



Corrigendum to “Differential climate impacts for policy-relevant limits to global warming: the case of 1.5 °C and 2 °C” published in Earth Syst. Dynam., 7, 327–351, 2016

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Figure 15 of the final manuscript, which was added during the revision process, contains a wrong table headline that needs to be corrected. The rest of the manuscript remains unaffected. **Please find the corrected figure below.**

In the original manuscript it reads “Fraction of global coral reefs at risk of annual bleaching [Constant case, %]”. The corrected headline should read “Fraction of coral reef cells at risk of long-term degradation [Constant case, %]” in accordance with Fig. 14 and Table 3 of the manuscript.

In addition, in the same figure a rounding mistake has been corrected. For the first entry in this illustrated table, “Heat wave (warm spell) duration [month]”, the number for the 2 °C column has been corrected to 1.6 [1.4; 1.8] months (was 1.5 [1.4; 1.8]), in line with Table S2.

We sincerely apologize for this mistake and regret the inconvenience caused.

		1.5°C	2°C	
Heat wave (warm spell) duration [month]				
	Global	1.1 [1;1.3]	1.6 [1.4;1.8]	Tropical regions up to 2 months at 1.5°C or up to 3 months at 2°C
Reduction in annual water availability [%]				
	Mediterranean	9 [5;16]	17 [8;28]	Other dry subtropical regions like Central America and South Africa also at risk
Increase in heavy precipitation intensity [%]				
	Global	5 [4;6]	7 [5;7]	Global increase in intensity due to warming; high latitudes (>45°N) and monsoon regions affected most.
	South Asia	7 [4;8]	10 [7;14]	
Global sea-level rise				
	in 2100 [cm]	40 [30;55]	50 [35;65]	1.5°C end-of-century rate about 30% lower than for 2°C reducing long-term SLR commitment.
	2081-2100 rate [mm/yr]	4 [3;5.5]	5.5 [4;8]	
Fraction of coral reef cells at risk of long-term degradation [Constant case, %]				
	2050	90 [50;99]	98 [86;100]	Only limiting warming to 1.5°C may leave window open for some ecosystem adaptation.
	2100	70 [14;98]	99 [85;100]	
Changes in local crop yields over global and tropical present day agricultural areas including the effects of CO₂-fertilization [%]				
Wheat	Global	2 [-6;17]	0 [-8;21]	Projected yield reductions are largest for tropical regions, while high-latitude regions may see an increase. Projections not including highly uncertain positive effects of CO ₂ -fertilization project reductions for all crop types of about 10% globally already at 1.5°C and further reductions at 2°C.
	Tropics	-9 [-25;12]	-16 [-42;14]	
Maize	Global	-1 [-26;8]	-6 [-38;2]	
	Tropics	-3 [-16;2]	-6 [-19;2]	
Soy	Global	7 [-3;28]	1 [-12;34]	
	Tropics	6 [-3;23]	7 [-5;27]	
Rice	Global	7 [-17;24]	7 [-14;27]	
	Tropics	6 [0;20]	6 [0;24]	

Figure 15. Summary of key differences in climate impacts between a warming of 1.5 °C and 2 °C above pre-industrial and stylized 1.5 °C 2 °C scenarios over the 21st century. Square brackets give the likely (66 %) range.