

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction: The advantages and challenges of non-invasive towed PILOT tags for free-ranging deep-diving megafauna

J. Fontes^{1*}, B. Macena¹, S. Solleliet-Ferreira¹, F. Buyle², R. Magalhães³, T. Bartolomeu³, N. Liebsch⁴, C. Meyer⁵ and P. Afonso¹

Correction: *Animal Biotelemetry* (2022) 10:39
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40317-022-00310-1>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors noticed the following errors in the citation of tables and figures under Results section and the captions of Figs. 6, 7 and 8:

In subsection, “Drag and stability”, the citation of Table 2 should be Table 1;

In subsequent section, “Whale shark (*R. typus*)”, the citation of Fig. 5A and B should be replaced by Fig. 6A and B;

In section, “Tiger shark (*G. cuvier*) (towed vs fixed)”, the citation of Fig. 6 should be replaced by Fig. 7; last sentence mention Fig. 7 should be replaced by Fig. 8; reference to Additional File 8 should be eliminated.

Figure 6 legend should be replaced by “Surging acceleration, depth and speed, **A** a 35 min Yo-Yo behaviour segment of a 8500 cm whale-shark, **B** detail of the section delimited by the black rectangle in **A**. Warmer colours

in the spectrogram represent stronger signals, whereas cooler colours represent weaker signals.”

Figure 7 legend should be replaced by “Surging and swaying acceleration of a 230 cm tiger shark double-tagged with the i-Pilot **A** and an accelerometer/depth package attached to a pectoral fin **B**. Warmer colours represent stronger signals and cooler colours represent weaker signals. Lower panel represents the dive profile (m)”.

Figure 8 legend should read “Surging and swaying acceleration of a 230 cm tiger shark double tagged with i-Pilot **A** and accelerometer/depth package attached to a pectoral fin **B**. Warmer colours represent stronger signals and cooler colours represent weaker signals. Bottom panel represents the dive profile (m).

Figures 5 and 6 should have **A** on the top panel and **B** on the bottom panel.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40317-022-00310-1>.

*Correspondence:

J. Fontes

Jorge.mr.fontes@uac.pt

¹ Institute of Marine Sciences-Oceanos, University of the Azores, Rua Professor Doutor Frederico Machado 4, 9901-862 Horta, Portugal

² Nektos.Net, Brussels, Belgium

³ Centre for Engineering and Product Development, Matosinhos, Portugal

⁴ Customized Animal Tracking Solutions, Caloundra, Australia

⁵ Hawai'i Institute of Marine Biology, Hawaii University at Manoa, P. O. Box 1346, Kaneohe, HI, USA



© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

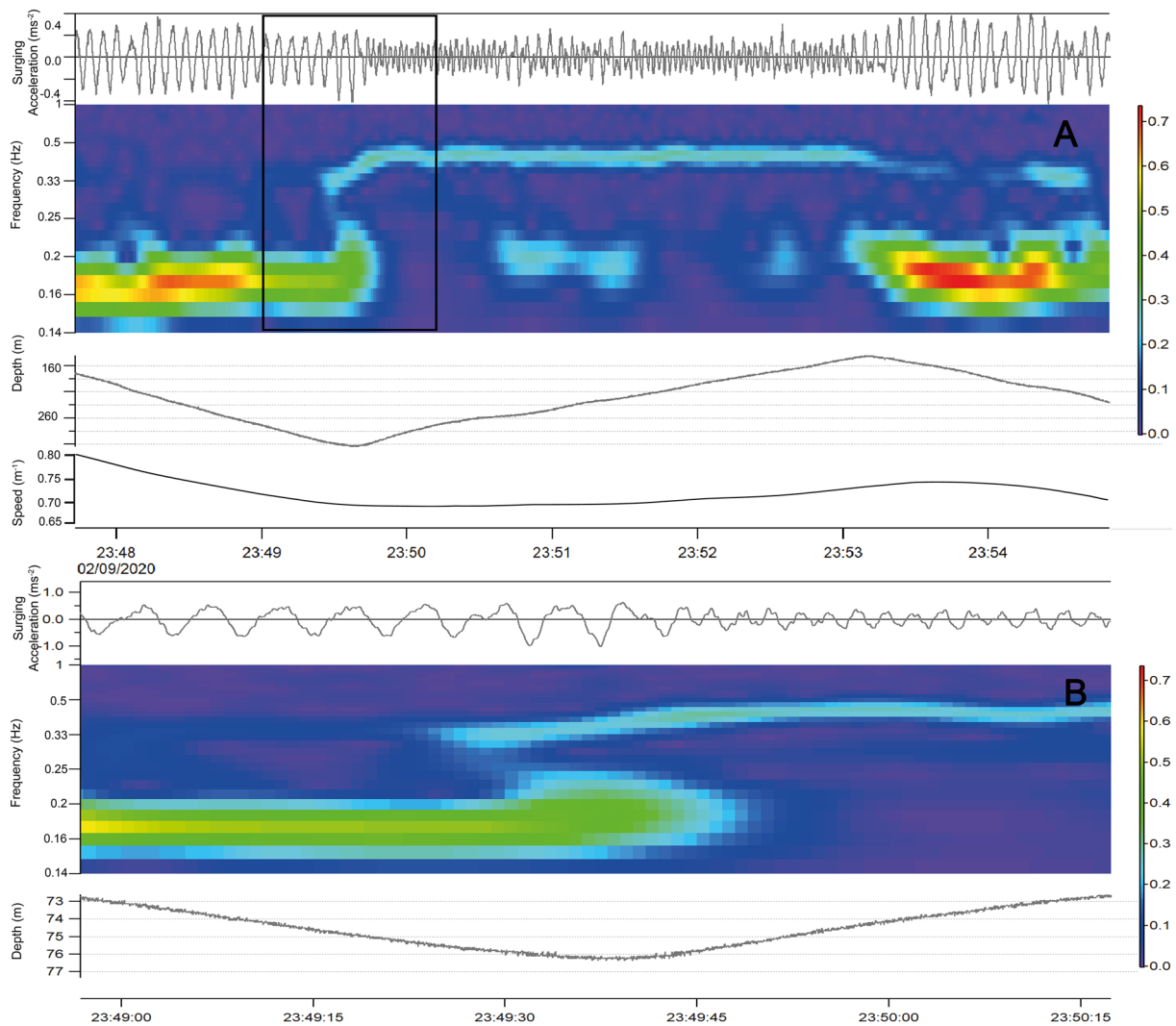


Fig. 5 Surging acceleration, depth, and speed over; **A** descent–ascent–descent swimming behaviour of a 280-cm blue shark, and **B** details of the section delimited by the black rectangle in A. Warmer colours in the spectrogram represent stronger signals, whereas cooler colours represent weaker signals

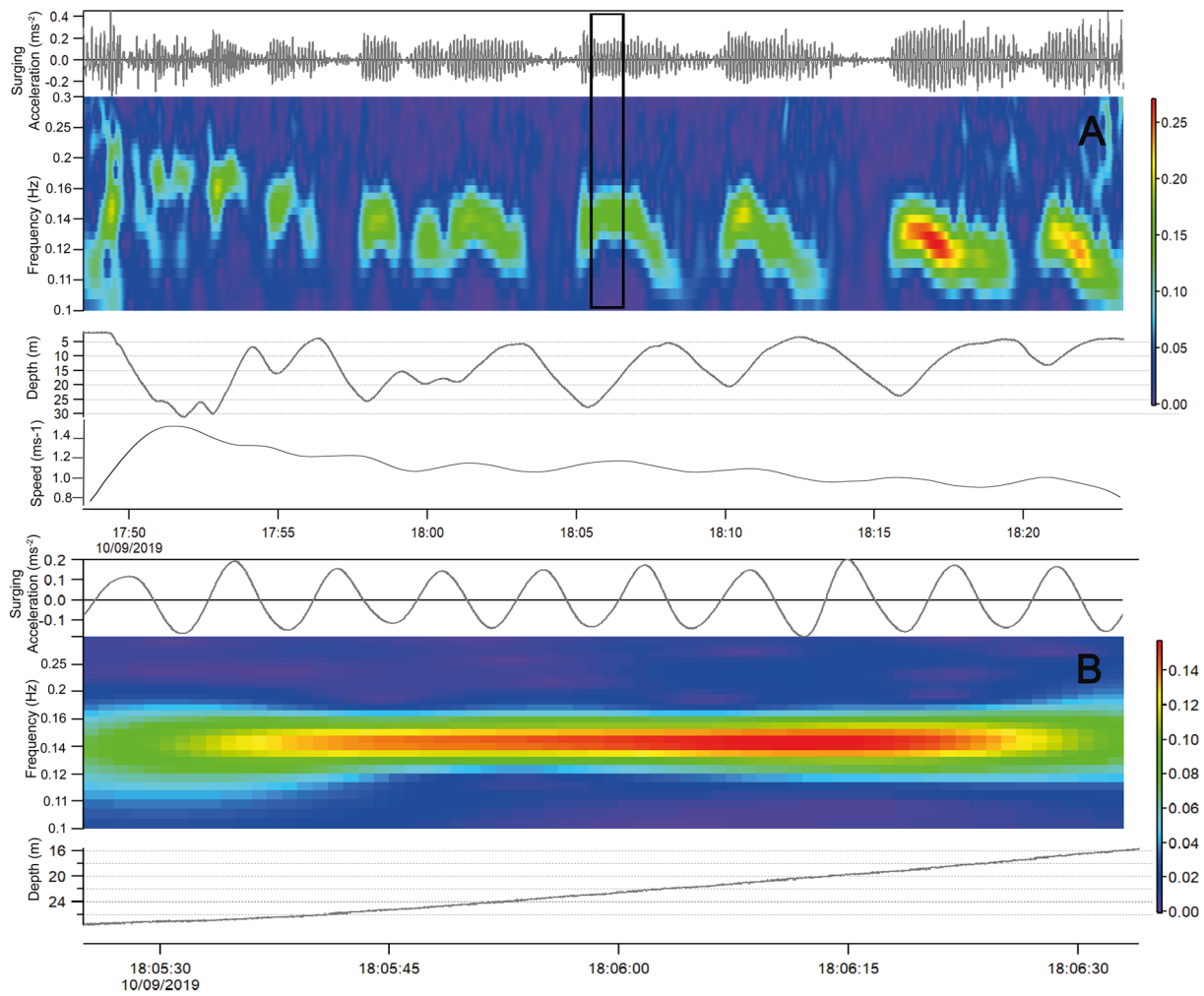


Fig. 6 Surging and swaying acceleration of a 230-cm tiger shark double-tagged with the i-Pilot (top) and an accelerometer/depth package attached to a pectoral fin (bottom). Warmer colours represent stronger signals and cooler colours represent weaker signals. Bottom panel represents the dive profile (m)

Published online: 17 March 2023

Reference

1. Fontes J, Macena B, Solleliet-Ferreira S, Buyle F, Magalhães R, Bartolomeu T, Liebsch N, Meyer C, Afonso P. The advantages and challenges of non-invasive towed PILOT tags for free-ranging deep-diving megafauna. *Anim Biotelemetry*. 2022;10:39. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40317-022-00310-1>.

Publisher’s Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.