



Corrigendum to

“Climate and atmospheric drivers of historical terrestrial carbon uptake in the province of British Columbia, Canada” published in *Biogeosciences*, 11, 635–649, 2014

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In the manuscript “Climate and atmospheric drivers of historical terrestrial carbon uptake in the province of British Columbia, Canada” by Peng et al. (*Biogeosciences*, 11, 635–649, 2014), the rate of increase per year for stemwood growth rates in Fig. 7a was reported incorrectly. Figure 1 below shows correct rates of increase in stemwood growth and replaces Fig. 7a from Peng et al. (2014).

The average rate of increase per year (r_i in Eq. 1) shown in Fig. 1 for CTEM simulated values (blue line) and values from Hember et al. (2012) (green and red lines) is calculated by dividing the total percentage increase over the 1959–1998 period, obtained using the corresponding ordinary least-squares regression fit, by the number of years in the 1959–1998 period ($n = 40$).

$$r_i \left(\% \text{ yr}^{-1} \right) = \left(\frac{G_{1998} - G_{1959}}{G_{1959}} \right) \frac{100}{n}, \quad (1)$$

where G_{1998} and G_{1959} are the stem growth rates corresponding to years 1998 and 1959, respectively, based on the ordinary least-squares regression fit.

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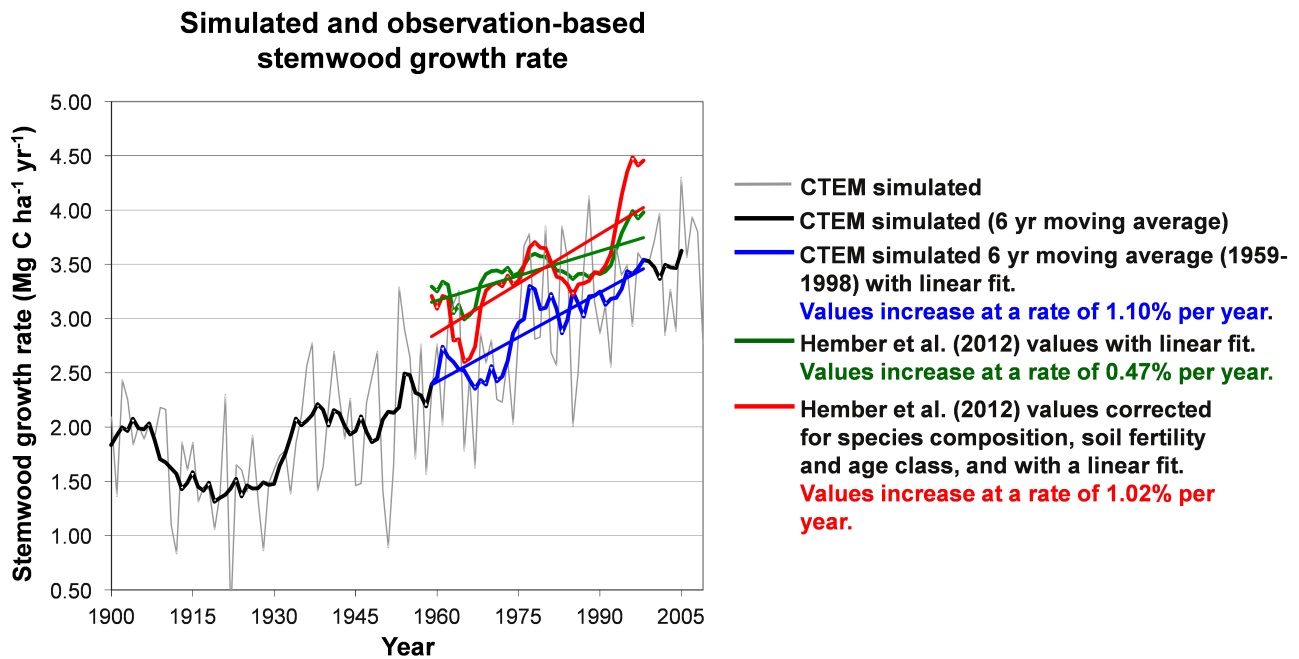


Figure 1. Comparison of simulated and observation-based stem wood growth rate of conifer trees in coastal BC. Observations are based on data collected over the period 1950–2002 as explained in Hember et al. (2012). Model estimates are for all needleleaf evergreen trees exclusively in coastal region of BC. Black and blue lines for simulated results are 6 year moving averages. Linear regression lines are on top of the model estimates and observations for the 40 year, 1959–1998, period for which observations are available