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CORRECTION

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Correction: A Pd–bisphosphine complex and organic functionalities immobilized on the same SiO_2 surface: detailed characterization and its use as an efficient catalyst for allylation

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Correction for 'A Pd–bisphosphine complex and organic functionalities immobilized on the same SiO_2 surface: detailed characterization and its use as an efficient catalyst for allylation' by Ken Motokura *et al.*, *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2016, DOI: 10.1039/c6cy00593d.

In the above article, the chemical structure of the nucleophile displayed in entry 6 of Table 5 is incorrect. A corrected version of Table 5 is given below.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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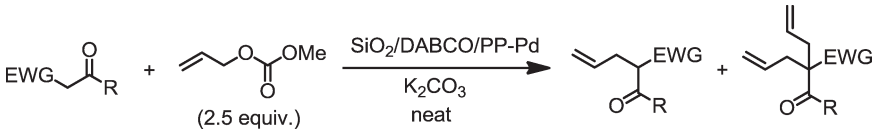
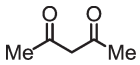
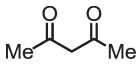
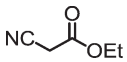
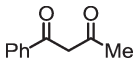
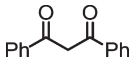
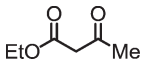
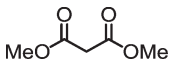
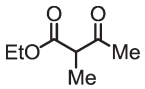
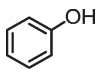
Table 5 The allylation catalyzed by SiO_2/DABCO/PP-Pd under solvent-free conditions[a]



Entry	Nucleophile	(mmol)	Pd (μmol)	K_2CO_3 (mmol)	Time (h)	Yield (mono/di) (%)	TON[b]
1[c]		12.6	0.21	0.025	216	3/87	106 000
2		9.0	1.5	0.13	31	<1/>99	12 000
3		9.0	1.5	0.13	5	<1/93	11 200
4		9.0	1.5	0.13	48	<1/98	11 800
5		9.0	1.5	0.13	54	83/12	6400
6		9.0	1.5	0.13	24	<1/98	11 700
7[d]		9.0	1.5	0.13	31	<1/95	11 400
8		18.0	1.5	0.13	113	98/–	11 700
9		18.0	1.5	0.13	124	84/–	10 100

[a] Reaction conditions: nucleophile, allyl methyl carbonate (2.5 equiv.), K_2CO_3, SiO_2/DABCO/PP-Pd, 70 °C, neat. Yield was determined by ^1H NMR analysis using an internal standard. [b] TON was calculated as follows: TON = (moles of nucleophile) × [(yield of the mono-product) + 2 × (yield of the di-product)]/(moles of Pd). [c] 80 °C. [d] 100 °C.