Additions and Corrections

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Jenifer K. McIntyre, David H. Baldwin, James P. Meador, and Nathaniel L. Scholz*: Chemosensory Deprivation in Juvenile Coho Salmon Exposed to Dissolved Copper under Varying Water Chemistry Conditions

It has come to our attention that a computational error when modeling IC50s (equation presented correctly in Supplemental Methods, line 26) has resulted in erroneous data in Figure 3 and the associated results in the text of the manuscript. The error occurred when manipulating the equation to solve for IC50 (from its previously published form which solved for relEOG) and resulted in an under-prediction of the IC50s for Figure 3. The affected results text appears at the end of the section "Comparison of Copper Toxicity to the Salmon Gill and Nose under Different Water Chemistries". In this section we compared the slope of the IC50s with the slope of the LC50s for each water quality parameter (Ca, HCO_3, DOC). We reported that the slopes for IC50s were significantly less than those for LC50s and further reported by what magnitude the slopes differed. The recalculated slopes for each IC50 are still significantly different from those for its respective LC50 but the magnitude of the difference has been reduced. These changes in IC50 values does not affect our discussion. The affected text (with corrections) and the affected figure (with a corrected figure) follow.

Corrections To Results Text (p 1355; Changes Highlighted). As shown in Figure 3, water chemistry has a markedly different influence on these two toxicological end points, with the classical end point (acute lethality) having much greater sensitivity to variation in water hardness, alkalinity, and DOC. In comparing the two tissues, the influence of calcium was **2**-fold greater for the gill relative to the nose. The effects of bicarbonate and DOC were **41**-fold and **4**-fold higher for the gill, respectively. Slopes were significantly divergent for all three parameters (LC50 slopes well above the 95% CL for IC50 slopes).

Affected Figure 3 (Incorrect and Corrected Figures Appear Side by Side for Comparison).

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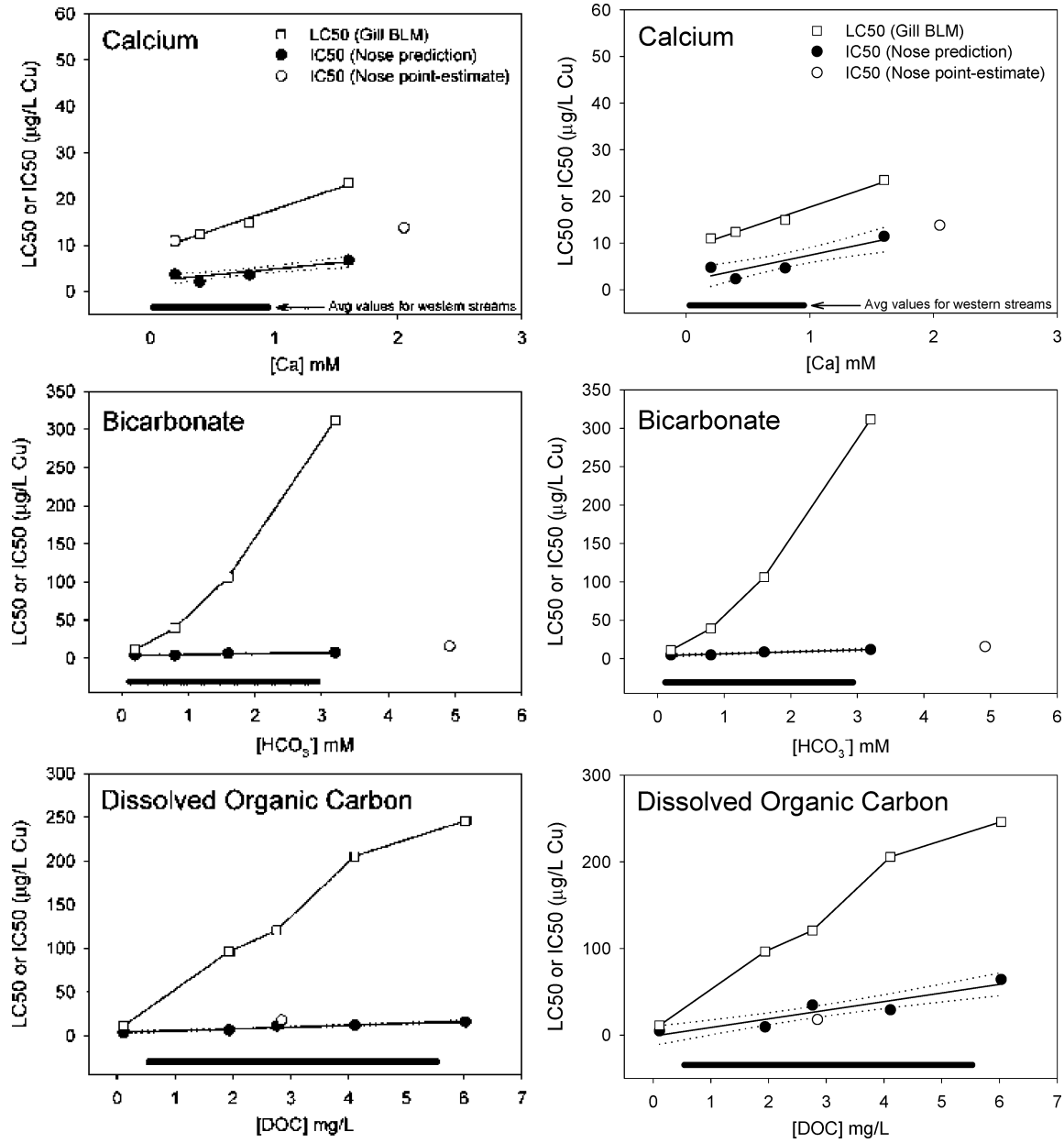

FIGURE 3. Water chemistry parameters are less protective at the fish nose than at the fish gill against toxicity from dissolved copper. Exposure concentrations of dissolved copper predicted to result in 50% toxic effect at the gill (open squares = LC50) or the nose (closed circles = IC50) for the various concentrations of calcium, bicarbonate, or DOC in artificial fresh waters tested. LC50s were generated by the Biotic Ligand Model (BLM) for each artificial fresh water treatment, as described in the text. IC50s were calculated from published dose–response relationships for copper in juvenile coho salmon, as described in the text. The open circle is a point estimate of the IC50 from the regression parameters (Table S1). The dark bars along the *x*-axes show the range of average measured concentrations of each parameter in western U.S. streams. The corrected figure appears on the right.