



## ***Corrigendum to***

# **“Stratospheric sulfate geoengineering could enhance the terrestrial photosynthesis rate” published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 1479–1489, 2016**

**L. Xia<sup>1</sup>, A. Robock<sup>1</sup>, S. Tilmes<sup>2</sup>, and R. R. Neely III<sup>2,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Sciences, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, USA

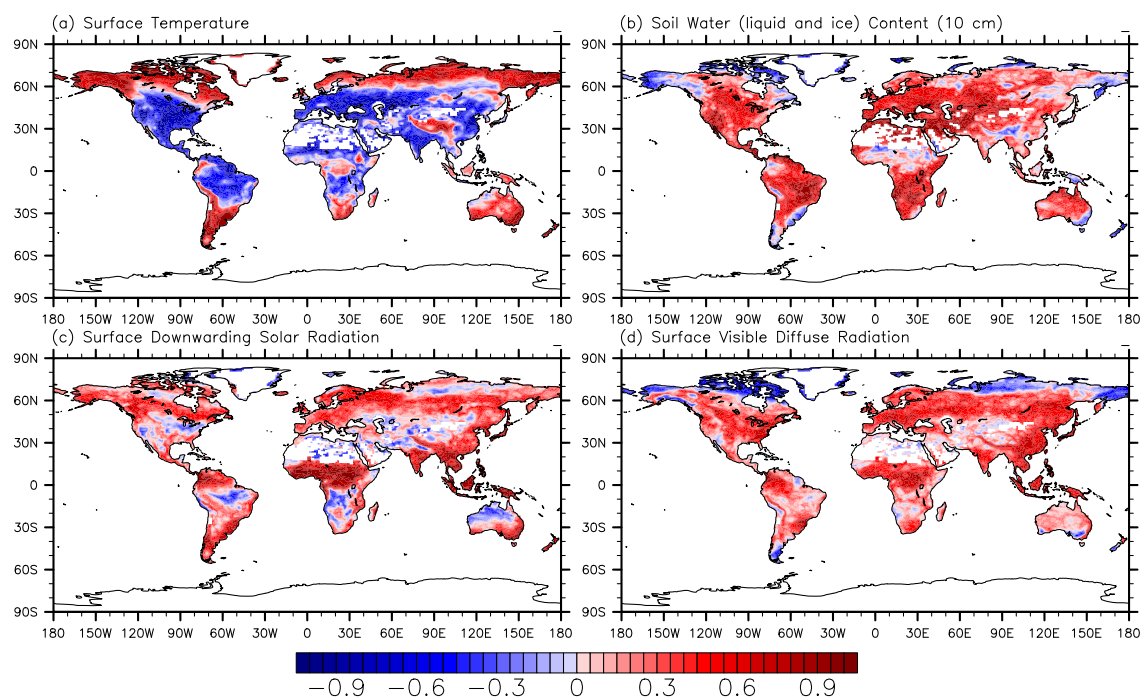
<sup>2</sup>National Center for Atmospheric Research, Atmospheric Chemistry Division, Boulder, CO, USA

<sup>3</sup>National Centre for Atmospheric Science and the Institute of Climate and Atmospheric Science, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

*Correspondence to:* L. Xia (lxia@envsci.rutgers.edu)

Published: 19 September 2016

The article “Stratospheric sulfate geoengineering could enhance the terrestrial photosynthesis rate” published in Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, 16, 1479–1489, 2016, had an error in Fig. 5. The Fig. 5 shown in the article was actually MJJ (May–June–July) instead of JJA (June–July–August) as described in the figure caption. This error is from the way the CDOs (climate data operators) command (“splitseas”) read the monthly netcdf file of CESM-CAM4-chem, which labeled the variable “time” at the end of each month. We have corrected Fig. 5 below using variables in the right months (JJA). The differences between the incorrect and the correct figures are quite small and do not affect any of the results or conclusions in the paper. We regret the error.



**Figure 5.** Correlation coefficient of the monthly photosynthesis rate anomalies in JJA during years 2030–2069 (G4SSA minus RCP6.0, Fig. 3a) and (a) surface temperature anomalies, (b) top 10 cm soil water (including liquid water and ice) anomalies, (c) surface downward solar radiation anomalies, and (d) surface visible diffuse radiation anomalies during years 2030–2069.