



CORRECTION

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Correction to: Revealing historical fire regimes of the Cumberland Plateau, USA, through remnant fire-scarred shortleaf pines (*Pinus echinata* Mill.)

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Correction to: *Fire Ecology* (2020) 16:24
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s42408-020-00084-y>

Following publication of the original article (Stambaugh et al. 2020), the authors noted that Figs. 4 and 5 were accidentally interchanged. The corrected Figs. 4 and 5 and their corresponding captions are given below and the original article has been corrected.

Published online: 16 November 2020

Reference

Stambaugh, M.C., et al. 2020. Revealing historical fire regimes of the Cumberland Plateau, USA, through remnant fire-scarred shortleaf pines (*Pinus echinata* Mill.). *Fire Ecology* 16: 24 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42408-020-00084-y>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42408-020-00084-y>.

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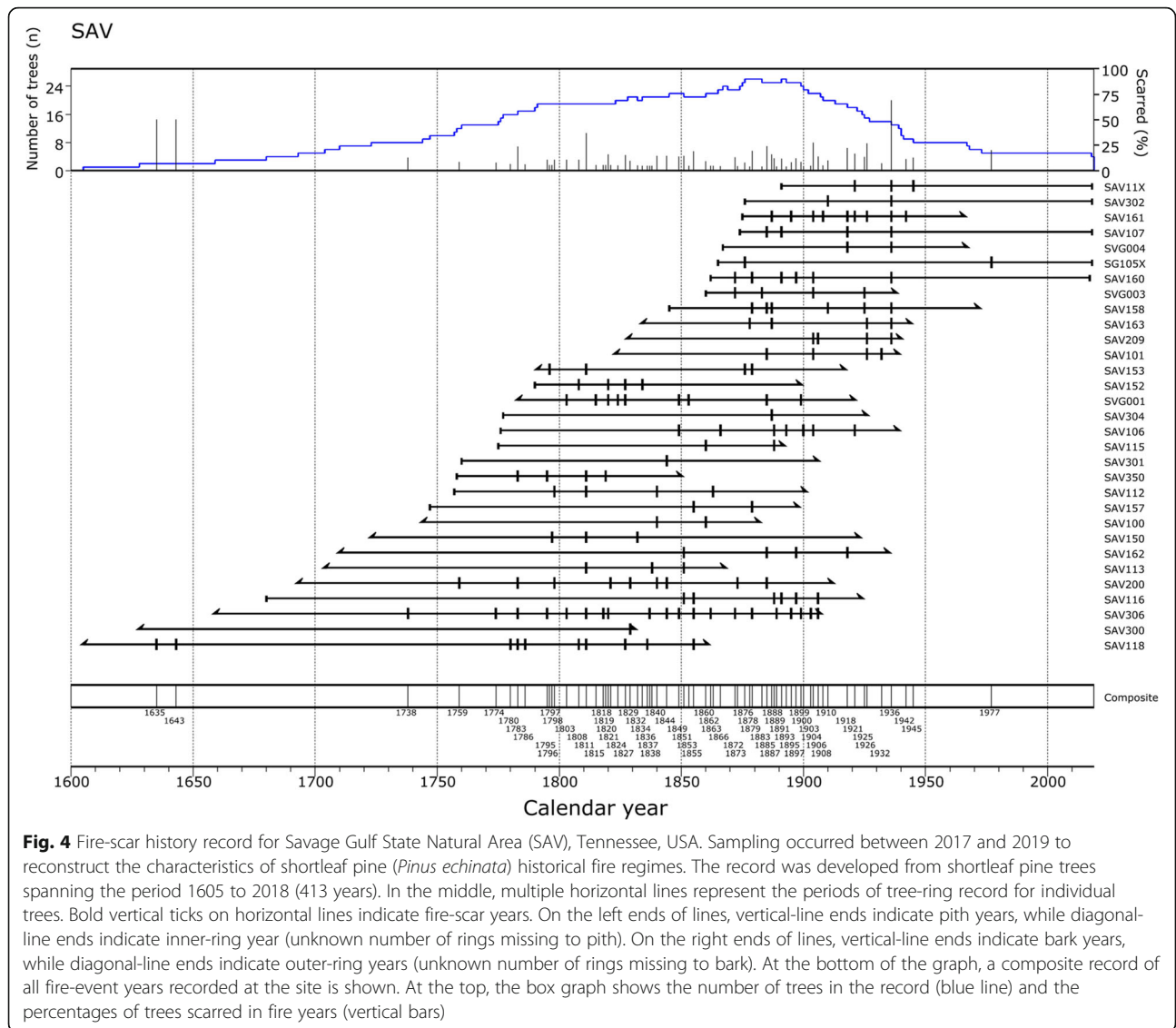


Fig. 4 Fire-scar history record for Savage Gulf State Natural Area (SAV), Tennessee, USA. Sampling occurred between 2017 and 2019 to reconstruct the characteristics of shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) historical fire regimes. The record was developed from shortleaf pine trees spanning the period 1605 to 2018 (413 years). In the middle, multiple horizontal lines represent the periods of tree-ring record for individual trees. Bold vertical ticks on horizontal lines indicate fire-scar years. On the left ends of lines, vertical-line ends indicate pith years, while diagonal-line ends indicate inner-ring year (unknown number of rings missing to pith). On the right ends of lines, vertical-line ends indicate bark years, while diagonal-line ends indicate outer-ring years (unknown number of rings missing to bark). At the bottom of the graph, a composite record of all fire-event years recorded at the site is shown. At the top, the box graph shows the number of trees in the record (blue line) and the percentages of trees scarred in fire years (vertical bars)

