Factors contributing to the development of extreme North Atlantic cyclones and their relationship with the NAO

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We have detected a small error on the computation of the (pseudo-potential) equivalent temperature ($\theta_e$) that implies small corrections to figures/data relating to absolute $\theta_e$ values. The correct Fig. 2d and the corrected text passages are given below. This problem has only negligible impact to the percentile data presented on the manuscript; hence no further corrections are needed.

Text passages (changed numbers are given in bold):
In Sect. 5.3, below Fig. 12, second paragraph, please read

"More importantly, the average $\theta_e$ value raise from 295.6 K in 20C to 302.7 K (+7.1 K; for comparison, the value for non-extreme cyclones is +5.1 K). Considering the individual NAO phases, $\theta_e$ changes range from +8.8 K for NAO--; to +5.4 K for NAO++.
"

In Sect. 6, beside Table 7, second paragraph, please read

"In terms of absolute values, the largest increases for extreme cyclones are found for $\theta_e$: +7.1 K on average within the 500 km radius.
"

Fig. 2d

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00382-008-0396-4.

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