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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Ecological and evolutionary patterns of freshwater maturation in Pacific and Atlantic salmonines

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Unfortunately, one of the co-author's affiliations has been misspelled in the original article and the correct affiliation is "U.S. Geological Survey."

The "acknowledgment section" in the original publication should have included the following disclaimer: "Use of trade or firm names here is for reader information only and does not imply endorsement of any product or service by the U.S. Government."

Figures 1, 2, and 3 have been published incorrectly in the original publication of the article. The corrected version of these figures is provided below.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s11160-014-9344-z.

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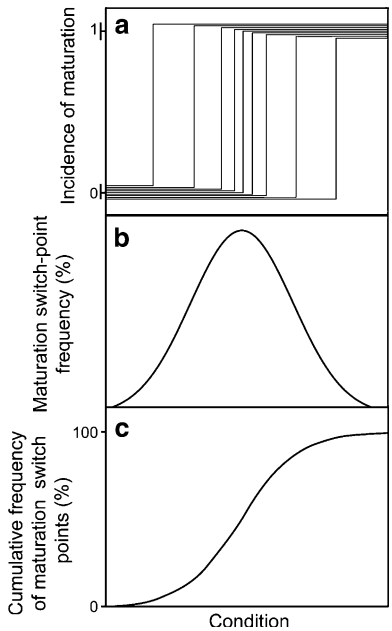

Fig. 1 Individual threshold reaction norms and the frequency distributions of conditional switch points for maturation redrawn from Hazel et al. (1990). **a** An example of a family of discrete threshold (step function) reaction norms for maturation of individuals. Each *vertical line* is a reaction norm switch point representing the condition that triggers maturation for an individual within a population. **b** A case in which switch points are assumed to vary continuously and approximate a normal distribution. **c** Cumulative frequency distribution representing the increase in the proportion of maturing phenotypes with increasing environmental opportunity for individuals achieving high condition

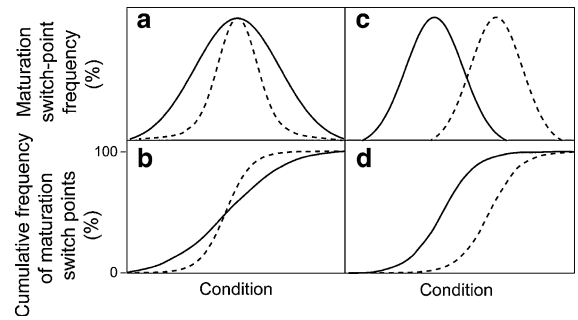

Fig. 2 Differences in the distributions of developmental switch points among populations. **a**, **b** Populations share mean values but differ in the variance of the underlying distribution of developmental switch points. A reduction in the variance in switch points may accompany stabilizing selection on thresholds for maturation. **b** Effects of reduced variance in switch points for populations illustrated in **a** include an increase in the slope of the cumulative frequency distribution of maturing phenotypes. **c**, **d** Populations differ in mean values but have equal variance in the underlying distribution of developmental switch points. An increase in mean values for population switch points may accompany directional selection on thresholds for maturation. **d** Effects of an increase in the mean switch point for populations illustrated in *c* include an increase in the minimum individual condition triggering maturation (z_0 in Eq. 1)

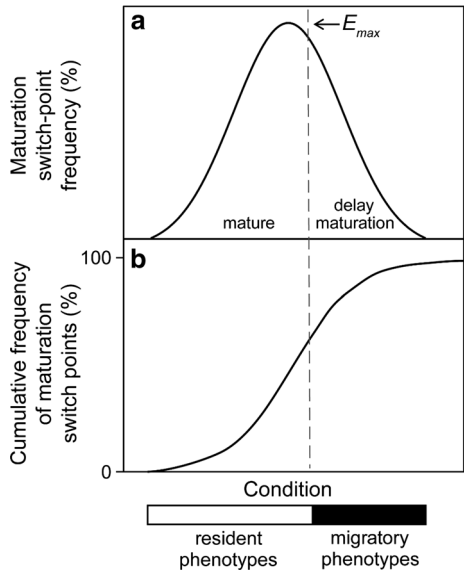

Fig. 3 A conditional strategy for freshwater maturing and anadromous phenotypes. **a** In a freshwater habitat where environmental constraints set an upper limit to the conditional state individuals may achieve (E_{max}), individuals whose developmental switch points lie to the left of E_{max} express freshwater maturing phenotypes, whereas those whose switch points exceed E_{max} must migrate to better growth environments prior to maturation. **b** The relative proportion of resident and anadromous phenotypes in a population experiencing an environment having the constraint E_{max} can be determined by the intersection of E_{max} and the cumulative frequency distribution of developmental switch points. Relative proportions of freshwater maturing and migratory phenotypes are illustrated in the *bar* below (**b**)