frontiers in Environmental Science

CORRECTION
published: 25 August 2021
doi: 10.3389/fenvs.2021.752877

Corrigendum: A New Method for Standardizing Inland Fish Community Surveys: Characterizing Habitat Associated With Small-Bodied Fish Species, Abundance, and Size Distribution in a Highly Modified Estuary

Joseph E. Merz[1,2]*, *Meghan J. Camp*[1], *Juniper L. Simonis*[3] and *Whitney Thorpe*[1]

[1]Cramer Fish Sciences, West Sacramento, CA, United States, [2]University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, United States, [3]DAPPER Stats, Portland, OR, United States

Keywords: delta, fish monitoring, estuary, sampling platform, fish sampling gear

A Corrigendum on

A New Method for Standardizing Inland Fish Community Surveys: Characterizing Habitat Associated with Small-Bodied Fish Species, Abundance, and Size Distributions in a Highly Modified Estuary

by Merz, J. E., Camp, M. J., Simonis, J. L., and Thorpe, W. (2021). Frontiers in Environmental Science 9:698210. doi:10.3389/fenvs.2021.698210

In the original article, there was a mistake in the legend for **Figure 5** as published. GS was incorrectly described as Green Sunfish. It should be described as Golden Shiner. The correct legend appears below.

"Figure 5. Non-metric Multidimensional Scaling plots for the presence-based (left; stress: 0.085) and abundance-based (rieght; stress: 0.128) community composition data. Colors and shapes of points match the Principal Components Analysis plot (Figure 3), as do the colors of the ellipses, which are drawn to enclose all observations within the habitat types. The two axes in each plot are on the same scale, allowing plotting in space without axis lines. Oval size indicates relative number of species observed. Species are: American Shad (AS), Black Crappie (BC), Bluegill Sunfish (BS), Brown Bullhead (BB), Golden Shiner (GS), Inland Silverside (IS), Largemouth Bass (LB), Prickly Sculpin (PS), Rainwater Killifish (RK), Redear Sunfish (RS), Spotted Bass (SPB), Striped Bass (STB), Threadfin Shad (TS), Warmouth (WM), White Catfish (WC), Shimofuri Gobi (SG)."

In addition, we mistakenly refer to Green Sunfish in the **Discussion**, which should be Golden Shiner, and cited Etnier and Starnes (2001) which is related to Green Sunfish, not Golden Shiner. The reference was removed from the text and **References** section, and a correction has been made to **Discussion, Can the Platform Detect Habitat Segregation by Important Ecological Groups of Estuary/Delta Fishes,** Paragraph 4:

"The Platform was able to detect clear trends of fish assemblage composition, which varied in systematic and expected ways among and within habitat types. The NMDS plots logically grouped more pelagic fish (i.e., Striped Bass, Threadfin Shad, and American Shad) together along the x-axis (the primary axis of variation; Figure 5). We observed a second, large grouping along the x-axis of numerous ubiquitous invaders, including centrarchids (e.g., Bluegill and Redear Sunfish, Spotted and

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:
Francisco Barros,
Federal University of Bahia, Brazil

***Correspondence:**
Joseph E. Merz
jmerz@fishsciences.net

Specialty section:
This article was submitted to Conservation and Restoration Ecology, a section of the journal Frontiers in Environmental Science

Received: *03 August 2021*
Accepted: *06 August 2021*
Published: *25 August 2021*

Citation:
Merz JE, Camp MJ, Simonis JL and Thorpe W (2021) Corrigendum: A New Method for Standardizing Inland Fish Community Surveys: Characterizing Habitat Associated With Small-Bodied Fish Species, Abundance, and Size Distribution in a Highly Modified Estuary. Front. Environ. Sci. 9:752877. doi: 10.3389/fenvs.2021.752877

Largemouth Bass, etc.). This is a logical grouping because these fish generally show similar habitat preferences of slower moving, warm water with adequate submerged vegetation (Berra 2007). The only native species sampled, the Prickly Sculpin, was grouped alone to the far right on the x-axis (Figure 5). Inland Silversides fell between the pelagic and ubiquitous invaders group along the x-axis. They tended to be more prevalent in Riverine Wetland habitat (e.g., shallow and vegetated) and less in open water habitats than the two shad species or Striped Bass, yet preferred moderate to fast tidal currents, differentiating them from the other species observed (Weinstein 1986). The large separation of Golden Shiner and Brown Bullhead along the y-axis (the secondary axis of variation) is likely due to differences in their morphology and ecology compared to the other groupings. The Brown Bullhead is an ictalurid with a markedly different body form and feeding adaptations (i.e., mouth shape and position) than centrarchids, which could explain its separation from the other groupings (Wootton 1998). The Golden Shiner is a deep-bodied minnow and shoaling bait fish, which could explain its separation along the y-axis."

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

JM conceived of the idea, conducted field work and analyses, and wrote the manuscript. JS conducted analyses. MC contributed to manuscript writing, and WT conducted field work and contributed to manuscript writing.

REFERENCES

Etnier, D., and Starnes, W. (2001). *The Fishes of Tennessee*. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2021 Merz, Camp, Simonis and Thorpe. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.