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Publisher Correction: Hypersaline Lake Urmia: a potential hotspot for microbial genomic variation

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-27429-2, published online 07 January 2023

The original version of this Article contained errors.

In the Introduction,

"Studies on different hypersaline environments show that Haloquadratum and certain Balneolaeota members may preferably grow in aquatic or soil habitats, respectively, while hanohaloarchaea, nanohaloarchaea, and Salinibacter are capable of adapting to both environments[3]."

now reads:

"Studies on different hypersaline environments show that Haloquadratum and certain Balneolaeota members may preferably grow in aquatic or soil habitats, respectively, while haloarchaea, nanohaloarchaea, and Salinibacter are capable of adapting to both environments[3]."

In addition, in the Results and discussion section, under the subheading 'Genus *Salinibacter*',

"Our results are in agreement with those of Gonzálezó and Gabaldón[32], who reported a highly variable accessory genome in *Salinibacter ruber* and highlighted the impacts of horizontal gene transfer (HGT) and homologous recombination (HR) processes[32]."

now reads:

"Our results are in agreement with those of González-Torres and Gabaldón[32], who reported a highly variable accessory genome in *Salinibacter ruber* and highlighted the impacts of horizontal gene transfer (HGT) and homologous recombination (HR) processes[32]."

The original Article has been corrected.