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ERRATA

Relationships among net primary productivity, nutrients and climate in tropical rain forest: a pan-tropical analysis

Cory C. Cleveland,[1]* Alan R. Townsend,[2] Philip Taylor,[3] Silvia Alvarez-Clare,[4] Mercedes M. C. Bustamante,[5] George Chuyong,[6] Solomon Z. Dobrowski,[7] Pauline Grierson,[8] Kyle E. Harms,[9] Benjamin Z. Houlton,[10] Alison Marklein,[10] William Parton,[11] Stephen Porder,[12] Sasha C. Reed,[13] Carlos A. Sierra,[14] Whendee L. Silver,[15] Edmund V. J. Tanner[16] and William R. Wieder[3]

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This is an errata to Cleveland *et al.* (2011).

Figure 1 includes a point in Mexico. However, original data from this lowland forest site were from a secondary (not primary) forest, and thus they were not included in the final lowland forest analysis.

In the Methods section, we stated, 'We also included some data published in previous syntheses (Elser *et al.* 2007; Townsend *et al.* 2007; LeBauer & Treseder 2008; Quesada *et al.* 2009), and examined relevant references cited therein for additional data'. However, the Quesada *et al.* (2009) citation was incorrectly reported in the references section; the correct reference is included in the list below. We regret this error given the importance of the soil P data reported in Quesada *et al.* (2010) to the relationships depicted in Fig. 3. We also note that data from the RAINFOR project (http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/projects/rainfor) were an important part of this synthesis, and we are grateful to all those involved in the RAINFOR project. A list of all references used to assemble the database is provided below, and all data (including references) are available at: http://knb.ecoinformatics.org/knb/metacat/nceas.964/nceas.

In the Abstract and Methods sections, we stated that surface soil P values represented measured concentrations from 0 to 10 cm depths. However, surface soil P concentrations used in the analyses represented concentrations from depths of < 30 cm.

In the Results section, we had classified lowland forests as those at a threshold elevation of 1000 m, and that this threshold corresponded to a mean annual temperature (MAT) breakpoint of 20.7 °C. However, in the final analysis, two warm sites (24 °C MAT, elevation 1100 m) were included with 'lowland forests', and a cool (19.7 °C MAT) montane forest site at an elevation of 800 m was included with 'upland forests'.

In the process of preparing the database for public distribution, we discovered several data reporting errors, and in a few cases, we were unable to relocate the original sources of the data used in the analyses. While none of these issues affected the overall conclusions of the article, they did lead to subtle changes in the relationships reported in Table 1, Figs 3 and 4, and Figure S2 (see Supporting Information), all of which have been reproduced correctly below.

Table 1 Summary of Pearson correlation coefficients between total soil P and covariates, *P*-values for individual pair-wise comparisons, and adjusted *P*-values for multiple comparisons. *P*-values were adjusted using Holm's sequential Bonferroni correction (Holm 1979)

	Total soil P		
	r	*P*-value	Corrected *P*-value
Soil respiration	0.63	0.029	0.029
Total soil N	0.47	< 0.0001	< 0.0004
k	0.63	0.028	0.056
Foliar N	0.44	0.004	0.012
Foliar P	0.55	< 0.0001	< 0.0005

[1]*Department of Ecosystem and Conservation Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, USA*
[2]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Environmental Studies Program and INSTAAR, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA*
[3]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and INSTAAR, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA*
[4]*Department of Biology & School of Natural Resources & Environment, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA*
[5]*Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade de Brasilia, Brasilia-DF, Brazil*
[6]*Department of Plant and Animal Sciences, University of Buea, POB 63 Buea, Cameroon*
[7]*Department of Forest Management, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, USA*
[8]*School of Plant Biology M090, The University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling Highway, Crawley WA 6016, Australia*
[9]*Department of Biological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, USA; Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Republic of Panama*
[10]*Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, USA*
[11]*Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1499, USA*
[12]*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, USA*
[13]*U.S. Geological Survey, Southwest Biological Science Center, 2290 S.W. Resource Blvd., Moab, UT 84532, USA*
[14]*Department of Biological Processes, Max-Planck-Institute for Biogeochemistry, 07745 Jena, Germany*
[15]*Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA*
[16]*Department of Plant Sciences, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3EA, UK*
*Correspondence: E-mail: cory.cleveland@umontana.edu

