

**CORRIGENDUM**

# Corrigendum: Protist communities along freshwater–marine transition zones in Hudson Bay (Canada)

Collections: **Knowledge Domain:** Ocean Science, **Special Feature:** The Hudson Bay System Study (BaySys)

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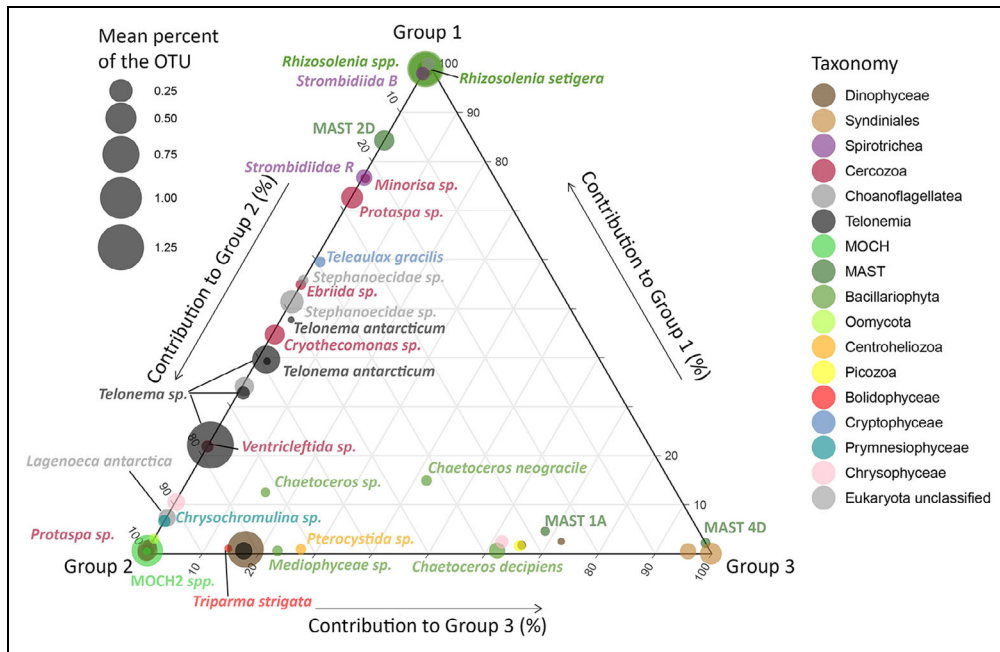
<https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00111>

**Keywords:** Microbial eukaryotes, Arctic Ocean, Hudson Bay, Estuary, Freshwater gradient, Maximum turbidity zone

In the published article, we detected a minor error in the caption of Figure 7 where Group 3 and Group 1 have been inverted.

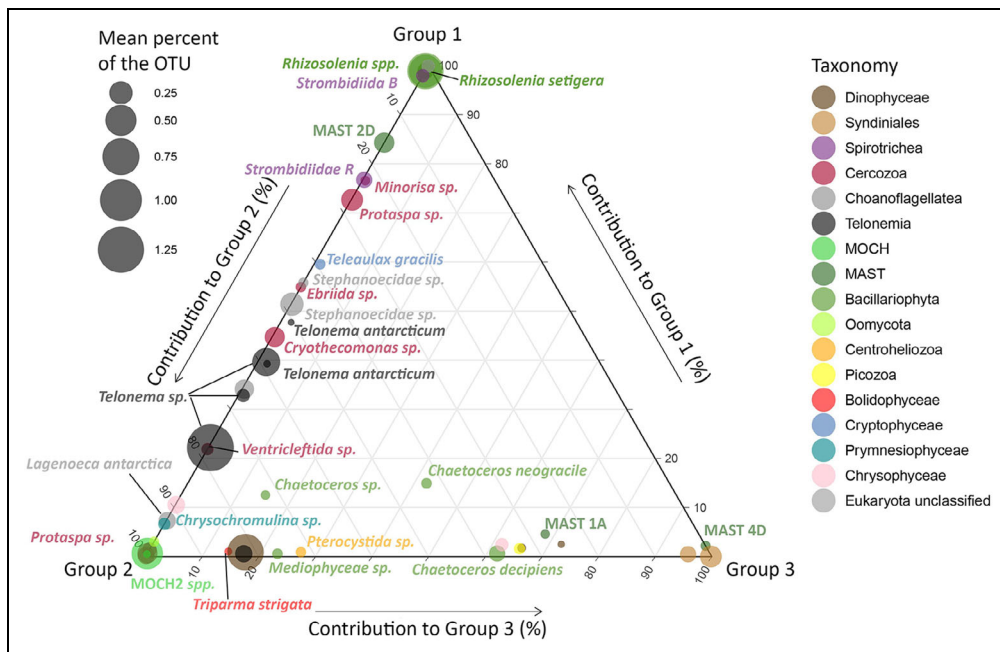
The article has been corrected accordingly.

The corrected Figure 7 caption is shown below:



**Figure 7. Ternary diagram representing indicator species OTUs of the marine communities.** Group 1 (offshore Nelson River), Group 2 (mostly offshore Churchill River), and Group 3 (offshore Great Whale River) were defined according to the distance-based multivariate regression tree analysis. Colors represent the higher level taxonomy of the OTUs, and dot sizes indicate the mean proportion of each OTU (species level) in the 3 groups. Taxa placed at the extremities of the ternary diagram can be considered specialists, while taxa placed between groups are more generalists DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00111.f7>

The originally published Figure 7 caption is also shown for reference:  
Original Figure 7 Caption



**Figure 7. Ternary DIAGRAM representing indicator species OTUs of the marine communities.** Group 1 (offshore Great Whale River), Group 2 (mostly offshore Churchill River), and Group 3 (offshore Nelson River) were defined according to the distance-based multivariate regression tree analysis. Colors represent the higher level taxonomy of the OTUs, and dot sizes indicate the mean proportion of each OTU (species level) in the 3 groups. Taxa placed at the extremities of the ternary diagram can be considered specialists, while taxa placed between groups are more generalists. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00111.f7>