Nothing to regret: Reconciling renewable energies with human wellbeing and nature in the German Energy Transition

In Wiehe et al., there were errors published in the source allocation on Table 3. The corrected table is as follows:

**TABLE 3 Classification of the landscapes vulnerability concerning the selected wind energy turbine.**

| Vulnerability based on | In 2019 existing land categories | Areas with the potential for nature conservation according to the German biodiversity strategy |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Very high vulnerability** | • Surfaces with a slope of $\geq 30^\circ$  
• Settlements  
• Infrastructure  
• Areas with importance for leisure and recreation  
• Water areas  
• National parks  
• Nature reserves  
• Natura 2000 network: FFH areas, bird sanctuaries  
Buffer zone around settlement and infrastructure areas, calculated according to the height and sound level of the example plant:  
• Residential areas: 750 m  
• Industry/Commercial areas: 75 m  
• Motorways: 103.5 m  
• Federal roads: 83.5 m  
• Cables: 127 m  
• Routes to BNetzA: 127 m  
• Cable cars: 381 m  
• Rail routes: 263.5 m  
• Airports: 5.000 m  |
| **High vulnerability** | • Ramsar Wetlands  
• Occurrence of sensitive bird species outside protected areas of category very high plus buffer zones  
• 200 m buffer zone around national parks, nature reserves, Natura 2000 areas  
• Historical forest locations  
• Biosphere reserves (core areas)  |
| **Medium vulnerability** | • Landscape conservation areas (German cat.)  
• Deciduous and mixed forests  
• Biosphere reserves (buffer zones and transition areas)  
• Buffer around recreation areas: 1000 m  |
| **Low vulnerability** | remaining areas without significant conservation value:  
• Grassland  |

(Continues)
### TABLE 3 (Continued)

| Vulnerability based on | In 2019 existing land categories | Areas with the potential for nature conservation according to the German biodiversity strategy |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                         | • Arable land b                   |                                                                                               |
|                         | • Coniferous forests b            |                                                                                               |

a Digital elevation model (DGM 50): Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (© GeoBasis-DE / BKG 2017).
b Basis Landscape Model of the “Authoritative Topographic Cartographic Information System” (ATKIS Basis-DLM): Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy (© GeoBasis-DE / BKG 2018).

*Extension of the lines of the power grid: Federal Network Agency (© BNetzA 2016).
Federal Office for Nature Conservation.
Collection of historically old forest sites and important Hude forests in Germany: Federal Office for Nature Conservation (© BfN 2002).
Based on Atlas of German Breeding Birds and Corine Land Cover 2018 (CLC v18_5_1, EEA), according to 49.
Federal Office for Nature Conservation.

© 2021 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

**REFERENCE**

1. Wiehe J, Thiele J, Walter A, Hashemifarzad A, Zum Hingst J, von Haaren C. Nothing to regret: Reconciling renewable energies with human wellbeing and nature in the German Energy Transition. *Int J Energy Res* 2021;45:745–758. https://doi.org/10.1002/er.5870