



## Correction to: Inhibited vertical mixing and seasonal persistence of a thin cyanobacterial layer in a stratified lake

Bieito Fernández Castro<sup>1,2</sup> · Oscar Sepúlveda Steiner<sup>1</sup> · Deborah Knapp<sup>3</sup> · Thomas Posch<sup>3</sup> · Damien Bouffard<sup>4</sup> · Alfred Wüest<sup>1,4</sup>

Published online: 15 April 2021  
© Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021

**Correction to: Aquatic Sciences (2021) 83:38**  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00027-021-00785-9>

Figures 2 and 7 in the original published manuscript contained errors. Those are amended here.

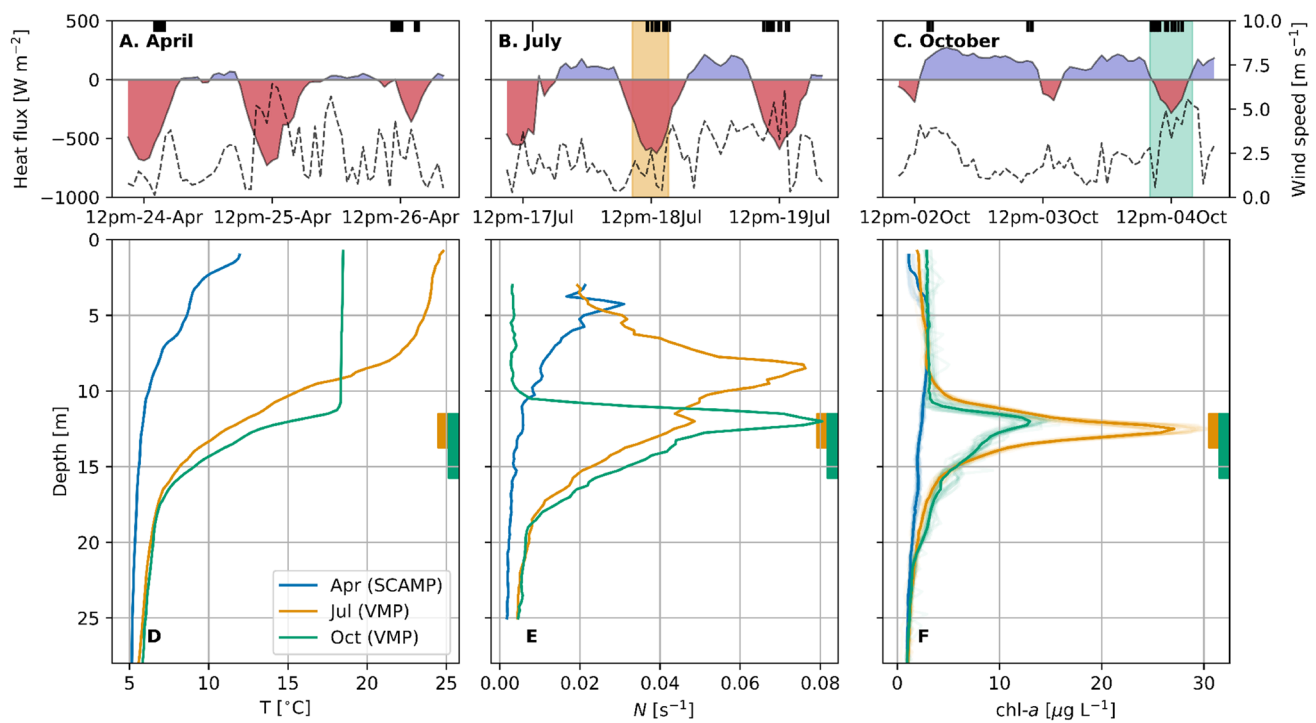
---

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00027-021-00785-9>.

