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CORRECTION

Correction: Caught in the middle: bottom up and top down processes impacting recruitment in a small pelagic fish

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Table 1. The correct Table 1 is given below.
The original article has been revised.

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Table 1 Summary of identified knowledge gaps in Western Baltic Spring-Spawning (WBSS) herring research related to population productivity and recruitment

Knowledge gap	Objectives	Potential approaches	Outcomes relevant for management	Priority for management
Migrations and habitat use	Revisit migration pathways, inc. spawning, feeding and overwintering grounds Identify environmental migration cues Improve survey-based indices of abundance by accounting for changes in the availability of different age groups to the survey	Using telemetry and echosounders, revisit the role of the Øresund as an overwintering ground and the environmental cues driving the spawning migration	Knowledge to revisit survey extension and timing and develop indicators based on the migration cues that allow for dynamic, flexible survey design and an improved strategy for the commercial sampling	High
	Characterize habitat use (fragmentation)	Using otolith microchemistry, identify contribution from different spawning grounds and their variability over time	Building a knowledge baseline for bridging coastal planning and fisheries management (e.g. MPAs)	High
Metapopulation structure and demographics	Revisit metapopulation structure in the Western Baltic (spring vs autumn spawners) and exchange with other neighboring stocks	Validate potential indices based on simple metrics (e.g. vertebrae, otolith shape, growth parameters) with established stock-discriminator tools (e.g. genetics, otolith microchemistry)	Knowledge to develop more effective management concepts for WBSS and its neighboring/overlapping stocks in the North and Baltic Seas Reduce uncertainty in biological reference points	High
	Investigate changes in demographic structure across time and how it is impacted by fishing	Compile and compare historical datasets of fisheries-dependent and independent sources	Reduce uncertainty in biological reference points Develop tools to track changes in productivity and distribution at timescales relevant to management	High
Life-stage specific impact of multi-stressors	Obtain life-specific physiological thresholds for multiple stressors (inc. its interactions)	Obtain estimates of thermal windows via cardiac performance at different life stages (e.g., egg, larvae, juvenile, adults)	Help parameterize species distribution models to account for shifting distributions and productivity under changing environmental conditions (e.g. heatwaves)	Average
	Investigate the combined direct and indirect role of multi-stressors via mesocosm experiments and modeling	Quantify interacting and carry-over effects of prey availability, temperature and hypoxia from egg to juveniles	Improve of the predictive skills of the stock-recruitment relationships Identify amplifications between factors affecting fish recruitment	Average

Table 1 (continued)

Knowledge gap	Objectives	Potential approaches	Outcomes relevant for management	Priority for management
Predator–prey interactions	Characterize spatio-temporal changes in prey fields in terms of abundance, type and quality Reevaluate the hypothesis of food limitation in the nursery grounds across different years and cohorts	Analyze historical zooplankton samples available for Greifswald Bay and Kiel Canal Apply a physiological-based model to explore whether in situ prey fields can support observed larval growth rates	Develop indicators based on zooplankton abundance and/or diversity and test their relevance for the assessment models	Average
	Reevaluate the impact of top-down effects on egg and larval mortality across different years and cohorts	Estimate top-down control on eggs and larvae combining spatio-temporal overlap analyses, feeding experiments and predator fields	Develop predation mortality indicators and test their relevance for the assessment models	Average