Corrections

PLANT BIOLOGY. For the article "CK2 phosphorylation of CCA1 is necessary for its circadian oscillator function in *Arabidopsis*," by Xavier Daniel, Shoji Sugano, and Elaine M. Tobin, which appeared in issue 9, March 2, 2004, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**101,** 3292–3297; first published February 20, 2004; 10.1073/pnas.0400163101), due to a printer's error, the bottom portion of the top band of Fig. 2*B* is not visible. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

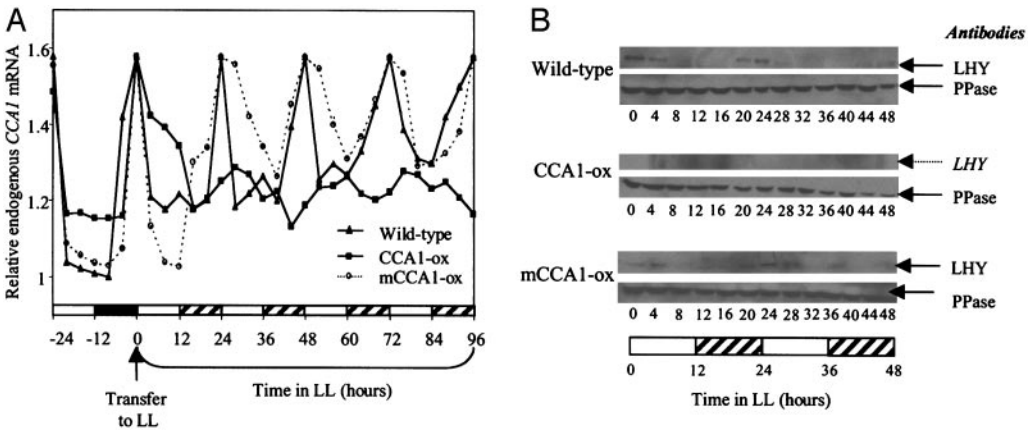

Fig. 2. Unlike overexpression of CCA1, overexpression of mCCA1 does not abolish circadian rhythms in the central oscillator. Wild-type (filled triangles), CCA1-ox (filled squares), and mCCA1-ox (open circles, dotted line) plants were entrained in light/dark (LD) conditions (12 h of light/12 h of dark) and transferred to constant light (LL). Samples were collected every 4 h and submitted to RNA and protein extractions. (*A*) Expression of endogenous *CCA1* measured by RT-PCR. The relative levels of endogenous *CCA1* mRNA were normalized to the lowest value of the wild-type samples. Each reaction was performed three times from two independent experiments with similar results. (*B*) LHY protein levels in wild-type, CCA1-ox, and mCCA1-ox plants measured by Western blot. Pyrophosphatase (PPase) was used as a loading control. Experiments were performed two times with similar results. The solid arrows indicate the location of both LHY and PPase proteins. The dotted arrow indicates where LHY protein is expected in CCA1-ox plants. White and black bars indicate light and dark periods, respectively, in LD. The white and the hatched bars indicate light and subjective dark periods, respectively, in LL.

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IMMUNOLOGY. For the article "Natural killer cells in HIV-1 infection: Dichotomous effects of viremia on inhibitory and activating receptors and their functional correlates," by Domenico Mavilio, Janet Benjamin, Marybeth Daucher, Gabriella Lombardo, Shyam Kottilil, Marie A. Planta, Emanuela Marcenaro, Cristina Bottino, Lorenzo Moretta, Alessandro Moretta, and Anthony S. Fauci, which appeared in issue 25, December 9, 2003, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**100,** 15011–15016; first published November 25, 2003; 10.1073/pnas.2336091100), the authors note that the last sentence on page 15011 should read "all 16 aviremic patients included in this cohort had initiated HAART during the chronic phase of HIV-1 infection" and not "all 16 aviremic patients included in this cohort had initiated HAART early in the course of infection before the establishment of chronic HIV-1 infection."

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES. For the article "Genetic engineering of the glyoxalase pathway in tobacco leads to enhanced salinity tolerance," by S. L. Singla-Pareek, M. K. Reddy, and S. K. Sopory, which appeared in issue 25, December 9, 2003, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**100,** 14672–14677; first published November 24, 2003, 10.1073/pnas.2034667100), the authors note that the following statement should be added to the acknowledgments: "We thank Drs. B. Porter and F. White for the initial glyoxalase II clone."

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0400260101

ECOLOGY. For the article "In-stream uptake dampens effects of major forest disturbance on watershed nitrogen export," by E. S. Bernhardt, G. E. Likens, D. C. Buso, and C. T. Driscoll, which appeared in issue 18, September 2, 2003, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**100,** 10304–10308; first published July 25, 2003; 10.1073/pnas.1233676100), the authors note the following: "The stream water nitrate data from 1998 to 1999 was incorrectly converted. We were under the impression that the data were recorded in mg of NO_3–N, when in fact they were recorded in mg of NO_3. Thus, the incorrect conversion factor of 1/14.0067 was used in place of the appropriate conversion factor of 1/[14.0067 + 3(15.999)]. While revisiting the raw data, we also discovered that the dataused for annual water yield from each watershed had been provided for water years rather than by calendar years. We have now recalculated the estimates for Table 1 by using the corrected dataset. Because the corrections have the effect of proportionally changing the estimates for the 'After ice storm' section of the table, the relative differences remain unchanged and still support the underlying thesis of the paper, which is that after a major forest disturbance the stream became more efficient at processing nitrate than it had been previously and thus dampened the effects of the disturbance in terms of watershed nitrate export." The corrected table appears below.

Table 1. Losses and in-stream uptake of NO_3–N before and after ice storm damage to W1 and W6 of the HBEF

	Output from weir, mol·yr^{-1}*	Output from damaged zone, mol·yr^{-1}	Subsurface inputs, mol·yr^{-1}†	In-stream uptake mol·yr^{-1}‡	Ratio uptake/ export	Uptake rate, mg·m^{-2}·d^{-1}§
W1						
Before ice storm	1,198	559	301	No net uptake	NA	NA
After ice storm	1,304	1,704	321	721	0.55	107
W6						
Before ice storm	708	515	363	171	0.24	25
After ice storm	609	1,041	369	801	1.31	119

NA, not applicable. Before ice storm measurements are from 1993–1997, and after ice storm measurements are from 1998–1999. Note that the results in Table 1 are obtained by using only a subset of the data presented in Fig. 1; these estimates were calculated based solely on [NO_3] on dates when both the damage zone and weir sites were sampled, whereas Fig.1 displays average values from a much larger dataset of samples at the weir.

*Output is calculated by multiplying the annual volume weighted NO_3^- concentration (from all synoptic survey dates) by the annual water yield from each site. Annual water yield from the damage zone is determined by multiplying water yield over the weir by the ratio of subwatershed/watershed area.

†Subsurface inputs are estimated by multiplying the difference in annual water yield between the weir and the damage zone by a conservative estimate of subsurface NO_3–N of 0.005 mol/m^3 (the lowest recorded values from a 2002 survey of HBEF seeps; D.C.B., unpublished data).

‡Annual in-stream uptake is calculated as the difference between weir output and NO_3^- inputs from the upstream damage zone and groundwater inflows.

§Uptake rates are the annual in-stream uptake scaled to the area of the stream reach in each watershed between the damage zone and the weir and converted to per-day estimates.

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