



# Corrigendum: An Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal Plants in Kinmen

Shyh-Shyun Huang<sup>1,2†</sup>, Chia-Hung Huang<sup>1,3,4†</sup>, Chien-Yu Ko<sup>1</sup>, Ting-Yang Chen<sup>1</sup>, Yung-Chi Cheng<sup>5</sup> and Jung Chao<sup>6\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Pharmacy, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan, <sup>2</sup>Department of Food Nutrition and Health Biotechnology, Asia University, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taichung, Taiwan, <sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Kinmen Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Kinmen, Taiwan, <sup>4</sup>Department of Nursing, National Quemoy University, Kinmen, Taiwan, <sup>5</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT, United States, <sup>6</sup>Chinese Medicine Research Center, Department of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences and Chinese Medicine Resources, Master Program for Food and Drug Safety, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

**Keywords:** ethnobotany, historical source, field investigation, quemoy traditional medicine, Taiwan traditional medicine

## A Corrigendum on

### An Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal Plants in Kinmen

by Huang, S.-S., Huang, C.-H., Ko, C.-Y., Chen, T.-Y., Cheng, Y.-C., and Chao, J. (2022). *Front. Pharmacol.* 12:681190. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2021.681190

## OPEN ACCESS

### Edited and reviewed by:

Banasri Hazra,  
Jadavpur University, India

### \*Correspondence:

Jung Chao  
jungchao@mail.cmu.edu.tw

<sup>†</sup>These authors share first authorship

### Specialty section:

This article was submitted to  
Ethnopharmacology,  
a section of the journal  
*Frontiers in Pharmacology*

**Received:** 10 February 2022

**Accepted:** 17 February 2022

**Published:** 09 March 2022

### Citation:

Huang S-S, Huang C-H, Ko C-Y,  
Chen T-Y, Cheng Y-C and Chao J  
(2022) Corrigendum: An  
Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal  
Plants in Kinmen.  
*Front. Pharmacol.* 13:873011.  
doi: 10.3389/fphar.2022.873011

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Table 1** as published. The corrected **Table 1** appears below.

Furthermore, a word was misused in the text of the introduction. A correction has been made to **Introduction**, Paragraph 1:

“Kinmen (Quemoy) is located on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, specifically in the west-central island area of Taiwan’s main island (Chen, 2017). At present, its correct legal name is Kinmen County, and it is under the jurisdiction of Fujian Province, the Republic of China. A narrow part of the sea separates it from Xiamen City in Fujian Province, making it an independent island surrounded by the sea.”

There was also an error in affiliation 6. Instead of “Chinese Medicine Research Center, Department of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences and Chinese Medicine Resources, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan”, it should be “Chinese Medicine Research Center, Department of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences and Chinese Medicine Resources, Master Program for Food and Drug Safety, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan”.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

**Publisher’s Note:** All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2022 Huang, Huang, Ko, Chen, Cheng and Chao. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

**TABLE 1 |** The important historical events that promoted ethnobotanical plant exchange in Kinmen.

The Eastern Jin Dynasty (A.D. 317–420)	<p>Since the occurrence of frequent wars in the central plains during the Eastern Jin Dynasty (A.D. 317–420), people have taken refuge and moved to Kinmen because of its special geographical location</p> <p>Therefore, the migrant population has influenced the use of plants in the kinmen area for the first time in history (Li, 2009)</p>
The Ming Zheng period (A.D. 1662–1683)	<p>In the Ming Zheng period (A.D. 1662–1683), Zheng Chenggong took Kinmen as the base for rebelling against the Qing Dynasty and rebuilding the Ming Dynasty</p> <p>Therefore, a large number of people in Southern Fujian migrated to Kinmen along with the army (Li, 2005)</p>
The Qing Dynasty (A.D. 1820–1850)	<p>After the Opium War in the Daoguang Period of the Qing Dynasty (A.D. 1820–1850), five ports in China were opened for international trading and a large number of native people moved to Southeast Asia, making Kinmen the hometown of Southern Fujian culture as well as the hometown of overseas Chinese This spread the use of Kinmen plants overseas and introduced Southern Fujian culture and Nanyang folk customs to Kinmen (Li, 2009)</p>
The period of Republic of China (A.D. 1911–1945)	<p>After the Revolution of 1911 (A.D. 1911), China was governed by the Republic of China. At that time, Kinmen belonged to the Republic of China, while Taiwan was under the jurisdiction of Japan (Lee, 2010)</p> <p>During this period, the Japanese conducted a complete ethnobotanical survey of Taiwan, including plants used by the indigenous people</p>
The civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party (A.D. 1945–1950)	<p>Before the end of the civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party (A.D. 1950), life in Kinmen was closely connected with that in Fujian Province, but after the end of this civil war, the Republic of China withdrew to Taiwan, and Kinmen became the front line for defending the country During the Civil War between Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the influence of the war led to Kinmen establishing close and sometimes antagonistic relations with China and Taiwan, but the exchanges between soldiers from other provinces and Kinmen residents were more frequent This state brought more traditional medical knowledge into Kinmen</p>
The period of Republic of China in Taiwan (since A.D. 1949)	<p>The Millennium (A.D. 2000) marked the opening of Mini Three Links (Fujian Province of the People's Republic of China and Kinmen County of Fujian Province of the Republic of China became engaged in trade, postal service, and navigation; mainland people were allowed to travel between China and Taiwan via Kinmen). It not only affected food, clothing, housing, and transportation, but also increased the cultural exchanges of Kinmen ethnic groups, thus affecting the residents' ways of using plants (Wu, 2004)</p>