(2019). *Géotechnique* **69**, No. 1, 94 [https://doi.org/10.1680/jgeot.2019.69.1.94]

Corrigendum

Zhu, D., Griffiths, D. V. & Fenton, G. A. (2019). Worst-case spatial correlation length in probabilistic slope stability analysis. *Géotechnique* **69**, No. 1, 85–88, https://doi.org/10.1680/jgeot.17.T.050. The second half of the introduction included incorrect reference citations; the corrected text and references are as follows.

A similar phenomenon was also reported by Baecher & Ingra (1981), and more recently, for example, by Breysse *et al.* (2005), Allahverdizadeh *et al.* (2015) and Ching *et al.* (2017). In the framework of reliability-based design, the worst-case spatial correlation length is important (e.g. Fenton & Griffiths, 2003), because in the absence of high-quality and plentiful field data, it can be used in preliminary studies to ensure a conservative design. This note will extend the work of Griffiths *et al.* (2007), who first discussed some worst-case observations in slope stability, to achieve a more systematic understanding of the conditions under which a worst-case spatial correlation length occurs in slope stability analysis of undrained soils.

Allahverdizadeh, P., Griffiths, D. V. & Fenton, G. A. (2015). The random finite element method (RFEM) in probabilistic slope stability analysis with consideration of spatial variability of soil properties. In *IFCEE 2015* (eds M. Iskander, M. T. Suleiman, J. B. Anderson and D. F. Laefer), GSP no. 256, pp. 1946–1955. Reston, VA, USA: American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE).

Griffiths, D. V., Fenton, G. A. & Denavit, M. D. (2007). Traditional and advanced probabilistic slope stability analysis. In *GeoDenver 2007: probabilistic applications in geotechnical engineering* (eds K. K. Phoon, G. A. Fenton, E. F. Glynn, C. H. Juang, D. V. Griffiths, T. F. Wolff and L. Zhang), GSP no. 170, pp. 1–10. Reston, VA, USA: American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) (CD-ROM).

The authors apologise to the readers of *Géotechnique* for these mistakes in the original paper.

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