

Erratum to:

The ravages of time – Life-long consequences of early larval nutritional conditions on terrestrial life of fire salamanders (*Salamandra salamandra*)

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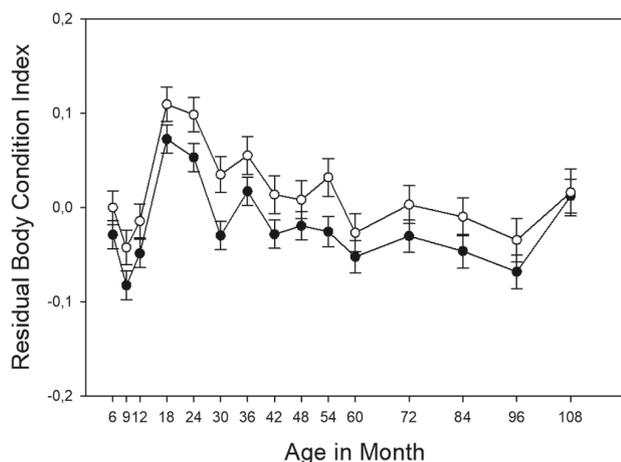
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In our study (KRAUSE et al. 2021) we notified an incorrect calculation in the residual body condition index, which led to reversed signs. Thus, Figure 1c in KRAUSE et al. (2021) has not been published correct, the corrected panel of Figure 1c is shown below. Furthermore, in KRAUSE et al. (2021)



Corrected Figure 1c. Long-term representation of residual body condition index of fire salamanders from early poor nutritional conditions (open circles) and from early rich nutritional conditions (filled circles). Shown are means with SE.

it has been stated that the body condition index is positively linked to the proportional content of yellow, but in line with the above mentioned corrections this linkage is rather negative than positive. Thus, for the interpretation of that relationship it should be stated correctly that it seems that the proportion of yellow over life is not directly linked to toxicity (PREISLER et al. 2019), but rather negatively to residual body condition.

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References

- KRAUSE, E.T., S. STEINFARTZ & B.A. CASPERS (2021): The ravages of time – Life-long consequences of early larval nutritional conditions on terrestrial life of fire salamanders (*Salamandra salamandra*). – *Salamandra*, **57**: 317–324.
- PREISLER, K., S. GIPPNER, T. LÜDDECKE, E. T. KRAUSE, S. SCHULZ, M. VENCES & S. STEINFARTZ (2019). More yellow more toxic? Sex rather than alkaloid content is correlated with yellow coloration in the fire salamander. – *Journal of Zoology*, **308**: 293–300.