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ERRATUM

In the Article “Climatic Variation on Gas Exchange and Chlorophyll a Fluorescence in Tabebuia roseoalba and Handroanthus heptaphyllus (Bignoniaceae)” DOI number: https://doi.org/10.1590/1678-4324-2022210338, published in the journal Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology, vol. 65, page 1.

That read:

“(…) Air relative humidity (internal and external) positively correlated with stomatal conductance, maximum fluorescence, vapor-pressure deficit, transpiration rate, net assimilation rate of CO2, variable fluorescence, photochemical quenching, electron transport rate, and internal concentration of CO2 (Figure 1A).

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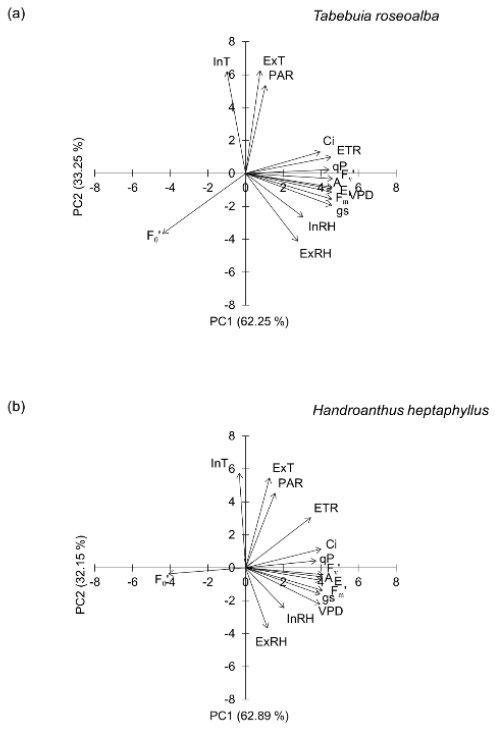

Figure 1. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for climatic and ecophysiological variables in Tabebuia roseoalba (a) and Handroanthus heptaphyllus (b).”

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"(…) In H. heptaphyllus, electron transport rate positively correlated with air temperature (external) (0.74) and photosynthetically active radiation (0.66), while internal concentration of CO2 positively correlated with photosynthetically active radiation (0.54) (Figure 2B).

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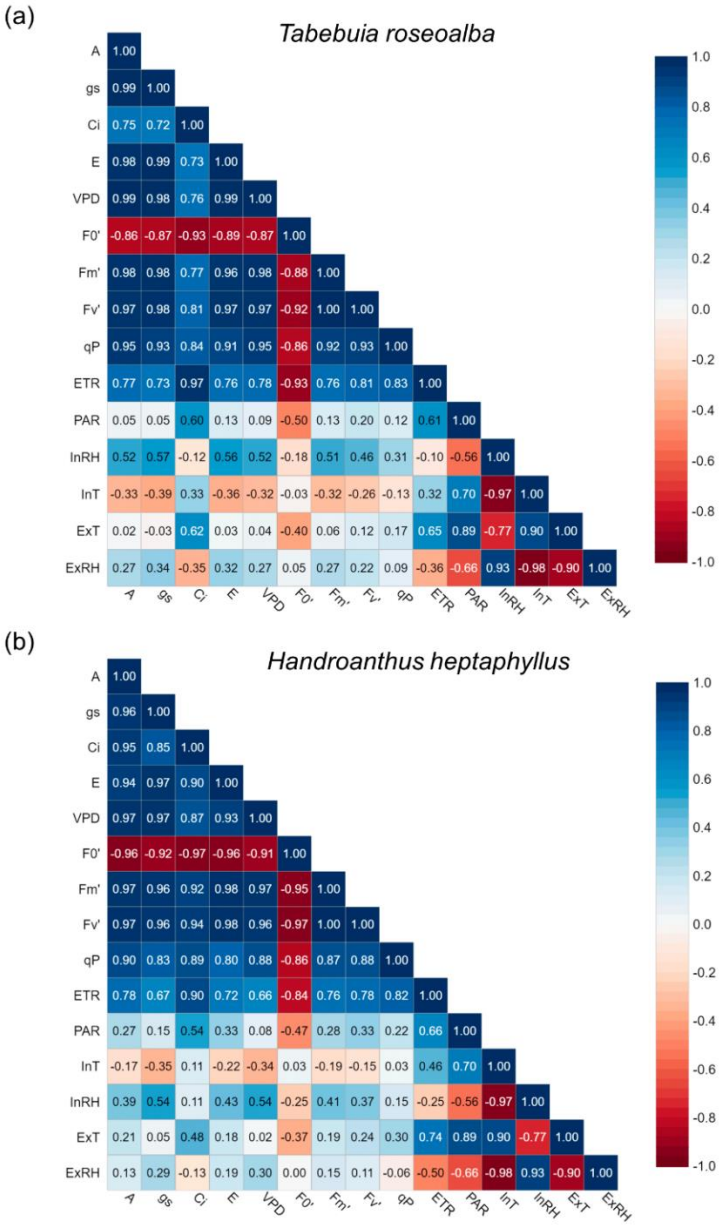

Figure 2. Pearson's correlation coefficients between climatic and ecophysiological variables in *Tabebuia roseoalba* (a) and *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (b) plants."

