CORRIGENDUM

Correction to “The Relative Importance of Chlorophyll and Colored Dissolved Organic Matter (CDOM) to the Prediction of the Diffuse Attenuation Coefficient in Shallow Estuaries” by Alison B. Branco and James N. Kremer. *Estuaries* 28:643–652.

ALISON B. BRANCO* and JAMES N. KREMER

University of Connecticut, Marine Sciences, 1080 Shennecossett Road, Groton, Connecticut 06340

The CDOM absorption coefficients were incorrectly reported in our original manuscript. The correct CDOM absorption coefficients are one order of magnitude higher than those originally reported. This error was due to an undetected automatic conversion performed by the spectrophotometer software. This is a systematic error so that, with the appropriate corrections presented here, the measurements remain reliable. All patterns described in the original manuscript and shown in the figures are directly comparable with the corrected data. We feel that all conclusions presented in the manuscript are still valid.

Corrections are required for Eq. 2 and for the a_{350} axis in Figs. 3 and 4. Modified versions are presented below.

$$K_{PAR} = 0.063 \times (a_{350}) + 0.56 \quad (2)$$

Fig. 3. CDOM absorption coefficient (a_{350}) versus salinity for 67 samples from the three sites during 2000–2003. Absorption attributed to CDOM varied year-to-year and by site, but was associated with freshwater entering these estuaries.

Fig. 4. Diffuse attenuation coefficient of PAR (K_{PAR}) versus CDOM absorption coefficient (a_{350}) for 67 samples from the three sites during the summers of 2000–2003. CDOM absorbance contributes significantly to light attenuation in these shallow estuaries (pooled $r^2 = 0.74$, $p < 0.01$).

* Corresponding author; tele: 860/405-9099; fax: 860/405-9153; e-mail: alison.branco@uconn.edu