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Corrigendum: When overextended surface allocation turns to groundwater: a Q-methodology of well users in Oregon's high desert

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Q methodology, groundwater, high desert, water axiologies, hydrosocial

A Corrigendum on When overextended surface allocation turns to groundwater: a Q-methodology of well users in Oregon's high desert

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In the published article, there were two errors in the way the background information was described.

Two corrections have been made to 2.1 *Site selection* Paragraphs 10 and 11. The sentences previously stated:

“In 2001, a severe drought caused senior water rights-holders to place a “call,” or claim, on the water first, leaving junior water rights holders without water to irrigate farms and with low flows in the river as well.”

And

“The resulting low flows and higher temperatures led to a parasitic bloom that killed thousands of Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), considered First Foods by Indigenous peoples, including the Klamath, Modoc, and the Yahooskin Band in the Upper Klamath Basin.”

The corrected sentences appear below:

“The various laws and treaties that had been established over time complicated water rights adjudication when a drought in 2001 led to conflicting claims over limited water.”

“High-temperature water releases from the dams in 2002 were attributed to the cause of a parasitic bloom that led to the deaths of thousands of fish, especially Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), considered First Foods by Indigenous peoples, including the Klamath, Modoc, and the Yahooskin Band in the Upper Klamath Basin.”

The authors apologize for these errors and state that they do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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