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Corrigendum: Quantifying the role of internal variability in the temperature we expect to observe in the coming decades (2020 *Environ. Res. Lett.* 15 054 014)

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Corrigendum: Quantifying the role of internal variability in the temperature we expect to observe in the coming decades (2020 *Environ. Res. Lett.* **15** 054 014)

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Abstract

There is an error in figures 1, 2, and 3 (corresponding to Figures 1, 4 and 5 of the original publication) and figures S2–S9 where the units were originally printed as °C but should be °C yr^{-1}. The corrected figures and Supplementary material (stacks.iop.org/ERL/15/109502/mmedia) are reproduced below.

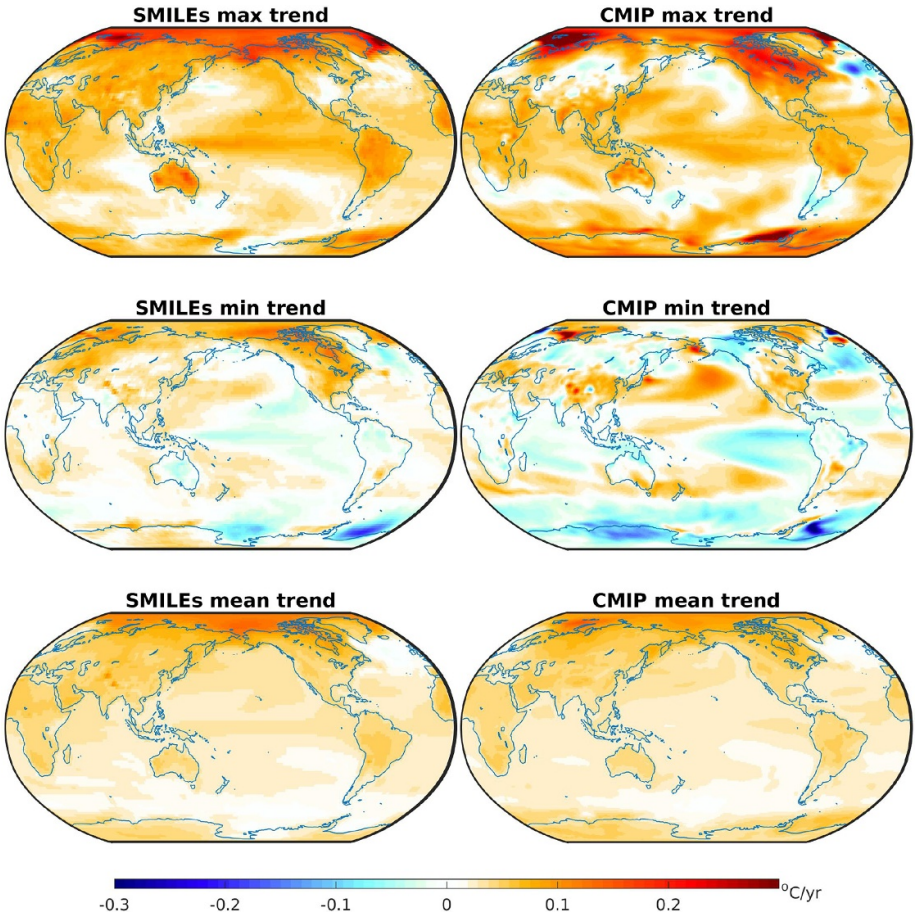

Figure 1. Short term (2019–2034) trend in surface temperature. Shown for the maximum (top row) and minimum (second row) global mean surface temperature trend, and the mean trend (bottom row). All trends are shown as a mean of the six SMILEs (left) and CMIP5 mean (right). All panels use the RCP8.5 scenario.

