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Corrigendum: The microbiome of *Suaeda monoica* and *Dipterygium glaucum* from southern Corniche (Saudi Arabia) reveals different recruitment patterns of bacteria and archaea

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KEYWORDS

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A Corrigendum on

The microbiome of *Suaeda monoica* and *Dipterygium glaucum* from southern Corniche (Saudi Arabia) reveals different recruitment patterns of bacteria and archaea

by Jalal RS, Sheikh HI, Alotaibi MT, Shami AY, Ashy RA, Baeshen NN, Abulfaraj AA, Baz L, Refai M, Baeshen NA, Fadhlina A, Arifullah M and Baeshen MN (2022) *Front. Mar. Sci.* 9:865834. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2022.865834.

In the published article, there was an error in the **Article Title**. Instead of “The Microbiome of *Suaeda monoica* and *Delphinium glaucum* From Southern Corniche

(Saudi Arabia) Reveals Different Recruitment Patterns of Bacteria and Archaea”, it should be “The Microbiome of *Suaeda monoica* and *Dipterygium glaucum* From Southern Corniche (Saudi Arabia) Reveals Different Recruitment Patterns of Bacteria and Archaea”.

In the published article, there was an error in the **Keywords**. Instead of “*Delphinium glaucum*” it should be “*Dipterygium glaucum*”.

The corrected keywords appear below:

“soil, microbiome, V3-V4, *Suaeda monoica*, *Dipterygium glaucum*”.

In the published article, there was an error. One plant was misspelled throughout the entire text. Instead of “*Delphinium glaucum*”, it should have been “*Dipterygium glaucum*”.

A correction has been made to the **Abstract**. This sentence previously stated:

“*Suaeda monoica* and *Delphinium glaucum* soil samples were collected from the crust (surface) and rhizosphere, while soil with no plant growth from the nearby area was used as control.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“*Suaeda monoica* and *Dipterygium glaucum* soil samples were collected from the crust (surface) and rhizosphere, while soil with no plant growth from the nearby area was used as control.”

A correction has been made to the **Introduction**, paragraph 3. This paragraph previously stated:

“*D. glaucum*, also called “larkspur”, is a perennial glabrous plant that can grow to 2 meters and produce violet to purple flowers (Gardner et al., 2002). It belongs to the *Delphinium* genus which consists of *Delphinium cashmerianum* L., *D. barbeyi*, *D. glaucescens*, *D. glaucum*, and *D. occidentale* (Bhat et al., 2022; Gardner et al., 2002; Welsh and Ralphs 2002). It can grow in a wide range of habitats such as coniferous forests, open range lands, and along streams (Manners et al., 1998; Welsh and

Ralphs 2002). It also inhabits areas with low nutrients such as low Phosphorus and Nitrogen and is extremely poisonous to cattle (Looman 1984). The presence of norditerpenoid alkaloids such as grandiflorine makes it extremely poisonous to mammals causing paralysis in cattle (Manners et al., 1998).”

The corrected paragraph appears below:

“*D. glaucum* Decne. is a monotypic genus with one species belonging to the family Capparidaceae, a slender, shrubby plant with small yellow flowers (Batanouny and Baeshin, 1982; Altwyty et al., 2016; Alzahrani et al., 2020). It is commonly distributed along the Arabian Gulf coast, and Saudi Arabia (in Wadi beds), especially after seasonal rain (Batanouny and Baeshin, 1983). This species suffers from the rarity of water and the very high temperature, which affect its phenotypic characteristics. However, this traditional plant, with multiple medicinal uses, is popular for the treatment of miss-breathing troubles. Previous phytochemical studies on *D. glaucum* revealed its antioxidant, antimicrobial, and antispasmodic activities (Altwyty et al., 2016; Shaheen et al., 2017)”.

In the published article, there was an error in the **References**. Five additional references have been added to the reference list. The references have been added below.

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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