SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Author Correction: Effects of biochar, waste water irrigation and fertilization on soil properties in West African urban agriculture

Volker Häring [1], Delphine Manka'abusi[2], Edmund K. Akoto-Danso[2], Steffen Werner[1], Kofi Atiah[1], Christoph Steiner[2], Désiré J. P. Lompo[2], Samuel Adiku[3], Andreas Buerkert[2] & Bernd Marschner[1]

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-10718-y, published online 06 September 2017

This Article contains errors in Figures 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, where the keys were omitted. The correct Figures 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 appear below as Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.
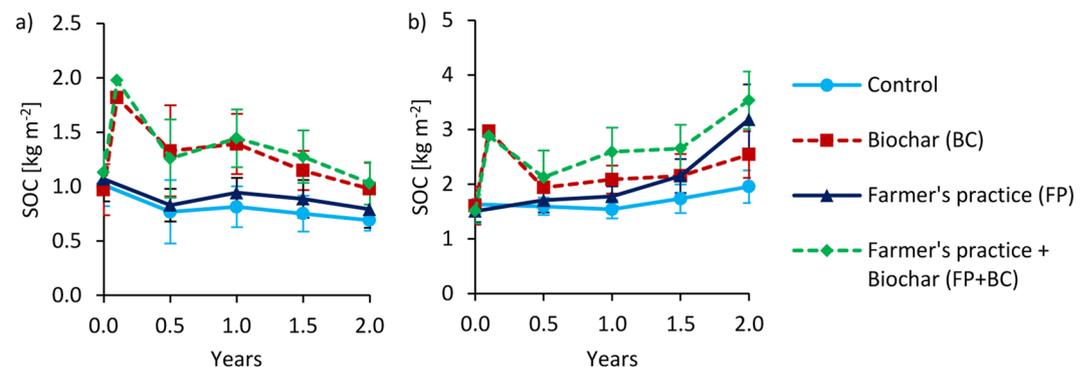

Figure 1. Changes of soil organic carbon stocks over time at 0–20 cm depth for Tamale (**a**) and Ouagadougou (**b**). Means were calculated irrespective of irrigation water quantity and quality levels because they had no significant effects on SOC stocks (means ± sd; n = 16). Values after biochar additions (between 0 and 0.5 years) are calculated and have no standard deviation.

[1]Institute of Geography, Department for Soil Science and Soil Ecology, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Universitätsstr. 150, D-44780, Bochum, Germany. [2]Organic Plant Production and Agroecosystems Research in the Tropics and Subtropics, Universität Kassel, Steinstr. 19, D-37213, Witzenhausen, Germany. [3]Department of Soil Science, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to V.H. (email: volker.haering@gmail.com)
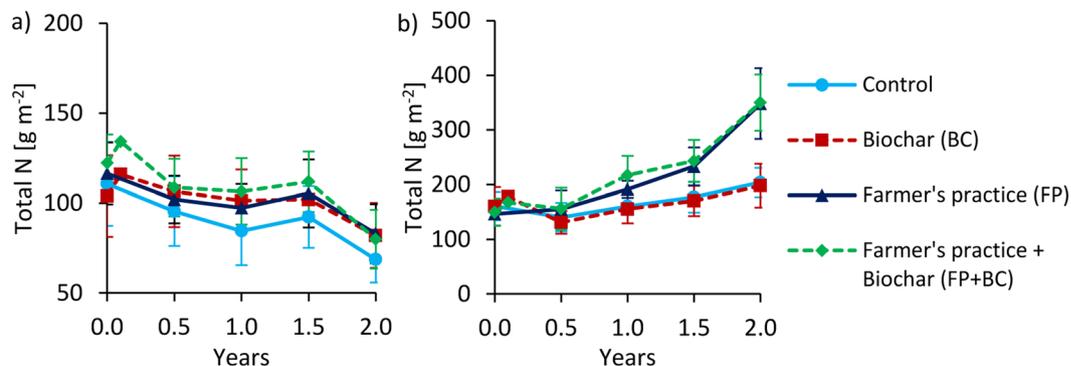
Figure 2. Changes of total N stocks over time at 0–20 cm depth for Tamale (**a**) and Ouagadougou (**b**). Means were calculated irrespective of irrigation water quantity and quality levels because they had no significant effects on N stocks (means ± sd; n = 16). Values after biochar additions (between 0 and 0.5 years) are calculated and have no standard deviation.
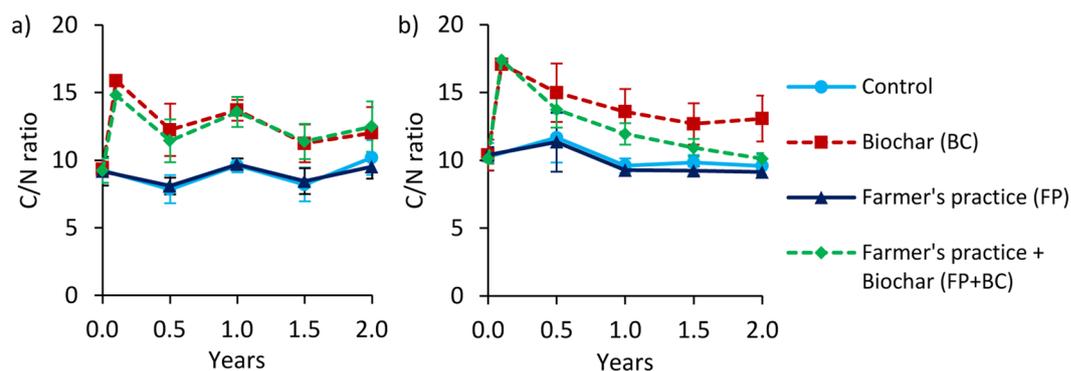

