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Corrigendum to "A framework for deriving drought indicators from the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE)" published in Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 24, 227–248, 2020

Helena Gerdener, Olga Engels, and Jürgen Kusche

Institute of Geodesy and Geoinformation, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

Correspondence: Helena Gerdener (gerdener@geod.uni-bonn.de)

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We would like to inform you about an erroneous version of Figs. 6 and 7, which was accidentally included from our side. In the published version, the figures show the intended and correct simulation scenario for the southern Africa and western India cluster regions (middle and bottom panels) but not for the eastern Brazil cluster (top panels). For the eastern Brazil cluster, the drought indicators contain a simulated drought period from January 2005 to December 2006 (2 years) instead of the much shorter drought period from January to September 2005, which was intended to be shown and which is also analyzed in the corresponding section. Since the panels were only included accidentally during the review process, no conclusions are concerned. However, the reader might be confused due to the lack of consistency regarding the figures in combination with conclusions. Here you can find the new corrected figures.

Moreover, a sentence on p. 239 should contain "less dry" instead of "more dry". The correct sentence should read as follows. "Assuming that a positive trend exists and the drought occurs closer to the end of the time series, the trend may lead to a drought that is identified as less dry than the true drought."

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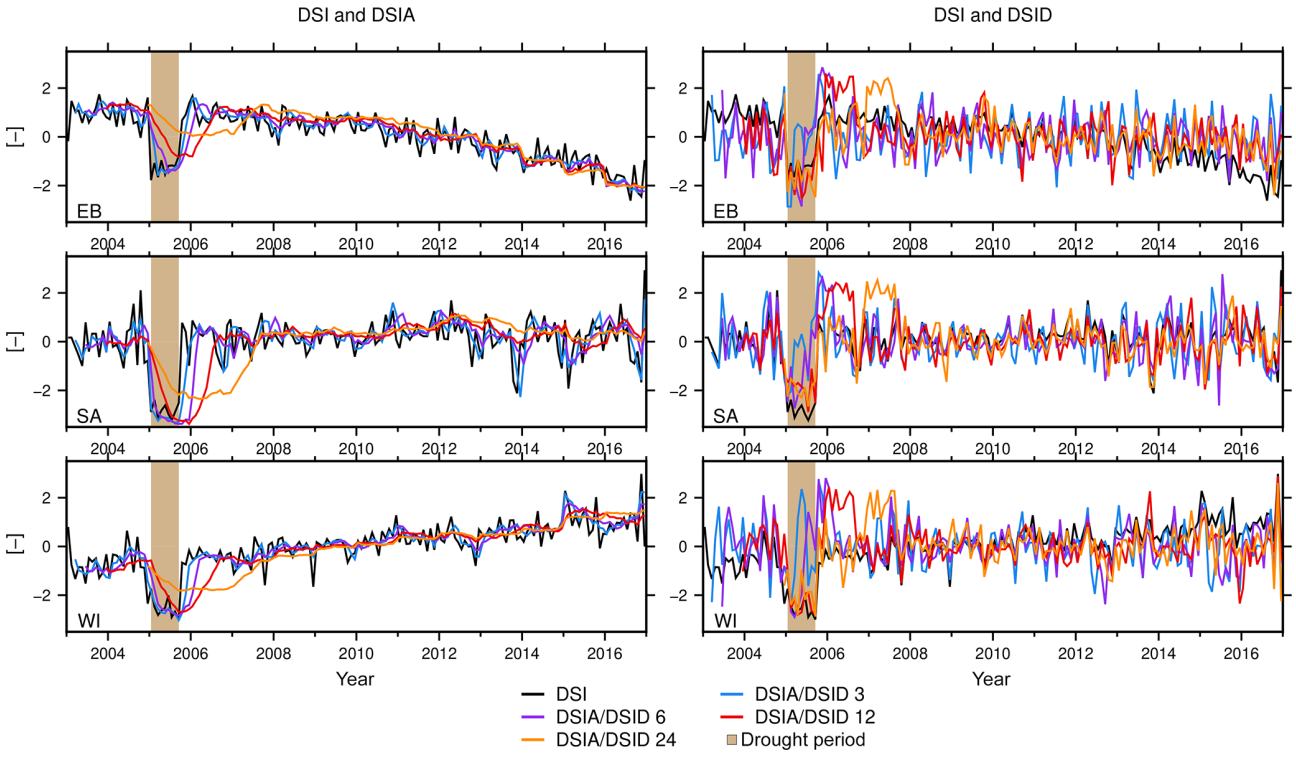

