

Erratum to: Contrasting interannual and multidecadal NAO variability

T. Woollings · C. Franzke · D. L. R. Hodson · B. Dong ·
E. A. Barnes · C. C. Raible · J. G. Pinto

Published online: 9 September 2014
© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2014

Erratum to: Clim Dyn
DOI 10.1007/s00382-014-2237-y

The original version of the article was incorrectly published as the captions of Figs. 12 and 13 were interchanged. Moreover, the citation refers to Fig. 12 should be Fig. 13 and vice versa.

The correct captions are given below.

Fig. 12 Correlation value r of Sea Surface Temperature (SST) correlated with multidecadal NAO index in HiGEM. *Shaded areas* are significant at the 95 % level ($p < 0.05$). Both SST and NAO were detrended before correlation

Fig. 13 Decadal NAO variability and Sub Polar Gyre heating in HiGEM Control simulation. **a** *Black* Mean Atlantic Sub Polar Gyre (SPG) Sea Surface Temperature (SST) (75:0°W, 45:60°N—*box* in Fig. 12). *Red* Detrended decadal component of the NAO in HiGEM multiplied by -1 , extracted using EMD as for observations. Both indices have

been standardized to have unit variance. **b** Heat budget for the SPG region. *Black solid* upper ocean heat content within the SPG region (0:500 m depth). Other lines—Heat content in the SPG due to: Ocean Heat convergence (*Red*), Surface Latent (*Purple*) and Sensible (*Green*) Heat fluxes and Longwave (*Light Blue*) and Shortwave (*Dark Blue*) surface radiation fluxes. All surface fluxes are defined positive *into* the ocean. *Black dotted line* the sum of all contributions to the heat content. All indices have been detrended. Units are 10_7 PJ. *Black (solid and dotted)* lines have been multiplied by 2 to aid comparison with SPG SST in **a**. **c** *Black* Ocean Heat Convergence Flux into the SPG region (45:60°N). *Red* Atlantic Meridional Overturing Circulation (AMOC) at 45°N (AMOC is the integral of southward meridional ocean velocity between 1,000:7,000 m across the Atlantic Basin). *Green* Mean Ocean Density on the deep western Atlantic boundary (1,500:3,000 m 59:58°W 44:45°N). All indices have been detrended and standardized to have unit variance

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00382-014-2237-y.

T. Woollings (✉)
Department of Physics, Atmospheric, Oceanic and Planetary
Physics, Parks Rd, Oxford OX1 3PU, UK
e-mail: woollings@atm.ox.ac.uk

C. Franzke
Meteorological Institute and Center for Earth System Research
and Sustainability, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

D. L. R. Hodson · B. Dong
NCAS-Climate and Department of Meteorology,
University of Reading, Reading, UK

E. A. Barnes
Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University,
Fort Collins, CO, USA

C. C. Raible
Climate and Environmental Physics and Oeschger Centre
for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern,
Switzerland

J. G. Pinto
Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, Reading, UK

J. G. Pinto
Institute for Geophysics and Meteorology, University of Cologne,
Cologne, Germany