



Erratum: The carbon sink due to shrub growth on Arctic tundra: a case study in a carbon-poor soil in eastern Canada (2019 Environ. Res. Commun. 1 091001)

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Erratum: The carbon sink due to shrub growth on Arctic tundra: a case study in a carbon-poor soil in eastern Canada (2019 *Environ. Res. Commun.* **1** 1091001)Mikael Gagnon^{1,2,3}, Florent Domine^{1,2,3,4} and Stéphane Boudreau^{2,5}¹ Tukuvik Joint International Laboratory, Université Laval (Canada) and CNRS-INSU (France), Québec City, QC, G1V 0A6, Canada² Centre d'études nordiques (CEN), Université Laval, Québec City, QC, G1V 0A6, Canada³ Department of Chemistry, Université Laval, Québec City, QC, G1V 0A6, Canada⁴ Department of Geography, Université Laval, Québec City, QC, G1V 0A6, Canada⁵ Department of Biology, Université Laval, Québec City, QC, G1V 0A6, CanadaE-mail: florent.domine@gmail.com

Due to an error in the production process, this article was published with two incorrect figures. The correct versions of figures 4 and 5 are presented below.

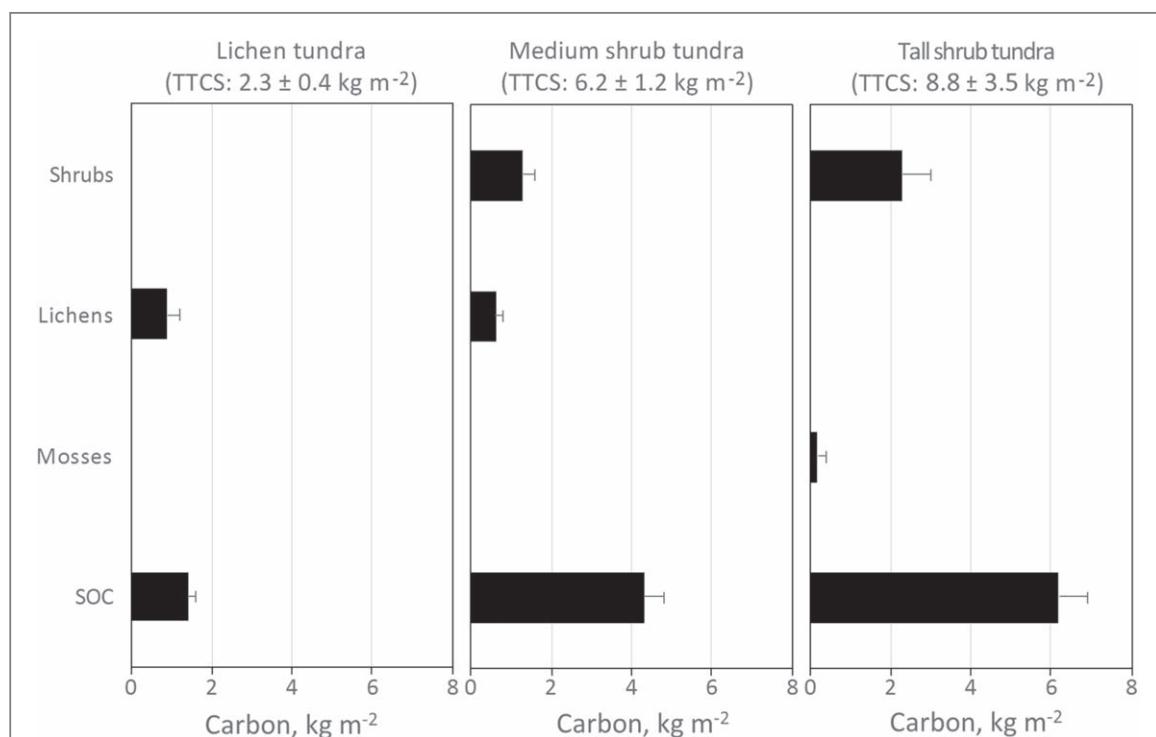


Figure 4. Distribution of total terrestrial carbon stocks (TTCS) in different compartments (soil, lichens, mosses and shrubs) of terrestrial ecosystems found in the upper valley. Plots are classified according to their vegetation cover.

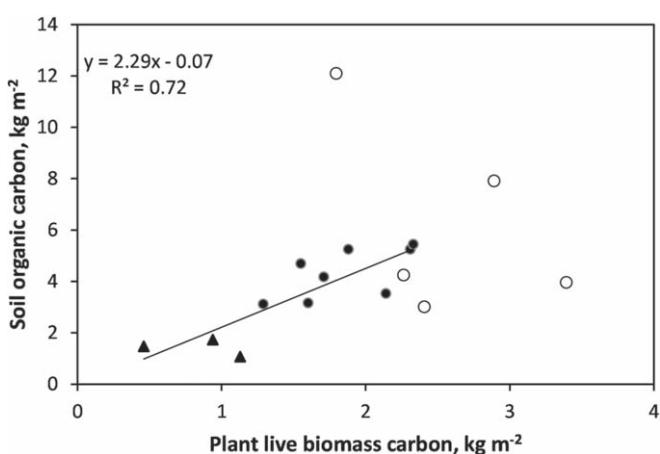


Figure 5. Relationship between soil organic carbon (SOC) content and plant live biomass carbon stock. Closed symbols represent plots sampled in the lichen tundra and in the medium shrub tundra vegetation type. Triangles are for lichen tundra and circles for medium shrub tundra. Open symbols represent plots sampled in the tall shrub tundra type. The regression line is based on data from the lichen tundra and medium shrub tundra plots. As the regression including also the tall shrub tundra was not significant, it is not shown here. Its equation is $y = 1.49 \times +1.58$, $R^2 = 0.17$.

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