CORRECTIONS

We regret a textual error and poorly reproduced figure in one of the articles from the Groningen Conference proceedings. Please take note of the following corrections:

Bas van Geel, Johannes van der Plicht, M. R. Kilian, E. R. Klaver, J. H. M. Kouwenberg, H. Renssen, I. Reynaud-Farrera and H. T. Waterbolk. The sharp rise of $\Delta^{14}C$ *ca.* 800 cal BC: Possible causes, related climatic teleconnections and the impact on human environments. *Radiocarbon* Vol. 40, No. 1 (1993): 535–550.

Abstract, p. 535, second line: for "paleological", read "paleoecological".

Figure 2, p. 593: please see the replacement figure on the following page.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033822200019202 Published online by Cambridge University Press

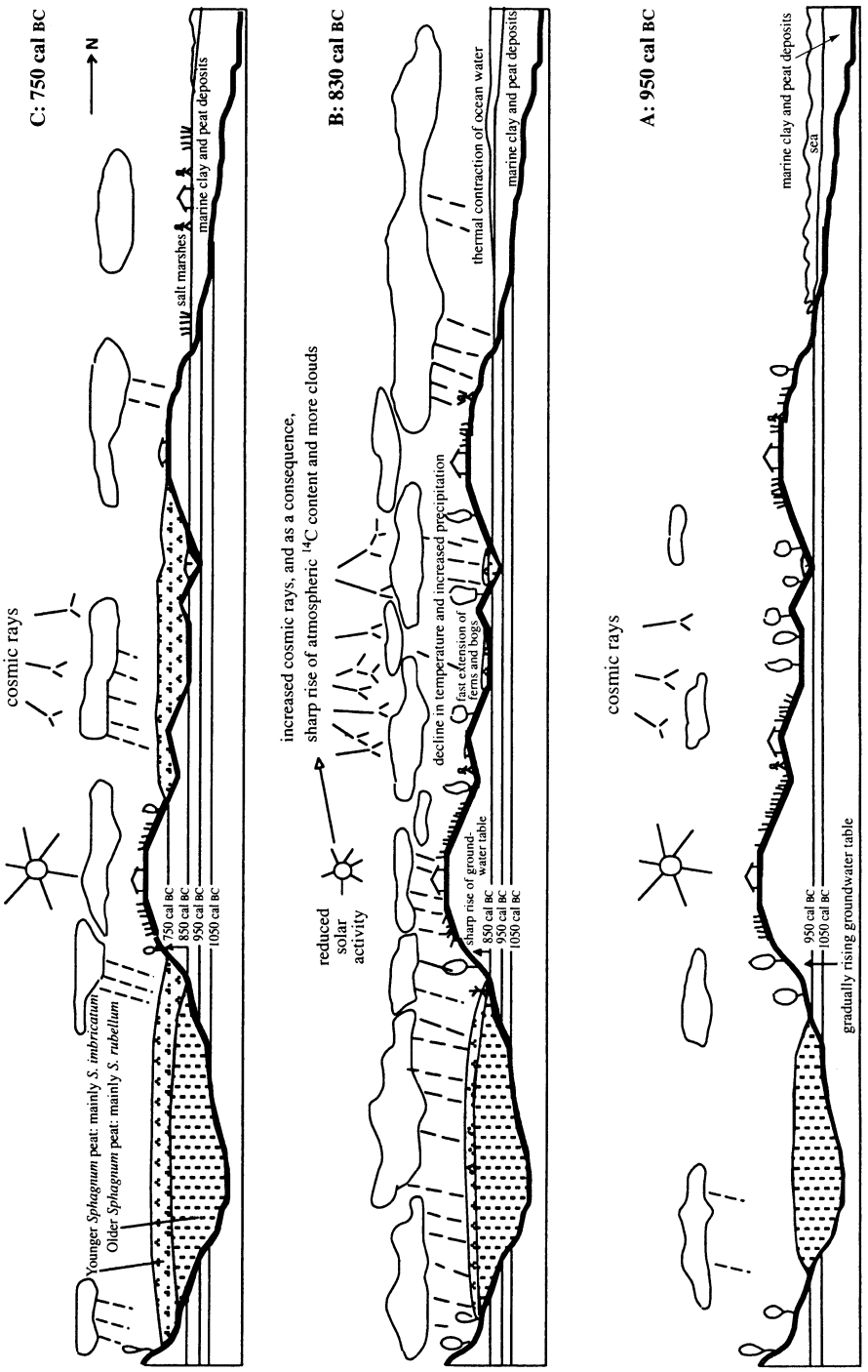

Fig. 2. Development of the landscape in the northern Netherlands during the older part of the first millennium BC under influence of climate change. Between phases A and B a decline of solar irradiance caused an increase in cosmic rays, resulting in a sharp increase in the atmospheric ^{14}C content and also in more clouds, more precipitation and lower temperatures (change of atmospheric circulation patterns). Consequently, there was a sharp increase of the groundwater level and enhanced bog growth. Farmers in hydrologically marginal areas had to move to drier sites. Salt marshes emerged, probably as a consequence of thermic contraction of ocean water, and these areas were colonized. When the solar irradiance changed again to the less extreme values, the atmospheric circulation patterns did not move to their earlier positions and, consequently, the relatively cool and wet climate persisted.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033822200019202 Published online by Cambridge University Press