**Geoscientific Model Development**

# *Corrigendum to*

# "r.randomwalk v1, a multi-functional conceptual tool for mass movement routing" published in Geosci. Model Dev., 8, 4027–4043, 2015

**M. Mergili**[1,2]**, J. Krenn**[2,3]**, and H.-J. Chu**[4]

[1]Geomorphological Systems and Risk Research, Department of Geography and Regional Research,
University of Vienna, Universitätsstraße 7, 1190 Vienna, Austria
[2]Institute of Applied Geology, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU),
Peter-Jordan-Straße 70, 1190 Vienna, Austria
[3]Group Roads, Provincial Government of Lower Austria, Landhausplatz 1/17, 3109 St. Pölten, Austria
[4]Department of Geomatics, National Cheng Kung University, 1 University Road, Tainan 701, Taiwan

*Correspondence to:* M. Mergili (martin.mergili@boku.ac.at)

On page 4031, first column, last sentence before heading "2.3 Break criteria", the statement "Larger values of $L_{seg}$ are expected to result in shorter travel distances due to the more pronounced smoothing of the path." has turned out to be misleading as it has caused confusion with users of r.randomwalk. In fact, larger values of $L_{seg}$ are expected to result in shorter values of the travel distance at any given pixel within the impact area. However, as the shorter value of the travel distance at a given pixel automatically induces a higher value of $\omega$, simulations with larger values of $L_{seg}$ effectively predict longer travel distances, as thresholds of $\omega_T$ are reached at a later stage than with lower values of $L_{seg}$.

The code, the manual, the associated scripts, and the test data are now available from http://www.randomwalk.org.