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"(…) Maximum temperatures of 40.8 °C (InT) and 38.6 °C (ExT) (Figure 3) were recorded in the same period as for photosynthetically active radiation, at 1 pm and 12 pm. In contrast, internal and external relative humidity drastically reduced during the highest irradiance (PAR) and air temperature (InT and ExT) periods, with minimum at 2 pm (InRH = 30%; ExRH = 32%) and maximum at 8 am and 5 pm (Figure 3).

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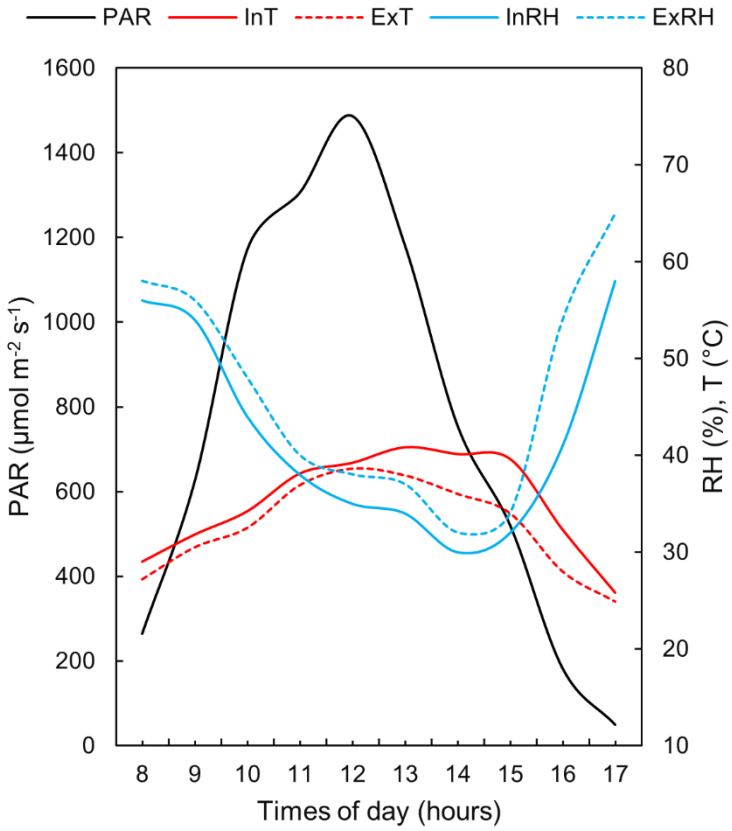

Figure 3. Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), internal (InT) and external (ExT) temperature, and internal (InRH) and external (ExRH) relative humidity of the environment (greenhouse) during the experiment.

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"(…) Vapor-pressure deficit (VPD) decreased with increasing irradiance and air temperature, ranging from 3.16 kPa (8 am) to 1.49 kPa (5 pm) in T. roseoalba, and from 2.77 kPa (8 am) to 1.29 kPa (5 pm) in H. heptaphyllus (Figure 4E).

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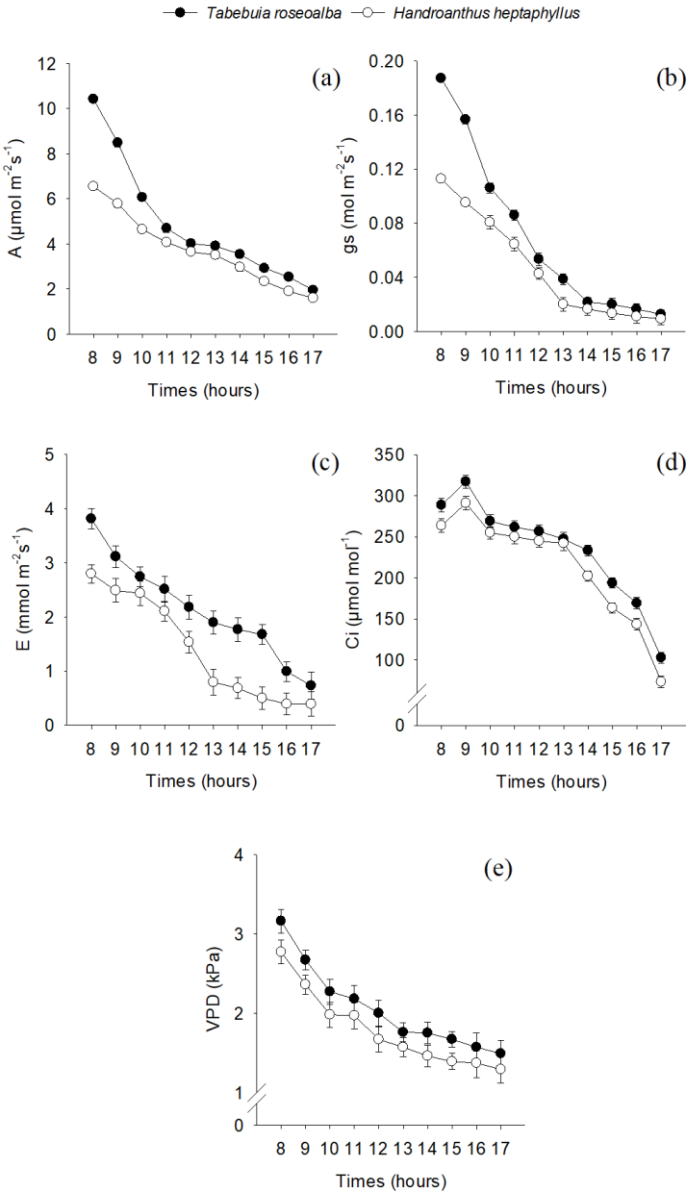

