



## Corrigendum to

# “Late Holocene intensification of the westerly winds at the subantarctic Auckland Islands (51° S), New Zealand” published in *Clim. Past*, 13, 1301–1322, 2017

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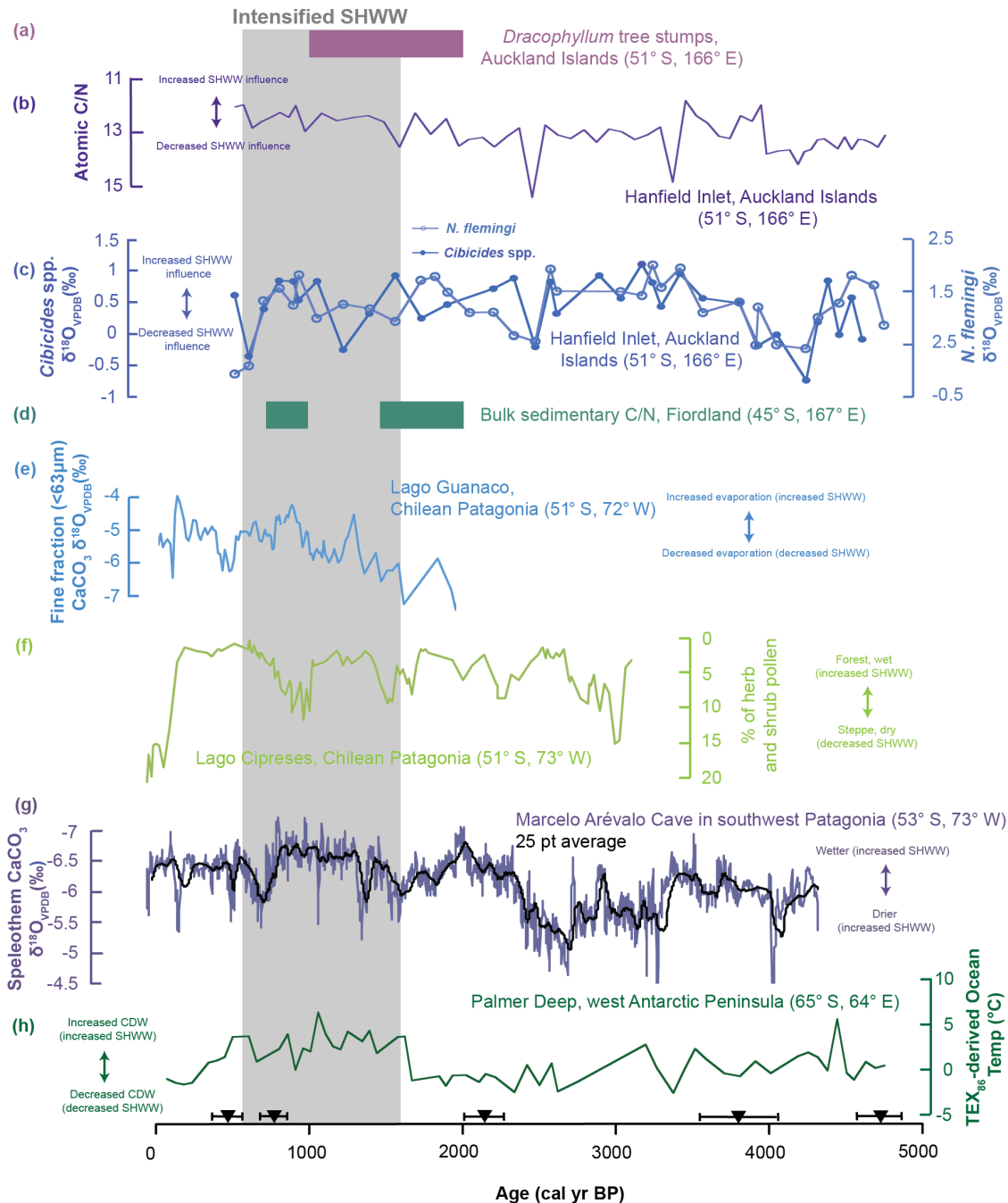
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In the originally published article (Browne et al., 2017), the percentage of herb and shrub pollen from Moreno et al. (2014) is incorrectly plotted in Fig. 9f. Higher percentages of herb and shrub pollen are interpreted as drier conditions and weaker westerlies over southern Patagonia (Moreno et al., 2014). We have corrected this error by reversing the curve so that 0% is at the top and 20% is at the bottom, while retaining the labelled arrows indicating westerly wind interpretation. The corrected Fig. 9 is shown below. The figure caption remains the same.

In addition, the fourth sentence in Sect. 5.4.2, beginning “Dominance of tall *Nothofagus* forest”, is incorrect and should be disregarded. Moreno et al. (2014) show an overall increase in the *Nothofagus*/Poaceae index, indicating generally wetter conditions associated with stronger westerlies, from approximately 1850–1100 cal yr BP. This wet period is interrupted by a ~ 150-year long dry interval, Cipreses Cycle 3, centred at ~ 1475 cal yr BP.

This error does not change our interpretation of the Auckland Islands data, nor our primary findings. Within the uncertainty of our age model, there remains broad agreement between our record and the eastern Pacific sites shown in Fig. 9 (Chilean Patagonia, Falkland Islands, and the west Antarctic Peninsula) during the late Holocene.



**Figure 9.** Compilation of Southern Hemisphere palaeoclimate records illustrating Southern Hemisphere westerly wind (SHWW) variability during the middle and late Holocene. Horizontal coloured bars indicate periods of intensified westerly winds, and the vertical grey bar represents late Holocene intensification of the winds in several areas. Black triangles along the x axis represent the median probability ages with calibration error for 36P4. **(a)** Tree-line reconstruction using *Dracophyllum* tree stumps from the Auckland Islands (Turney et al., 2016). **(b)** Bulk sedimentary C/N from Hanfield Inlet, Auckland Islands. **(c)** Benthic foraminifer  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  (*Cibicides* spp. and *N. flemingi*) from Hanfield Inlet, Auckland Islands. **(d)** Bulk sedimentary atomic C/N from Fiordland, New Zealand (Knudson et al., 2011). **(e)** Fine fraction (< 63  $\mu\text{m}$ ) biogenic carbonate  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  from Lago Guanaco, Chilean Patagonia (Moy et al., 2009). **(f)** Pollen record from Lago Cipreses, Chilean Patagonia (Moreno et al., 2014). **(g)** Stalagmite carbonate  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$  from Marcelo Arévalo Cave in southwest Patagonia (Schimpf et al., 2011). **(h)** TEX<sub>86</sub>-derived upper-ocean temperatures (0–200 m) from the Palmer Deep, western Antarctic Peninsula (Shevenell et al., 2011). Abbreviations: CDW – Circumpolar Deep Water; TEX<sub>86</sub> – tetraether index of 86 carbon atoms.

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