Correction to "On the nature of internal wave spectra near a continental slope"

Hans van Haren, Leo Maas, and Hendrik van Aken

Received 17 January 2003; published 5 April 2003.

INDEX TERMS: 4544 Oceanography: Physical: Internal and inertial waves; 4512 Oceanography: Physical: Currents; 4560 Oceanography: Physical: Surface waves and tides (1255); 9900 Corrections. **Citation:** van Haren, H., L. Maas, and H. van Aken, Correction to ''On the nature of internal wave spectra near a continental slope'', *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *30*(7), 1379, doi:10.1029/2003GL016952, 2003.

[1] In the paper "On the nature of internal wave spectra near a continental slope" by Hans van Haren, Leo Maas, and Hendrik van Aken (*Geophysical Research Letters*, *29*(12), 1615, doi:10.1029/2001GL014341, 2002), incorrect versions of Figures 1 and 2 were published. The correct Figures 1 and 2 and their captions appear below.

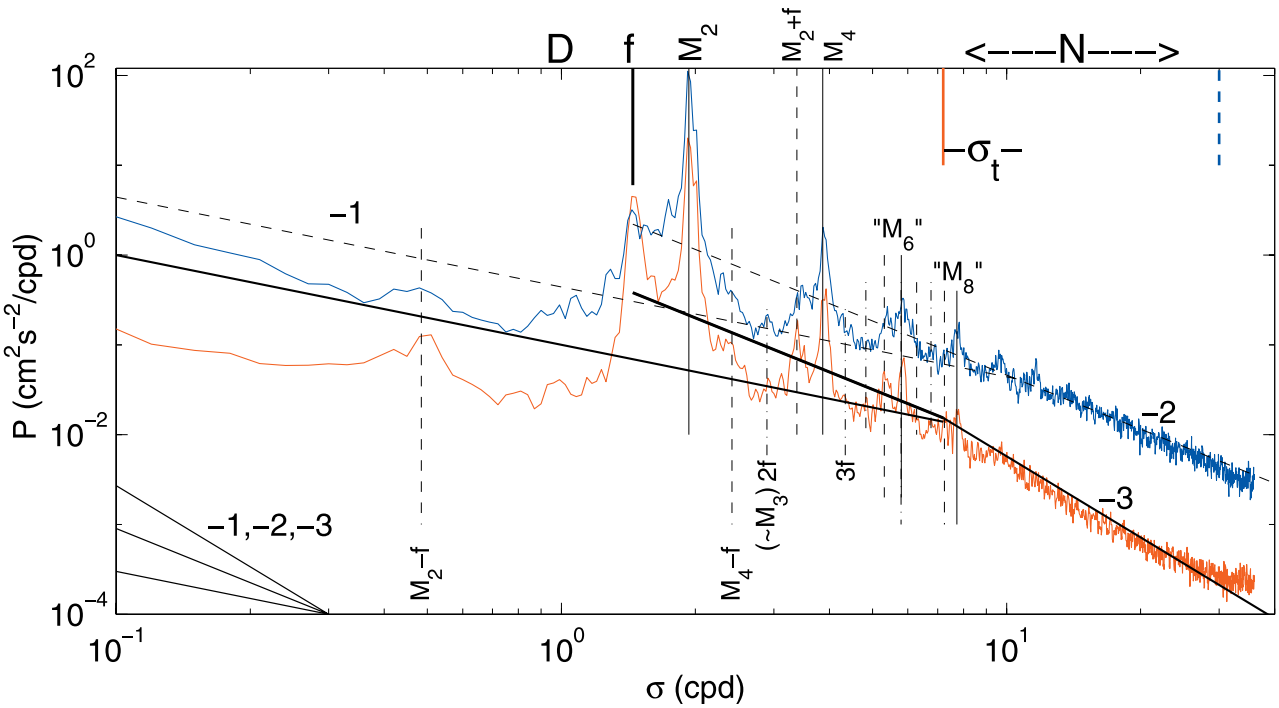

Figure 1. Kinetic energy spectra from 11 months of Aanderaa RCM-8 current meter observations at 1000 meters above the bottom in H = 4810 m water depth at 45°48' N, 06°50' W (red spectrum) and in H = 2450 m, 46°39' N, 05°29' W (blue). Spectra were moderately smoothed (v ≈ 30 df) and not offset vertically. The difference in energy levels between the spectra corresponded to the difference in N(z), which variation was indicated between the vertical bars in the top-right corner. This happened to be the vertical distance between the sloping lines at fall-off rates σ^{-1} and σ^{-2} (solid and dashed corresponding to red and blue spectra, respectively). "D" indicated the diurnal band. The "M_6"-group contained frequencies like $M_2 + 2f$ (≈ M_5; dash-dotted line), $M_4 + f$ (dashed), M_6 (solid). "M_8" contained frequencies like $M_2 + 3f$ (dashed), $M_4 + 2f$ (≈ M_7; dash-dotted line), $M_6 + f$ (dashed) and M_8 (solid). In the lower left corner constant slopes were indicated "−1, −2, −3" representing σ^{-1}, σ^{-2}, σ^{-3}, respectively.

0094-8276/03/2003GL016952

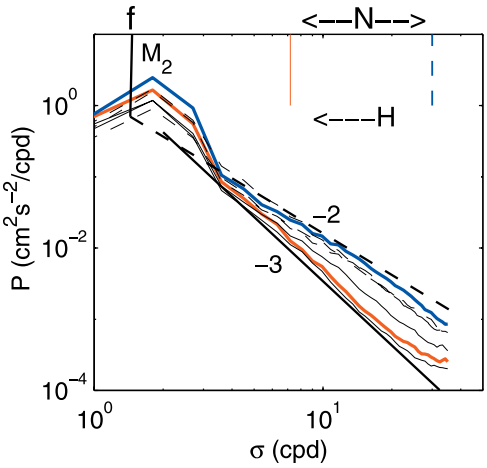

Figure 2. Strongly smoothed (v ≈ 1100 df) IWB spectra from 500 m above the bottom in H = 2000 m, and 1000 m above the bottom on six moorings between H = 2450–4810 m. All spectra were multiplied by N(−3800 m)/N(z). The range of N(z) was indicated in the upper right corner with the change in H. The heavy red and blue solid spectra corresponded to those in Figure 1, which were typical for two extremes $P(\sigma) \sim \sigma^{-2}$ for z > −2500 m and $\sim\sigma^{-3}$ for z < −3000 m, with a transition over the small depth range in between. The straight sloping lines ("−2", "−3") represented σ^{-2} (dashed) and σ^{-3} (solid), respectively.