CORRECTION

Correction: Physiological Trade-Offs Along a Fast-Slow Lifestyle Continuum in Fishes: What Do They Tell Us about Resistance and Resilience to Hypoxia?

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

[Table 1](#) has been corrected for improved readability. The publisher apologizes for the error. Please see the corrected [Table 1](#) here.

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2015) Correction: Physiological Trade-Offs Along a Fast-Slow Lifestyle Continuum in Fishes: What Do They Tell Us about Resistance and Resilience to Hypoxia? *PLoS ONE* 10(7): e0133557. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0133557

Published: July 15, 2015

Copyright: © 2015 The PLOS ONE Staff. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Table 1. Summary of the hypotheses tested (in bold) in this study, using three species of freshwater fish with differing lifestyles: *Mogurnda adspersa*, *Hypseleotris* sp., and *Melanotaenia fluviatilis*.

Species(lifestyle)	Behaviour and habitat	Metabolism	Resistance to hypoxia	Resilience to hypoxia
<i>M. adspersa</i> (slow)	Benthic sit-and-wait predator	Low SMR and RMR. Low MMR . AS (?)	High ; Low P_{crit} ; High RC ; High RM	Low ; Low U_{crit} ; Low U_{opt} ; High COT_{gross} ; High COT_{opt}
<i>Hypseleotris</i> (intermediate)	Benthopelagic	Intermediate SMR and RMR. Intermediate MMR . AS (?)	Medium ; Medium P_{crit} ; Medium RC ; Medium RM	Medium ; Medium U_{crit} ; Medium U_{opt} ; Medium COT_{gross} ; Medium COT_{opt}
<i>M. fluviatilis</i> (fast)	Pelagic cruising predator	High SMR and RMR. High MMR . AS (?)	Low ; High P_{crit} ; Low RC ; Low RM	High ; High U_{crit} ; High U_{opt} ; Low COT_{gross} ; Low COT_{opt}

SMR, RMR, MMR and AS refer to standard, routine and maximum metabolic rate, and aerobic scope respectively. P_{crit} is critical oxygen tension. Two metabolic reduction variables were measured: (1) 'Reduction Capacity' (RC), the logarithm of the ratio of two areas ($\ln(A_r/A_e)$), where A_r is the area between either SMR or RMR and the depressed metabolic rate curves, during gradual hypoxia, and A_e is excess post-hypoxic oxygen consumption; (2) RM, the magnitude of metabolic reduction as measured by the percentage of SMR depressed during hypoxia. U_{crit} and U_{opt} are, respectively, the critical and optimal swimming speeds. COT_{gross} and COT_{opt} are the gross and optimal energetic costs of transport, respectively. Values of SMR and RMR for these three species have already been determined by Dwyer et al. [63], which is why they are not hypotheses tested here. MMR may be linked to lifestyle [26], and so it is included in the set of hypotheses towards improving understanding of how lifestyle affects performance along the FSLC. Interspecific variance in AS is a topic of great current debate and so is included in the analysis, but how its magnitude links with lifestyle isn't clear [26].

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0133557.t001

Reference

1. Stoffels RJ (2015) Physiological Trade-Offs Along a Fast-Slow Lifestyle Continuum in Fishes: What Do They Tell Us about Resistance and Resilience to Hypoxia? PLoS ONE 10(6): e0130303. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0130303](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0130303) PMID: [26070078](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26070078/)