



Corrigendum to “Venice flooding and sea level: past evolution, present issues, and future projections (introduction to the special issue)” published in Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 21, 2633–2641, 2021

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During manuscript preparation, an incorrect value was used in Fig. 5. In the annotation of Fig. 5, the label denoting the highest threshold above the uppermost blue horizontal line wrongly reports “11.5 months”. The correct value is “10.5 months”. The text in the caption contains the same mistake. The sentence of the caption describing the persistence durations should be rewritten as “The horizontal blue lines show the relative mean sea level thresholds for annual persistence of the relative sea level above the present safeguard level (persistence durations of 2–3 weeks; 2, 6, and 10.5 months have been considered).” The rest of the caption and the text of the article are correct.

The correct figure and caption are shown here.

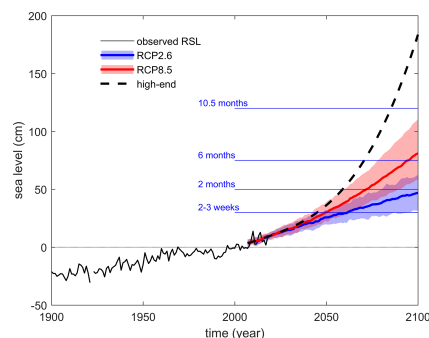


Figure 5. Projected relative sea level change in Venice in the context of historical observations. Observations are the annual mean tide gauge relative sea level height anomalies with respect to the 2000–2007 average. Projections are based on two reference scenarios of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, namely Representative Concentration Pathway 2.6 (RCP2.6; low emission scenario) and RCP8.5 (strong emission scenario), and a high-end scenario illustrating a plausible evolution obtained by combining the highest estimates of all individual contributions to relative sea level rise (shading – 5–95 percentile range; line – median). The horizontal blue lines show the relative mean sea level thresholds for annual persistence of the relative sea level above the present safeguard level (persistence durations of 2–3 weeks; 2, 6, and 10.5 months have been considered). These time intervals approximately correspond to the annual duration of the expected closures of MoSE.