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**Corrigendum to “Quantifying larval dispersal portfolio
in seabass nurseries using otolith chemical signatures”
[Mar. Environ. Res. 196 (2024) 106426]**

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Corrigendum to “Quantifying larval dispersal portfolio in seabass nurseries using otolith chemical signatures” [Mar. Environ. Res. 196 (2024) 106426]

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The authors regret formatting errors in Figs. 2 and 4 of this paper. We consider that these errors can complicate the interpretation of figures

and lead to misunderstandings. The corrected Figs. 2 and 4 are as follow:

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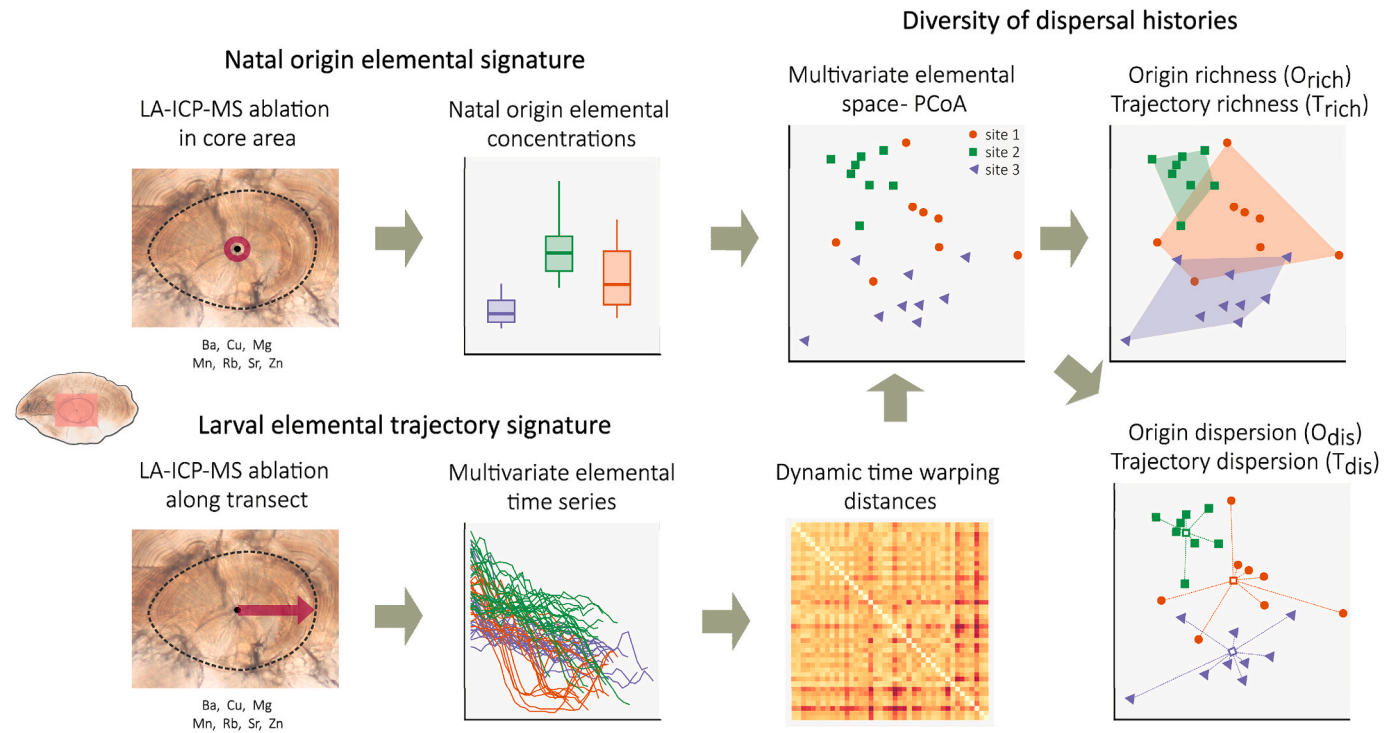


Fig. 2. Illustrative assessment of the natal origin and larval trajectory diversities from otolith multi-elemental signatures (Ba, Cu, Mg, Mn, Rb, Sr and Zn) of juvenile seabass between nurseries. A) The natal origin signatures are defined as discrete values by averaging elemental records around the otolith core, while excluding maternal influence. B) The larval trajectory signatures consist in multi-elemental time series recorded between the otolith core and the settlement mark. Similarities in larval trajectories are measured based on dynamic time warping (DTW) distances to reflect the sequential proximity of chemical elements incorporated during the oceanic dispersal phase. C) The natal origin signatures and trajectory DTW distances are used to build multidimensional spaces from which diversity indices of dispersal histories are calculated. The origin richness (O_{rich}) and trajectory richness (T_{rich}) are defined as the portion of the multidimensional spaces occupied by individuals, providing estimates of the range of natal origins or larval trajectories in larvae settling within each nursery. The origin dispersion (O_{dis}) and trajectory dispersion (T_{dis}) are defined as the mean distance of individuals to the centre of gravity of all individuals, which provide an intuitive measure of variance in natal origins or larval trajectories in each nursery.

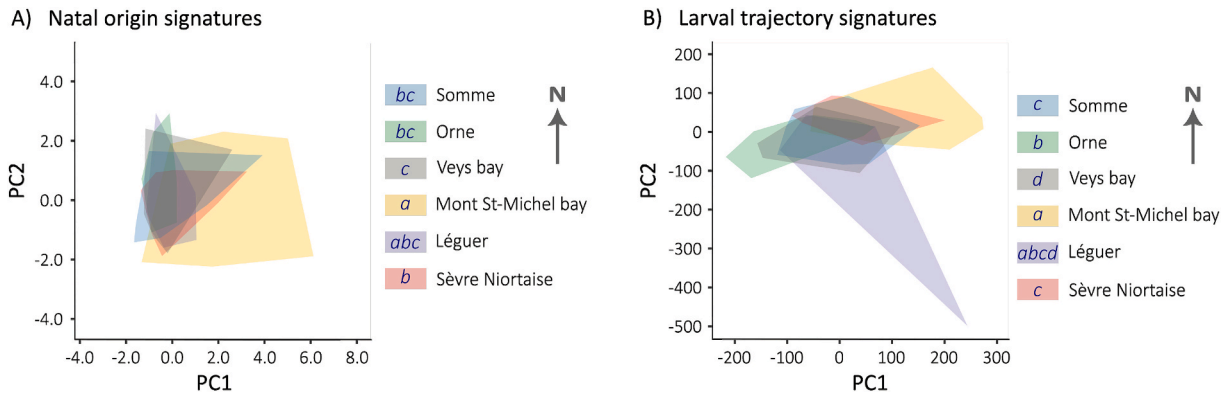


Fig. 4. Representation of results of the principal coordinates analysis (PCoA) performed on the A) natal origin signatures and B) larval trajectory signatures of seabass juveniles caught in the six nurseries, as inferred from trace elements in otolith comprised in the inclusive group (Ba, Cu, Mn, Rb, Sr and Zn). The convex hull areas of nurseries along the two first axes of the PCoA are represented by different colours. Blue letters detail the results of pairwise PerMANOVAs with Bonferroni correction, where different letters indicate significant difference between estuarine nurseries.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.