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ERRATUM

# Erratum to: Use of allochthonous resources by zooplankton in reservoirs

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Due to an error in model transcription, the dietary water fraction was only applied to the zooplankton and *Chaoborus* algal fraction in the mixing model. The dietary water correction should have also been applied to the terrestrial fraction. The updated zooplankton and *Chaoborus* allochthony values are reported below along with corrected versions of Figs. 2 and 4. In the corrected model, the values for zooplankton and *Chaoborus* allochthony decreased approximately 15% but the patterns among reservoirs, the regression analysis, and the conclusion remain unchanged.

Crustaceous zooplankton allochthony varied among systems from 11 to 79%, and *Chaoborus* allochthony, measured in four reservoirs, was similarly variable (22–80%). The allochthonous fraction of zooplankton was variable but usually <50% in all but two reservoirs. For most reservoirs the four pools of organic matter considered in this study (POM, DOM, zooplankton, *Chaoborus*) were over 20% allochthonous based on median values, but some zooplankton distributions had high uncertainty.

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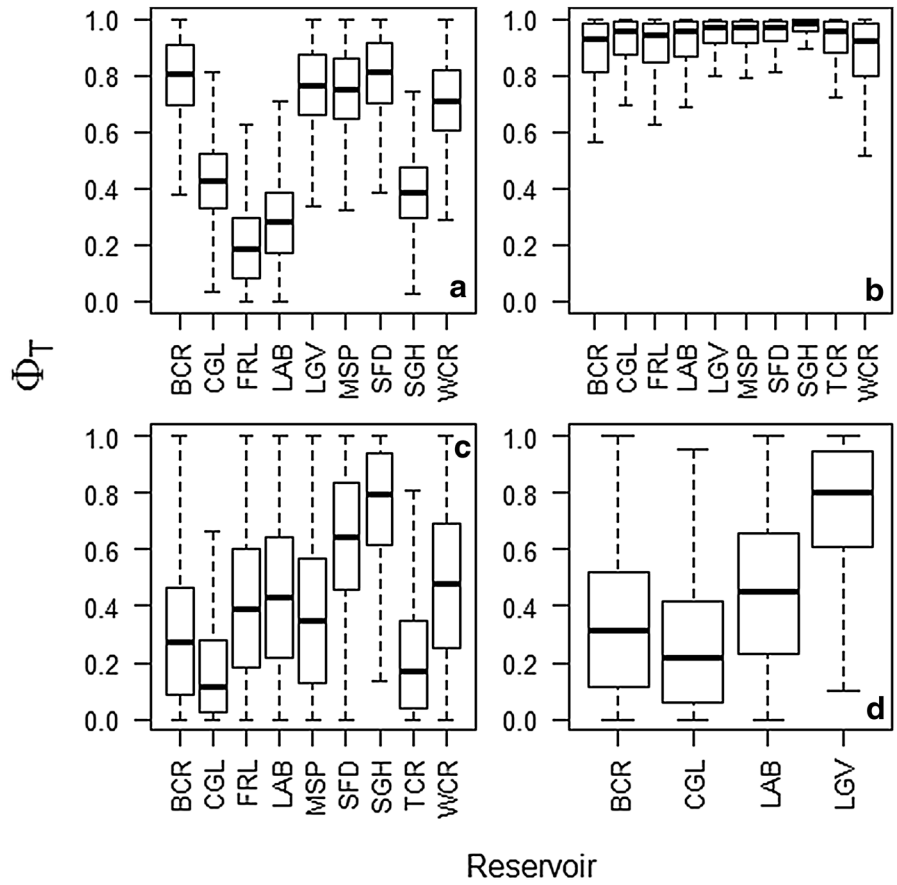


**Fig. 2** Box plots of posterior distributions of modeled $\phi_T$ for **a** POM, **b** DOM, **c** bulk zooplankton, and **d** *Chaoborus*. Reservoir codes are given in Table 1

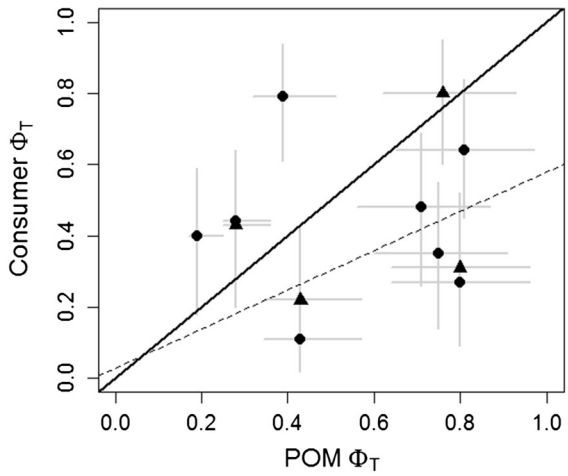


**Fig. 4** The allochthonous fraction of resource pool (POM $\phi_T$) versus the allochthonous fraction of the consumers (Zooplankton $\phi_T$ and *Chaoborus* $\phi_T$; *circles* and *triangles*, respectively). The *gray lines* extend from the 25% to the 75% quartiles of the posterior distributions. The *solid line* is the 1:1 line and the *dotted line* is the relationship between POM $\phi_T$ and *Chaoborus* $\phi_T$ from Wilkinson et al. (2013a) for comparison to the pattern often observed in lake ecosystems