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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Starving seabirds: unprofitable foraging and its fitness consequences in Cape gannets competing with fisheries in the Benguela upwelling ecosystem

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The first sentence on page 2, right column, has been modified and should read as "Despite the fact that the purse-seine fishery targets scarce fish stocks within the foraging areas of declining populations of endemic seabirds (Cape gannets, African penguins *Spheniscus demersus* and Cape cormorant *Phalacrocorax capensis*), it still has a total allowable catch (TAC) of >600,000 metric tons based on the abundance of fish throughout South African shelf waters (DAFF 2015). Additionally the following sentence has been included. "However, only 53 % of the anchovy TAC has been caught since 2000 (DAFF 2015), so total catches have been <600,000 tons in most years."

The fourth sentence on page 2, right column, has been modified and should read as "Because most fishing vessels still operate from west coast harbors, most anchovy and sardine are caught west of Cape Agulhas (90 % of catch tonnage over the last 5 years; DAFF, unpubl. data), whereas the majority of their biomass is found east of Cape Agulhas (Blamey et al. 2015)."

The last paragraph on page 8 has been shortened and should read as "From a socio-economic point of view, maintaining a limited level of purse-seine fishing activity may be considered vital for disadvantaged local coastal communities on the west coast of South Africa. However, ecotourism has become a major source of revenue and a key element of South Africa's economy (Turpie 2003). For instance, the African penguin colony at Boulders Beach, South of Cape Town, is visited by >500,000 people each year, generating approximately half a million US$ (Lewis et al. 2012), and the dwindling Cape gannet colony at Lambert's Bay is a mainstay of that town's tourism economy (the once thriving small pelagic fishery having closed down). There is therefore an incentive for preserving small pelagic fish stocks sufficient to maintain the ecological functioning of the Southern Benguela upwelling ecosystem and its emblematic biodiversity."

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00227-015-2798-2. A Letter to the Editor is found under doi:10.1007/s00227-016-3004-x. An Editorial is found under doi:10.1007/s00227-016-3016-6.

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Reference

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