

Corrigendum

RYO FURUE

APL, JAMSTEC, Yokohama, Japan

KÉVIN GUERREIRO

LEGOS, Université de Toulouse, CNES, CNRS, IRD, UPS, Toulouse, France

HELEN E. PHILLIPS

Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, and Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Climate System Science, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia

JULIAN P. MCCREARY JR.

International Pacific Research Center, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Honolulu, Hawaii

NATHANIEL L. BINDOFF

Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Climate System Science, and Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, and Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, and CSIRO, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia

(Manuscript received 2 January 2018, in final form 18 April 2018)

This corrigendum is to report two misquotations in [Furue et al. \(2017\)](#), entitled “On the Leeuwin Current System and Its Linkage to Zonal Flows in the South Indian Ocean as Inferred from a Gridded Hydrography.” They are as follows:

- 1) “They [[Domingues et al. 2007](#)] report that LC [Leeuwin Current] water sinks to join the LUC [Leeuwin Undercurrent].”
- 2) “As LC water flows southward, it cools and sinks to merge with the top of the LUC (C. M. Domingues 2014, personal communication).”

Both appear in the left column of page 585 of [Furue et al. \(2017\)](#).

[Domingues et al. \(2007\)](#) tracked Lagrangian particles in their eddy-permitting oceanic general circulation model and found that some of the particles flow eastward and then join the LC and LUC, which are surface and subsurface meridional flows along the west coast of Australia. We then misinterpreted their results to state erroneously that their eastward-flowing particles join the LC and then sink to merge with the top of the LUC, as in the above quotations. [Domingues et al. \(2007\)](#) in fact argue that some near-surface particles downwell and merge directly with the LUC *without first joining the LC* and that those that do join the LC do not experience enough downwelling to the LUC depths. Specifically, they state that “very few particles from the surface jet experience enough downwelling to be entrained into the equatorward flow of the Leeuwin Undercurrent (300–400 m)” in the left column of their page 807 and that “the trajectories portray near-surface eastward flows sinking towards the

Corresponding author: Ryo Furue, furue@hawaii.edu

west Australian coast and entraining into the equatorward boundary flow of the Leeuwin Undercurrent (Fig. 8A1, A2)’’ in the right column of the same page. The conclusions in [Furue et al. \(2017\)](#), however, do not depend on the above results of [Domingues et al.’s \(2007\)](#) and hence are not affected by this error in any way.

Acknowledgments. We thank Dr. C. M. Domingues for bringing the errors to our attention, explaining our misunderstanding, and referring us to the relevant parts of her paper.

REFERENCES

- Domingues, C. M., M. E. Maltrud, S. E. Wijffels, J. A. Church, and M. Tomczak, 2007: Simulated Lagrangian pathways between the Leeuwin Current System and the upper-ocean circulation of the southeast Indian Ocean. *Deep-Sea Res. II*, **54**, 797–817, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2006.10.003>.
- Furue, R., K. Guerreiro, H. E. Phillips, J. P. McCreary, and N. L. Bindoff, 2017: On the Leeuwin Current System and its linkage to zonal flows in the south Indian Ocean as inferred from a gridded hydrography. *J. Phys. Oceanogr.*, **47**, 583–602, <https://doi.org/10.1175/JPO-D-16-0170.1>.