Erratum to: Herbiciding invasive reed: indirect effects on habitat conditions and snail–algal assemblages one year post-application

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**Erratum to: Wetlands Ecol Manage (2012)
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We recently published an experimental study done in a Lake Erie coastal marsh in which 15 20×20 m plots of invasive *Phragmites australis* (common reed) were treated with either a 30 % solution of the glyphosate herbicide AquaNeat®, a 5 % solution of the imazapyr-based herbicide Habitat®, or left herbicide-free ($n = 5$ for each treatment) (Back et al. 2012). Our goal was to assess the indirect effects of herbiciding on snail–algal linkages 1-year after herbiciding using maximum allowable concentrations. In error, a 30 % AquaNeat® solution was applied with a backpack sprayer.

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Such a concentration is ~ 6 times greater than the approved limit on the product label for this application method and should never be used in a management context. The error likely did not cause any health or environmental risks. AquaNeat® can be used at 33 % solutions when wicking reed and at 50 to 100 % solutions when treating woody vegetation. Regardless of concentration, the key to avoiding health risks is not to inhale the spray mist (stated on product label). Glyphosates have low acute toxicity, apparently lack carcinogenicity, are highly soluble in water, and are inactivated in water and soil by microbial degradation relatively quickly (USEPA 1993; Schuette 1998; Geisy et al. 2000). Water levels at our research site in Sheldon Marsh fluctuate ~ 12 cm per day from early June to July from changing wind patterns and Lake Erie seiches (Back et al. 2012). So, water exchange facilitated dissipation/dilution of sprayed

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material reaching the water during application (14 June 2007). Waters in Sheldon Marsh are not used as a drinking water source.

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