

瀕危觀賞植物簡介 Information on some Endangered Ornamental Plants

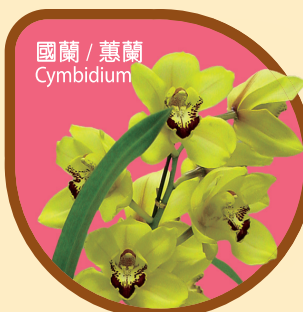


蝴蝶蘭
Moth orchid

蘭花 Orchids

蘭花清麗脫俗，形態優雅，歷來普遍用作觀賞花卉。為免野生蘭花遭肆意採摘，所有蘭花都已列入《公約》的附錄中。有數類蘭花屬高度瀕危植物，例如拖鞋蘭（兜蘭屬）等，均已列入附錄 I，而其餘則歸入附錄 II（例如蝴蝶蘭及國蘭）。

Orchids are widely exploited as ornamental plants for their beautiful leaves and elegant flowers. To protect them from over-exploitation, all orchids are now listed in CITES Appendices. Some are highly endangered species such as slipper orchids (e.g. *Paphiopedilum* spp.) and are listed in Appendix I. The others are listed in Appendix II (e.g. moth orchids and *Cymbidium*).



國蘭 / 蕙蘭
Cymbidium



石斛蘭
Dendrobium



文心蘭 / 跳舞蘭
Dancing lady



拖鞋蘭
Slipper orchid



嘉德利亞蘭
Cattleya



萬代蘭
Vanda



玉麒麟
Euphorbia

肉質大戟 Succulent Euphorbias

這些肉質植物能夠儲存水份並善加利用，以度過漫長的旱季。雖然大戟屬植物遍佈全球，但具肉質特性的多產於非洲。在超過 700 種受《公約》管制的肉質大戟品種中，其中 10 個品種屬附錄 I，其餘的則屬附錄 II（如鐵海棠及麒麟花）。

These plants can survive long, dry periods by storing water and using it very economically and are collectively known as "succulents". Although euphorbias are distributed worldwide, the succulent species are mostly found in Africa. Among over 700 species of succulent euphorbias, 10 are included in Appendix I and the rest are in Appendix II (e.g. crown of thorn, *Euphorbia nerifolia*).



鐵海棠
Crown of Thorn



蘆薈
Aloe

蘆薈 Aloes

蘆薈屬肉質植物，原生地為非洲及馬達加斯加，多被人採摘作盆栽或於花園栽種。除了翠葉蘆薈 *Aloe vera*（亦作 *Aloe barbadensis*）外，所有蘆薈均已列入《公約》附錄，其中 21 個品種屬於附錄 I，其餘則屬附錄 II。普遍使用於化妝品及醫藥製品的翠葉蘆薈 (*Aloe vera*)，是唯一不受《公約》管制的蘆薈品種，因其野生品種已經絕種。

Aloes are succulent plants native to Africa and Madagascar. The plants are highly sought after as garden and pot plants. All aloes, except *Aloe vera* (= *Aloe barbadensis*), are listed in CITES Appendices, with 21 species in Appendix I and the others in Appendix II. *Aloe vera*, which is commonly found in cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, is the only aloe species not subject to CITES control because it has already been extinct in the wild.



蘆薈
Aloe melanacanthus



仙人掌
Cacti

仙人掌 Cacti

仙人掌一般原產於美洲，在沙漠地區更是特別茂盛。仙人掌長滿針葉，外形獨特，是很受歡迎的室內植物。正如蘭花一樣，所有仙人掌已列入《公約》附錄。大部分仙人掌都列入附錄 II（如金琥），但也有約 90 種列入附錄 I（如墨西哥的傘球仙人掌）。

Cacti in general are native to the Americas, and are especially abundant in desert areas. Their unique forms, shapes and spines have made them highly desirable and collectable as indoor plants. Like orchids, all cacti are listed in CITES Appendices. Most of them are in Appendix II, (e.g. golden barrel cactus), but some 90 species are included in Appendix I (e.g. *Uebelmannia* species.).



