

Correction

EARTH, ATMOSPHERIC, AND PLANETARY SCIENCES

Correction for “COS-derived GPP relationships with temperature and light help explain high-latitude atmospheric CO₂ seasonal cycle amplification,” by Lei Hu, Stephen A. Montzka, Aleya Kaushik, Arlyn E. Andrews, Colm Sweeney, John Miller, Ian T. Baker, Scott Denning, Elliott Campbell, Yoichi P. Shiga, Pieter Tans, M. Carolina Siso, Molly Crowell, Kathryn McKain, Kirk Thoning, Bradley Hall, Isaac Vimont, James W.

Elkins, Mary E. Whelan, and Parvatha Suntharalingam, which published August 11, 2021; 10.1073/pnas.2103423118 (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **118**, e2103423118).

The authors note that, due to a printer's error, Fig. 1 appeared incorrectly. Specifically, the scale in Fig. 1C appeared as 0–1 but should instead appear as 0–10. The corrected figure and its legend appear below. The online version has been corrected.

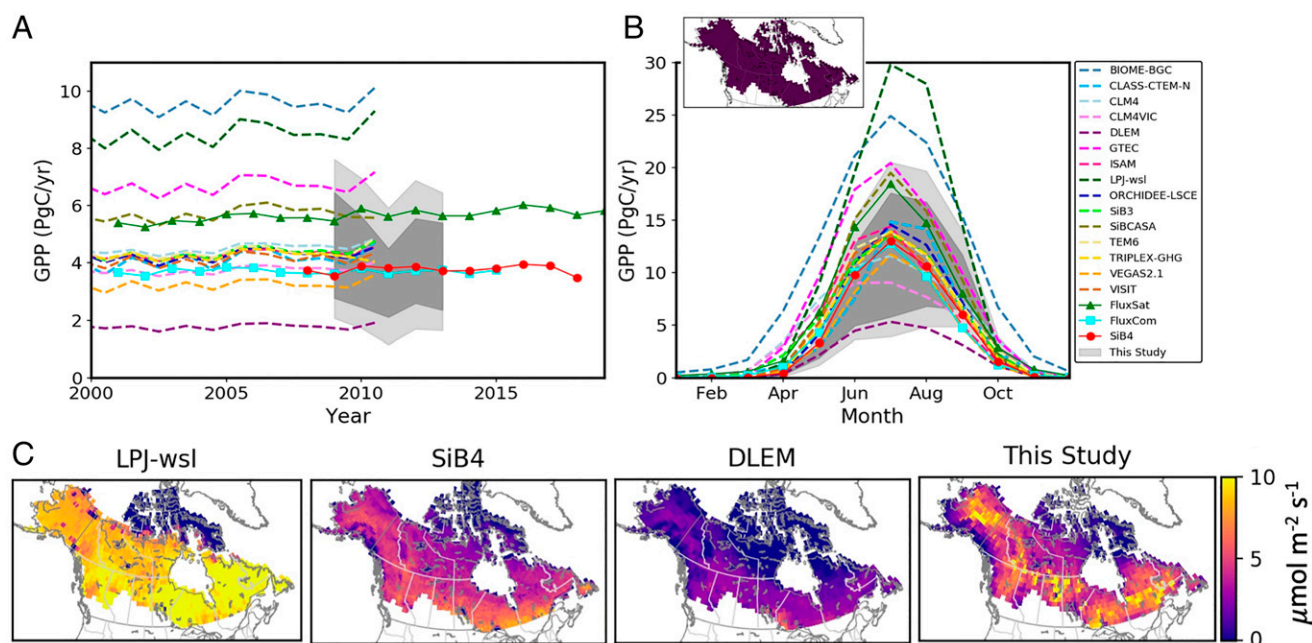


Fig. 1. Regional GPP for the North American ABR, estimated from bottom-up terrestrial models participating in Multiscale Synthesis and Terrestrial Model Intercomparison Project (MsTMIP) (dashed lines), FluxCom (cyan squares with solid lines), FluxSat (green triangles with solid lines), and SiB4 (red circles with solid lines) and our top-down atmospheric COS inversions (dark gray shading indicates the 2.5th to 97.5th of our best inversion ensemble estimates, whereas the light gray shading denotes the range of our best ensemble estimates plus 2σ uncertainties from each inversion). The North American ABR is indicated in *B*. (*A*) Annual GPP estimates between 2000 and 2019. (*B*) Multiyear average seasonal cycle of GPP from MsTMIP (2008–2010), FluxSat (2001–2019), FluxCom (2001–2018), SiB4 (2009–2013), and this study (2009–2013). (*C*) Spatial distribution of GPP in July 2010 from three selected TEMs (LPJ-wsl, SiB4, and DLEM) and average GPP from July in 2009 to 2013 derived from COS-based inversions. The spatial distribution of GPP from other TEMs is shown in *SI Appendix*, Fig. S12.

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