Erratum to: Multiple driving factors explain spatial and temporal variability in coral calcification rates on the Bermuda platform

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This erratum corrects errors in Figures 5 and 7 and Tables 1, 2, and 5 of the original publication.

In Table 1, columns 3 [Total linear extension (mm)] and 5 [G ($\text{g CaCO}_3 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)] are both a factor of 10 less than what is reported. The units (mm) are correct.

In Table 2, columns 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13 are all a factor of 10 less than what is reported. The units (mm) are correct.

The Y-axis of Figure 5 a, b is “ $\text{mmol CaCO}_3 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$.”

Corrected versions of Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 5 are available as Electronic Supplementary Material.

New versions of Fig. 7 and Table 5 are presented here.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s00338-014-1191-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-014-1191-9).

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:[10.1007/s00338-014-1213-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00338-014-1213-7)) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

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Fig. 7 Hourly coral calcification rates under light (*open*) and dark (*filled*) treatments and corresponding **a** light, **b** temperature, and **c** aragonite saturation states within each incubation chamber at three study sites distributed across the northern Bermuda reef platform. Error bars in **c** represent the range of aragonite saturation states

experienced by each coral during the roughly 1.5-h incubation period. Ω_{arag} is highest at the beginning and decrease throughout the incubation period. Light and temperature remained constant throughout the 1.5-h incubation

Table 5 Seasonal coral calcification rates

Study	Study site	Method	Growth period	Coral species	G (mmol CaCO ₃ m ⁻² d ⁻¹)	Seasonal ΔG (mmol CaCO ₃ m ⁻² d ⁻¹)
Gladfelter et al. (1978)	St Croix, USVI	Staining	Summer	<i>M. annularis</i>	355 (±24)	
Gladfelter et al. (1978)	St Croix, USVI	Staining	Winter	<i>M. annularis</i>	282 (±21)	73
Gladfelter et al. (1978)	St Croix, USVI	Staining	Summer	<i>M. annularis</i>	299 (±18)	
Gladfelter et al. (1978)	St Croix, USVI	Staining	Winter	<i>M. annularis</i>	380 (±18)	−81
Gladfelter et al. (1978)	St Croix, USVI	Staining	Summer	<i>P. astreoides</i>	143 (±13)	
Gladfelter et al. (1978)	St Croix, USVI	Staining	Winter	<i>P. astreoides</i>	136 (±8)	7
Banes and Lough (1993)	Central BGR	X-ray	Summer	<i>Porites</i>	372 (±33)	
Banes and Lough (1993)	Central BGR	X-ray	Winter	<i>Porites</i>	323 (±32)	49
This study	Bermuda, WB	Staining/X-ray	Summer	<i>P. astreoides</i>	200 (±27)	
This study	Bermuda, WB	Staining/X-ray	Winter	<i>P. astreoides</i>	148 (±13)	65
This study	Bermuda, B29	Staining/X-ray	Summer	<i>P. astreoides</i>	229 (±77)	
This study	Bermuda, B29	Staining/X-ray	Winter	<i>P. astreoides</i>	140 (±39)	87
This study	Bermuda, NR	Staining/X-ray	Summer	<i>D. strigosa</i>	293 (±22)	
This study	Bermuda, NR	Staining/X-ray	Winter	<i>D. strigosa</i>	132 (±30)	109
This study	Bermuda, WB	Staining/X-ray	Summer	<i>D. strigosa</i>	216 (±51)	
This study	Bermuda, WB	Staining/X-ray	Winter	<i>D. strigosa</i>	118 (±13)	93

Calcification rates from Gladfelter et al. (1978) and Barnes and Lough (1993) were estimated using measured seasonal extension rates and assuming an average densities of 1.61 g cm⁻³ for *M. annularis* (Carricart-Ganivet and Merino 2001) and 1.52 g cm⁻³ for *P. astreoides* (Elizalde-Rendón et al. 2010). Though density values change seasonally, coral calcification rates for *M. annularis* and *P. astreoides* have been shown to be driven by changes in skeletal extension and not density (Cooper et al. 2008; Elizalde-Rendón et al. 2010). Some studies even report no annual change in density for *P. astreoides*; thus, changes in calcification are driven solely by changes in extension (Tanzil et al. 2009), thus justifying our use of average annual density to estimate seasonal calcification rates. The lack of measured seasonal calcification rate data exemplifies the uniqueness of the present data and the need for more seasonal calcification rate studies