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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_{sawlog} ha^{-1} yr^{-1} on a 30-year rotation [56]. This translates to 235 kg C_{stem} needed to produce 139 kg C_{lumber} or 1 m^3 of planed, dry lumber [88]. In the big-picture, 100-year models indicated four consecutive loblolly pine rotations stored 542 Mg C ha^{-1} 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^{-1} yr^{-1} to 1.66 Mg C ha^{-1} yr^{-1} (Figure 1). Further treatments of herbaceous weed control (HWC) + thinning + fertilization can raise carbon storage to 3.51 Mg C ha^{-1} yr^{-1} 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]

check for updates

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