

Corrigendum to

“Refugia of marine fish in the northeast Atlantic during the last glacial maximum: concordant assessment from archaeozoology and palaeotemperature reconstructions” published in *Clim. Past*, 7, 181–201, 2011

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We would like to point out that there are some changes to our manuscript as follows:

D. Heinrich has another affiliation as you can see above.

p.183: Of the total European capture production of $\sim 4.4 \times 10^5$, $\sim 3.0 \times 10^5$, and $\sim 1.2 \times 10^3$ tons, for pollock, haddock, and salmon respectively, with a combined value of approximately 26% of the total US\$ 6.2 billion for European fisheries export products (FAO Fishstat Plus v. 2.32; <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstat/en>).

should read:

Of the total European capture production of $\sim 10.0 \times 10^6$ tons in 2008, pollock, haddock, and salmon accounted for $\sim 4.4 \times 10^5$, $\sim 3.0 \times 10^5$, and $\sim 1.2 \times 10^3$ tons, respectively. These species had a combined value of approximately 26% of the total US\$ 6.2 billion for European fisheries export products (FAO Fishstat Plus v. 2.32; <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/software/fishstat/en>).

p.185: For our study, we selected the summertime SST (JAS) as the primary criteria defining the spatial distribution of the species, instead of the wintertime (December-January-February, DJF) or annual average SST.

should read:

For our study, we selected the summertime SST (JAS) as the primary criteria defining the spatial distribution of the species, instead of the wintertime (January-February-March, JFM) or annual average SST.

p.189: Caption of Fig. 4.

Fig. 4.: Climatological SST from the LGM as determined by Paul and Schäfer-Neth (2003) for (a) winter and (b) summer and by MARGO Project Members (2009) for (c) winter and (d) summer. The maps of Paul and Schäfer-Neth (2003) are from the Global Ocean Atlas (GOA; <http://www.glacialeceanatlas.org/>) and are overplotted with a sea ice template if any of the three months represented in the field have ice cover. The MARGO-interpolated fields (also from GOA) were calculated using a simple interpolation method based on a summary data of MARGO Project Members (2009) with an LGM land template is derived from Peltier (1994) and ETOPO-5 (<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/etopo5.HTML>). No sea ice template was provided with this dataset.

should read:

Fig. 4.: Climatological SST from the LGM as determined by Paul and Schäfer-Neth (2003) for (a) winter and (b) summer and by MARGO Project Members (2009) for (c) winter and (d) summer. The maps of Paul and Schäfer-Neth (2003) are from the Global Ocean Atlas (GOA; <http://www.glacialeceanatlas.org/>) and are overplotted with a sea ice template if any of the three months represented in the field have ice cover. The MARGO-interpolated fields (also from GOA) were calculated using a simple interpolation method based on an inverse distance-squared weighting factor using the $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ summary data of MARGO Project Members (2009) with an LGM land template that is derived from Peltier (1994) and ETOPO-5 (<http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/etopo5.HTML>). No sea ice template was provided with this dataset.



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