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To whom it may concern,

Errata in
Lee CW, and Bong CW (2006) Carbon flux through bacteria in a eutrophic tropical environment: Port Klang waters. In: Wolanski E (ed.) **The Environment in Asia Pacific Harbours**. Springer, The Netherlands: 329–345 (ISBN-10-1-4020-3654-X)

Page 336, Line 1:

In this study (Figure 4A), GPP fluctuated between 29–74 μg C L^{-1} h^{-1} except late December 2004 when it was highest (115 μg C L^{-1} h^{-1}) and lowest in February 2005 (2 μg C L^{-1} h^{-1}).

Page 342, Line 4 – 21:

With these BGE values, we calculated the carbon consumed by bacteria or the bacterial carbon demand (BCD). Table 2 shows the BCD, and the amount of carbon flux through the bacterial component. BCD ranged 1.16–11.08 g C m^{-3} d^{-1}. To determine whether there was net heterotrophy (BCD>GPP) and net autotrophy (BCD<GPP) at each sampling, the ratio BCD:GPP was estimated. On all occasions, there was net heterotrophy. BCD:GPP ratios ranged over more than three orders. The lowest ratio (2) occurred when there was a phytoplankton bloom in late December 2004 whereas the highest ratio (300) was in February 2005 when primary production was limited by NO_3. BCD:GPP ratio was also high (12) in January 2005, a post-bloom period. Other than post-bloom periods where the BCD:GPP ratios elevated by more than one order, average BCD:GPP ratio was about 3. Of the C consumed by bacteria, only 2% was consumed by protists. Although microbial loop (organic matter–bacteria–protists) is essential to recycling of organic matter (Azam et al., 1983), we observed that in this eutrophic and tropical coastal system, it was not an efficient pathway as a substantial amount of carbon was lost.

Amendments to Table 2.

Date	GPP
02 Sep. 2004	0.35
19 Oct. 2004	0.60
01 Dec. 2004	0.73
22 Dec. 2004	1.38
06 Jan. 2005	0.89
16 Feb. 2005	0.02

Page 342, in Conclusion:
Port Klang waters is eutrophic and long term data showed that its water quality is deteriorating. We observed the occurrence of hypoxia due to very low GPP that was limited by NO3. Although primary production is the basis of aquatic food web, and supported both CR and BCD, conditions at Port Klang waters were generally net heterotrophic. Our results showed that only 2% of C consumed by bacteria were passed onto protists. This suggested that the microbial loop was not an efficient pathway to recycle organic matter as a substantial amount of carbon is lost.

This document can be found at
http://www.geocities.com/ekologimikrob/publications/errata.pdf
and should be referred to as such.

Any inconvenience caused is greatly regretted, and thank you for your patience.

Regards,
LEE Choon Weng