

CORRIGENDUM

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There was a computational error regarding the wave activity flux vectors shown in [Figs. 2a–c of Kim and Lee \(2021\)](#). We present the corrected [Fig. 2](#) below. This change does not impact the major conclusion that the North Pacific Ocean and eastern Canada are the two main forcing regions. In fact, the corrected figure is more supportive of this conclusion because the wave activity flux vectors diverge from these two locations and the vectors are more parallel to the direction in which the destructive interference pattern propagates. We have also fixed a spelling error in the title of the figure.

REFERENCE

Kim, D. W., and S. Lee, 2021: Relationship between boreal summer circulation trend and destructive stationary–transient wave interference in the Western Hemisphere. *J. Climate*, **34**, 4989–4999, <https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-20-0530.1>.

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Composites of streamfunction and T2M during SWI destructive events

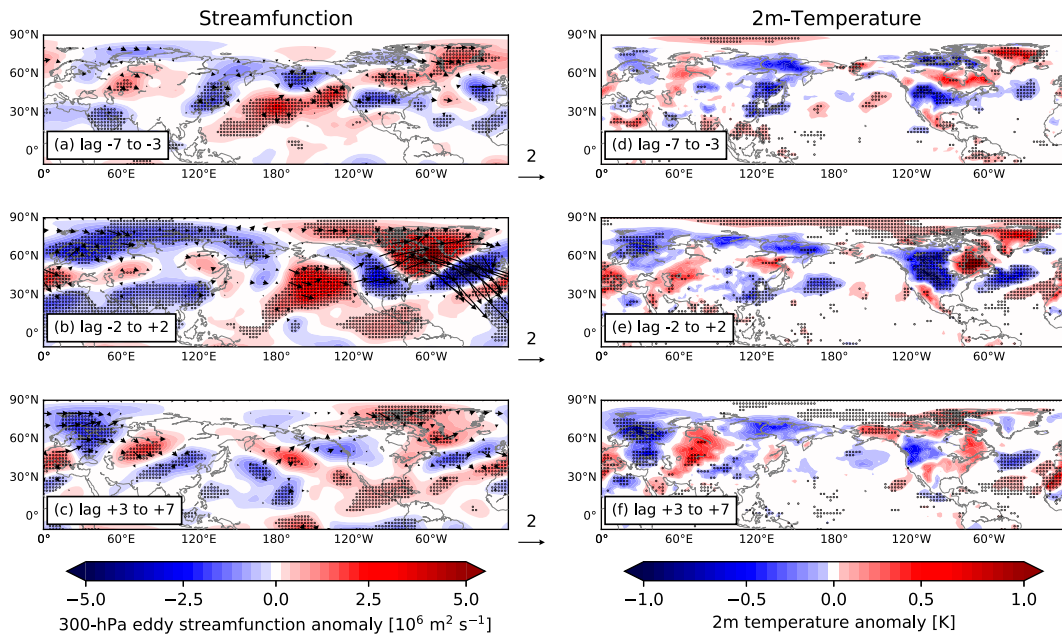


FIG. 2. Pentad composites of (a)–(c) 300-hPa eddy streamfunction anomaly (shading) with wave activity flux (vectors) and (d)–(f) 2-m temperature anomaly. Vectors with magnitude larger than $0.1 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ are plotted, and the reference vector is $2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$. Pentads are centered at lag days (top) -5 , (middle) 0 , and (bottom) $+5$ of destructive SWI events. Stippled areas represent statistical significance at the 95% level as computed by the Monte Carlo resampling method.