

Sting jets in intense winter North-Atlantic windstorms

Article

Published Version

Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 (CC-BY)

Corrigendum

Martinez-Alvarado, O. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5285-0379>, Gray, S. L. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8658-362X>, Catto, J. L. and Clark, P. A. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1001-9226> (2012) Sting jets in intense winter North-Atlantic windstorms. *Environmental Research Letters*, 7 (2). 024014. ISSN 1748-9326 doi: 10.1088/1748-9326/7/2/024014 Available at <https://reading-pure-test.eprints-hosting.org/36311/>

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. See [Guidance on citing](#).

To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/7/2/024014>

Publisher: Institute of Physics

All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the [End User Agreement](#).

www.reading.ac.uk/centaur

CentAUR

Central Archive at the University of Reading

Reading's research outputs online

Corrigendum: Sting jets in intense winter North-Atlantic windstorms (2012 Environ. Res. Lett. 7 024014)

This content has been downloaded from IOPscience. Please scroll down to see the full text.

2014 Environ. Res. Lett. 9 039501

(<http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/9/3/039501>)

[View the table of contents for this issue](#), or go to the [journal homepage](#) for more

Download details:

IP Address: 134.225.109.63

This content was downloaded on 01/04/2014 at 14:04

Please note that [terms and conditions apply](#).

Corrigendum: Sting jets in intense winter North-Atlantic windstorms (2012 *Environ. Res. Lett.* 7 024014)

Oscar Martínez-Alvarado¹, Suzanne L Gray¹, Jennifer L Catto² and Peter A Clark¹

¹ Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, UK

² School of Geography and Environmental Science, Monash University, VIC 3800, Australia

E-mail: o.martinezalvarado@reading.ac.uk

Received 5 March 2014, revised 5 March 2014

Accepted for publication 5 March 2014

Published 21 March 2014

Recent work with the original cyclone track dataset used in this article has revealed that some of these tracks correspond to storms that are not in the set of 100 most intense cyclones between the winters of 1989/90 and 2008/09. Hence, the phrase ‘the 100 most intense cyclones’ in the article should read as ‘a set of 100 cyclones’. Although these findings change the character of the cyclones considered, almost all the findings would be correct given this change. The only exception is Figure 3a, since that figure shows the distribution of cyclones according to cyclone intensity (as measured by relative vorticity) for the 100 most intense cyclones rather than the set of 100 cyclones actually considered. To reflect the distribution for the set of 100 cyclones actually considered, this figure should be substituted for figure 1 here; although details differ, the structure of the distribution has the same features as the published figure. The already significant main conclusion of the article, that sting jets are a common feature of windstorms, is strengthened when the actual set of 100 most intense cyclones is considered: the percentage of sting-jet cyclones increases from the previously reported range of 23%–32% to a revised range of 39%–49% (for same thresholds in the size of a precursor region as those given in the original article).

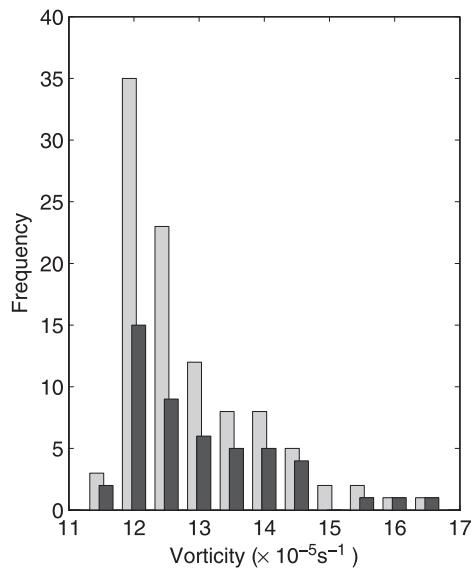


Figure 1. Maximum relative vorticity distribution of whole sample of intense cyclones (grey) and those cyclones with sting-jet precursors (black). Bin width is $0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$; bin centres start at $11.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and finish at $16.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$.



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence](#). Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.