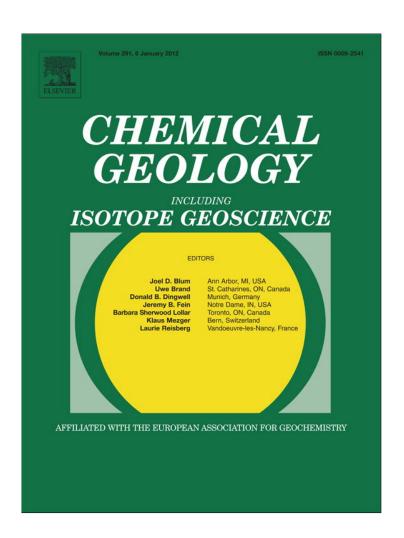
Provided for non-commercial research and education use. Not for reproduction, distribution or commercial use.



This article appeared in a journal published by Elsevier. The attached copy is furnished to the author for internal non-commercial research and education use, including for instruction at the authors institution and sharing with colleagues.

Other uses, including reproduction and distribution, or selling or licensing copies, or posting to personal, institutional or third party websites are prohibited.

In most cases authors are permitted to post their version of the article (e.g. in Word or Tex form) to their personal website or institutional repository. Authors requiring further information regarding Elsevier's archiving and manuscript policies are encouraged to visit:

http://www.elsevier.com/copyright

Chemical Geology 291 (2012) 294-295



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Chemical Geology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/chemgeo



Erratum

Erratum to "Carbonate rhizoliths in loess and their implications for paleoenvironmental reconstruction revealed by isotopic composition: δ^{13} C, 14 C" [Chemical Geology 283 (2011) 251–260]

M. Gocke a,*, K. Pustovoytov b, P. Kühn c, G.L.B. Wiesenberg a, M. Löscher d, Y. Kuzyakov e

- ^a Department of Agroecosystem Research, BayCEER, University of Bayreuth, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany
- ^b Institute of Soil Science and Land Evaluation (310), University of Hohenheim, 70593 Stuttgart, Germany
- ^c Institute of Geography, Laboratory of Soil Science and Geoecology, University of Tübingen, 72070 Tübingen, Germany
- ^d Max-Reger-Weg 3, 69181 Leimen, Germany
- e Department of Soil Science of Temperate and Boreal Ecosystems, University of Göttingen, 37077 Göttingen, Germany

In the above mentioned article, the stratigraphic chart of the Würmian Upper Pleniglacial loess–paleosol sequence at Nussloch (Fig. 1a in Gocke et al., 2011) was adapted from the standard profile P4 described by Antoine et al. (2009) which is situated 400 m ENE of the profile prepared for the study by Gocke et al. (2011). An intensive survey in 2011 showed that the profile under investigation differs from P4 in depths and thicknesses of the stratigraphic units. The new stratigraphic chart of the section is shown below. For orientation, luminescence ages and stratigraphic units are adopted from Rousseau et al. (2007) and Antoine et al. (2001, 2009).

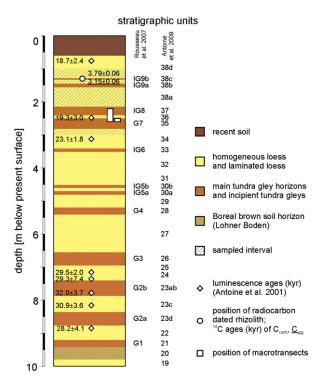


Fig. 1. Stratigraphic chart of the Würmian Upper Pleniglacial loess sequence at Nussloch. Luminescence ages and stratigraphic units are adopted from Rousseau et al. (2007) and Antoine et al. (2001, 2009).

DOI of original article: 10.1016/j.chemgeo.2011.01.022.

Corresponding author. Tel.: +49 921 552177; fax: +49 921 552315. E-mail address: martina.gocke@uni-bayreuth.de (M. Gocke).

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by German Research Foundation (DFG) under contract WI 2810/10, which is gratefully acknowledged. We thank the HeidelbergCement AG for permitting field work in their quarries and Ludwig Zöller (University of Bayreuth) for thorough discussion of the stratigraphy of the section.

References

- Antoine, P., Rousseau, D., Zöller, L., Lang, A., Munaut, A.V., Hatté, C., Fontugne, M., 2001. High-resolution record of the last Interglacial–Glacial cycle in the Nussloch loess–palaeosol sequences, Upper Rhine Area, Germany. Quaternary International 76 (77), 211–229.
- Antoine, P., Rousseau, D., Moine, O., Kunesch, S., Hatté, C., Lang, A., Tissoux, H., Zöller, L., 2009. Rapid and cyclic aeolian deposition during the Last Glacial in European loess: a high-resolution record from Nussloch, Germany. Quaternary Science Reviews 28, 2955–2973.
- Gocke, M., Pustovoytov, K., Kühn, P., Wiesenberg, G.L.B., Löscher, M., Kuzyakov, Y., 2011. Carbonate rhizoliths in loess and their implications for paleoenvironmental reconstruction revealed by isotopic composition: δ¹³C, ¹⁴C. Chemical Geology 283, 251–260.
- Rousseau, D.D., Sima, A., Antoine, P., Hatté, C., Lang, A., Zöller, L., 2007. Link between European and North Atlantic abrupt climate changes over the last glaciation. Geophysical Research letters 34, L22713.

295