scientific reports

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Author Correction: Geological controls of giant crater development on the Arctic seafloor

Published online: 21 September 2021

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-65018-9, published online 21 May 2020

The original version of this Article contained errors in Figure 2 where the longitude coordinates and the figure call-outs were incorrect in panel (A). The original Figure 2 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

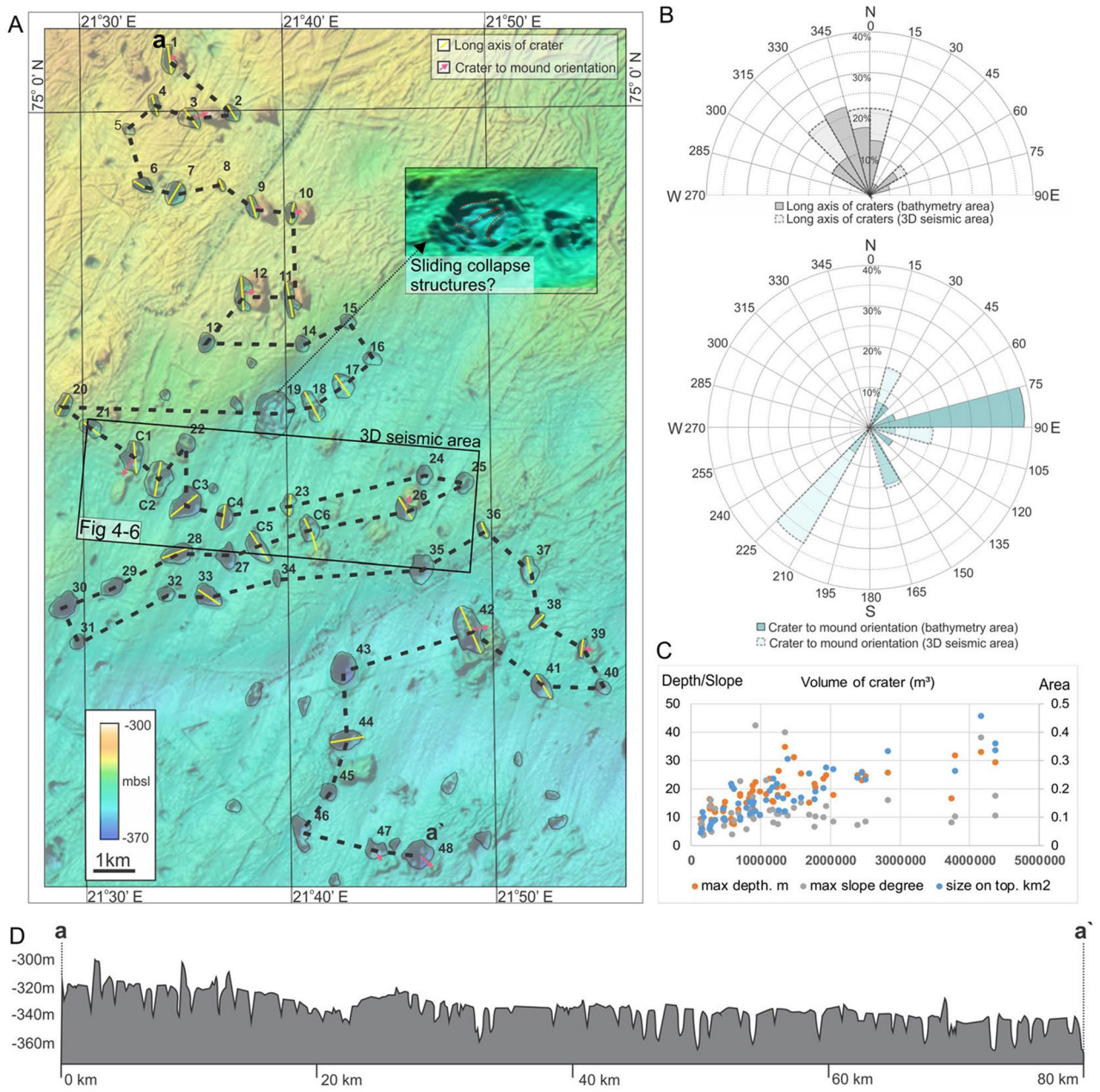

Figure 2. The study area with 54 large craters and 15 mounds. (**A**) bathymetric map. The yellow lines represent the long axis of craters and pink arrow the crater to mound orientation. The craters that show an asymmetry of > 1.6 are regarded as elongated, and included in the orientation measures. These orientations are presented in a rose diagram in inset (**B**). The data show a NNW trend of crater orientations, and that mounds tend to be located on the eastern side of the crater-mound couples. (**C**)-panel showing statistical data where crater volume (m^3) is plotted against surface area (m^2), maximum depth (m) and maximum slope (degrees). (**D**) profile through all craters.