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Corrigendum: Mitigation choices impact carbon budget size compatible with low temperature goals (2015 *Environ. Res. Lett.* [10 075003](#))

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Environmental Research Letters



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RECEIVED
19 October 2016

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION
7 November 2016

PUBLISHED
9 December 2016

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Corrigendum: Mitigation choices impact carbon budget size compatible with low temperature goals (2015 *Environ. Res. Lett.* **10** 075003)

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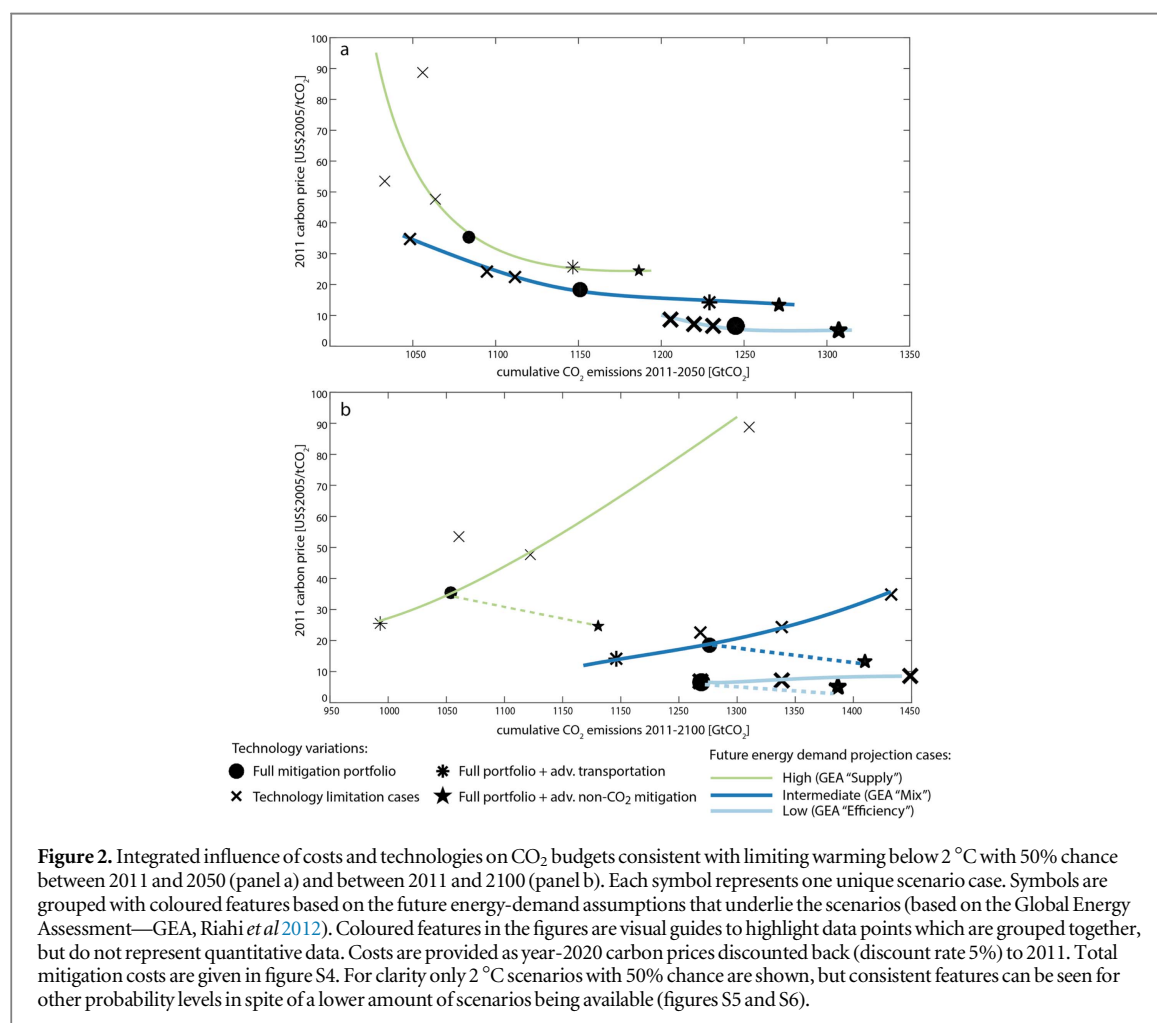
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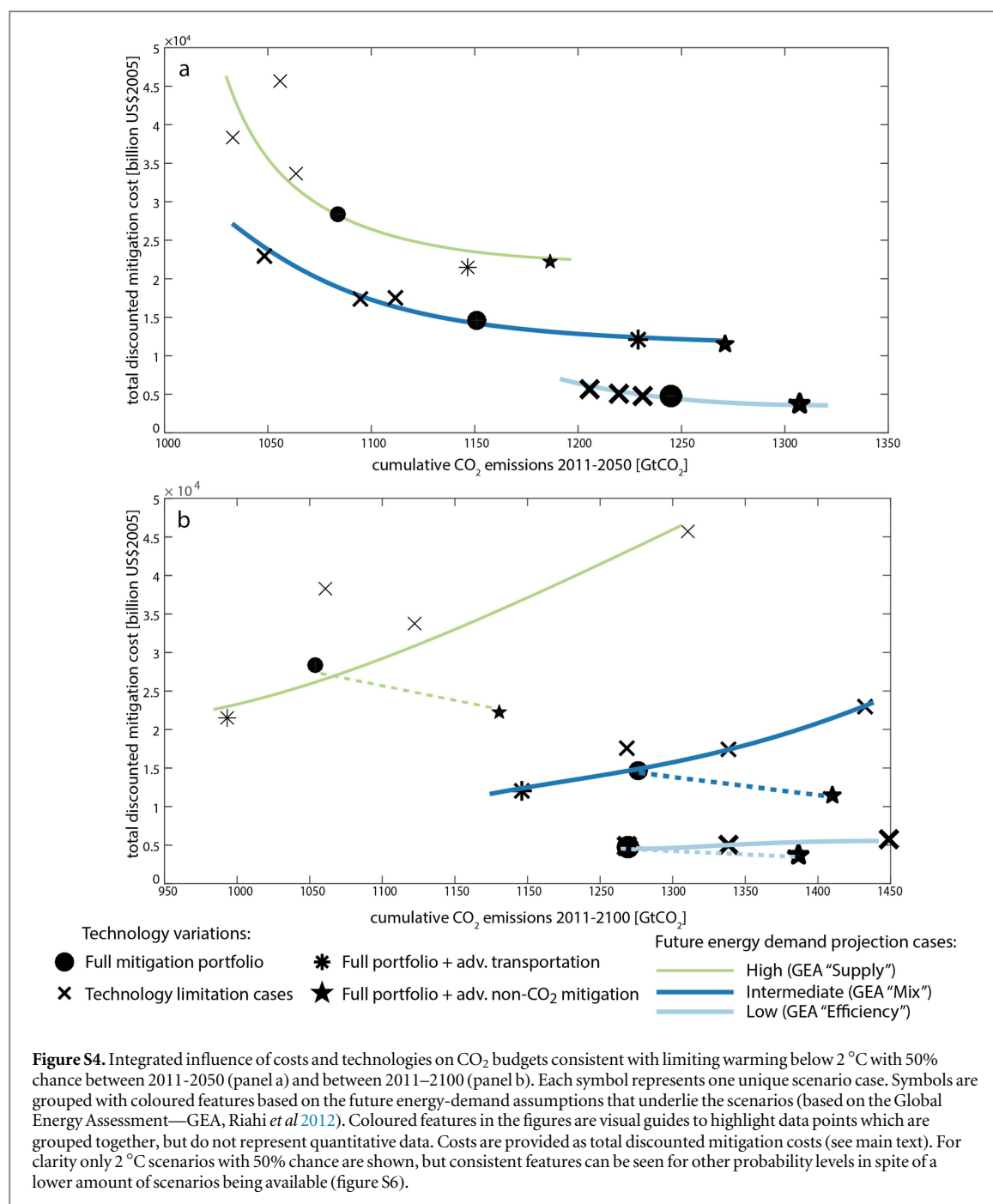
E-mail: rogelj@iiasa.ac.at

