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Correction

Correction: Prag, A.A.; Henriksen, C.B. Transition from Animal-Based to Plant-Based Food Production to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agriculture—The Case of Denmark. *Sustainability* 2020, *12*, 8228

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The authors have made the following corrections about the published paper [1]. The changes are as follows:

(1) Replacing the value in "Section Abstract in the page 1":

The study finds a large potential for reducing emissions from Danish agriculture through implementation of the Planetary Health Diet, with reductions of up to 21.7 Mt CO_2e (CO_2 equivalents) (92.9%) under the most ambitious conditions.

with

The study finds a large potential for reducing emissions from Danish agriculture through implementation of the Planetary Health Diet, with reductions of up to 20.2 Mt CO_2e (CO_2 equivalents) (86.5%) under the most ambitious conditions.

(2) Replacing the value in "Section 1. Introduction in the page 2":

14.1–21.7 Mt CO_2e (60.2–92.9%)

with

13.6–20.2 Mt CO_2e (58.2–86.5%)

(3) Replacing the values in "Section 3.2. Reduction in GHG Emissions in the page 10":

Under these very optimistic conditions, emissions can be as low as 1.66 Mt CO2e by 2030. However, at implementation levels of about 25–50% the picture less clear, showing how important it is to the total effect on emissions that surplus land becomes available for carbon sequestration. Potential agricultural emissions by 2030 are 1.66–9.22 Mt CO2e (7.1–39.5% of current baseline) at 100% implementation of the PHD, depending on assumptions used for soy replacement and afforestation.

with

Under these very optimistic conditions, emissions can be as low as 3.16 Mt CO_2e by 2030. However, at implementation levels of about 25–50% the picture less clear, showing how important it is to the total effect on emissions that surplus land becomes available for carbon sequestration. Potential agricultural emissions by 2030 are 3.16–9.75 Mt CO_2e (13.5–41.8% of current baseline) at 100% implementation of the PHD, depending on assumptions used for soy replacement and afforestation.

(4) Replacing the values in "Section 3.2.2. Effect on GHG Emissions of Types of Afforestation in the page 11":

With 50% of imported soy replaced the high afforestation estimate leads to a reduction of 92.4%, whereas if assuming a low effect of afforestation the estimated reduction is 64.6% (Figure 3).

with

check for updates

Citation: Prag, A.A.; Henriksen, C.B. Correction: Prag, A.A.; Henriksen, C.B. Transition from Animal-Based to Plant-Based Food Production to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agriculture—The Case of Denmark. *Sustainability* 2020, *12*, 8228. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 944. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13020944

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With 50% of imported soy replaced the high afforestation estimate leads to a reduction of 86.5%, whereas if assuming a low effect of afforestation the estimated reduction is 66.0% (Figure 3).

(5) Replacing the values in "Section 4. Discussion in the page 13":

This study has shown that a 100% implementation of the PHD results in emissions reductions of 14.1–21.7 Mt CO_2e for Danish agriculture, corresponding to 60.2–92.9%, depending on the assumptions made for replacement of imported soy, restoration of drained organic soils, and afforestation. Reductions on par with those currently pursued by the sector (9.8 Mt CO_2e) are achievable through a 50–55% implementation of the PHD, assuming a 50% reduction in soy imports and a medium effect of afforestation. A PHD implementation level of 40% by 2030 has previously been presented as a realistic target [59]. In the present study this would result in reductions of 6.0–6.9 Mt CO_2e depending on assumptions, which corresponds to 25.7–29.7% relative to the current baseline. Thus, it is evident that there is much to gain from being more ambitious. The importance of utilization of the surplus agricultural area is also apparent, especially at high implementation levels where more land is available. Afforestation of the total surplus area with fast growing spruce (high estimate for effect of afforestation) is perhaps not the most realistic outcome. Using a medium estimate for the effect of afforestation, baseline emissions can be halved through 65% implementation of the PHD and 50% reduction in import of soy. If no soy is assumed to be replaced and low estimate for afforestation is used, baseline emissions are halved at 80–85% implementation of the PHD.

with

This study has shown that a 100% implementation of the PHD results in emissions reductions of 13.6–20.2 Mt CO_2e for Danish agriculture, corresponding to 58.2–86.5%, depending on the assumptions made for replacement of imported soy, restoration of drained organic soils and afforestation. Reductions on par with those currently pursued by the sector (9.8 Mt CO_2e) are achievable through a 55% implementation of the PHD, assuming a 50% reduction in soy imports and a medium effect of afforestation. A PHD implementation level of 40% by 2030 has previously been presented as a realistic target [59]. In the present study this would result in reductions of 5.8–6.6 Mt CO_2e depending on assumptions, which corresponds to 24.7–28.2% relative to the current baseline. Thus, it is evident that there is much to gain from being more ambitious. The importance of utilization of the surplus agricultural area is also apparent, especially at high implementation levels where more land is available. Afforestation of the total surplus area with fast growing spruce (high estimate for effect of afforestation) is perhaps not the most realistic outcome. Using a medium estimate for the effect of afforestation, baseline emissions can be halved through 65–70% implementation of the PHD and 50% reduction in import of soy. If no soy is assumed to be replaced and low estimate for afforestation is used, baseline emissions are halved at 85% implementation of the PHD.

