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Correction: Regioselective and water-assisted surface esterification of never-dried cellulose: nanofibers with adjustable surface energy

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Correction for 'Regioselective and water-assisted surface esterification of never-dried cellulose: nanofibers with adjustable surface energy' by Marco Beaumont, Caio G. Otoni, Bruno D. Mattos *et al.*, *Green Chem.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/D1GC02292J.

The authors regret that incorrect y-axis labels were provided in Fig. 4a and b of the original article. The corrected Fig. 4 is shown below.

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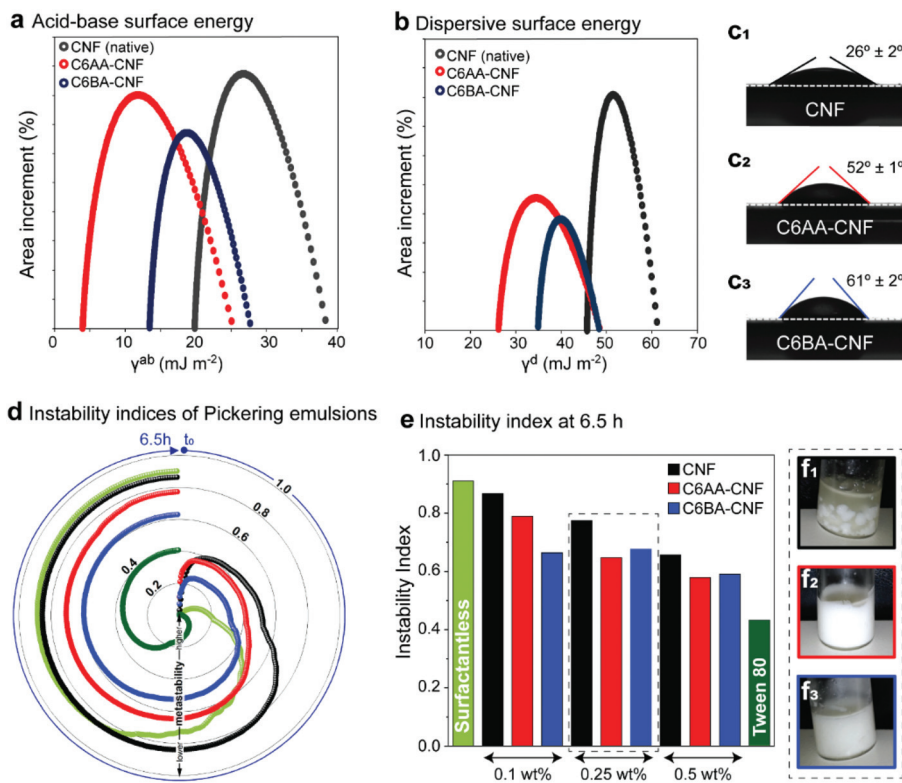


Fig. 4 The acid–base and dispersive surface energy of unmodified cellulose nanofibers (CNF) is shifted to lower values upon modification due to the introduction of alkyl ester groups (C6AA-CNF in red and C6BA-CNF in blue) (a and b). Due to the higher surface coverage this effect is more pronounced for C6AA-CNF. The water contact angle depends on the alkyl chain length (c1–c3) and it is significantly higher for the isobutyrylated sample. This agrees with the instability indices of the Pickering emulsions prepared with sunflower oil (d and e), and the visual appearance of the respective Pickering emulsions from native CNF (f1), C6AA-CNF (f2), and C6BA-CNF (f3).

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

