

Correction

# Correction: Shephard et al. Climate Smart Forestry in the Southern United States. *Forests* 2022, 13, 1460

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## Text Correction

There are two errors related to units in the original manuscript [1]. In the second sentence below, instead of Mg, it should be kg.

A correction has been made to 3. *Loblolly Pine Silviculture*, 3.7. *Harvest*, Paragraph 3:

On average, plantation silviculture can yield 2.72 Mg  $C_{\text{sawlog}}$  ha<sup>−1</sup> yr<sup>−1</sup> on a 30-year rotation [56]. This translates to 235 kg  $C_{\text{stem}}$  needed to produce 139 kg  $C_{\text{lumber}}$  or 1 m<sup>3</sup> of planed, dry lumber [88]. In the big-picture, 100-year models indicated four consecutive loblolly pine rotations stored 542 Mg C ha<sup>−1</sup> between stand, wood product, and landfill pools [89]. When harvests do not occur, stands can be overstocked, experience decreased growth, have increased mortality, and have decreased carbon pools [85]. Compared to naturally regenerated loblolly pine stands, site preparation with planting can considerably decrease rotation age from 47 to 29 years and increase carbon storage rate from 0.47 Mg C ha<sup>−1</sup> yr<sup>−1</sup> to 1.66 Mg C ha<sup>−1</sup> yr<sup>−1</sup> (Figure 1). Further treatments of herbaceous weed control (HWC) + thinning + fertilization can raise carbon storage to 3.51 Mg C ha<sup>−1</sup> yr<sup>−1</sup> and shorten rotation age to about 25 years (Figure 1). Speaking to adaptation, production-minded silviculture may decrease the risk of natural disturbances (e.g., [90]) through shorter rotation ages.

The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

## Reference

1. Shephard, N.T.; Narine, L.; Peng, Y.; Maggard, A. Climate Smart Forestry in the Southern United States. *Forests* **2022**, *13*, 1460. [[CrossRef](#)]

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