

Incorrect Data in 10.1371/journal.pone.0294098

Incorrect data is found in the article [1]:

southern Shaanxi, southern Ningxia mid-southern and eastern Gansu, northeast China (Coastal region of Liaoning), central China (most of Henan, mid-northern Hubei and central Hunan), north China (Beijing, Tianjing, mid-southern Shanxi), east China (Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, central Zhejiang, central and northern Anhui, and eastern Jiangxi) and south China (western Guangxi). The moderately suitable area lies in southwest China (Chongqing City, Guizhou, eastern Guizhou, western and southern Yunnan and sporadic areas in eastern Sichuan), northwest China (northern Shaanxi, mid-southern Gansu and Ningxia), northeast China (mid-western of Liaoning), central China (sporadic areas in Henan, western and eastern Hubei and most of Hunan), north China (mid-northern Shanxi and eastern Hebei), east China (most of Zhejiang, central and southern Anhui, and most of Jiangxi except for the eastern region), and south China (western Guangxi and northwest Hainan) (Fig 4). Except for the above regions, the other regions in the study area were not suitable for the growth of *P. avium*. This region includes most of China, including Tibet, western Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Guangdong, Hainan, and Taiwan. According to the statistical analysis after projection conversion (Fig 4) (Asia_North_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic), the percentages of suitable, moderate, and unsuitable growing regions for *P. avium* in China were 6.81%, 13.51%, and 79.68%, respectively. However, for various regions in China (Table 3), to improve the accuracy of projections under the current conditions, the potential suitable areas of *P. avium* were calculated based on different projection coordinate systems (https://blog.

csdn.net/weixin_42160645/). For example, the projection in the Chongqing area is based on the WGS 1984 UTM ZONE 48N because its longitude range is 102°–108° (Table 3). The percentages of suitable areas in 14 provinces or cities, including Shaanxi, Beijing, Tianjing, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Liaoning and Hubei, reached by 21.70% to 92.47%, indicating that these 14 provinces or cities are the main regions of current development and utilization. The moderately suitable areas mainly exist in Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Liaoning, Hubei, Hunan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi and Guangxi based on the percentage of the moderate predicted area from 24.22% to 66.51%. To expand accurately the moderately suitable growing region of the sweet cherry, the appropriate irrigation and winter insulation facilities etc. should be supplemented in these provinces. Moreover, compared to their actual distributions, Hubei, Hunan, Anhui, etc also have potentially suitable areas.

Table 4. Area and percentage of habitat distribution for *P. avium* in different provinces or cities in 1970–2000.

Region*	Various regions in China	Predicted area/km ²			Percentage of predicted area/%		
		Suitable habitat	Moderately suitable habitat	Unsuitable habitat	Suitable habitat	Moderately suitable habitat	Unsuitable habitat
Chongqing	Southwest China	9513.65	45177.6	21074.2	10.99	52.19	36.82
		151734	88011.2	273628	29.27	16.98	53.75
		49994.5	107669	22831.9	27.70	59.65	12.65
Yunnan	Northwest China	119587	157353	129234	29.44	38.74	31.82
		139481	44264.7	17305	63.01	28.08	7.91
		76680.1	66958.2	304846	17.10	14.93	67.97
Ningxia	Northwest China	8427.96	38161.8	14893.6	13.71	62.07	24.22
		12641	51277.2	46533	21.70	34.07	44.23
		13643.9	2033.07	2234.04	76.18	11.35	12.47
Tianjing	North China	11492.4	0	0	100	0	0
		81039.3	21164.2	63227.3	48.99	12.79	38.22
		109948	15812.6	49951.2	56.15	8.09	35.75
Shanxi	North China	150279	23831.3	951.687	85.84	13.61	0.54
		51482.6	89732.6	51631	26.77	46.49	26.74
		24135.3	145736	49261.9	11.01	66.51	22.48
Hubei	Central China	6106.69	0	0	100	0	0
		99373.3	8094.7	0.7751	92.47	7.53	0.00
		18421.7	47428.9	38364.7	17.68	45.51	36.81
Anhui	Central China	18642.8	54059.4	71485	12.93	37.49	49.58
		41818.2	54495.7	114440	2.42	31.48	66.11
		167904	319.895	0	99.81	0.19	0
Hainan	South China	0	4781.32	30728.2	0	13.46	86.55
		6127.69	39994.3	181559	2.47	24.22	73.30
		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1,351,236.71	1,146,497.19				

* Except for Chongqing, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Hainan, all other regions are predicted to be suitable for the production of medicinal plants.

* Except for Chongqing, Beijing, Tianjing, Shanghai, and Tianjing as cities, all others as provinces.

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In the "Predicting potential distribution" section, the article states that "according to the statistical analysis after projection conversion (Fig 4) (Asia_North_Albers_Equal_Area_Conic), the percentages of suitable, moderate, and unsuitable growing regions for *P. avium* in China were 6.81%, 13.51%, and 79.68%, respectively"; however, according to the Table 4, the total area for the suitable habitat and moderately suitable habitat are about 1,351,236.71 km², and 1,146,497.19 km², respectively. If the suitable habitat accounts for 6.81% of the study area, then, the study area would have to be 19,841,949 km², which is more than twice the terrestrial area of China.

In the same section, the article states that "the percentages of suitable areas in 14 provinces or cities, including Shaanxi, Beijing, Tianjing, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Liaoning and Hubei, reached by 21.70% to 92.47%, indicating that these 14 provinces or cities are the main regions of current development and utilization"; however, according to Table 4, percentages of suitable area in Shandong and Shanghai reach 99.81% and 100%, respectively.

In the Discussion section, the article also states that "In addition, the percentages of moderately

suitable-growing areas in Chongqing, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Liaoning, Hubei, Hunan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi and Guangxi provinces or cities ranged from 24.22% to 62.07% (Table 3), indicating that these twelve provinces or cities may introduce some special varieties or appropriate irrigation or winter insulation facilities etc for local development with deliberation"; however, according to Table 4, percentages of moderately suitable habitat for Hunan reaches 66.51%.

The article cites Ref 37 in the statement "specifically, it was reported that the critical low temperature during the winter dormancy period of sweet cherry should not be lower than -20°C , which is considered the critical temperature for winter damage in large cherries [19, 36, 37]"; however, the Ref 37, which is titled "Analysis and evaluation of the characteristics of heavy metals contaminating farmland soil around Lantian Smelter", is not related to the topic.

These issues were identified with the help of the large language model DeepSeek-v4.1 Flash.

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