金琥
Golden barrel cactus



豬籠草
Pitcher plant

肉食性植物 Carnivorous Plants

肉食性植物多生長於貧瘠的土地上，為補充養分，因此都有捕食昆蟲的能力。受《公約》管制的肉食性植物包括捕蠅草（酒神菜）、豬籠草及瓶子草。

Carnivorous plants are often found growing on poor soils. They have insect trapping and digestion ability to supplement their nutritional needs. The carnivorous plants that are subject to CITES control include Venus flytrap (*Dionaea muscipula*) and pitcher plants (of the genera *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenia*).



捕蠅草 / 酒神菜
Venus flytrap



瓶子草
Pitcher plant



豁免 Exemption

一些以人工培植生產為主的植物，在市場上交易頻繁，《公約》並不認為這些人工培植植物的貿易會威脅野生物種的生存。常見的例子包括國蘭屬、石斛蘭屬、蝴蝶蘭屬及萬代蘭屬的人工培植的蘭花雜交種。現時這些蘭花標本在符合一些特定條件下並未納入管制，詳情請參閱該條例。

Some artificially propagated source plants are heavily traded in the market. CITES does not consider the trade in these plant specimens as a threat to the survival of the species in the wild. Common examples are artificially propagated specimens of hybrids of the genera *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Phalaenopsis* and *Vanda* when meeting certain criteria. These plant specimens are currently not under control. Please refer to the Ordinance for details.

查詢 Enquiries

瀕危物種保護科

Endangered Species Protection Division

地址 Address 九龍長沙灣道 303 號
長沙灣政府合署 5 樓
5/F, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices,
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon
傳真號碼 Fax 2376 3749
電郵 E-mail hk_cites@afcd.gov.hk
網頁 Website www.cites.hk
熱線電話 Hotline 1823

植物及除害劑監理科

Plant and Pesticides Regulatory Division

地址 Address 九龍長沙灣道 303 號
長沙灣政府合署 5 樓
5/F, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices,
303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon
傳真號碼 Fax 2314 2622
電郵 E-mail plantlic@afcd.gov.hk
網頁 Website www.afcd.gov.hk
熱線電話 Hotline 1823

政府物流服務署印



漁農自然護理署
Agriculture, Fisheries and
Conservation Department



Plants 植物



www.cites.hk

1823

請協助保護牠們
PLEASE HELP PROTECT THEM



瀕危植物
Endangered plants



《瀕危野生動植物種
國際貿易公約》
在香港如何實施？
How is CITES
implemented in
Hong Kong?

The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance (the Ordinance), Cap. 586, is the local legislation which gives effect to CITES in Hong Kong. The Ordinance stipulates that a licence to be issued in advance by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (this Department) is required for the import, introduction from the sea, export, re-export or possession of specimens of a scheduled species, whether alive, dead, its parts or derivatives.

The control regime in Hong Kong follows closely the requirements under CITES. For Appendix I species of wild origin, commercial trade is prohibited. Trade in these species is allowed only in certain circumstances in accordance with CITES and must be under a licence. As for Appendices II and III species, a licence is not required for their import except live specimens of Appendix II species of wild origin, subject to the production of a valid CITES permit and inspection by an authorized officer upon the landing of the specimen. Possession of live specimens of Appendix II species of wild origin as well as export or re-export of any scheduled species must be under a licence.

很多植物因為具有園藝價值而成為人們搜求的珍品，以致在國際貿易活動中遭過度開發而有絕種之虞，現時約有 25,000 種這些植物受到《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》（以下簡稱《公約》）的保護。這份小冊子就這些瀕危植物的貿易及管有事宜，提供有關法律管制的資料。

Many species of plants are highly prized for their horticultural value and are threatened with extinction due to over-exploitation for international trade. Some 25,000 plant species are now protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This leaflet provides information about the legislative control on the trade and the keeping of these endangered plants.