---

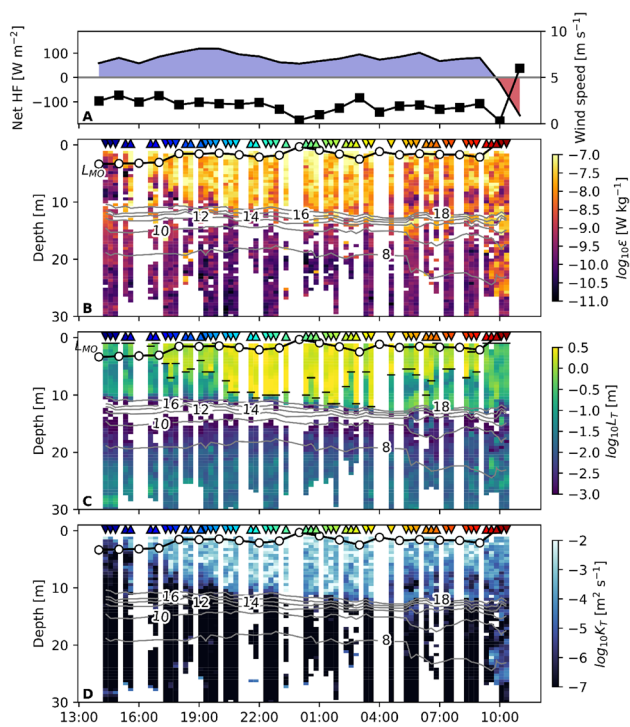
✉ Bieito Fernández Castro  
bieito.fernandezcastro@epfl.ch;  
b.fernandez-castro@soton.ac.uk

- <sup>1</sup> Physics of Aquatic Systems Laboratory, Margaretha Kamprad Chair, Institute of Environmental Engineering, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
- <sup>2</sup> Present Address: Ocean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
- <sup>3</sup> Limnological Station, Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, University of Zurich, Seestrasse 187, Kilchberg, Zurich, Switzerland
- <sup>4</sup> Eawag, Surface Waters-Research and Management, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Kastanienbaum, Switzerland



**Fig. 2** Hourly meteorological conditions (net heat flux, blue-red filling; wind speed, dashed black) derived from the COSMO model during the 3 microstructure and mooring samplings in 2018: **a** 24–26 April 2018, **b** 17–19 July 2018, and **c** 2–4 October 2018. Median profiles of **d** temperature, **e** buoyancy frequency and **f** chl-*a* fluorescence derived from the microstructure profiles in st1 for April 2018 (blue, SCAMP profiler), July 2018 (orange, VMP profiler) and October 2018 (green, VMP profiler). In **a–c**, microstructure profiles are indi-

cated with black ticks, and the duration of mooring deployments is indicated with color filling. In **e–f**, the depth range of the *P. rubescens* thin layer, defined as the range where chl-*a* is larger than an *e*-folding fraction of the maximum value ( $\text{chl-}a > \max(\text{chl-}a)/e$ ), is indicated by filled rectangles for July (orange) and October (green). Individual profiles for chl-*a* are shown in **f** as semi-transparent lines. Individual profiles were projected onto isothermal coordinates to remove the effect of internal wave motions (color figure online)



**Fig. 7** Microstructure measurements collected with a microCTD profiler during the dedicated nighttime sampling on 24–25 September 2019 at st0. **a** Hourly surface net heat flux (colors) and wind speed (black) derived from COSMO model, **b** TKE dissipation rate ( $\epsilon$ ), **c** Thorpe scale ( $L_T$ ), and **d** heat diffusivity ( $K_T$ ). Temperature contours every 2 °C and hourly values of the Monin–Obukhov length-scale ( $L_{MO}$ , black line with dots) are plotted in **b–d**. Upward and downward looking triangles indicate ascending and descending profiling, respectively. The color scale of the triangles represents the sampling time. Surface mixing-layer depth (defined as  $L_T > 1$  m) is indicated with horizontal black markers in **c**. Time in the x-axis UTC time (local time was UTC+2) (color figure online)