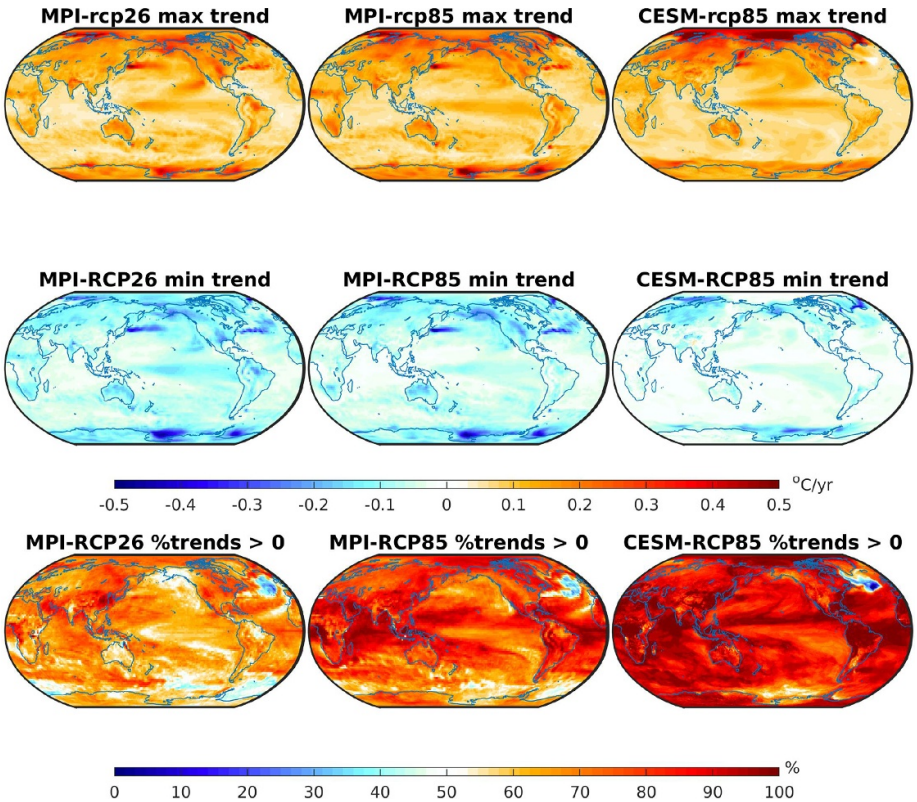

Figure 2. Point-wise maximum (top row) and minimum (middle row) short-term (2019–2034) trend in surface temperature, and percentage of ensemble members with an increasing surface temperature trend (bottom row). Shown for MPI-GE, RCP2.6 scenario (left) and RCP8.5 scenario (middle), and CESM-LE, RCP8.5 scenario (right). Note that these trends are very unlikely to occur at the same time across the globe.

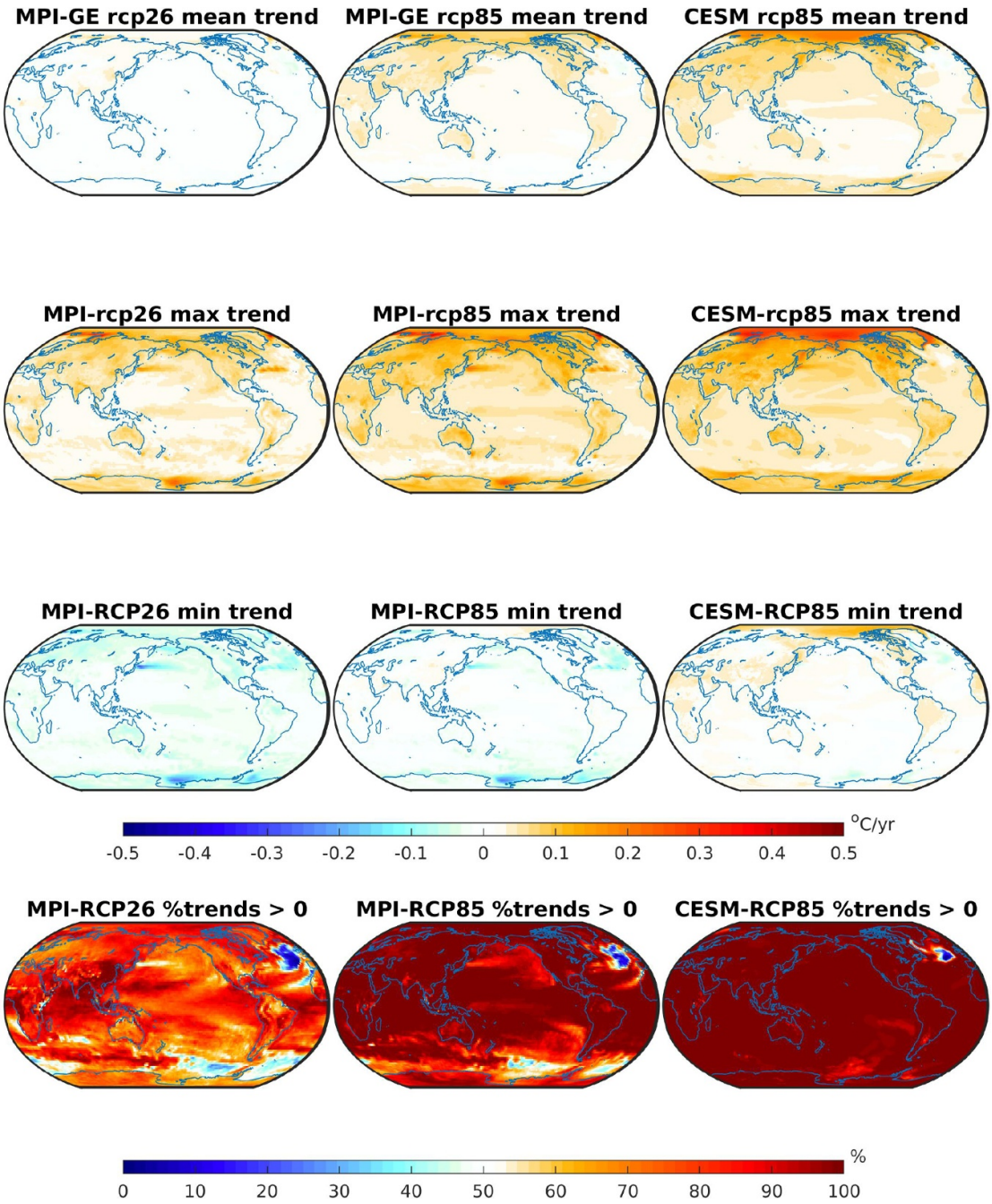

Figure 3. Mean mid-term (2019–2049) surface temperature trend (top row). Point-wise maximum (second row) and minimum (third row) mid-term trend in surface temperature, and percentage of ensemble members with a increasing surface temperature trend (bottom row). Shown for MPI-GE, RCP2.6 scenario (left) and RCP8.5 scenario (middle), and CESM-LE, RCP8.5 scenario (right). Note that these trends are very unlikely to occur at the same time across the globe.