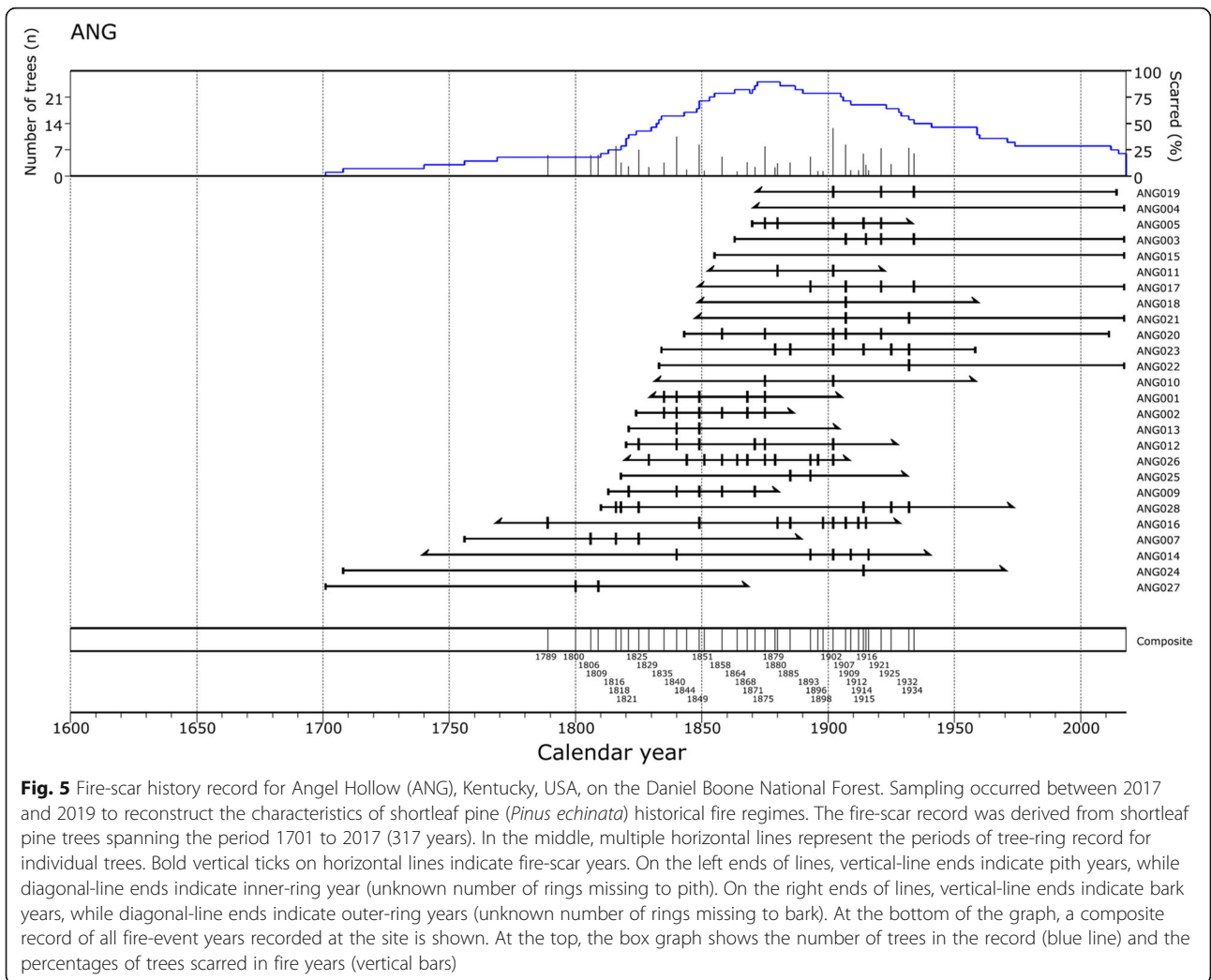


Fig. 5 Fire-scar history record for Angel Hollow (ANG), Kentucky, USA, on the Daniel Boone National Forest. Sampling occurred between 2017 and 2019 to reconstruct the characteristics of shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) historical fire regimes. The fire-scar record was derived from shortleaf pine trees spanning the period 1701 to 2017 (317 years). In the middle, multiple horizontal lines represent the periods of tree-ring record for individual trees. Bold vertical ticks on horizontal lines indicate fire-scar years. On the left ends of lines, vertical-line ends indicate pith years, while diagonal-line ends indicate inner-ring year (unknown number of rings missing to pith). On the right ends of lines, vertical-line ends indicate bark years, while diagonal-line ends indicate outer-ring years (unknown number of rings missing to bark). At the bottom of the graph, a composite record of all fire-event years recorded at the site is shown. At the top, the box graph shows the number of trees in the record (blue line) and the percentages of trees scarred in fire years (vertical bars)