Correction

Figures 2(b), S4(b), S5(b), and S6(b) were incorrectly labelled to show cumulative CO₂ emissions from 2011 to 2100 in GtCO₂. Instead, the panels show cumulative

greenhouse gas emissions from 2011 to 2100 in CO₂-equivalence, computed with 100-year Global Warming Potentials from the IPCC Second Assessment Report (IPCC 1996). The vertical label should be updated to reflect this correction.





The first sentence of the captions of figures 2 and S4 should read: *Integrated influence of costs and technologies on CO₂ budgets consistent with limiting warming below 2 °C with 50% chance between 2011 and 2050 (panel a) and on greenhouse gas budgets between 2011 and 2100 (panel b).*

The first sentence of the captions of figures S5 and S6 should read: *Integrated influence of costs and technologies on CO₂ budgets consistent with limiting warming below 2 °C with 50, 66 and 75% chance between 2011 and 2050 (panel a) and on greenhouse gas budgets between 2011 and 2100 (panel b).*

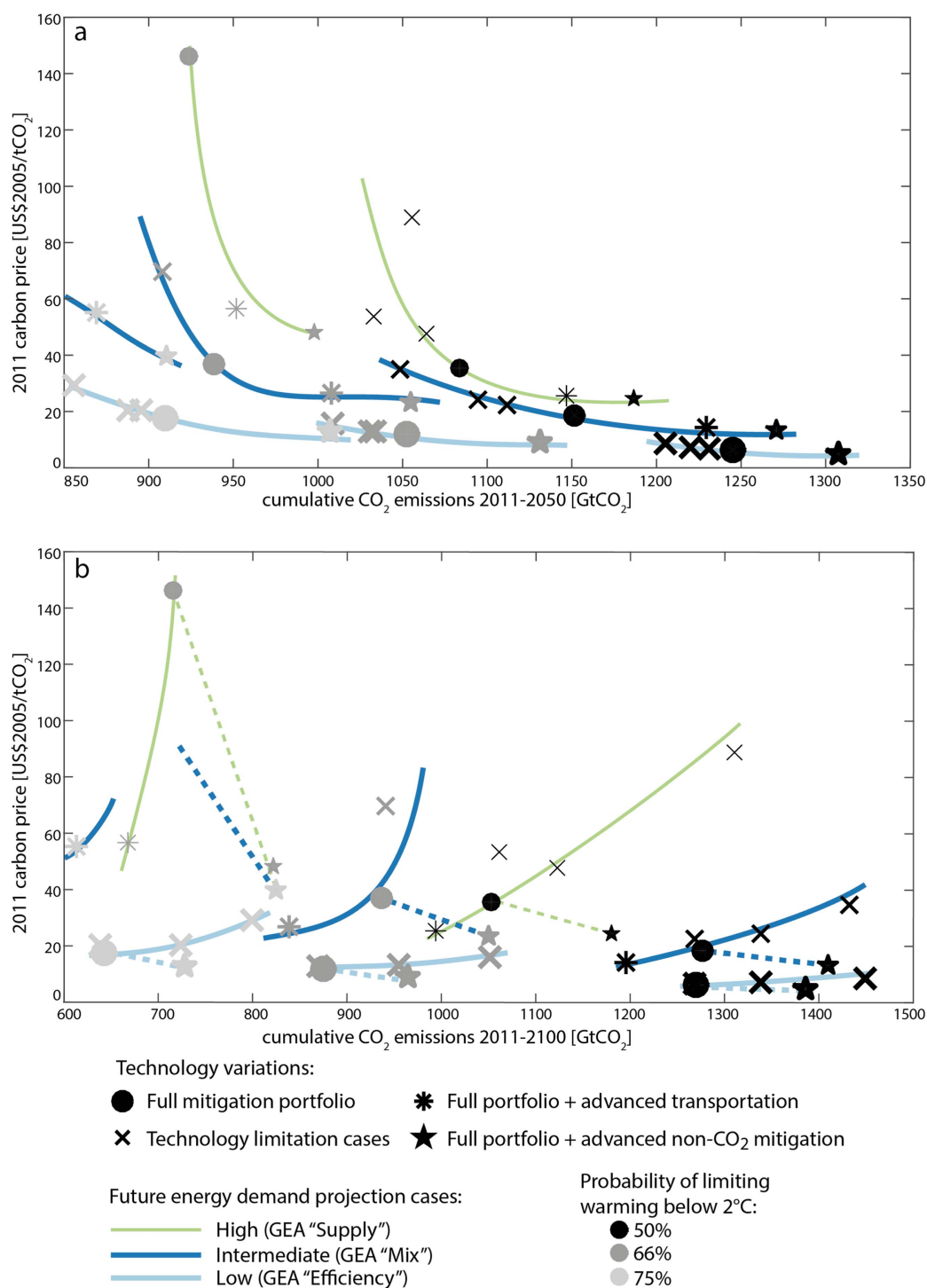


Figure S5. Integrated influence of costs and technologies on CO₂ budgets consistent with limiting warming below 2 °C with 50, 66 and 75% chance between 2011–2050 (panel a) and between 2011–2100 (panel b). Each symbol represents one unique scenario case. Symbols are grouped with coloured features based on the future energy-demand assumptions that underlie the scenarios (based on the Global Energy Assessment—GEA, Riahi *et al* 2012). Coloured features in the figures are visual guides to highlight data points which are grouped together, but do not represent quantitative data. Costs are provided as year-2020 carbon prices discounted back (discount rate 5%) to 2011. Total mitigation costs are given in figure S6. Different probability levels are identified by the intensity of the symbols.

This error does not further affect any of the discussion or conclusions of the paper.

In the following pages, additional alternative figures have been included showing how figures 2,

S4, S5, and S6 would look like when showing cumulative CO₂ emissions instead of cumulative greenhouse gas emissions for panel b of each figure.