Figure 3. C/N ratio changes over time at 0–20 cm depth for Tamale (**a**) and Ouagadougou (**b**). Means were calculated irrespective of irrigation water quantity and quality levels because they had no significant effects on C/N ratios (means ± sd; n = 16). Values after biochar additions (between 0 and 0.5 years) are calculated and have no standard deviation.
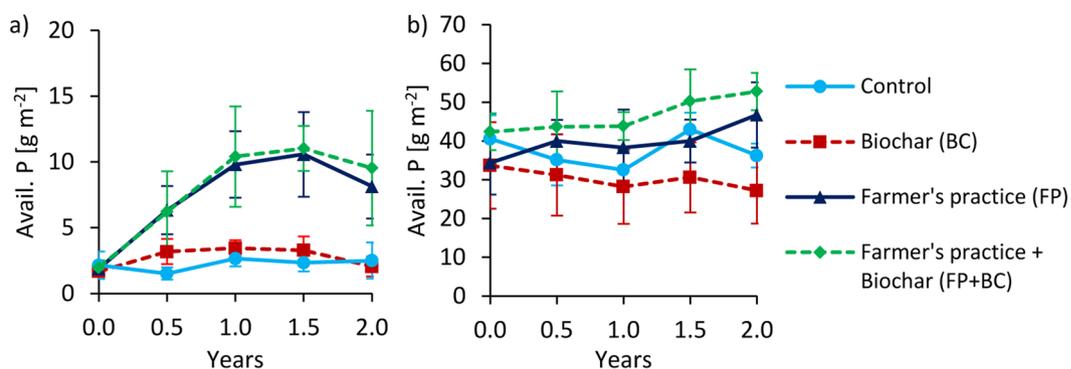

Figure 4. Changes of available P (Bray) over time at 0–20 cm depth under full irrigation for Tamale (**a**) and Ouagadougou (**b**). Means were calculated irrespective of irrigation water quality levels because they had no significant effects on available P (means ± sd; n = 8).
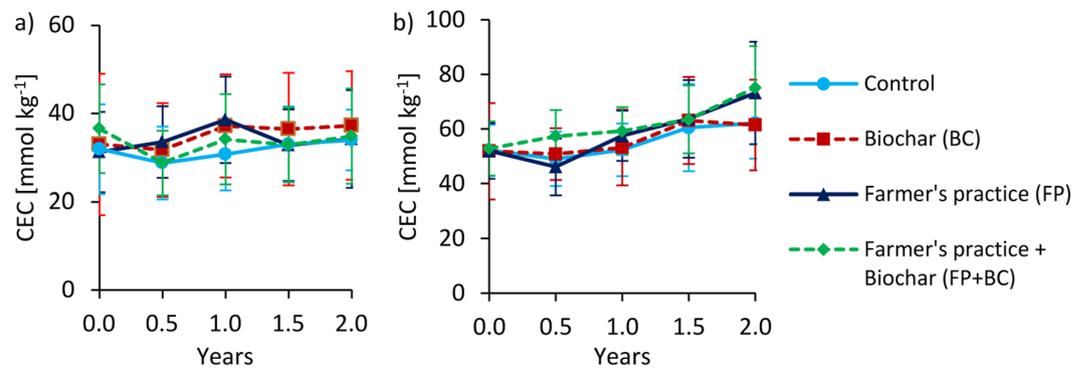
Figure 5. Changes of effective cation exchange capacity (CEC) over time at 0–20 cm depth under full irrigation for Tamale (**a**) and Ouagadougou (**b**). Means were calculated irrespective of irrigation water quality levels because they had no significant effects on CEC (means ± sd; n = 8).
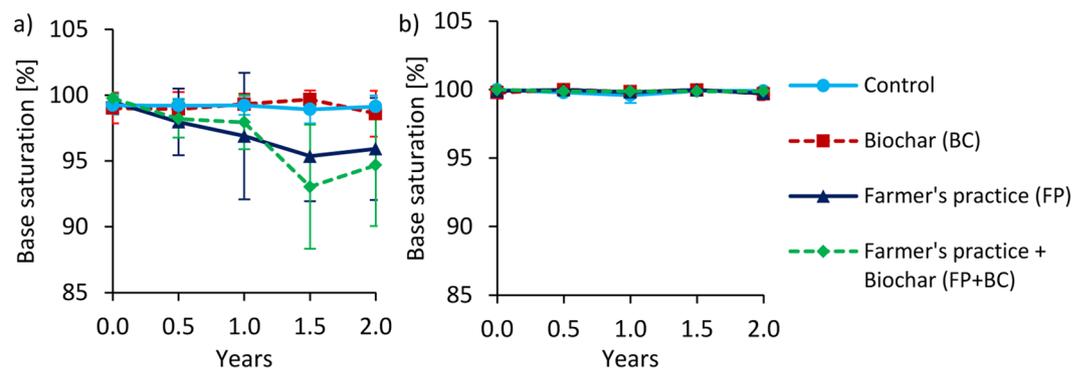

Figure 6. Changes of effective base saturation (BS) over time at 0–20 cm depth under full irrigation for Tamale (**a**) and Ouagadougou (**b**). Means were calculated irrespective of irrigation water quality levels because they had no significant effects on BS (means ± sd; n = 8).