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Corrigendum to “Evolution of benthodemersal fish communities in a changing European estuary at fine and broad temporal scales” [*Estuar. Coast Shelf Sci.* 301 (June 2024), 108738]

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The authors regret the absence of the Abstract section in the published version of the article. The Abstract section we would like to see appearing, as accepted in the proofs of the article, is as follows:

“Estuarine ecosystems feature a variety of ecological functions and services that are threatened by global change and human activities. Anthropogenic pressures are known to alter ecological communities, for instance through erosion of biodiversity, with consequences for the stability and performance (e.g., biological productivity) of estuarine ecosystems. In this study, changes were investigated in a large European estuary, that of the Loire River (France), by characterizing the structure of benthodemersal fish communities on two time scales (intra-annual and inter-annual). Notably, an increase of 40 days of annual hypoxia was observed in 2021 compared to 2000 along with a thermal increase of approx. 0.5 °C per decade in estuarine waters, as well as a decrease in flood flow rate of –15% per decade relative to the 1980–2020 average. Assessment of fish α -diversity revealed low but constant levels of taxonomic richness. However, evaluations of β -diversity highlighted intra-annual modifications, and trajectory analysis revealed an increase in

the complexity and amplitude of monthly population dynamics in recent years. At an inter-annual scale, changes were identified in the spatial structure of fish communities, with the intrusion of marine taxa in the upper reaches of the estuary. In investigating the response of different fish taxa to the recorded environmental trends, a consistent dominance of euryoecious taxa was observed, but a decline in the abundance of boreal fish with time. Overall, the abiotic changes detected in the Loire estuary are consistent with expected and projected regional trends. In this area, the degradation in oxygenation conditions does not seem to have induced a marked response in fish populations, which may be the result of these species' inherent plasticity, behaviorally and physiologically, in the face of short-term hypoxic events. However, evidence of both marinization and deborealization was highlighted in communities of benthodemersal fish in the Loire estuary, consistent with what has been reported in other large estuaries in southern and central Europe.”

The authors would also share that the corresponding email associated with this article should now be romain.lecuyer@bio-littoral.fr.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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