



Correction

Correction: Lee, J. et al. Acute Effects of Exposure to a Traditional Rural Environment on Urban Dwellers: A Crossover Field Study in Terraced Farmland. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2015, 12, 1874–1893

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The authors wish to add the following corrections to their paper published in the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health [1]. When calculating the T-score of Profile of Mood States (POMS) data, an error occurred. The following change should be made to Table 1, Figure 7 and its explanation in the published article. The change does not affect the conclusions of the article in any way.

Table 1 should be replaced with the following:

Table 1. Baseline values of the subjects in rural and urban environments.

	Rural		Urban		Differences
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	
Physiological parameters					
Pulse rate(bpm)	59.1	3.0	61.5	3.6	ns
SBP(mmHg) ^a	116.0	2.1	122.2	3.5	ns
DBP(mmHg) ^b	61.7	1.9	64.1	2.0	ns
ln(HF)	6.5	0.2	6.1	0.4	ns
ln(LF/HF)	−2.3	0.7	−3.1	0.8	ns
Psychological parameters					
SD					
Comfortable feeling	2.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	ns
Soothed feeling	1.9	0.7	2.3	0.7	ns
Natural feeling	−1.2	1.0	−1.0	0.8	ns
Refreshed feeling	47.5	5.0	52.7	4.1	ns

Table 1. Cont.

	Rural		Urban		Differences
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	
POMS					
Tension-anxiety	46.7	3.2	44.7	4.4	ns
Depression	46.8	3.3	47.2	3.0	ns
Anger-hostility	43.8	2.8	41.5	1.9	ns
Fatigue	47.4	3.9	46.4	4.2	ns
Confusion	47.5	2.7	49.4	3.8	ns
Vigor	43.1	2.6	40.9	2.6	ns

Notes: ^a SBP, systolic blood pressure; ^b DBP, diastolic blood pressure.

Figure 7 should be replaced with the following figure:

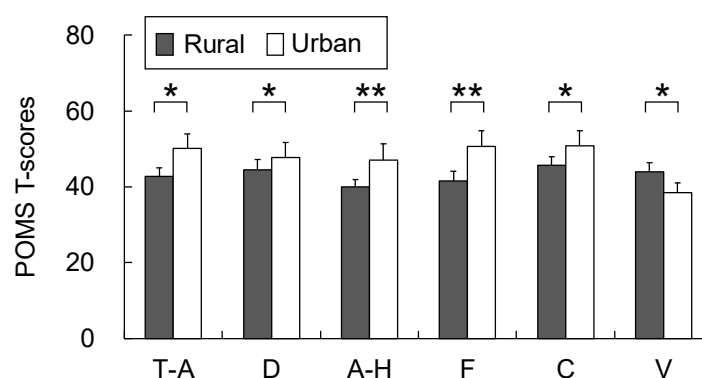


Figure 7. Comparison of the Profile of Mood States (POMS) scores after exposure to the rural and urban landscapes. Mean \pm SE; N = 11; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; Wilcoxon signed-rank test. T-A, tension-anxiety; D, depression; A-H, anger-hostility; F, fatigue; C, confusion; V, vigor.

Lines 10–12 on page 1880 should be replaced with the following text:

The T-score was used for the analysis of the POMS test.

The lines 24–27 in page 1883 should be changed as follows:

In the POMS analysis (Figure 7), significant differences were observed during the post-exposure period between the rural and urban environments, respectively, for all of the subscale scores including those for T-A (42.7 ± 2.3 ; 50.2 ± 3.8 ; $p < 0.05$), D (44.5 ± 2.8 ; 47.8 ± 4.0 ; $p < 0.05$), A-H (40.1 ± 1.7 ; 47.1 ± 4.4 ; $p < 0.01$), V (44.0 ± 2.3 ; 38.5 ± 2.4 ; $p < 0.05$), F (41.5 ± 2.6 ; 50.7 ± 4.0 ; $p < 0.01$), and C (45.6 ± 2.2 ; 50.9 ± 3.9 ; $p < 0.05$). However, no significant differences were observed in the baseline period values between the rural and urban environments, respectively: T-A (46.7 ± 3.2 ; 44.7 ± 4.4), D (46.8 ± 3.3 ; 47.2 ± 3.0), A-H (43.8 ± 2.8 ; 41.5 ± 1.9), V (43.1 ± 2.6 ; 40.9 ± 2.6), F (47.4 ± 3.9 ; 46.4 ± 4.2), and C (47.5 ± 2.7 ; 49.4 ± 3.8).

We apologize for any inconvenience caused to the readers by this error.

Reference

1. Lee, J.; Park, B.J.; Ohira, T.; Kagawa, T.; Miyazaki, Y. Acute effects of exposure to a traditional rural environment on urban dwellers: a crossover field study in terraced farmland. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2015**, *12*, 1874–1893. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

