Correction to ‘Developing a test-bed for robust research governance of geoengineering: the contribution of ocean iron biogeochemistry’

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In the above article, there were some minor errors in figure 5 and the associated caption. The correct figure and caption are as follows.
A major challenge for all ocean geoengineering approaches, including iron fertilization, is the detection and attribution of carbon sequestration, and any side-effects on the ocean system. Panel (a) illustrates this challenge using hypothetical changes in iron stocks and/or bioavailability that will likely be mediated by natural variability (such as El Nino Southern Oscillation, see [86] for example) or climate-change (see discussion in [70]). These changes to the ocean iron cycle will be concurrent with any large-scale fertilization and may either amplify or diminish the effect of such geoengineering. Panel (b) denotes a similar range of naturally occurring and/or climate-change driven ocean carbon sinks or sources which will place important constraints, and sets thresholds on the detection and attribution of geoengineering (denoted by GeoEng) activities. Owing to many unknowns, it is problematic to provide scale bars for each panel, but natural (physically mediated) carbon sinks of 0.6 Pg C over a decade have been reported for the Southern Ocean [87].