Figure 4. Net assimilation rate of CO_2 (*A*) (a), stomatal conductance (*gs*) (b), transpiration rate € (c), internal concentration of CO_2 (*Ci*) (d), and vapor-pressure deficit (*VPD*) (e) in *Tabebuia roseoalba* (●) and *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (○) plants along the day.

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"(…) On the other hand, maximum values were recorded earlier in the day (8 am) (89.28 electrons quantum-1 in T. roseoalba and 60.70 electrons quantum-1 in H. heptaphyllus). Thus, ETR increased approximately 73% in T. roseoalba and H. heptaphyllus compared to the lowest values observed (Figure 5E).

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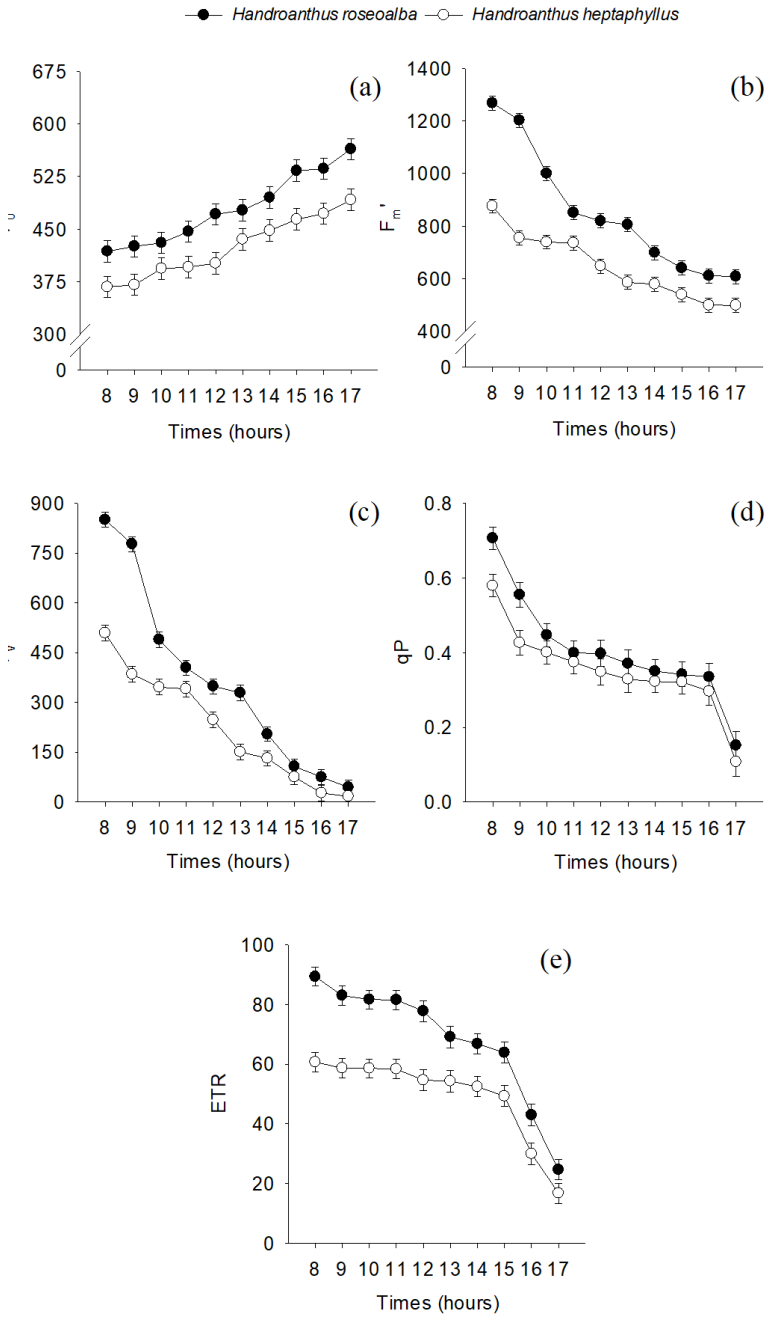

Figure 5. Initial fluorescence (F_0') (a), maximum fluorescence (F_m') (b), variable fluorescence (F_v') (c), photochemical dissipation (qP) (d), and electron transport rate (*ETR*) (e) in *Tabebuia roseoalba* (●) and *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (○) plants along the day.