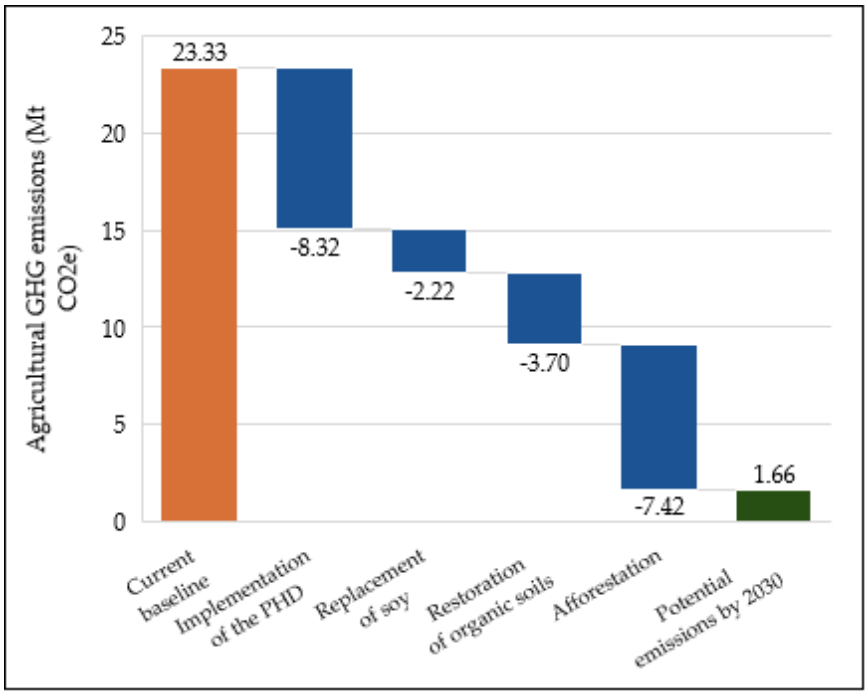
(6) Replacing the value in "Section 5. Conclusions in the page 16":

