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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "High-resolution evidence from southern China of an early Holocene optimum and a mid-Holocene dry event during the past 18,000 years" [Quaternary Research 62 (2004) 39–48]

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On page 40, line 21, the geographic coordinates of the Dahu Swamp are incorrect. Recently we again did field work at the Dahu Swamp location and remeasured the geographic coordinates using GPS. The correct geographic coordinates are 24°45′N, 115°02′E.

On page 41, in Figure 1, the lowest line indicating the standing monsoon front around Dahu Swamp should be 3000 yr BP instead of 6000 yr BP. The corrected Figure 1 and legend are shown here.

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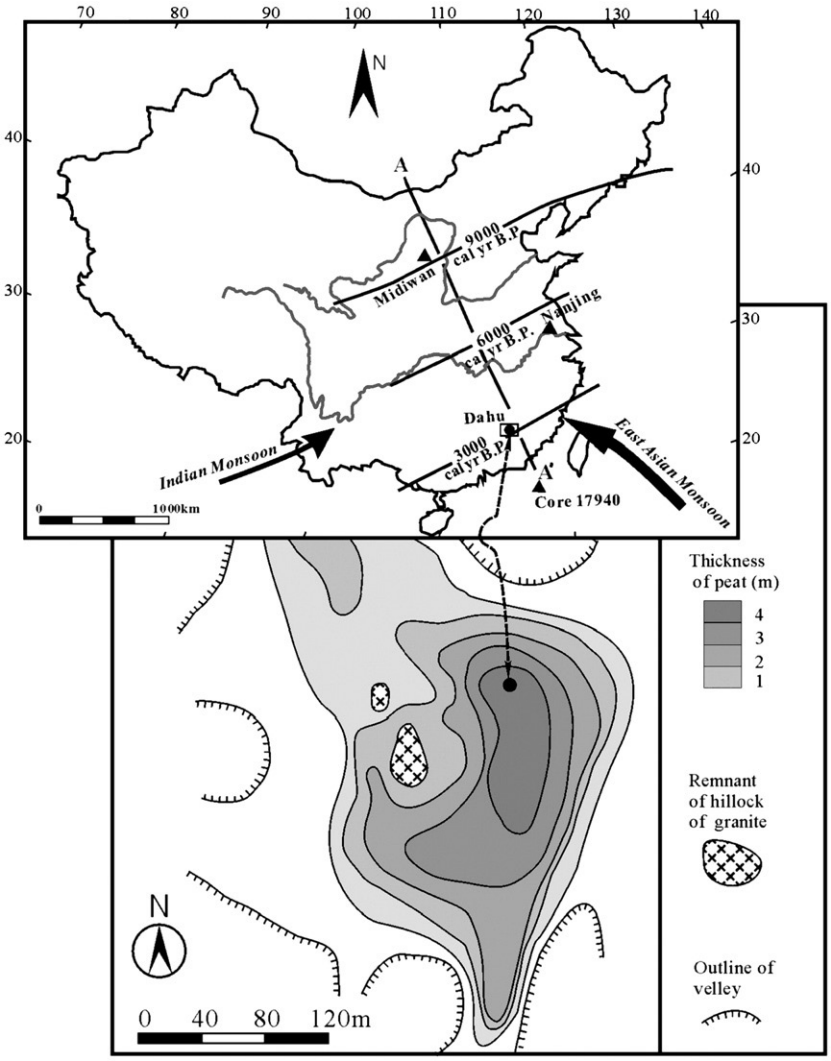

Figure 1. Map of the spatial variation of the East Asian monsoon front with time. The upper map shows that the time-transgressive Holocene Optimum (represented by the line standing for the monsoon front) would have been experienced 9000 cal yr ago in northeastern China and in north-central China, 6000 cal yr ago in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and about 3000 cal yr ago in southern China (An et al., 2000). The Dahu peat site (filled circle) is within the 3000-yr front zone. The positions of the Hulu Cave speleothem site in Nanjing (filled triangle, Wang et al., 2001), Midiwan peat site from desert/loess boundary (filled triangle, Zhou et al., 1996), and the South China Sea deep sea core 17940 (filled triangle, Sun and Li, 1999) are also shown in the map. The arrowed line indicates the summer monsoon direction. The lower map is a detailed topographic diagram of the Dahu peat bog (altitude ~250 m) for this study. This location is in a wide mountain valley near the Guangdong and Jianxi provincial border. The valley is several kilometers in length and several hundred meters in width. The peat bog is thickest in the center and thins out toward the end. The black filled circle is the actual core sampling site.

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