

Erratum

Protist 18S rRNA gene sequence analysis reveals multiple sources of organic matter contributing to turbidity maxima of the Columbia River estuary

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- In Table 1 on page 23, the pigment data (chl *a*, phaeophytin, fucoxanthin, alloxanthin) were incorrect. The units were misprinted and the values were pigment raw values rather than the volume filtered-corrected pigment concentrations. The corrected table is given below.

Table 1. Physical, biogeochemical and biological characteristics of bottom waters collected in August 2007 in the Columbia River estuary south channel throughout a spring flood tide estuarine turbidity maximum (ETM), as well as of surface water sampled during the peak of bottom turbidity. nd: not determined. % chl *a* = $100 \times [\text{chl } a] / ([\text{chl } a] + [\text{phaeophytin } a])$

Water layer: ETM time point:	Bottom					Surface Peak
	Pre	Increasing	Peak	Decreasing	Post	
Salinity (psu)	5.9	10.3	12.4	11.8	13.1	0.9
Temperature (°C)	19.3	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.4	20.4
Turbidity (NTU)	2.3	5.4	18.3	7.3	2.9	2.1
Suspended particulate matter (mg l ⁻¹)	9	16	85	79	19	7
Particulate organic carbon (POC) (mg l ⁻¹)	0.54	0.99	2.61	1.21	0.86	nd
Particulate nitrogen (PN) (mg l ⁻¹)	0.07	0.11	0.27	0.14	0.11	nd
Chl <i>a</i> (µg l ⁻¹)	nd	3.6	6.5	2.1	2.0	2.8
Phaeophytin <i>a</i> (µg l ⁻¹)	nd	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
Fucoxanthin (µg l ⁻¹)	nd	1.3	3.9	1.6	1.1	0.7
Alloxanthin (µg l ⁻¹)	nd	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
%Chl <i>a</i>	nd	92	88	81	91	100
Chl <i>a</i> :POC (mg g ⁻¹)	nd	3.6	2.5	1.7	2.4	nd
POC:PN	8.3	9.0	9.6	8.7	8.1	nd
Live diatom (cells ml ⁻¹)	92	nd	261	nd	249	154
Diatom frustule (cells ml ⁻¹)	67	nd	163	nd	148	148
Cyanobacteria (cells ml ⁻¹)	0	nd	0	nd	0	130
Chlorophyte (cells ml ⁻¹)	0	nd	0	nd	0	18