

Erratum

Changes in abundance of the neon flying squid *Ommastrephes bartramii* in relation to climate change in the central North Pacific Ocean

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- The last paragraph of the Discussion contained errors in wording. It should read:

The bottom-up effect of the climate shift showed that neon flying squid respond quickly to large-scale environmental changes. The important oceanographic parameters affecting recruitment of the neon flying squid were considered to be (1) productivity in the STFZ (main nursery ground), via the food chain, and (2) SSH, which reflects changes in the depth of the thermocline and hence may have significant ecosystem implications. Thus, neon flying squid can act as real time ecosystem indicators and productivity integrators (Jackson & D'Or 2007).

Erratum

Modelling the effects of fishing on the biomass of the world's oceans from 1950 to 2006

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- In Fig. 3 (p. 177–178) the color legend was initially drawn as a continuous scale, whereas the map data were based on a raster of discrete values. This resulted in a mismatch between the colors in the map and legend. The corrected Fig. 3 contains a color legend based on the discrete map values. In addition, the figure caption has been modified. The figure with its correct color legend and modified caption is reproduced on the next 2 pages.

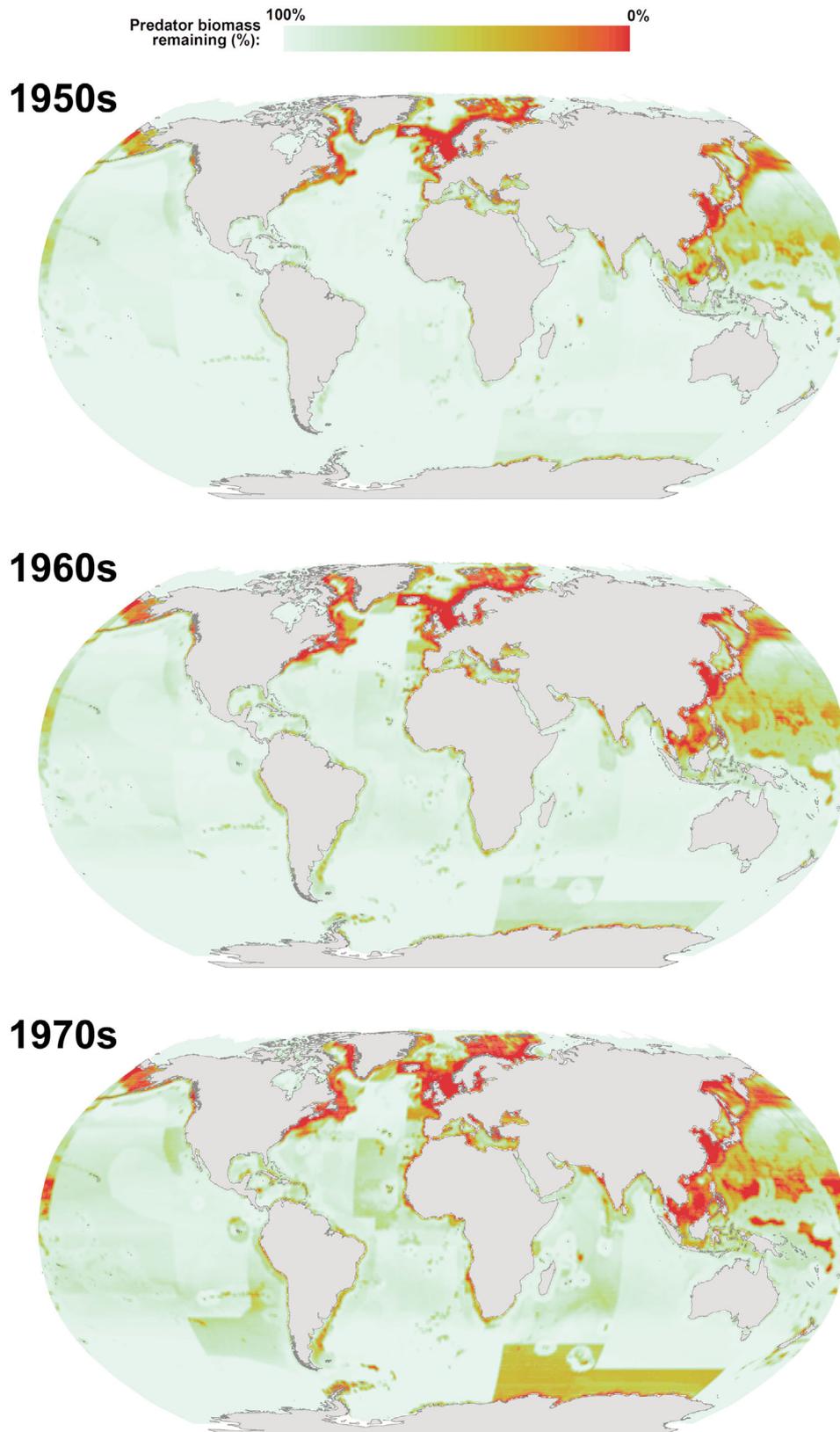


Fig. 3. Proportion of predator biomass (trophic level ≥ 3.5) remaining after each successive decade of fishing (1950s to 2000s) under Scenario 2 (intermediate). Sharp boundaries indicate the limits of major areas which the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) uses to report fisheries statistics (upon which most of the spatialized catches used here are based). Biomass decline was not modelled for cells in white (see 'Methods'). Note that these maps should be used as indicators of global trends in predator biomass decline, and not to extract exact values for specific locations

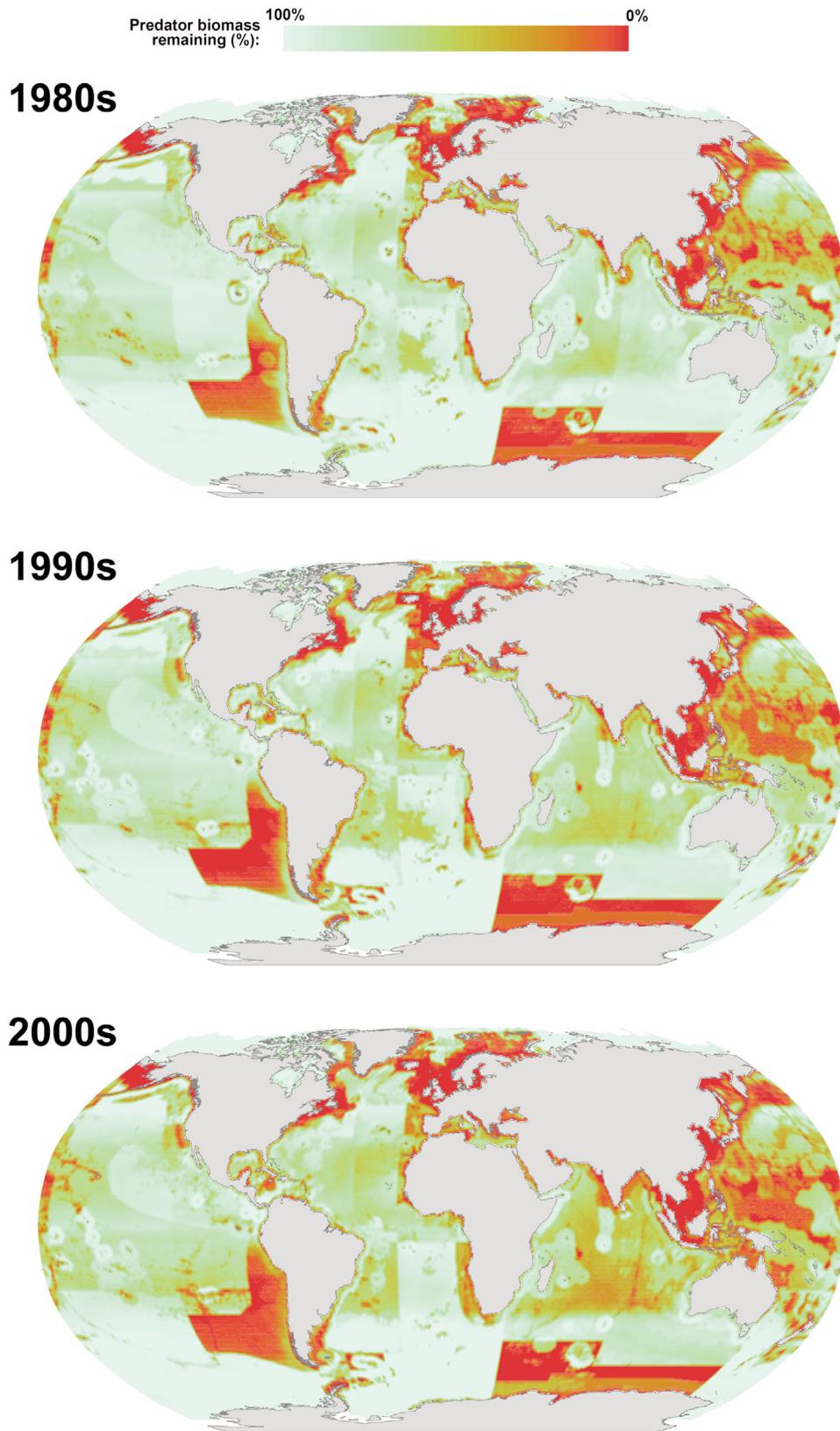


Fig. 3 (continued)