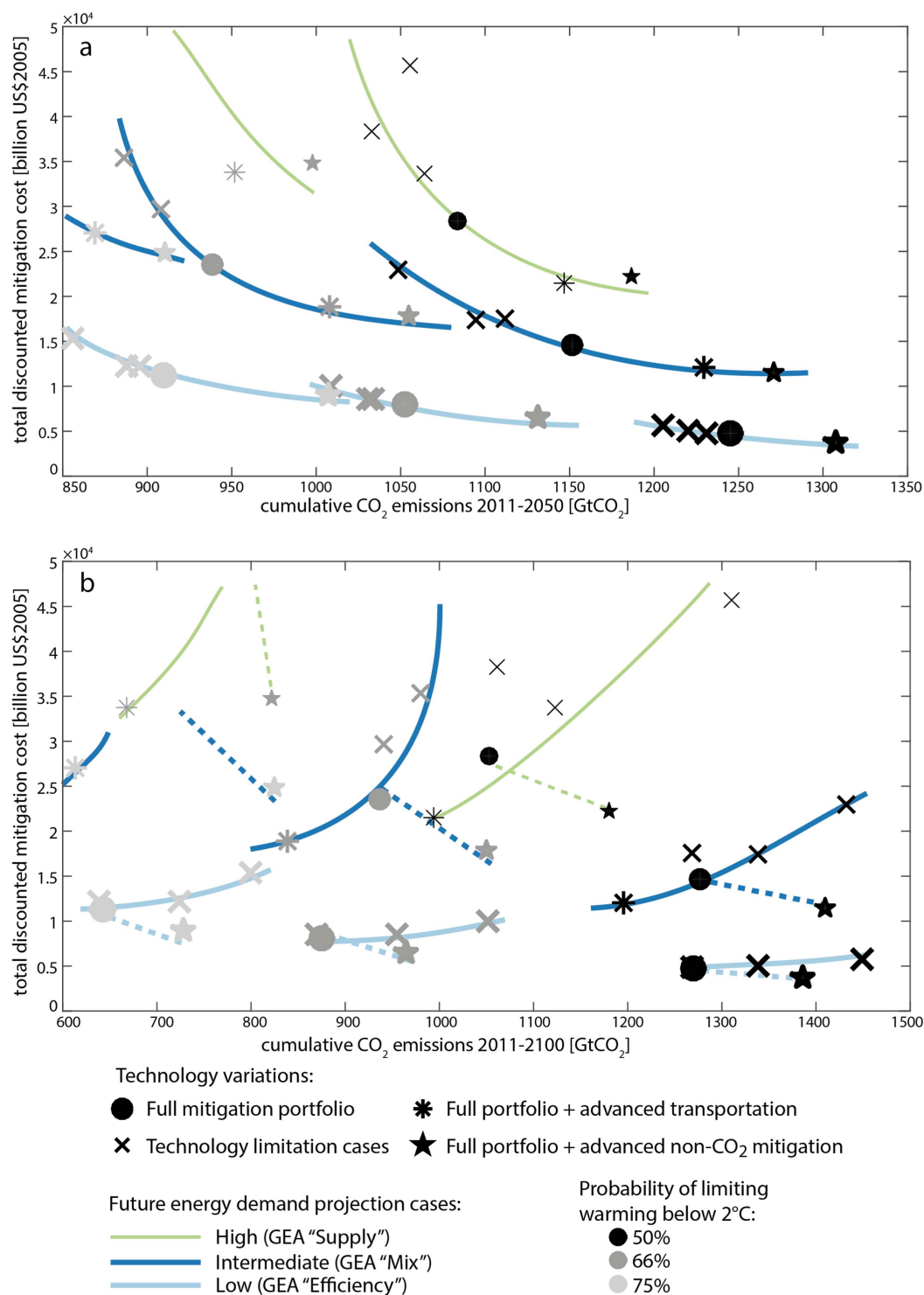


Figure S6. Integrated influence of costs and technologies on CO₂ budgets consistent with limiting warming below 2 °C with 50, 66 and 75% chance between 2011–2050 (panel a) and between 2011–2100 (panel b). Each symbol represents one unique scenario case. Symbols are grouped with coloured features based on the future energy-demand assumptions that underlie the scenarios (based on the Global Energy Assessment—GEA, Riahi *et al* 2012). Coloured features in the figures are visual guides to highlight data points which are grouped together, but do not represent quantitative data. Costs are provided as total discounted mitigation costs (see main text). Carbon prices are given in figure S5. Different probability levels are identified by the intensity of the symbols.

References

- IPCC Climate Change 1995: *The Science of Climate Change. Contribution of WGI to the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* ed J T Houghton *et al* 1996 (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press) p 572
- Riahi K *et al* 2012 *Global Energy Assessment - Toward a Sustainable Future* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Laxenburg: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) pp 1203–306