



Correction to: The vegetation and land use histories of two farms in Iceland: settlement, monasticism, and tenancy

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Published online: 23 March 2023

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Correction to:

Vegetation History and Archaeobotany (2022)

31:395–414

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00334-021-00861-y>

In the original publication, the sub section HEL IV: (Fig. 3, 14.25–6 cm, AD 1614–1850) was missed in the section “LPAZ and sediment properties for HEL I–IV” and sub sections ÁSB2 I (Fig. 5, 49–41.25 cm, ca. AD 550–913) and ÁSB2 I (Fig. 5, 49–41.25 cm, ca. AD 550–913) were missed in the section “LPAZ and sediment properties for ÁSB2 I–V”. They are provided in this correction.

HEL IV: (Fig. 3, 14.25–6 cm, AD 1614–1850)

Sediments continue to be comprised of silty peats with a declining trend for MS and DBD toward 6 cm (ca. AD 1850) while OM values climb to 57% (Fig. 7a). The cryptic Katla tephra at 7.5 cm (ca. AD 1809) is invisible other than with regard to MS (Fig. 7a). Cyperaceae experiences a range of values sustained between 49.5 and 68.6%, lower compared with the previous range for HEL III, and the overall trend is one of decreasing presence (although it remains dominant). Conversely, Poaceae presents a continuing upward trend,

always above 14.6%, and culminating at 25.6% (6.75 cm, ca. AD 1829). Pteropsida (monolete) indet. ($\leq 24.3\%$, 9.75 cm, ca. AD 1745) and *Equisetum* ($\leq 110.3\%$, 13.75 cm, ca. AD 1629) are well represented, the latter particularly visible in the PCA (Fig. 8a). A recovery is observed above 10.75 cm (ca. AD 1717) for both *Betula* ($\leq 8.8\%$) and *Salix* ($\leq 1.9\%$), although it is only the latter that persists in the longer term (this trend also shown in the concentration values for *Betula* and *Salix*, Fig. 4). Microscopic charcoal is of little significance ($< 1\%$) until 7.75 cm with a leap to 180.7% (ca. AD 1802).

LPAZ and sediment properties for ÁSB2 I–V

ÁSB2 I (Fig. 5, 49–41.25 cm, ca. AD 550–913)

Outwith the deposition of the LTL AD 877 (42.5–42 cm) tephra (Fig. 7b), there is no significant change to the peat stratigraphy. OM values are initially relatively high (58%, 48.75 cm) but are situated within a longer-term decline in values with the lowest (ca. 25%, 42.75 cm) associated with the deposition of the LTL. *Betula* is dominant (range 46% to 82.6%), the PCA (Fig. 8b) emphasising this further. Cyperaceae ($\leq 28.8\%$), Poaceae ($\leq 3.8\%$), *Salix* ($\leq 9.3\%$), Ericales and *E. nigrum* ($\leq 1.6\%$ and $\leq 2\%$ respectively), *Vaccinium*-type ($\leq 2\%$), along with *A. archangelica* ($\leq 0.3\%$), *A. sylvestris* ($\leq 1\%$) and *Geum rivale* ($\leq 2\%$), retain a presence throughout ÁSB2; also a feature of pollen concentration (Fig. 6). A peak in microscopic charcoal occurs ca. AD 899 (14.9%, 41.75 cm). CFS (*Sordaria*-type 55a) values are very low.

ÁSB2 II (Fig. 5, 41.25–26.25 cm, AD 913–1101)

There is no significant alteration to the peat strata other than the deposition of the Katla AD 920 tephra (41 cm), its presence conveyed in varying degrees by MS, DBD and OM (Fig. 7b). However, the ongoing gradual decline in OM values is mirrored by increases in MS values (Fig. 7b). DBD values remain relatively stable with only minor fluctuations

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00334-021-00861-y>.

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(Fig. 7b). Between ca. AD 920 and 1101 *Betula* values range between 39.3% (40.75 cm, ca. AD 926) and 7%

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The original article has been corrected.