Majamaa<sup>3</sup>

## Correction to: Ecol Process https://doi.org/10.1186/s13717-019-0183-7

In the original publication of this article (Shorohova et al., 2019), the figure captions of Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are incorrect. They should be changed to:

'Fig. 2 The share of different forest management categories in different regions of NW Russia (Regional 2017, 2018). Red lines denote the borders between the states. Gray lines denote the borders between vegetation zones (Bonh et al. 2000, 2003). NB northern boreal zone, MB middle boreal zone, SB southern boreal zone, HB hemiboreal zone. Dashed red lines denote the borders between the regions. A Arkhangelsk region, K the Republic of Karelia, Ko Komi Republic, L Leningrad region, M Murmansk region, N Novgorod region, P Pskov region, V Vologda region'

'Fig. 3 Dominating tree species in different regions of NW Russia (Regional 2017, 2018). Red lines denote the borders between the countries. Gray lines denote the borders between vegetation zones (Bonh et al. 2000, 2003). NB northern boreal zone, MB middle boreal zone, SB southern boreal zone, HB hemiboreal zone. Dashed red lines denote the borders between the regions. A Arkhangelsk region, K the Republic of Karelia, Ko Komi Republic, L Leningrad region, M Murmansk region, N Novgorod region, P Pskov region, V Vologda region'

'Fig. 4 Successional stages (age groups [gruppy vozrasta in Russian]) of forests in different regions of NW Russia (Regional 2017, 2018). Young—0–40 (0–20) years for coniferous (deciduous) stands; mature—101–140 years and older for coniferous (deciduous) stands depending on vegetation zone, site index, and forest category; over-mature—all stands older than mature; pre-mature—20 years before the age of maturity; middle-aged—all stands between young and pre-mature. The figures

\* Correspondence: shorohova@ES13334.spb.edu

show the share of forests in each successional stage from total forested area. Red lines denote the borders between the countries. Gray lines denote the borders between vegetation zones (Bonh et al. 2000, 2003). NB northern boreal zone, MB middle boreal zone, SB southern boreal zone, HB hemiboreal zone. Dashed red lines denote the borders between the regions. A Arkhangelsk region, K the Republic of Karelia, Ko Komi Republic, L Leningrad region, M Murmansk region, N Novgorod region, P Pskov region, V Vologda region'

### Author details

<sup>1</sup>Forest Research Institute of the Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushkinskaya str. 11, Petrozavodsk 185910, Russia. <sup>2</sup>Saint-Petersburg State Forest Technical University, Institutsky str. 5, Saint Petersburg 194021, Russia. <sup>3</sup>Natural Resources Institute, Finland (Luke), Latokartanonkaari 9, FI-00790 Helsinki, Finland.

#### Published online: 05 September 2019

#### Reference

Shorohova et al (2019) Variable retention forestry in European boreal forests in Russia. Ecol Process 8:34 https://doi.org/10.1186/s13717-019-0183-7



© The Author(s). 2019 **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Forest Research Institute of the Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Pushkinskaya str. 11, Petrozavodsk 185910, Russia <sup>2</sup>Saint-Petersburg State Forest Technical University, Institutsky str. 5, Saint Petersburg 194021, Russia