21.7 Mt CO_2e (92.9%)

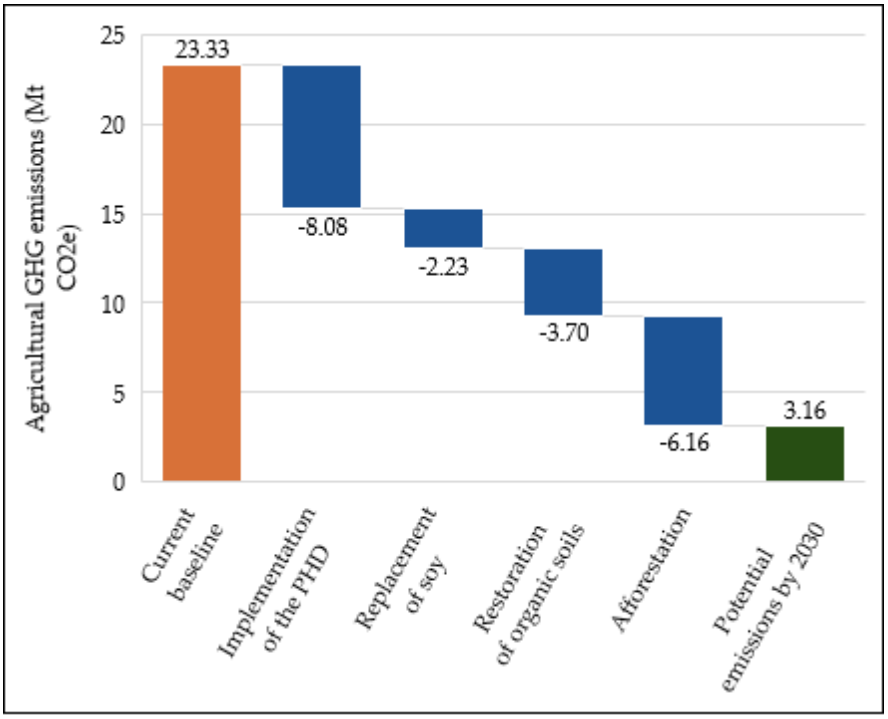
with

20.2 Mt CO_2e (86.5%)

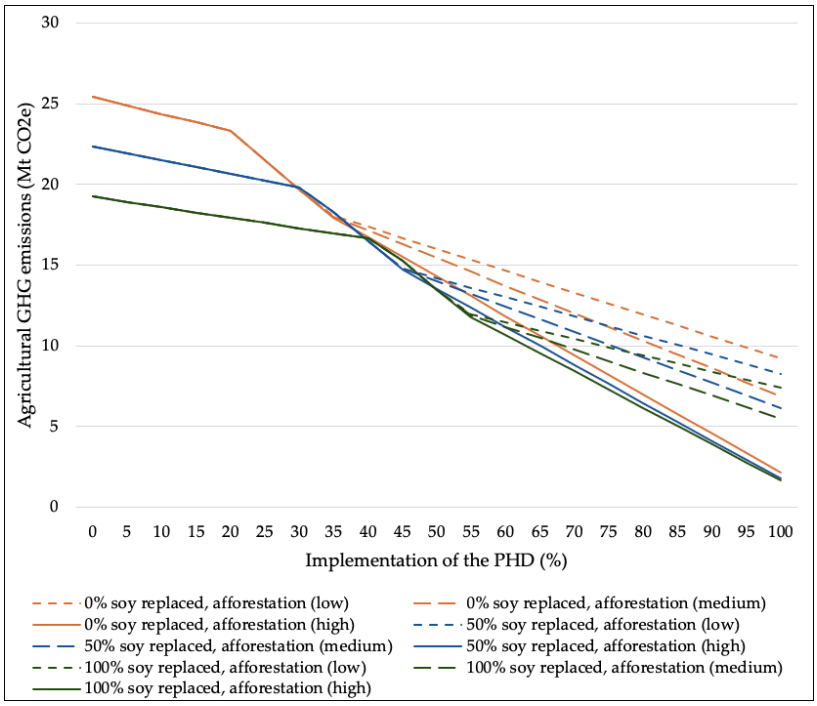
(7) Replacing Figure 2: In order to show the corrected values of the research in the figure we need to replace Figure 2:



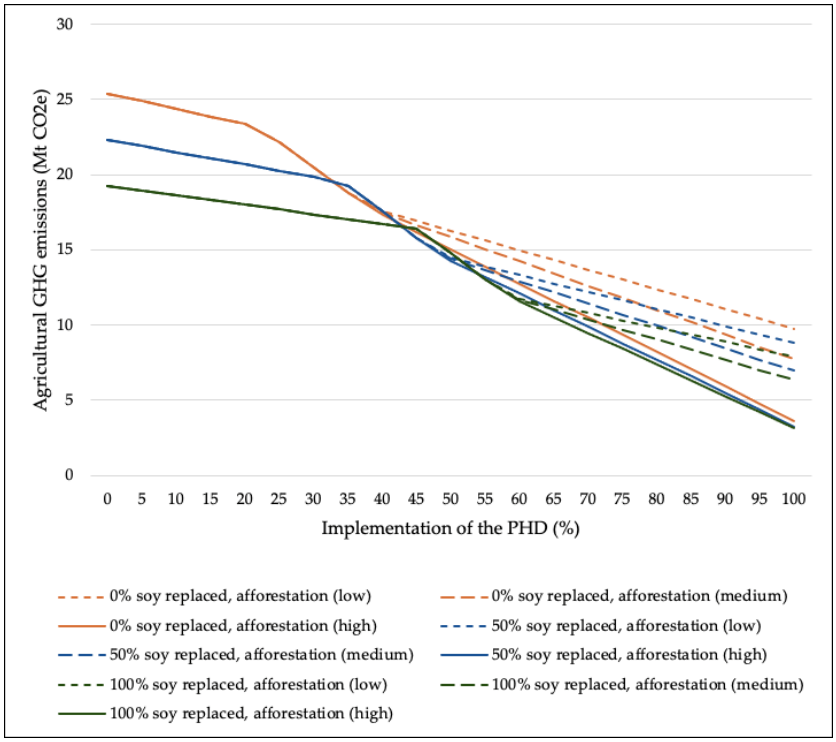
with



(8) Replacing Figure 3: In order to show the corrected values of the research in the figure we need to replace Figure 3:



with



The authors and the Editorial Office would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers by these changes. The changes does not affect the scientific results.

Reference

1. Prag, A.A.; Henriksen, C.B. Transition from Animal-Based to Plant-Based Food Production to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agriculture—the Case of Denmark. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 8228. [CrossRef]