

## Correction



**Cite this article:** Lindemann C, Visser A, Mariani P. 2018 Correction to 'Dynamics of phytoplankton blooms in turbulent vortex cells'. *J. R. Soc. Interface* **15**: 20170951. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2017.0951>

**Subject Category:**

Life Sciences—Earth Science interface

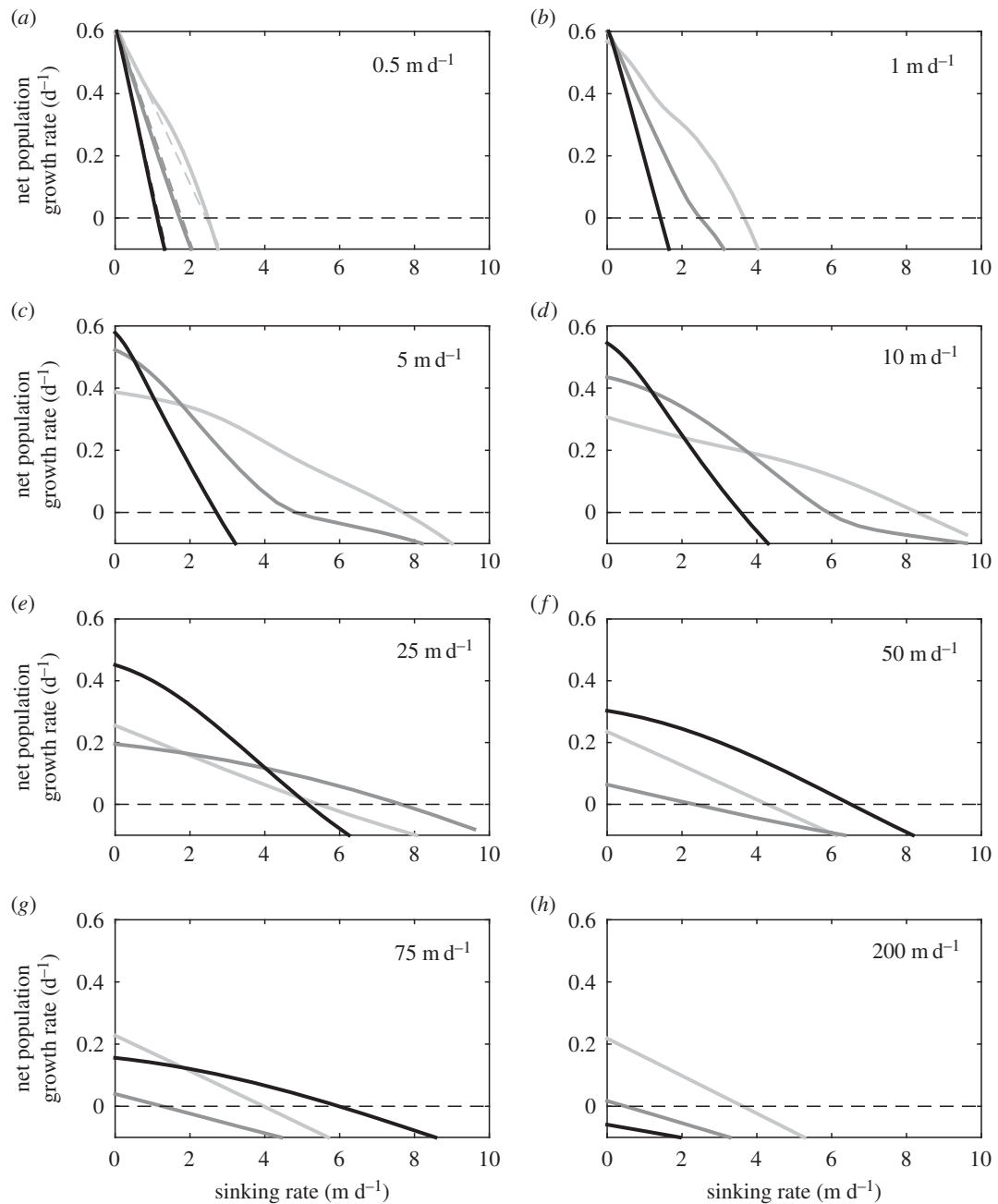
*J. R. Soc. Interface* **14**, 20170453 (2017; Published online 1 November 2017) (doi:10.1098/rsif.2017.0453)

The values for the sinking rate ( $w$ ), given in table 1, were reported incorrectly. The values used in the model simulation were  $0.96 \text{ m d}^{-1}$ . Furthermore, the caption of table 1 should only refer to reference [1]. The corrected table is given below.

In figure 4, the label of the  $x$ -axes was presented incorrectly. They should have stated unit of  $\text{m d}^{-1}$ . Furthermore, the equation given in the figure caption refers to the dashed lines in figure 4*a*, as now clarified in the new figure caption. The corrected figure is displayed below.

**Table 1.** Parameter values used in the simulations. 'Standard values' are the same as the values used by Huisman *et al.* [1], while the 'deep convective values' represent values adjusted to deep convective systems in the North Atlantic. The value of  $k_T$  ( $0.055 \text{ m}^{-1}$ ) for the deep convective set up gives a euphotic depth, defined as the depth of 1% surface light, of approximately 80 m.

| parameter        | description                    | standard values | deep convection values | unit  |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| physical         |                                |                 |                        |   |
| $I_0$            | surface light                  | 350             | 100                    | $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ |
| $k_T$            | background turbidity of water  | 0.2             | 0.055                  | $\text{m}^{-1}$                               |
| biological       |                                |                 |                        |   |
| $k_i$            | light half-saturation constant | 30              | 45                     | $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ |
| $L$              | specific loss rate             | 0.24            | 0.01                   | $\text{d}^{-1}$                               |
| $g_{\text{max}}$ | max. specific growth rate      | 0.96            | 0.96                   | $\text{d}^{-1}$                               |
| $w$              | sinking velocity               | 0.96            | 0.96                   | $\text{m d}^{-1}$                             |



**Figure 4.** Sensitivity of the growth rate as a function of sinking velocity for different mean flow velocities (a–h) at a mixed layer depth of 25 m (light grey line); 50 m (dark grey line) and 100 m (black line). The dashed lines in figure 4a represent the net population growth rate estimated from  $r = w(-0.0037h_z - 0.167) + 0.63$ . All other parameters as in table 1.

## Reference

1. Huisman J, Arrayás M, Ebert U, Sommeijer B. 2002 How do sinking phytoplankton species manage to persist? *Am. Nat.* **159**, 245–254. (doi:10.1086/338511)