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Corrigendum to
"Calibration of a lumped karst system model and application to the Qachqouch karst spring (Lebanon) under climate change conditions" published in Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 24, 4275–4290, 2020

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Our recent paper about the calibration of a lumped karst model on the Qachqouch Spring in Lebanon included a mistake in the calculation of the k and i coefficients, which were used in the karst spring classification proposed by Mangin (1975). However, this does not change the other calculations and interpretations. The correct values for the coefficients are $k = 0.11$ and $i = 0.77$. This changes the spring classification (Fig. 5 – corrected version hereafter) to the domain of large and complex systems with an important part of delayed infiltration, closer to that of the Afka Spring (Lebanon) or the Fontaine de Vaucluse Spring (France). These parameters, as much as the high regulation capacity of the system (shown by the correlations analysis), are most likely related to the important thickness of the unsaturated and saturated zones of Middle Eastern karstic aquifers, delaying the infiltration and allowing a large water storage capacity.

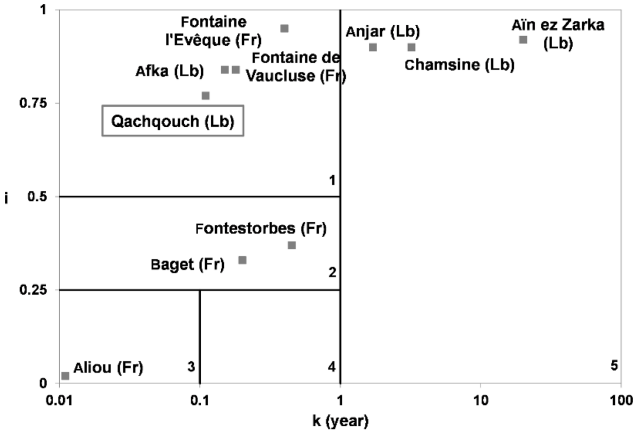

Figure 5. Qachqouch Spring within the classification of karstic springs as a function of their k and i parameters (El-Hakim and Bakalowicz, 2007). Fr stands for France, and Lb stands for Lebanon.

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