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Correction to “Tension of Agricultural Land and Water Use in China’s Trade: Tele-Connections, Hidden Drivers and Potential Solutions”

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Article Recommendations

The background color of Southwest in Figure 1f has been corrected.

The numbers in Figure 5a [refer to net flows in 2012 (AWU)] have been corrected. The following numbers in the text that relate to the data in Figure 5a have also been corrected.

Lines 1–3 of the right column of page 5371 should read as follows: The net virtual AWU export of Northeast, Northwest, and Central would increase by 72%, 172%, and 146%, respectively.

Lines 5–8 of the right column of page 5371 should read as follows: The net virtual AWU export of the Northeast,

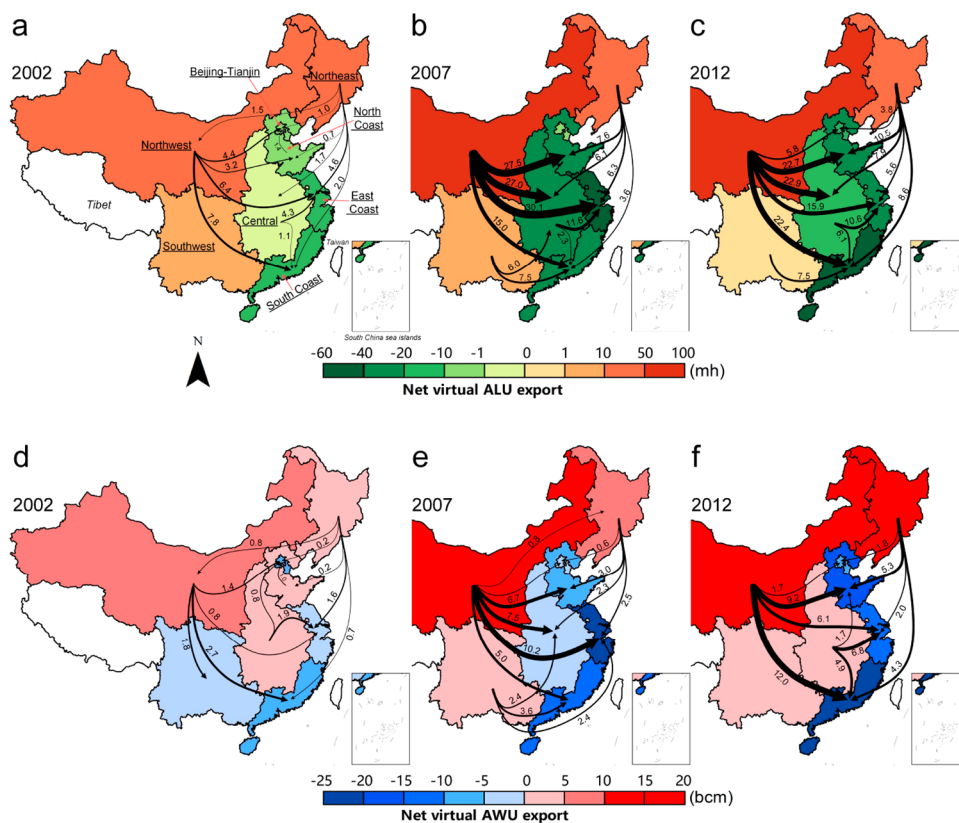


Figure 1. Virtual ALU (a, b, c) and AWU (d, e, f) flows between regions in China. The background shows total net virtual ALU and AWU export of the region. The arrow shows the direction of the export, and the number on the arrow shows the net quantity of export over time.

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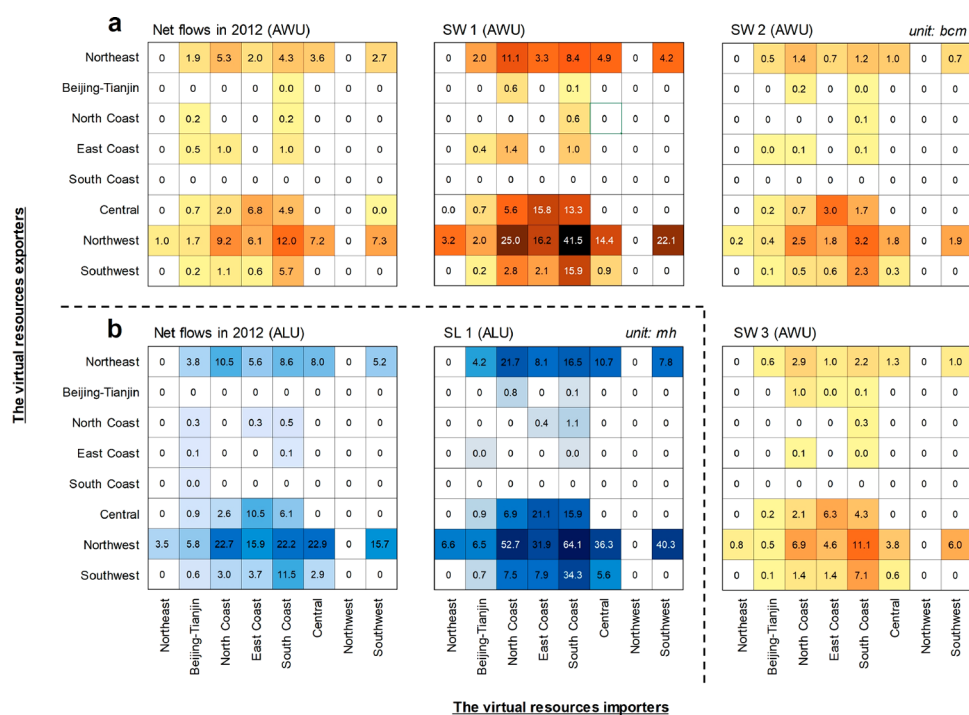


Figure 5. Net virtual flows of AWU (a) and ALU (b) based on baseline and scenario analyses in 2035.

Northwest, and Central would be reduced by 72%, 74%, and 61%, respectively, compared with those of 2012.

Lines 10–12 of the right column of page 5371 should read as follows: The net virtual AWU export of Northeast, Northwest, and Central would be reduced by 55%, 24%, and 11%, respectively, when compared with SW3 of 2012.

Lines 35–38 of the right column of page 5372 should read as follows: The increase of net virtual AWU export accounted for 8%, 26%, and 3% of the total water resources of Northeast, Northwest, and Central, respectively, in 2012 under possible economic growth scenarios until 2035.

Lines 57–63 of the right column of page 5372 should read as follows: Upon combination of the possible economic development and reduction of water use intensity, the total virtual AWU flows would increase compared with SW2 (see SW3). The net virtual AWU export of Northeast, Northwest, and Central in SW3 would account for 5%, 11%, and 2%, respectively, of the total regional water resources in 2012.

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