本港已制定香港法例第 586 章《保護瀕危動植物物種條例》（該條例），履行《公約》的規定。該條例規定，凡進口、從公海引進、出口、再出口或管有列明物種的標本，不論屬活體的、死體的、其部分或衍生物，均須事先申領漁農自然護理署（本署）發出的許可證。

香港的管制制度大致上參照《公約》的規定。野生的附錄 I 物種的商業貿易已被禁止。這些物種的貿易只在符合《公約》的某些情況下准予進行，並且必須領有許可證。至於附錄 II 及 III 物種，其進口不須要許可證（源自野生的附錄 II 物種的活體標本除外），但須出示出口地簽發的有效《公約》准許證，而標本於入境時須經獲授權人員查驗。管有源自野生的附錄 II 物種的活體標本以及出口和再出口所有列明物種，都必須領有許可證。



本地市場
較常見的
瀕危植物
Endangered
Plants in Local
Market

學名 Scientific Name	俗稱 Common Name	《公約》 [*] 附錄 CITES' Appendix
<i>Agave parviflora</i>	小花龍舌蘭 Santa Cruz striped agave	I
<i>Galanthus</i> spp.	雪滴花 Snowdrops	II
<i>Sternbergia</i> spp.	黃花石蒜 Daffodils	II
<i>Pachypodium</i> spp.	棒錘樹、象鼻、非洲霸王樹 Elephant's trunks	I/II
Certain <i>Tillandsia</i> spp.	某些老人鬚、空氣草 Certain airplants	II
Cactaceae spp.	仙人掌 Cacti	I/II
<i>Cyathea</i> spp. <i>Dicksonia</i> spp.*	樹蕨、秒權、蚌殼蕨 Tree ferns	II
Cycadaceae spp. Zamiaceae spp.	蘇鐵、澤米 Cycads	I/II
<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>	捕蠅草、酒神菜 Venus flytrap	II
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	肉質大戟 Succulent euphorbias, spurges	I/II
<i>Aloe</i> spp.	蘆薈 Aloes（不包括翠葉蘆 薈 excludes Aloe vera）	I/II
<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. <i>Sarracenia</i> spp.	豬籠草、瓶子草 Pitcher plants	I/II
Orchidaceae spp.	蘭花 Orchids	I/II
<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.	兔仔花、仙客來、一品冠 Cyclamen	II
<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	三角檳榔 Feather palm	II
<i>Beaucarnea</i> spp.	酒瓶蘭屬 Ponytail palm	II
<i>Cyphostemma laza</i>	拉扎葡萄藤 Laza	II
Certain <i>Adenia</i> spp.	某些蒴蓮 Certain <i>Adenia</i>	II

* 僅美洲種群。
Only the populations of the Americas.



違例罰則
Penalties for
Non-
compliance

任何人倘違反該條例有關申領許可證的規定，可遭檢控。違者一經定罪，可被判罰款港幣壹千萬元及監禁十年。

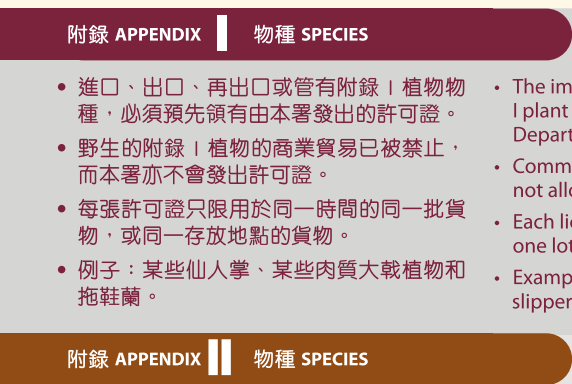
Any person contravening the licensing requirements of the Ordinance will be prosecuted and is liable to a fine of ten million HK dollars and to imprisonment for 10 years on conviction.



對你有何
影響？
How are
You Affected?

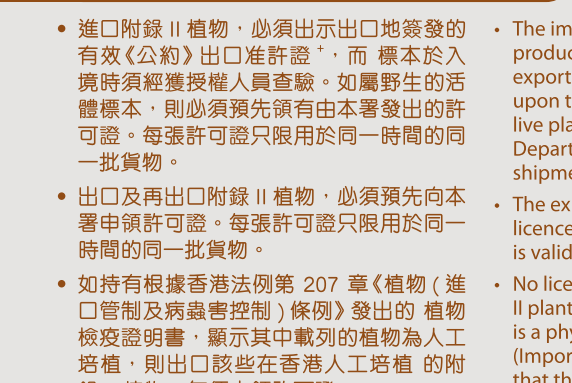
如果你進行的活動涉及列明的植物物種，你須遵守有關該物種的許可證規定。

In case you conduct activities involving a scheduled plant species, you should comply with the licensing requirements in respect of the species.



