

Journal of Applied Microbiology ISSN 1364-5072

CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum: Significant improvement of intestinal microbiota of gibel carp (Carassius auratus gibelio) after traditional Chinese medicine feeding

Z.B. Wu^{1,2}, F.-J. Gatesoupe³, T.T. Li⁴, X.H. Wang¹, Q.Q. Zhang^{1,5}, D.Y. Feng⁶, Y.Q. Feng^{1,2}, H. Chen⁷ and A.H. Li^{1,5}

- 1 State Key Laboratory of Freshwater Ecology and Biotechnology, Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan, China
- 2 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
- 3 NUMEA, INRA, University of Pau and Pays de l'Adour, Saint Pee sur Nivelle, France
- 4 Department of Applied Biology, College of Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Zhejjang University of Technology, Hangzhou, China
- 5 Freshwater Aquaculture Collaborative Innovation Centre of Hubei Province, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China
- 6 National Fisheries Technical Extension Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing, China
- 7 Fisheries Technical Extension Centre of Jiangsu Province, Nanjing, China

First published online on 18 December 2017 on Wiley Online Library: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jam. 13674

In the paper by Wu et al. (2018), the following errors were published on page 832 under the Results section:

Richness and diversity analysis

Several alpha-diversity indices were calculated to compare the richness and diversity between the two dietary groups. The number of OTUs covered 45·99-69·47% of the richness estimated by the Chao1 index (Table 1). Statistical analysis revealed that the richness of the microbial community was significantly higher in the TCM group, compared to the control group, as evaluated with the indices of Shannon and Simpson (MW, P < 0.05). The diversity indices of Shannon and Simpson were also found significantly higher in the TCM group, compared to the control group (MW; P < 0.01, P < 0.05 respectively). The Faith's phylogenetic diversity of the microbial community was significantly higher in the TCM group, compared to the control group (PD_whole_tree; MW; P < 0.01).

Whereas, it should have read:

Richness and diversity analysis

Several alpha-diversity indices were calculated to compare the richness and diversity between the two dietary groups. The number of OTUs covered 45·99-69·47% of the richness estimated by the Chao1 index (Table 1). Statistical analysis revealed that the richness of the microbial community was significantly higher in the TCM group, compared to the control group, as evaluated with the indices of OTUs and Chao 1 (MW, P < 0.05). The diversity indices of Shannon and Simpson were also found significantly higher in the TCM group, compared to the control group (MW; P < 0.01, P < 0.05, respectively). The Faith's phylogenetic diversity of the microbial community was significantly higher in the TCM group, compared to the control group (PD_whole_tree; MW; P < 0.01).

The authors apologize for any confusion this may have caused.

Reference

Wu, Z.B., Gatesoupe, F.-J., Li, T.T., Wang, X.H., Zhang, Q.Q., Feng, D.Y., Feng, Y.Q., Chen, H., et al. (2018) Significant improvement of intestinal microbiota of gibel carp (Carassius auratus gibelio) after traditional Chinese medicine feeding. J Appl Microbiol 124, 829-841.