

Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active. Contents lists available at ScienceDirect





Food Research International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodres

## Corrigendum to 'Meat consumption: Which are the current global risks? A review of recent (2010–2020) evidences'. [Food Res. Int. 137 (2020) 109341]



Neus González, Montse Marquès, Martí Nadal, José L. Domingo\*

Laboratory of Toxicology and Environmental Health, School of Medicine, IISPV, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, San Llorenç 21, 43201 Reus, Catalonia, Spain

The authors regret to inform that there is a typing error when citing "Dougherty et al., 2019". In the section "These authors evaluated – through an LCA assessment – the environmental impact of five different production systems. The results from the LCA showed that carbon footprint ranged from 3.9 to 30.6 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg meat, when considering a lamb production on a mass basis, and between 10.4 and 18.1 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg meat, when considering lamb production on an economic basis." There appears to be a typing error by showing 3.9 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg meat rather than 13.9 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg meat, which is the result found in their

study. Also, the aforementioned results from "Dougherty et al., 2019" were not expressed per kg of meat but per kg of live weight to be comparable with the results of other studies. Finally, in the section "In addition, vegetarian and vegan diets had the lowest carbon footprint (55 and 1015 kg CO2eq, respectively)" from "Veeramani et al., 2017" a mistake was found. The correct sentence should be "In addition, vegan and vegetarian diets had the lowest carbon footprint (955 and 1015 kg CO2eq, respectively).

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

E-mail address: joseluis.domingo@urv.cat (J.L. Domingo).

DOI of original article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2020.109341 \* Corresponding author.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2020.109620