



Correction to: Is long-term climate memory important in temperature/precipitation predictions over China?

Fenghua Xie¹ · Naiming Yuan²  · Yanjun Qi³ · Wenlu Wu⁴

Published online: 24 September 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature 2018

Correction to: Theoretical and Applied Climatology
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00704-018-2608-0>

The authors note that: “Fig. 5 in the published paper appeared incorrectly. The correct figure and the figure caption are provided below. The main message and the interpretation of our paper remain unaffected by this correction.”

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00704-018-2608-0>

✉ Naiming Yuan
naimingyuan@hotmail.com

¹ School of Environmental studies, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China

² CAS Key Laboratory of Regional Climate Environment for Temperate East, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100029, Beijing, China

³ Chinese Academy of Meteorological Science, Beijing 100081, China

⁴ Department of Physics, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China

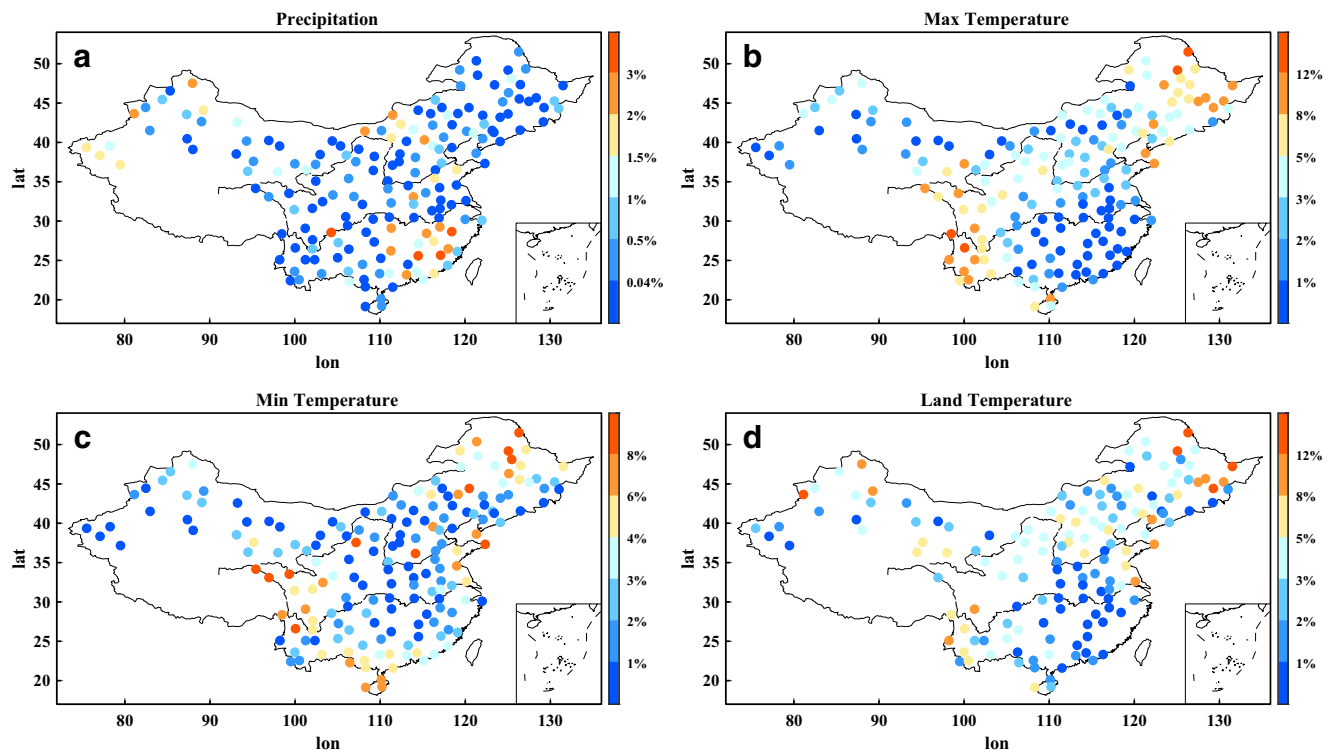


Fig. 5 Geographical distributions of the climate memory effects of different variables, **a** PRE, **b** MAT, **c** MIT, and **d** LT. For precipitation, slightly higher climate memory effects ($\sim 3\%$) are found in the southeast

of China. While for temperatures, non-negligible climate memory effects (8–10%) are found in the northeast and the southwest of China