Atmos. Chem. Phys., 8, 7735, 2008 www.atmos-chem-phys.net/8/7735/2008/ © Author(s) 2008. This work is distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.



Corrigendum to

"Modeling the effect of plume-rise on the transport of carbon monoxide over Africa with NCAR CAM" published in Atmos. Chem. Phys., 8, 6801–6812, 2008

H. Guan^{1,2}, R. B. Chatfield², S. R. Freitas³, R. W. Bergstrom¹, and K. M. Longo³

Erroneously, a mistake occured in the text on page 6809, second column, last paragraph. Below please find the correct wording:

Table 2 also shows an enhanced eastward transport of CO in the PR simulation through the upper east section, which is consistent with the finding in Figs. 11 and 12. Upper and lower transport regions are separated by the 744 hPa level. This increased outflow (0.07 Tg) through the upper east section approximately equals to the decreased outflow (0.08 Tg) through the lower east section. This leads to a small differ-

ence in the total transport to the east (0.01 Tg) between the NPR and PR simulations. In a similar way, the plume-rise process also leads to a weakening outflow (smaller transport from the east) through the lower west section. The increased outflow (smaller transport from the west) (0.25 Tg) through the upper west section in the PR simulation is partially offset by the decreased outflow (0.12 Tg) through the lower west section, which induces a net difference of 0.13 Tg between the two simulations. The increased outflow in the upper west section is mainly caused by the enhanced westward transport in the PR simulation during the Great African Plume event (see Figs. 9 and 10).

¹Bay Area Environmental Research Institute, Sonoma, CA, USA

²NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, USA

³Center for Weather Forecasting and Climate Studies (CPTEC), INPE, Cachoeira Paulista, Brazil