

## ERRATA

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### Nutrient and temperature control of the contribution of picoplankton to phytoplankton biomass and production

In Agawin et al. (2000) the last four sentences of the first paragraph in the discussion (p. 596–597) should read as follows:

Similar calculations indicate that the contribution of picophytoplankton biomass to global phytoplankton biomass (estimated at 1 Pg C [Falkowski et al. 1998] or about 37 mg C m<sup>-3</sup>) is predicted to be 24%, assuming a carbon to chlorophyll ratio of 50 (Harris 1986). Hence, our results indicate, when scaled up, that picophytoplankton contribute 39% of the planktonic primary production of the global ocean, representing 19 Pg C yr<sup>-1</sup>. Calculated from the numbers above, picophytoplankton biomass turns over 0.22 d<sup>-1</sup>, which is slightly faster than the turnover of total phytoplankton biomass in the oceans (once per week or 0.14 d<sup>-1</sup>, Falkowski

et al. 1998). In the mesocosm experiment conducted, the turnover of picophytoplankton also slightly exceeded (by an average of 1.2 times) that of total phytoplankton, except at high nutrient loading.

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#### References

AGAWIN, N. S. R., C. M. DUARTE, AND S. AGUSTÍ. 2000. Nutrient and temperature control of the contribution of picoplankton to phytoplankton biomass and production. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* **45**: 591–600.

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### Zooplankton grazing and growth: Scaling within the 2–2,000- $\mu$ m body size range

The formula given in the caption and the sign of the number in the last column in the “Meroplankton larvae” row of Table 9 in Hansen et al. (1977) contain errors. The corrected table follows.

Table 9. Log-mean values of body size, maximum specific ingestion, and clearance rates. Estimates of rates can be calculated using the common scaling exponent of  $-0.23$ :  $\log(\text{rate}) = \log(a) - 0.23 \log(P_{\text{vol}})$ , where  $P_{\text{vol}}$  is the body volume of the predator ( $\mu\text{m}^3$ ),  $I_{\text{max}}$  is the maximum specific ingestion rate ( $\text{h}^{-1}$ ), and  $C_{\text{max}}$  is the maximum specific clearance rate ( $10^5 \text{h}^{-1}$ ).

	$\log(P_{\text{vol}})$	$\log(I_{\text{max}})$	$\log(C_{\text{max}})$
Dinoflagellates	3.88	-0.889	-0.041
Other flagellates	1.81	-0.222	0.233
Ciliates	4.50	-0.693	0.456
Rotifers	5.75	-0.929	-0.330
Meroplankton larvae	6.82	-1.84	-0.987
Copepods (calanoid)	8.01	-1.06	-0.267
Cladocerans	7.65	-1.15	-1.10

#### References

HANSEN, P. J., P. K. BJØRNSSEN, AND B. W. HANSEN. 1997. Zooplankton grazing and growth: Scaling within the 2–2,000- $\mu$ m body size range. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* **42**: 687–704.

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