



Corrigendum to

“Cajander larch (*Larix cajanderi*) biomass distribution, fire regime and post-fire recovery in northeastern Siberia” published in *Biogeosciences*, 9, 3943–3959, 2012

L. T. Berner¹, P. S. A. Beck¹, M. M. Loranty^{1,*}, H. D. Alexander^{2,**}, M. C. Mack², and S. J. Goetz¹

¹The Woods Hole Research Center, 149 Woods Hole Road, Falmouth, MA 02540-1644, USA

²University of Florida, Department of Biology, P.O. Box 118525, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA

* currently at: Colgate University, Department of Geography, 13 Oak Drive, Hamilton, NY 13346, USA

** currently at: University of Texas – Brownsville, Department of Biological Sciences, 80 Fort Brown, Brownsville, TX 78520, USA

Correspondence to: L. T. Berner (lberner@whrc.org)

In the paper “Cajander larch (*Larix cajanderi*) biomass distribution, fire regime and post-fire recovery in northeastern Siberia” by L. T. Berner et al. (*Biogeosciences*, 9, 3943–3959, doi:10.5194/bg-9-3943-2012, 2012) Fig. 8 was not fully displayed. Please find the corrected figure here.

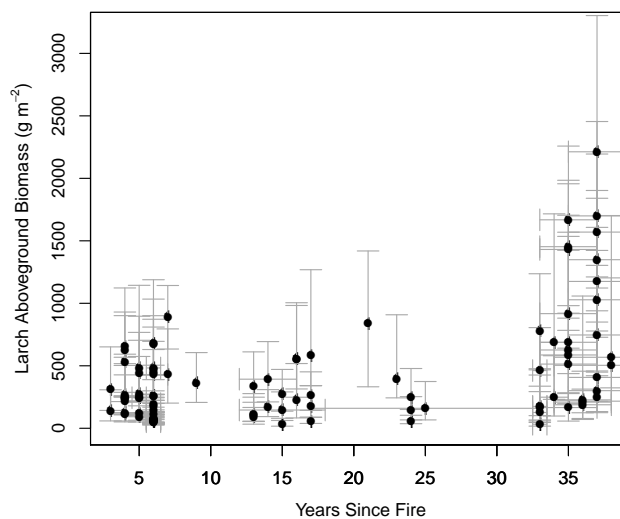


Fig. 8. Cajander larch aboveground biomass (AGB) across 98 fire scars that burned in the lower Kolyma River watershed between c. 1969–2005. Each point represents the median larch AGB in a fire scar, while y-error bars indicate 25th and 75th percentiles in AGB and x-error bars indicate the range of uncertainty in when the fire occurred.