



Corrigendum to

“Dependence of Eemian Greenland temperature reconstructions on the ice sheet topography” published in *Clim. Past*, 10, 1221–1238, 2014

N. Merz^{1,2}, A. Born^{1,2}, C. C. Raible^{1,2}, H. Fischer^{1,2}, and T. F. Stocker^{1,2}

¹Climate and Environmental Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

²Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Correspondence to: N. Merz (merz@climate.unibe.ch)

In the paper “Dependence of Eemian Greenland temperature reconstructions on the ice sheet topography” by N. Merz et al. (*Clim. Past*, 10, 1221–1238, doi:10.5194/cp-10-1221-2014, 2014), an error in Fig. 9 occurred.

The surface albedo values presented in Sect. 6 have been inadvertently calculated for top of atmosphere (TOA). The correct JJA surface albedo values are shown in the corrected Fig. 9f (see below). Qualitatively, Fig. 9f remains the same, but the values on the *y* axis have been changed and now correspond more closely to simulated albedo values shown in previous studies (e.g., Vizcaino et al., 2013). Moreover, in Sect. 6.2 at the end of the first paragraph the sentence should read “This surface melting process results in a slight decrease in local albedo, e.g., at pNEEM from 0.84 (EEMpd) to 0.81 (EEMr2), leading to higher SW absorption as shown in Fig. 8.” Note that the erroneous calculation of the surface albedo does not affect the surface energy budget shown in Fig. 8. All mechanisms and conclusions presented in the original paper remain unchanged.

References

Vizcaino, M., Lipscomb, W. H., Sacks, W. J., van Angelen, J. H., Wouters, B., and van den Broeke, M. R.: Greenland Surface Mass Balance as Simulated by the Community Earth System Model. Part I: Model Evaluation and 1850–2005 Results, *J. Climate*, 26, 7793–7812, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-12-00615.1, 2013.

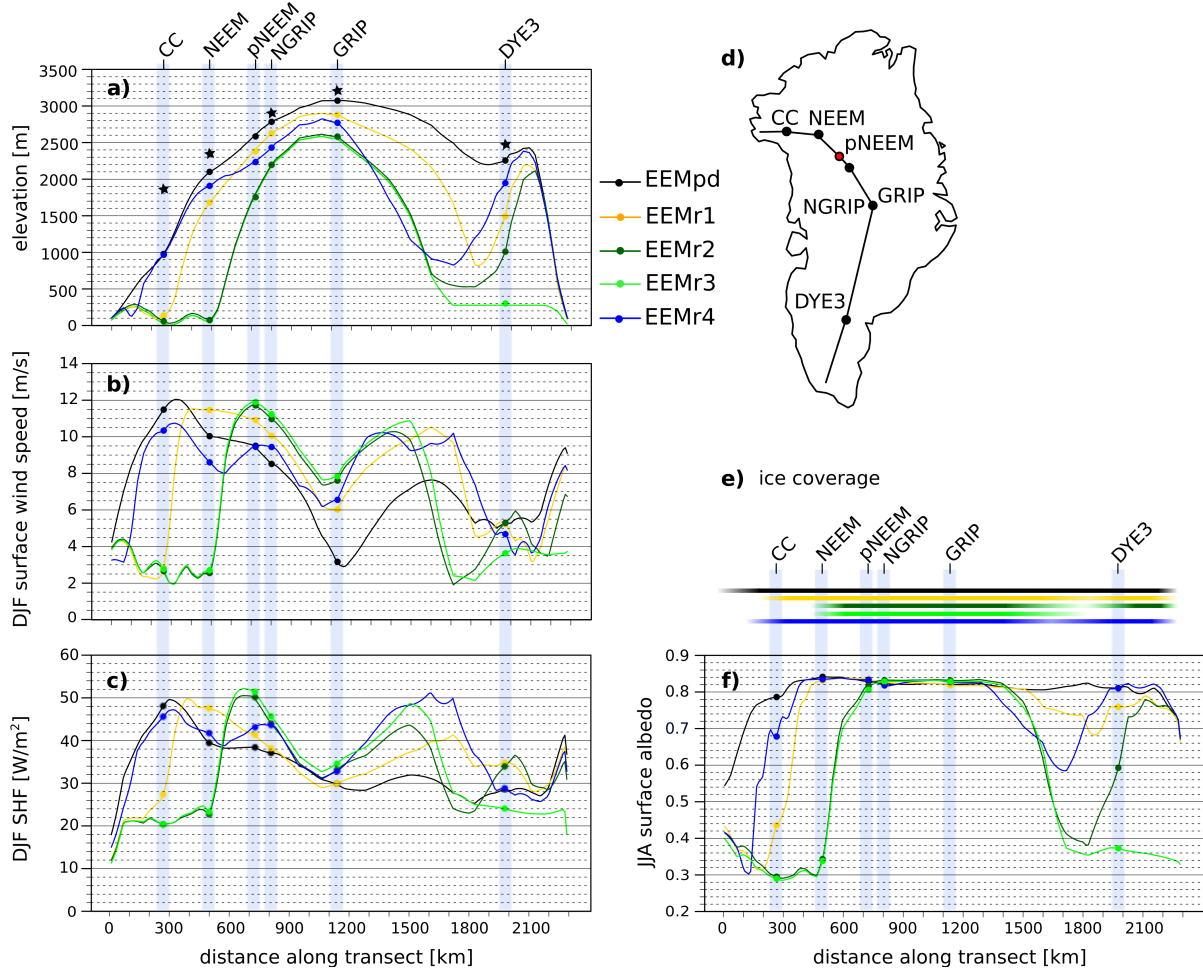


Figure 9. Profiles of surface (a) elevation (m), (b) DJF wind speed (m s^{-1}), (c) DJF SHF (W m^{-2}), (e) ice coverage and (f) JJA surface albedo along a transect shown in (d) in all Eemian simulations. The transect connects the ice core sites of Camp Century (CC), NEEM, pNEEM, NGRIP, GRIP and DYE3 from north to south. The black stars in (a) indicate the present-day elevations of the ice core sites in the real world. Bars in (e) show which part of the transect is covered by land ice, whereas partly transparent filling indicates partial ice coverage and opaque filling indicates complete ice cover.