Erratum to: Dissolved inorganic carbon and total alkalinity of a Hawaiian fringing reef: chemical techniques for monitoring the effects of ocean acidification on coral reefs

C. A. Lantz · M. J. Atkinson · C. W. Winn ·
 S. E. Kahng

Published online: 14 November 2013
 © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2013

Erratum to: Coral Reefs DOI 10.1007/s00338-013-1082-5

1. On Fig. 1, the word sunrise has been printed strangely with second “s” on top of the “e”, creating a misspelling.

Fig. 1 Changes in the theoretical TA–DIC slope given different ocean acidification scenarios. The *solid black line* represents the theoretical slope for a coral reef (0.33). The *red arrow* represents the change in midpoint in response to the continued addition of $\text{CO}_{2\text{atm}}$ to open-ocean waters, the *blue arrow* represents the change in midpoint in response to enhanced local dissolution, and the *gray bolded arrows* represent the change in slope in response to decreases in rates of coral reef calcification

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00338-013-1082-5.

C. A. Lantz (✉) · C. W. Winn · S. E. Kahng
 Hawaii Pacific University, 41-202 Kalanianaʻole Highway,
 Waimanalo, HI 96795, USA
 e-mail: Coulsonlantz@gmail.com

M. J. Atkinson
 University of Hawaii, PO Box 1346, Coconut Island, Kaneohe,
 HI 96744, USA

2. On Fig. 5, the position of the words “dissolution” and “calcification” must be switched. Leaving them as is a major flaw in the data presentation.

Fig. 5 Data from Site 1, Kaiona Beach Park (red average slope = 0.39; $r = 0.97$, p value <0.05), Site 2, Makapuʻu Beach Park (blue average slope = 0.26; $r = 0.87$, p value <0.05), the HOT site (black), and groundwater (purple) plotted as a function of DIC and TA. Black lines represent the respective metabolic processes in the Deffeyes diagram according to Zeebe and Wolf-Gladrow (2001)