附錄 APPENDIX I 物種 SPECIES

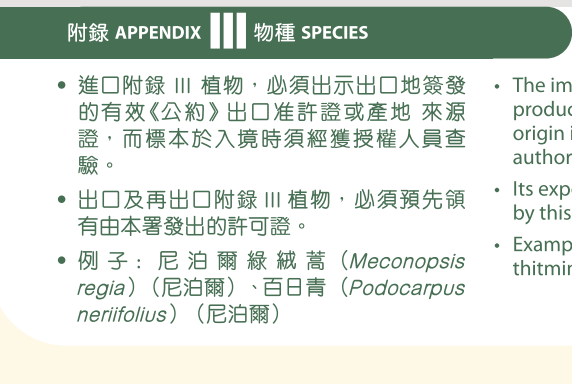
- 進口、出口、再出口或管有附錄 I 植物物種，必須預先領有由本署發出的許可證。
- 野生的附錄 I 植物的商業貿易已被禁止，而本署亦不會發出許可證。
- 每張許可證只限用於同一時間的同一批貨物，或同一存放地點的貨物。
- 例子：某些仙人掌、某些肉質大戟植物和拖鞋蘭。
- The import, export, re-export or possession of an Appendix I plant requires a licence issued in advance by this Department.
- Commercial trade in an Appendix I plant of wild origin is not allowed and this Department will not issue a licence.
- Each licence is valid for one shipment at one time and in one lot or for one keeping premises.
- Examples: certain cacti, certain succulent euphorbias and slipper orchids.



附錄 APPENDIX II 物種 SPECIES

- 進口附錄 II 植物，必須出示出口地簽發的有效《公約》出口准許證⁺，而標本於入境時須經獲授權人員查驗。如屬野生的活體標本，則必須預先領有由本署發出的許可證。每張許可證只限用於同一時間的同一批貨物。
- 出口及再出口附錄 II 植物，必須預先向本署申領許可證。每張許可證只限用於同一時間的同一批貨物。
- 如持有根據香港法例第 207 章《植物（進口管制及病蟲害控制）條例》發出的植物檢疫證明書，顯示其中載列的植物為人工培植，則出口該些在香港人工培植的附錄 II 植物，無須申領許可證。
- 管有源自野生活體的附錄 II 植物必須領有許可證，而每張許可證按存放地點發出。
- 例子：某些空氣草、仙人掌*、蘇鐵*、捕蠅草、肉質大戟*、蘆薈*、豬籠草*、蘭花*
- Some countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Canada issue phytosanitary certificates which have endorsements serving as CITES export permits for the export of artificially propagated Appendix II plant species.
- Some of the species are listed in Appendix I

* 一些物種列入附錄 I。



附錄 APPENDIX III 物種 SPECIES

- 進口附錄 III 植物，必須出示出口地簽發的有效《公約》出口准許證或產地來源證，而標本於入境時須經獲授權人員查驗。
- 出口及再出口附錄 III 植物，必須預先領有由本署發出的許可證。
- 例子：尼泊爾綠絨蒿（*Meconopsis regia*）（尼泊爾）、百日青（*Podocarpus neriifolius*）（尼泊爾）
- The import of an Appendix III plant is subject to the production of a valid CITES export permit or a certificate of origin issued by the exporting place and inspection by an authorized officer upon its landing in Hong Kong.
- Its export or re-export requires a licence issued in advance by this Department.
- Examples: Himalayan poppy (*Meconopsis regia*) (Nepal), thitmin (*Podocarpus neriifolius*) (Nepal)



人工培植的
瀕危植物亦受管制
Artificially
Propagated
Endangered Plants
are also Subject to
Control



個人或
家庭財物
Personal or
Household
Effects

- 進口、出口、再出口或管有屬“個人或家庭財物”的瀕危植物，若符合特定的條件，可獲豁免遵守許可證的規定。就該條例而言，下述標本為個人或家庭財物——
- 該標本純粹為非商業目的而個人擁有或管有；及
is personally owned or possessed for non-commercial purposes only; and
- 標本在進口、出口或再出口時，被穿戴或攜帶或包括在個人行李中，或屬遷居過程的一部分。
is worn or carried by a person, included in a person's personal baggage or forms part of a household move when the specimen is being imported, exported or re-exported.

