Erratum to: Changes in stem water content influence sap flux density measurements with thermal dissipation probes

Lidewei L. Vergeynst · Maurits W. Vandegehuchte ·
Mary Anne McGuire · Robert O. Teskey ·
Kathy Steppe

Published online: 7 October 2014
© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2014

Erratum to: Trees (2014) 28:949–955
DOI 10.1007/s00468-014-0989-y

Unfortunately, y-axis values in Fig. 1d were published erroneously. The correct version of Fig. 1d is given below.

The online version of the original article can be found under
doi:[10.1007/s00468-014-0989-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00468-014-0989-y).

L. L. Vergeynst (✉) · M. W. Vandegehuchte · K. Steppe
Laboratory of Plant Ecology, Department of Applied Ecology
and Environmental Biology, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering,
Ghent University, Coupure links 653, 9000 Ghent, Belgium
e-mail: Lidewei.Vergeynst@UGent.be

M. W. Vandegehuchte
e-mail: Maurits.Vandegehuchte@UGent.be

K. Steppe
e-mail: Kathy.Steppe@UGent.be

M. A. McGuire · R. O. Teskey
Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of
Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA
e-mail: mmcguire@uga.edu

R. O. Teskey
e-mail: rteskey@uga.edu

Fig. 1 Fresh wood density (**a**), thermal conductivity (**b**), and specific heat capacity (**c**) determined according to the formulas in Vandegehuchte and Steppe (2012a) for different values of dry wood density (ρ_d) and wood WC. With these values, maximum temperature difference, dependent on wood WC ($dT_{m,WC}$, **d**) was calculated for an infinite wood medium according to Eq. 2 (Carslaw and Jaeger 1959)