



Correction

Correction: Spatiotemporal variation of the major meteorological elements in an agricultural region: A case study of Linyi City, Northern China

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A correction on

Spatiotemporal variation of the major meteorological elements in an agricultural region: A case study of Linyi City, Northern China

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The authors would like to make the following corrections to the published paper [1]. Due to the incorrect documents being included in the Endnotes library, several articles were incorrectly cited. The changes are mainly in the first paragraph of Subsection 5.3. The corrected content is as follows:

5.3. Meteorological element cycle

The annual precipitation in Linyi exhibited a dominant cycle of 16 years. This finding is similar to the conclusion of Ding et al. [35], that is, the annual average precipitation in Linyi City oscillates

violently around a 15-year period. The 27-year variation in the annual average temperature is consistent with the conclusions of Xu et al. [13]. Under the dominant short-term variation of the three meteorological elements, precipitation and temperature are expected to decline in the next five years, with their values being above their long-term averages, whereas evaporation is expected to increase to a value that is higher than the long-term average of Linyi City. Therefore, water-saving irrigation strategies need to be developed, and digital agriculture must be actively promoted for the short-term development of regional agriculture [36].

The “References” section has been corrected accordingly. The authors updated the references [1–5,29,35,36] and deleted [37]. The all-corrected references are as follows:

1. Y. Wang, A. Wang, J. Zhai, H. Tao, T. Jiang, B. Su, et al., Tens of thousands additional deaths annually in cities of China between 1.5 °C and 2.0 °C warming, *Nat. Commun.*, **10** (2019), 3376. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-11283-w>
2. Z. Zhou, Y. Ding, H. Shi, H. Cai, Q. Fu, S. Liu, et al., Analysis and prediction of vegetation dynamic changes in China: Past, present and future, *Ecol. Indic.*, **117** (2020), 106642. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106642>
3. W. Yang, L. Zhang, Z. Yang, Spatiotemporal characteristics of droughts and floods in Shandong Province, China and their relationship with food loss, *Chin. Geogr. Sci.*, **33** (2023), 304–319. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11769-023-1338-0>
4. Y. Tang, W. Cai, J. Zhai, S. Wang, Y. Liu, Y. Chen, et al., Climatic anomalous features and major meteorological disasters in China in summer of 2021 (in Chinese), *Arid Meteorol.*, **40** (2022), 179–186.
5. Z. Shu, W. Li, J. Zhang, J. Jin, Q. Xue, Y. Wang, et al., Historical changes and future trends of extreme precipitation and high temperature in China, *Chin. J. Eng. Sci.*, **24** (2022), 116–125. <https://doi.org/10.15302/j-sscae-2022.05.014>
29. P. Sun, W. Qu, X. Zhu, Y. Wu, J. Wang, B. Zhang, et al., Variation of hydrothermal pattern of Huai River Basin from 1959 to 2018, (in Chinese), *Resour. Environ. Yangtze Basin*, **30** (2021), 1366–1377.
35. W. Ding, X. Zhao, K. Wang, Z. Xu, Y. Zhang, D. Wu, et al., Analysis on precipitation change characteristics in Linyi City from 1951 to 2016 (in Chinese), *Mod. Agric. Sci. Technol.*, **10** (2018), 205–206+211.
36. J. A. J. Mendes, N. G. P. Carvalho, M. N. Mourarias, C. B. Careta, V. G. Zuin, M. C. Gerolamo, Dimensions of digital transformation in the context of modern agriculture, *Sustain. Prod. Consum.*, **34** (2022), 613–637. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2022.09.027>

The changes have no material impact on the conclusions of this article.

Use of AI tools declaration

The authors declare they have not used Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in the creation of this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest.

References

1. L. Li, X. Lu, W. Jun, Spatiotemporal variation of the major meteorological elements in an agricultural region: A case study of Linyi City, Northern China, *Electron. Res. Arch.*, **32** (2024), 2447–2465. <https://doi.org/10.3934/era.2024112>



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