Errata

Nop, P., Cristini, V., Zlámal, J., Vand, M. H., Šeda, V., and Tippner, J. Dynamic Properties of Wood Obtained by Frequency Resonance Technique and Dynamic Mechanical Analysis. Wood and Fiber Science, 55(2), 2023; pp. 131-142. (https://doi.org/10.22382/wfs-2023-12**):**

Equation 1 contains a typographical error (l^2 instead of l^3). The correct formula used for the $MOED_{FRT}$ calculation is:

$$\mathrm{MOED_{FRT}} = \left(\frac{2f}{2.25\pi}\right)^2 \frac{\mathrm{m}l^3}{I}$$

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Pressley, G.N. and Konkler, M.J. Copper migration from treated wood garden boxes into soil and vegetable biomass. Part I. The first two growing seaosns after installation. Wood and Fiber Science 56(2):91-99. (https://doi.org/10.22382/wfs-2024-09**):**

Abstract. Pressure-treated wood is a commonly used material for constructing garden boxes and concerns about metal leaching into garden soils and garden vegetables persist among the public. This study describes efforts to quantify copper migration from copper azole-treated garden bed frames into garden soil and vegetable biomass. Two garden bed frames were constructed from copper azole 2 × 12-inch nominal Douglas-fir lumber and two were constructed with untreated Douglas-fir lumber before filling with a mixture of native soil and compost. An assortment of common garden vegetables was planted in identical patterns in each of the beds for two growing seasons. During this 2-yr study, we found no difference in copper concentrations between identical vegetables grown in beds constructed with treated or untreated lumber. After 1 and 2 yr, average copper concentrations in soil 0-25 mm from the bed frames were about 23 ppm and 21 ppm higher than soils in the same location in untreated beds, respectively ($p < 0.05$, Tukey's HSD). Elevated copper levels were not detected in beds constructed with treated lumber at **76-102 mm** from the frames or the bed center, indicating that metal migration was limited. This study shows use of treated wood garden beds did not lead to increases in copper concentrations in vegetables grown in those beds. Treated bed materials did lose some copper to garden soil but increases in copper are limited to about 20 ppm immediately next to the treated wood frames and were not detectable at any greater distances from the wood.

Wood, K.C., Konkler, M.J., and Morrell, J.J. Preservative treatment of Tasmanian plantation *Eucalyptus nitens* using supercritical fluids. Wood and Fiber Science, 55(1), 2023; pp. 83-93.
https://doi.org/10.22382/wfs-2023-08

Correction in formula converting retention from %m/m to g/m³:

$$\text{Retention}\ \left(\text{g/m}^3\right) = \frac{\text{retention}\ \left(\text{g/m}^3\right) \times \text{oven dry timber density}\ \left(\text{kg/m}^3\right)}{0.1}$$

Correction in Average g/m³ by assay zone and total g/m³ in cross section:

Table 1. Average g/m³ of propiconazole/tebuconazole in *E. nitens* timbers treated using supercritical carbon dioxide.[a]

Sample thickness (mm)	Assay zone	Average g/m³ by assay zone[b]	Total g/m³ in cross section[b]
19	Outer 0-5 mm	277 (68)	191
	Inner 6-14 mm	104 (26)	
25	Outer 0-5 mm	248 (77)	181
	Inner 6-19 mm	113 (28)	
35	Outer 0-5 mm	265 (52)	168
	Middle 6-11 mm	113 (32)	
	Inner 12-24 mm	127 (35)	

[a]Samples were treated to the spruce target retention of 120 g/m³ of the azole/IPBC mixture.

[b]g/m³ is a less precise treatment measure as SCF treatments can solubilize wood extractives during the process while simultaneously depositing the biocides, potentially resulting in net weight losses. Values represent analyses of 30 replicates per assay zone for three board thicknesses, and 60 or 90 analyses for the combined cross sections for the 19/25 mm and 35 mm thick samples, respectively. Values in parentheses represent one standard deviation.