Correction to "The "African humid period" and the record of marine upwelling from excess ^{230}Th in Ocean Drilling Program Hole 658C"

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[1] In the paper "The "African humid period" and the record of marine upwelling from excess ^{230}Th in Ocean Drilling Program Hole 658C" (*Paleoceanography*, *21*, PA4203, doi:10.1029/2005PA001200, 2006) by J. Adkins et al., the labels were incorrect on the *y* axis of Figure 6 for ^{232}Th flux. The correct Figure 6 and its caption appear here.

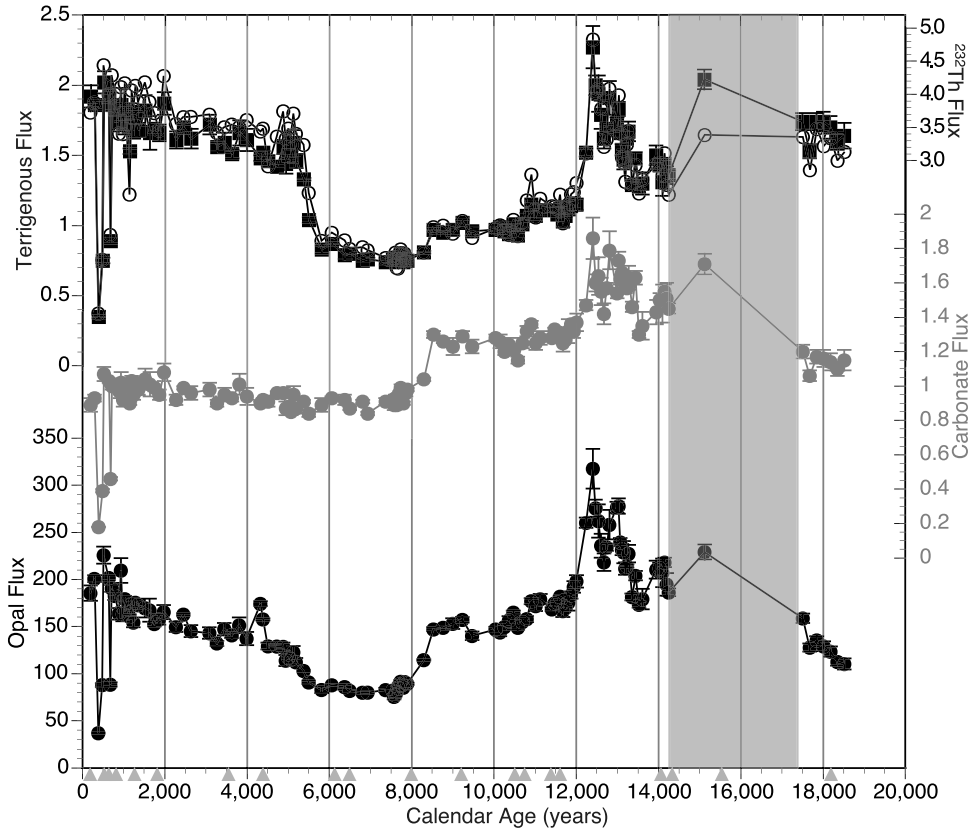

Figure 6. Excess ^{230}Th normalized fluxes of terrigenous (g/cm^2/kyr), carbonate (g/cm^2/kyr), and silicate (mg/cm^2/kyr) material at ODP Hole 658C plotted versus calendar age. The shape of each accumulation rate record largely follows the record of changes in the total flux. The "African Humid Period," as recorded by terrigenous flux at this site, has two distinct periods from the end of the Younger Dryas to ~8.2 ka and from ~8.2 ka to its abrupt end at 5.5 ka. Silicate and carbonate are made up of marine diatoms and cocoliths and therefore record the history of the coastal upwelling system off North Africa over the last 20,000 years. The shaded bar represents a time hiatus where sediment has been winnowed from this site. The ^{232}Th flux (dpm/cm^2/kyr) is plotted as open circles and compared to the terrigenous flux. These two independent ways of calculating the detrital component of the sediments give virtually the same result.

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