Corrigendum: When toxic chemicals refuse to die—An examination of the prolonged mercury pesticide use in Australia

Collections: Forum: Mercury in the Southern Hemisphere and Tropics, Knowledge Domain: Ecology and Earth Systems

Larissa Schneider

Domain Editor-in-Chief: Steven Allison, University of California, Irvine, CA, USA

Guest Editor: Alexandra Steffen, Air Quality Research, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Toronto, Canada

*Email: larissa.schneider@anu.edu.au

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In the published article, we detected a minor error in Figure 3. The map has been corrected to remove other crops that were included in addition to sugarcane.
The corrected Figure 3 is shown below:

![Corrected Figure 3](image1)

**Figure 3. Sugarcane plantations (green) in Queensland, Australia, and sites mentioned in the text.** In dark blue are the main rivers that could potentially drain mercury to the Great Barrier Reef (orange). Map layers from the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (Pringle et al., 2018; Crossman and Li, 2020). No publicly available map was found for sugarcane crops in New South Wales. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00053.f3](https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00053.f3)

The originally published Figure 3 is also shown for reference:

![Original Figure 3](image2)

**Figure 3. Sugarcane plantations (green) in Queensland, Australia, and sites mentioned in the text.** In dark blue are the main rivers that could potentially drain mercury to the Great Barrier Reef (orange). Map layers from the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (Pringle et al., 2018; Crossman and Li, 2020). No publicly available map was found for sugarcane crops in New South Wales. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00053.f3](https://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.2021.00053.f3)