Figure 6. A representative example of the synthetic DSI, DSIA, and DSID (–) for the eastern Brazil (EB), southern Africa (SA), and western India (WI) cluster over the periods of 3, 6, 12, and 24 months. Light brown shows the synthetic constructed drought period.

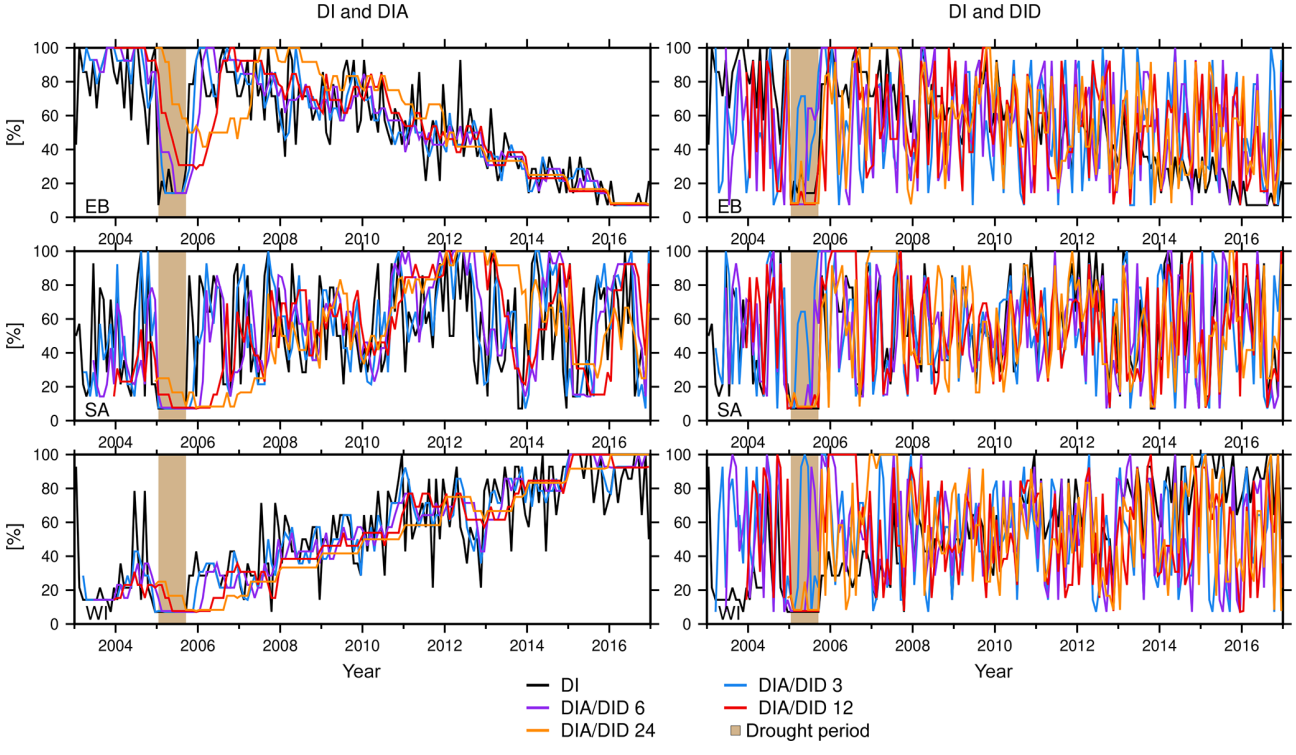

Figure 7. A representative example of the synthetic DI, DIA, and DID (%) for the eastern Brazil (EB), southern Africa (SA), and western India (WI) cluster over the periods of 3, 6, 12, and 24 months. Light brown shows the synthetic constructed drought period.