## **CORRECTION**



## Correction to: Past and present potential of the Adriatic deep sea sediments to produce methane hydrates

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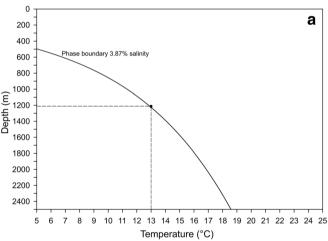
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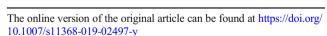
## Correction to: Journal of Soils and Sediments (2020) 20:2724–2732 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11368-019-02497-y

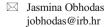
In the published version of this article, there was an error in Fig. 2b. The revised Fig. 2b shows the geothermal gradient of

14 °C km<sup>-1</sup> instead of 17 °C km<sup>-1</sup>, as correctly described in the figure caption of the published article.

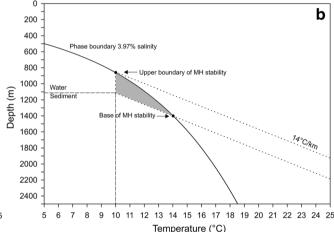


**Fig. 2** Methane hydrates (MHs) phase stability diagram for the Adriatic Sea **a** at present environmental conditions (maximum depth 1212 m, salinity 3.87%, and seafloor temperature 13 °C) and **b** during last glacial maximum (21.5–18.3 ka BP) presumed conditions (maximum depth 1112 m, salinity 3.97%, and seafloor temperature 10 °C). The solid lines were drawn from the MHs P-T phase equilibrium data, with the pressure





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converted to depth assuming hydrostatic conditions in both the water and sediment and assuming seawater density of 1030 kg m $^{-3}$ . The intersections of the solid (phase boundary) and dotted lines (geothermal gradient of 14  $^{\circ}\text{C km}^{-1}$ ) provide the upper and lower depth boundary of the MHs stability field. Dashed lines present the environmental conditions taken as an input for the MHSZ evaluation

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