

## CORRIGENDUM

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In the original article by Jönsson and Bender (2022) titled “Persistence and variability of Earth’s interhemispheric albedo symmetry in 19 years of CERES EBAF observations,” an error that was found in the code used to compute time averages reported in section 3a(2) (“Persistence of the symmetry”) left an incomplete year in the averages for the “post-hiatus” (PH) period (March 2013–February 2019). The time-mean hemispheric differences in individual components to the reflected short-wave (SW) radiation at the top of the atmosphere (TOA) that are presented in Fig. 3 of Jönsson and Bender (2022) are therefore incorrect; the corrected version of Fig. 3 is presented here.

The spatial distribution of differences in mean  $F_{\text{atm}}^{\uparrow}$  (atmospheric contributions to TOA reflected SW radiation) between the PH and the March 2000–February 2013 “hiatus” (H) period presented in Fig. 3b here are nearly the same as in Fig. 3b of Jönsson and Bender (2022), including the locations of areas with significant differences at 95% confidence according to a Welch’s  $t$  test. Uncertainty ranges for both the hemispheric and time-mean differences in Fig. 3a and for spatial differences in Fig. 3b remain as they were calculated in appendix A of Jönsson and Bender (2022).

The correct value for the mean Northern Hemisphere minus Southern Hemisphere (NH – SH) difference in hemispheric mean reflected SW radiation at the TOA ( $F_{\text{TOA}}^{\uparrow}$ ) during the PH period is  $-0.22 \pm 0.42 \text{ W m}^{-2}$ , as compared with the incorrect value of  $+0.45 \pm 0.42 \text{ W m}^{-2}$  reported in section 3a(2) of Jönsson and Bender (2022).

The conclusions of Jönsson and Bender (2022) (i.e., that the observed interhemispheric albedo symmetry remains persistent throughout the CERES EBAF record) are not affected; the mean hemispheric differences in components between the two periods are smaller than originally reported.

Furthermore, a typographical error that does not affect the calculations and methods of the study was found in Eq. (9) of Jönsson and Bender (2022). The correct equation (with  $T$  instead of  $R$  in the denominator) is

$$t = T \frac{1 - \alpha R}{1 - \alpha^2 T^2}.$$

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### REFERENCE

Jönsson, A., and F. A.-M. Bender, 2022: Persistence and variability of Earth’s interhemispheric albedo symmetry in 19 years of CERES EBAF observations. *J. Climate*, **35**, 249–268, <https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-20-0970.1>.

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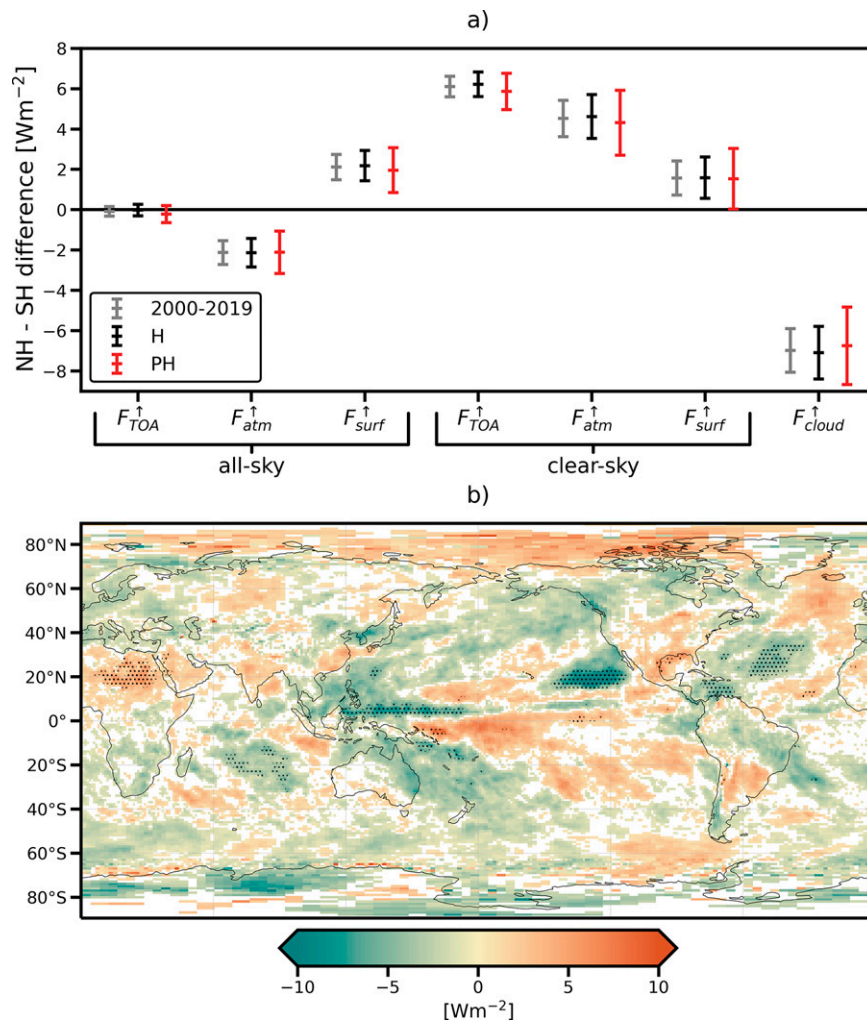


FIG. 3. (a) Differences between hemispheric means (NH minus SH) of reflected fluxes and the atmospheric and surface contributions to the reflected fluxes for the entire 2000–19 record, and during the H (2000–13) and PH (2013–19) periods. Error bars indicate estimated uncertainties for the mean values, derived from CERES EBAF errors [see appendix A in Jönsson and Bender (2022)]. (b) Differences in atmospheric contributions to reflected SW radiative fluxes  $F_{atm}^{\uparrow}$  between the PH and H periods; differences not exceeding the uncertainty ranges [as calculated in appendix A of Jönsson and Bender (2022)] are removed (white space), and stippling indicates a significant difference in  $F_{atm}^{\uparrow}$  distributions at that grid cell between the two time periods with 95% confidence.