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# Author Correction: Liquiñe-Ofqui's fast slipping intra-volcanic arc crustal faulting above the subducted Chile Ridge

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-86413-w>, published online 29 March 2021

The original version of this Article contained an error in the Referencing and with a coordinate of a field site.

Reference 21 was omitted and is listed below:

21. Melnick, D., Bookhagen, B., Strecker, M., & Echtler, H. Segmentation of megathrust rupture zones from fore-arc deformation patterns over hundreds to millions of years, Arauco peninsula, Chile. *J. Geophys. Res. Solid Earth* **114**, B01407 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2008JB005788> (2009).

Consequently, the legend of Figure 1 was incomplete.

“Oblique subduction here is the driving force for dextral motion (i.e. northwards migration of the Chiloe Microplate) along the LOFZ.”

now reads:

“Oblique subduction here is the driving force for dextral motion (i.e. northwards migration of the Chiloe Microplate, after Forsythe and Nelson<sup>10</sup> and Melnick et al.<sup>21</sup>) along the LOFZ”

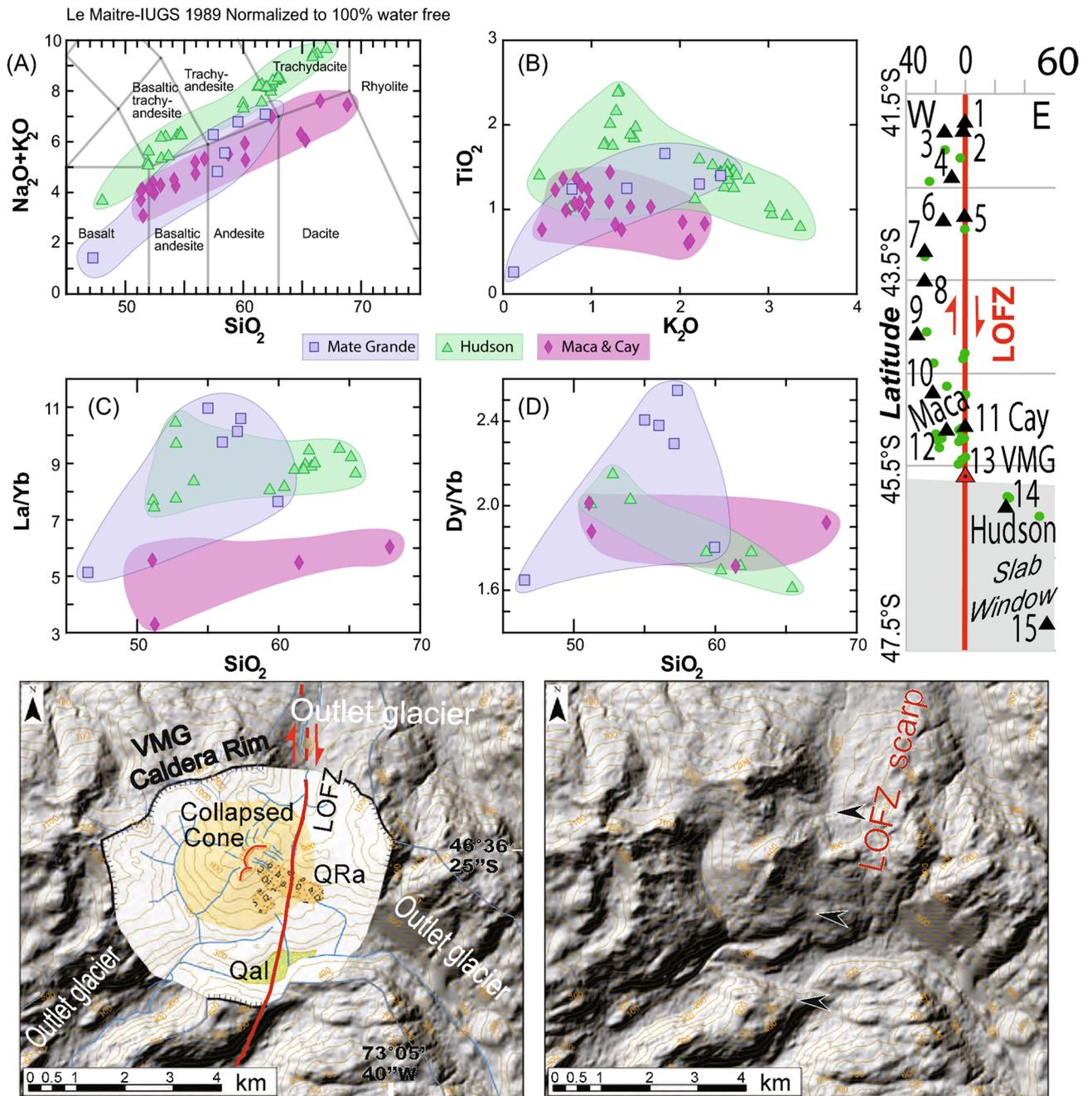
As a result of the changes, the References have been renumbered accordingly.

Additionally, the lower left panel of Figure 3 contained an error in the coordinates given for the Volcan Mate Grande study site, where “45° 36' 25" S, 73° 05' 40" W” was incorrectly given as “46° 36' 25" S, 73° 05' 40" W”

The original Figure 3 and accompanying legend appears below.

The original Article has been corrected.

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**Figure 3.** (A) Volcan Mate Grande (VMG: discovered during this study;  $45^{\circ} 35' 28'' \text{ S}$ ,  $73^{\circ} 07' 51'' \text{ W}$ ) has Hi-K calcalkaline magmas and (B–D) distinct geochemical characteristics compared with Volcan Maca and Cay complexes (32, 33; VMCC: typical SVZ magmas) and Volcan Hudson (VH; atypical SVZ magmas). VMG has distinctive  $\text{La}/\text{Yb}$  (C) and  $\text{Dy}/\text{Yb}$  (D) values, i.e. a completely different signature between VMG magmas and VH magmas. (E) Distribution (perpendicular distance (km) and normalised along-strike of the LOFZ) of stratovolcanoes and monogenetic cones from  $41.5^{\circ}$  to  $47.5^{\circ} \text{ S}$  based on our mapping. (F,G) DEMs and mapping from the VMG, showing the 5 km by 4 km caldera, the young partially collapsed cone, the rock avalanche deposits (QRa), Quaternary alluvium (Qal), and the location of the main trace of the LOFZ that cuts this cone and displaces the rock avalanche deposit (likely triggered by a LOFZ earthquake/rupture) northward (i.e. dextrally) by  $\sim 170 \pm 20 \text{ m}$ . Base hillshade was generated with Esri ArcMap v.10.3 software (under fair terms of use, <https://www.esri.com/en-us/legal/copyright-trademarks>)<sup>38</sup> using a digital elevation model downloaded from ALOS PALSAR Global Radar Imagery<sup>39</sup> with 12.5 m resolution (<https://asf.alaska.edu/data-sets/sar-data-sets/alos-palsar/>).



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