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Corrigendum: Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) along hyper-urbanized coastlines

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KEYWORDS

distribution, coastal anthropogenic activities, feeding trails, Johor Strait, Singapore Strait, seagrass, threats, coastal development

A Corrigendum on Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) along hyper-urbanized coastlines

by Ng SZH, Ow YX and Jaafar Z (2022) *Front. Mar. Sci.* 9:947700. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2022.947700

Error in Figure 2

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 2](#) and its caption. One of the carcass observations in the western Singapore Strait was not shown in the original figure. The date of observation was erroneously captured: “Distribution of live and carcass observations in Singapore between 1954 and 2020. Insert shows the section of the eastern Johor Strait where the most dugong observations were recorded. Records which were not accompanied with location information are not represented in this figure. Insert A: Hotspots of dugong observations revealed through Euclidean-based hierarchical distance clustering. EJS, WJS, ESS and WSS refers to the eastern and western Johor Strait and the eastern and western Singapore Strait respectively. Numbers depict the counts per observation in each broad locality.” The corrected [Figure 2](#) and its caption appear below:

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.

Text Correction

In the published article, there was an error in paragraph three of the Discussion: “Variations per tidal cycle and exposure times of intertidal seagrass meadow at night during this period are the highest in the year (van Maren and Gerritsen, 2012; McKenzie et al., 2016). This reduces the number of high tides after dusk — an optimal foraging period for dugongs, due to the increased accessibility to intertidal meadows and lowered chances of predation (Wirsing et al., 2007b; Sheppard et al., 2009; Sheppard et al., 2010; Derville et al., 2022).” The correct sentence appears below:

“Variations per tidal cycle and the exposure of intertidal seagrass meadow during non-daylight hours are the highest during the Southwest monsoon (van Maren and

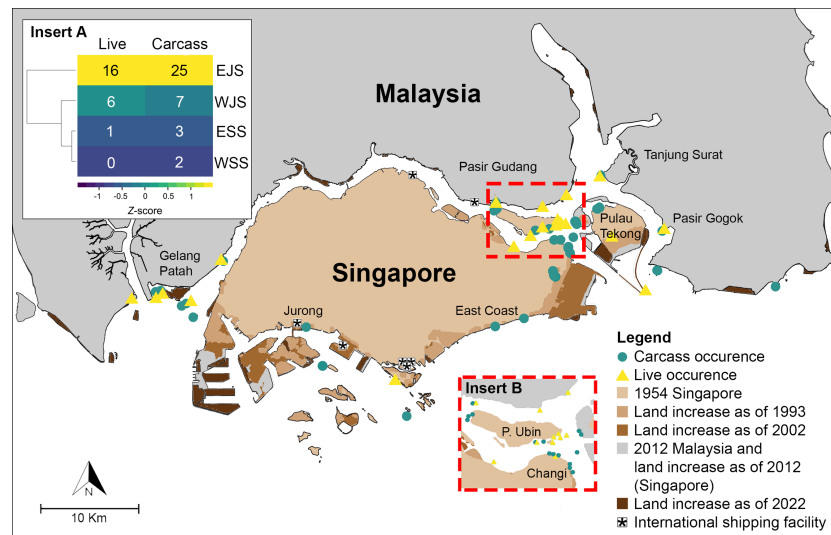


FIGURE 2
 Distribution of live and carcass observations in Singapore between 1954 and 2021, overlaid on historical shoreline changes. Insert shows the section of the eastern Johor Strait where the most dugong observations were recorded. Records which were not accompanied with location information are not represented in this figure. Insert A: Hotspots of dugong observations revealed through Euclidean-based hierarchical distance clustering. EJS, WJS, ESS and WSS refers to the eastern and western Johor Strait and the eastern and western Singapore Strait respectively. Numbers depict the counts per observation in each broad locality.

Gerritsen, 2012; McKenzie et al., 2016). This reduces the duration of high tides that occur during non-daylight hours – an optimal foraging period due to the increased accessibility to intertidal meadows and lowered chances of predation (Wirsing et al., 2007b; Sheppard et al., 2009; Sheppard et al., 2010; Derville et al., 2022).”

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.

Reference Correction

In the published article, the reference for GBIF.org was incorrectly written as GBIF.org (2022) GBIF occurrence download. Available at: <https://github.com/ropensci/rgbif> (Accessed January 11, 2022). It should be GBIF.org (2022) GBIF occurrence download. <https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.xazg6k>

Available at: <https://github.com/ropensci/rgbif> (Accessed April 05, 2022).

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.

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