



## Erratum

Erratum to “Contrasting effects of elevated CO<sub>2</sub> on old and new soil carbon pools” [Soil Biology & Biochemistry 33(6) 365–373]<sup>☆</sup>Z.G. Cardon<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, B.A. Hungate<sup>a,c</sup>, C.A. Cambardella<sup>d</sup>, F.S. Chapin III<sup>a,e</sup>, C.B. Field<sup>f</sup>,  
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It has been brought to the publisher's attention that a few errors occurred in this paper.

On page 367, Section 2.3, the units of measurement for the nylon filters and sieves used during fractionation should be  $\mu\text{m}$  not mm.

Section 2.3 is now reproduced correctly, below.

### 2.3. Soil fractionation

Soils were harvested in three layers (0–15 cm, 15–45 cm and 45–90 cm) from microcosms after 2 years exposure to CO<sub>2</sub> and nutrient treatments, and samples from each layer were fractionated. Thirty grams of air-dried 2 mm-sieved soil was dispersed in 100 ml of 5 g l<sup>-1</sup> sodium hexamethaphosphate and agitated for 18 h. (Fine roots were separated using a 500  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve.) Dispersed soil samples were passed sequentially through a 53 and a 20- $\mu\text{m}$  sieve and rinsed with water. Material remaining on the 53  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve was back-

washed onto a nylon filter, and excess water was removed by vacuum. Material was then rinsed into a beaker and the solution brought to a final volume of 50 ml using sodium polytungstate adjusted to a density of 1.85 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. Samples were separated overnight, after which floating organic material was aspirated from the surface, rinsed with water on a 20  $\mu\text{m}$  nylon filter, dried at 50°C, and ground for 4 min using a Spex ball mill. This aspirated organic material was the POM fraction (Gale and Cambardella, 2000).

The material remaining on the 20  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve was back-washed into a pan and dried at 50°C. This was the coarse silt size fraction. The slurry that passed through the 20  $\mu\text{m}$  sieve contained the three smallest size fractions, which were isolated by sequential centrifugation (Ladd et al., 1977; Cambardella and Elliot, 1994). We grouped coarse, fine silt, coarse clay, and fine clay into a “mineral-bound” soil carbon pool for brevity.

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