



Corrigendum to "A meteorological and chemical overview of the DACCIWA field campaign in West Africa in June–July 2016" published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 17, 10893–10918, 2017

Peter Knippertz¹, Andreas H. Fink¹, Adrien Deroubaix², Eleanor Morris³, Flore Tocquer⁴, Mat J. Evans³, Cyrille Flamant⁵, Marco Gaetani⁵, Christophe Lavaysse⁶, Celine Mari⁴, John H. Marsham⁷, Rémi Meynadier⁸, Abalo Affo-Dogo⁹, Titike Bahaga¹, Fabien Brosse⁴, Konrad Deetz¹, Ridha Guebsi⁵, Issaou Latifou⁹, Marlon Maranan¹, Philip D. Rosenberg⁷, and Andreas Schlueter¹

 ¹Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, 76128 Karlsruhe, Germany
²Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, Ecole Polytechnique, IPSL Research University, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Université Paris-Saclay, Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 06, CNRS, 91128 Palaiseau, France
³Wolfson Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratories, Department of Chemistry, University of York, York, YO10 5DD, UK
⁴Laboratoire d'Aérologie, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, UPS, 31400 Toulouse, France
⁵LATMOS/IPSL, Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 06, UVSQ, CNRS, 75252 Paris, France
⁶European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Ispra (VA), Italy
⁷School of Earth & Environment/National Centre for Atmospheric Science, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK
⁸AXA Group Risk Management Department, Paris, France
⁹Direction Générale Météo Nationale, B.P. 1505, Lomé, Togo

Correspondence: Peter Knippertz (peter.knippertz@kit.edu)

Published: 18 January 2018

On page 10899, first column, in the sentence "This modulation is consistent with the QBZD index, showing a significant minimum around 14 2016 (see http://misva.sedoo.fr)", there is an incorrect date. The correct date format reads "14 June 2016".

In addition, Fig. 10 was published incorrectly. Please use the correct figure below.



Figure 10. Tropical wave phenomena and long-lived MCSs during June–July 2016. Hovmöller diagram of $5-15^{\circ}$ N meridionally averaged precipitation from TRMM (mmh⁻¹, colour shading according to legend) with objectively identified waves marked with coloured lines according to the legend in the top right corner and long-lived MCSs with at least 24 h of lifetime marked with thick black lines (for details on detection of both features, see Sect. 2.2). Contour lines for the wave features correspond to a modulation of precipitation of more than 0.12 mmh^{-1} . Note that while the tropical waves are identified for the entire longitudinal range of 35° W– 25° E, the MCS identification is limited to the land-dominated area 20° W– 25° E. The four phases of the DACCIWA campaign and significant synoptic-scale features A–J as well as the longitudinal bounds of the DACCIWA focus region 8° W– 8° E (see Fig. 1) are marked.