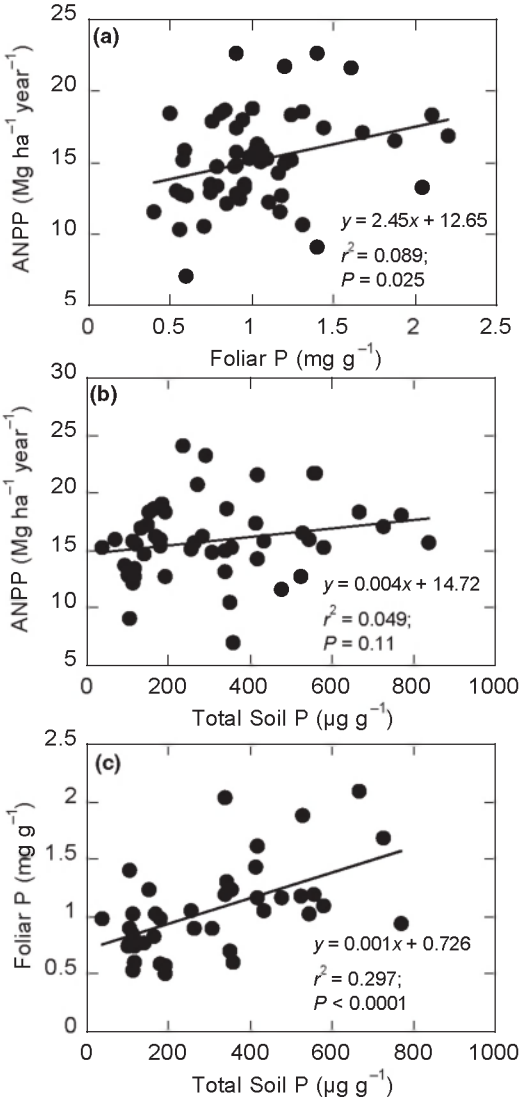

Figure 3 Relationships among P cycling variables and ANPP in lowland tropical forests. (a) Foliar P vs. ANPP; (b) total soil P vs. ANPP; (c) total soil P vs. foliar P.

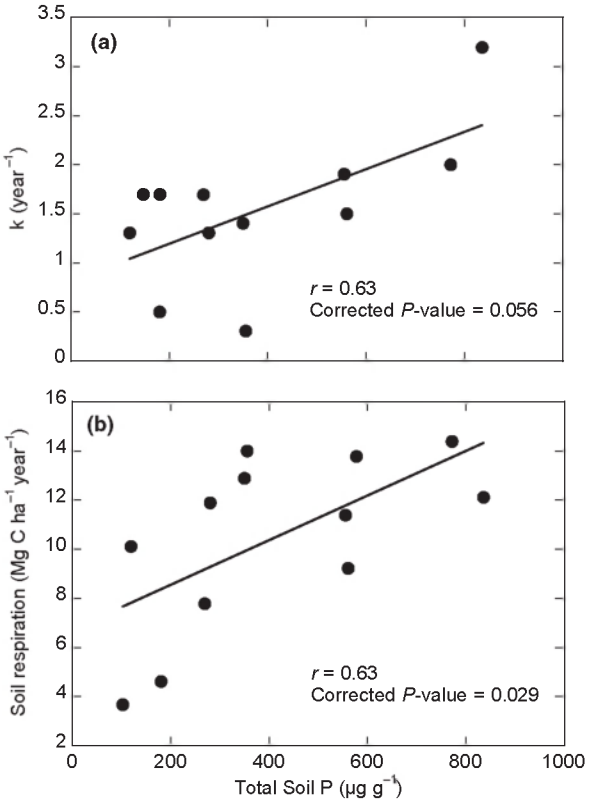

Figure 4 Total soil P vs.: (a) decomposition (k); and (b) soil respiration in lowland tropical forest. R-values represent Pearson correlation coefficients.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Figure S2 ANPP vs. MAT (A and B) and MAP (C and D) in the upland and lowland forest sites in the database.

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