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CORRECTION

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Correction: Efficient separation of immiscible oil/water mixtures using a perforated lotus leaf

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Correction for 'Efficient separation of immiscible oil/water mixtures using a perforated lotus leaf' by Chunhui Zhang *et al.*, *Green Chem.*, 2019, **21**, 6579–6584.

The authors regret that Fig. 2 and 3 are incorrect. The correct figures are as follows:

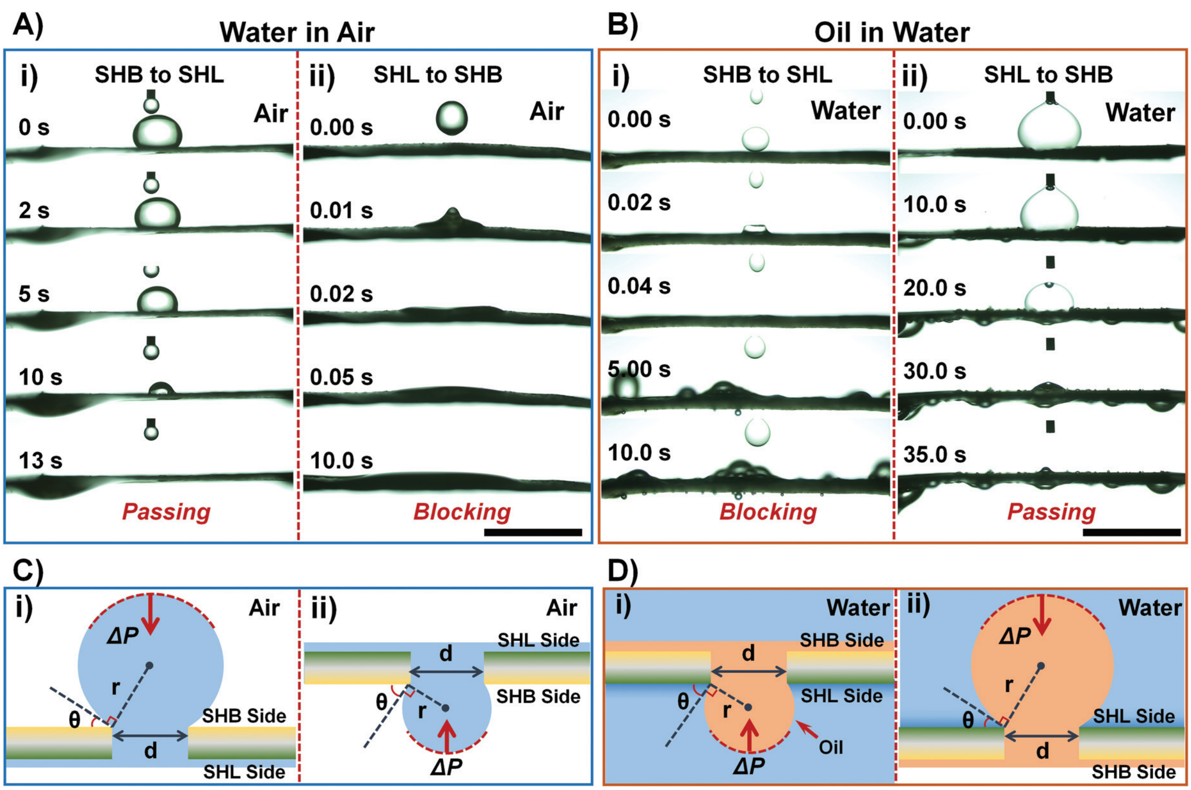

Fig. 2 Unidirectional permeation processes of water/oil droplets and their underlying mechanisms. (A) Unidirectional permeation of water in air. The water droplet can spontaneously pass through the perforated lotus leaf from the SHB side to the SHL side. But the water droplet cannot pass through the perforated lotus leaf in the opposite direction. (B) In contrast, the oil droplet cannot pass through the perforated lotus leaf from the SHB side to the SHL side whereas it successfully permeates from the SHL side to the SHB side. (C and D) Illustration of the mechanism for the unidirectional permeation of water and oil, which is mainly attributed to the asymmetric Young–Laplace pressure. Scale bar: 1 cm.

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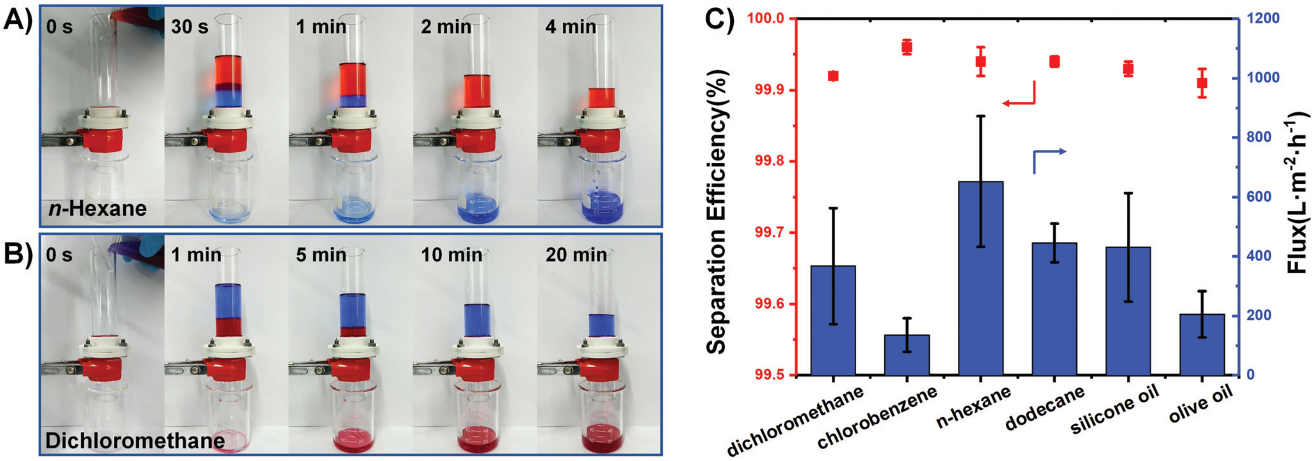

Fig. 3 Separation of the mixture of oil (red colour) and water through the perforated lotus leaf. (A) The separation processes of the mixture of light oil (*n*-hexane) and water. (B) The separation processes of the mixture of heavy oil (dichloromethane) and water. (C) Separation efficiency and flux of the perforated lotus leaf *versus* different oil/water mixtures.

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