

Correction

Correction: Lin et al. Toward Large-Scale Mapping of Tree Crops with High-Resolution Satellite Imagery and Deep Learning Algorithms: A Case Study of Olive Orchards in Morocco. *Remote Sens.* 2021, 13, 1740

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Error in Figure

In the original article [1], there was a mistake in Figure 1 as published. The Kingdom of Morocco considers its Southern Provinces (what used to be referred to as Western Sahara) as an integral part of the country with total sovereignty. The USA is among the countries that have recognized this sovereignty with a proclamation signed in December 2020 [2]. The authors used a solid line in the map that may infer the non-sovereignty of Morocco over its Sahara and have updated the map. The corrected Figure 1 appears below. The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated.

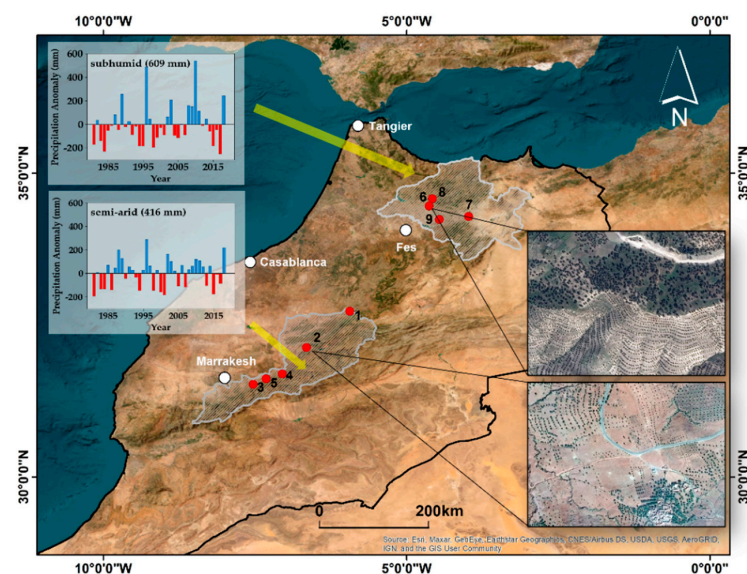


Figure 1. Map of the Northern part of Morocco and study sites. Subfigures show representative precipitation relative to the average from 1980–2018 (CHIRPS) and example images from DigitalGlobe (spatial resolution of 0.5 m). Red dots show nine sites of olive orchards from paper-based maps available from the Green Morocco Plan.

References

1. Lin, C.; Jin, Z.; Mulla, D.; Ghosh, R.; Guan, K.; Kumar, V.; Cai, Y. Toward Large-Scale Mapping of Tree Crops with High-Resolution Satellite Imagery and Deep Learning Algorithms: A Case Study of Olive Orchards in Morocco. *Remote Sens.* **2021**, *13*, 1740. [CrossRef]
2. The White House Proclamation on Recognizing the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Morocco over the Western Sahara. Available online: <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-recognizing-sovereignty-kingdom-morocco-western-sahara/> (accessed on 13 September 2022).

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