該條例的管制亦適用於人工培植的瀕危植物（包括雜交種）。為商業目的而人工培植的附錄 I 植物物種，被視為附錄 II 物種，其管制與野生的附錄 II 物種相同。另一方面，部分附錄 II 及 III 物種的種子、孢子、花粉、體外培養並以經消毒容器運輸的幼苗或組織培養物（例如：蘭花瓶苗），以及這些人工培植植物的切花，現時不受管制。

The controls under the Ordinance also cover artificially propagated endangered plants (including hybrids). Plants of Appendix I species which are artificially propagated for commercial purposes are treated as of Appendix II specimens and therefore subject to the same control as Appendix II specimens of wild origin. Moreover, seeds, spores, pollen, and seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro and transported in sterile containers (e.g. flask seedling of orchids) of some Appendices II or III species, and cut flowers of artificially propagated plants of such species are not currently under control.

進口、出口、再出口或管有屬“個人或家庭財物”的瀕危植物，若符合特定的條件，可獲豁免遵守許可證的規定。就該條例而言，下述標本為個人或家庭財物——

The import, export, re-export or possession of an endangered plant of “personal or household effects” is entitled to exemption from licensing requirements if they meet specific criteria. For the purposes of the Ordinance, “personal or household effects” means a specimen which –

然而，該項豁免並不包括任何人在其慣常居住地以外地方獲得並帶回香港或其慣常居住地（即當作旅遊紀念品）的活體植物。此外，如管有屬“個人或家庭財物”的附錄 I 或附錄 II 的活體植物，須證明有關植物是合法獲得的。

However, this exemption does not include tourist items of live plants which were acquired by a person outside his usual place of residence and is being taken into Hong Kong or the person's usual place of residence. In addition, possession of a live plant of an Appendix I or Appendix II species as “personal or household effects” requires proof that it was legally acquired.



如何申領
許可證？
How to Apply for
a Licence?

- 顯示有關標本來自合法來源的文件，如本署發出的進口或管有許可證副本，或《公約》出口地簽發的出口准許證副本；及
photocopy of import or possession licence issued by this Department or previous CITES export permit issued by the exporting place showing the legal source of the specimen concerned; and
- 發票或相關交易文件的副本。
photocopy of invoices or related transaction documents.



查驗規定
Inspection
Requirements

所有瀕危物種的貨物在入境時或在出口或再出口前，須經獲授權人員查驗。為確保清關手續不受延誤，持證人或其代理最少須在兩個工作天前與本署聯絡，安排預約查驗。

All shipments of endangered species have to be inspected by an authorized officer upon the landing of the specimen in Hong Kong, or prior to export or re-export out of Hong Kong. To ensure that clearance is not to be delayed, the importer or his agent should notify this Department at least 2 working days in advance to make an appointment for inspection.

每張許可證按同一批付運貨品或同一存放處所而發出。申請人須使用指定的表格向本署申領許可證，申請表格可經傳真、電郵或以郵寄方式遞交，亦可親自遞交。遞交申請表格時須連同下列文件：

Each licence is issued on the basis of individual shipment or keeping premises. Application for a licence must be made in the specified form to this Department, by fax, email, mail or in person, supported by documents such as:

申請表格可向本署索取，或從本署網頁下載。處理許可證的申請一般需時兩個工作天（如進口活體動物則需時五個工作天）。申請人領取許可證時須繳付訂明的費用。

由於本署不一定發出有關的許可證，故申請人應在許可證發出後才安排付運或運送。持證人須遵守附加於許可證的條件。

Application form can be obtained from this Department or downloaded from this Department's website. Normally 2 working days are required for processing an application (or 5 working days in the case of import of live animals). You have to pay a prescribed fee when you collect the licence.

The issue of a licence is by no means automatic and shipping or delivery should only be arranged after the relevant licence has been issued. Licensees must comply with the conditions stated on a licence.

所有瀕危物種的貨物在入境時或在出口或再出口前，須經獲授權人員查驗。為確保清關手續不受延誤，持證人或其代理最少須在兩個工作天前與本署聯絡，安排預約查驗。

All shipments of endangered species have to be inspected by an authorized officer upon the landing of the specimen in Hong Kong, or prior to export or re-export out of Hong Kong. To ensure that clearance is not to be delayed, the importer or his agent should notify this Department at least 2 working days in advance to make an appointment for inspection.