



THE WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE NOMINATED PROPERTY

**CHINA DANXIA
NOMINATION TEXT**

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
of the People's Republic of China

December, 2008

**THE NOMINATION OF
WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE**

CHINA DANXIA

NOMINATION TEXT

Summary

China Danxia,
A unique landscape in the world.



Executive Summary

State Party	People's Republic of China
State, Province or Region	<p>Nominated properties of “China Danxia”(the first period), located in 7 cities of 6 provinces in southern China:</p> <p>Guizhou province Zunyi City (Chishui)</p> <p>Fujian province Sanming City (Taining)</p> <p>Hu’nan province Shaoyang City (Langshan)</p> <p>Guangdong province Shaoguan City(Danxiashan)</p> <p>Jiangxi province Yingtan City, Shangrao City (Longhushan)</p> <p>Zhejiang province Quzhou City (Jianglangshan)</p>
Name of Property	General Name: China Danxia
Geographical Coordinates	<p>Span of property as a whole: 24°51'48" - 28°33'03"N , 105°47'39" - 118°35'02"E</p> <p>Central coordinates of each nominated property:</p> <p>Chishui: west area: 28°22'11" N, 105°47'39"E; east area: 28°25'19" N, 106°02'33"E</p> <p>Taining: north area: 27°00'37"N, 117°13'07"E; south area: 26°51'56"N, 117°02'22"E</p> <p>Langshan: 26°20'24"N, 110°46'45"E</p> <p>Danxiashan: 24°58'16"N, 113°41'34"E</p> <p>Longhushan area: 28°06'49"N, 116°58'53"E; Guifeng area: 28°20'12"N, 117°25'06"E</p> <p>Jianglangshan: 28°32'00"N, 118°33'45"E</p>
Description of the boundaries of the nominated property	<p>The core zones of the candidate sites in the proposed serial property of China Danxia are all designated as National Park, National Natural Reserve or National Natural Heritage. The boundaries of the sites are carefully surveyed on the ground and identified in planning documents. The boundaries are based on the natural features such as rivers, valleys, and ridges. The boundaries are located to exclude major residential areas, mining areas and any industrial or other large building or construction sites.</p> <p>The boundaries of buffer zones are also distinct and well-surveyed, and are clearly shown in planning documents. These, too, are primarily based on natural features but in places are roads or land use boundaries. In setting the boundaries of the buffer zones, consideration was given to the need to protect the nominated core zones from external human influences as much as possible. Relevant regulations are enforced within village areas and special protecting and monitoring teams</p>

exist to implement effective protection.

The sites in the serial nomination are continuous natural areas focused on and including all main Danxia landscapes and their associated biological features and communities.

Map of nominated properties and buffer zones [see the attached figures]

Statement of justification of outstanding universal value

(1) Landscape Aesthetic Values

China Danxia forms an exquisite natural landscape, highlighted by massive mountain blocks and majestic cliffs. Red colouration in the rocks is a prominent landscape feature, but is complemented by other natural elements such as mountains, forests and water features – waterfalls, rivers, lakes and wetlands. In total, the landscape elements produce sites of great scenic and aesthetic value and interest. The sites are prime examples of Danxia landscapes and landforms. These are renowned scenic spots in China and among the best of their type in the world.

The candidate sites of the China Danxia property form a series spanning the full range of landform development from youth to maturity and old age within the humid region of south China. Danxia landscapes in the youthful stage are characterized by incised meanders with steep gorges and deep glens. Maturely developed Danxia landscapes are dominated by forest-covered peak clusters. The old age stage of Danxia landscape development has isolated peaks surrounded by more gently sloping low-lying land and rivers. The majestic and colourful Danxia landscape evokes a sense of wonder and awe among those who witness it. The great height and steepness of the red walls and cliffs, the supernatural shapes of the landforms, the beauty of the forested land surfaces, the quiet and serenity of the valleys and forests, and the mystery and fantasy of clouds and mists, all give Danxia landscapes an extraordinary beauty that is of world class.

(2) Earth Science Value

China Danxia is an outstanding example representing elements of the evolution of the Earth's continental crust since the Mesozoic. It includes a range of geological phenomena and on-going landform evolution. It contains a significant record of life on earth, and important and distinctive landforms. Overall, it can be considered to be of outstanding universal value for earth science.

China Danxia demonstrates the character of the earth's continental crust at a specific phase of development. The extensive Chinese red beds were formed in the late Mesozoic, and contain key geological information about that period, such as the character of continental fault basins, and ancient geography, climate and environment. The red beds were uplifted in the Cenozoic, which initiated the development of the Danxia landscapes. They reveal evolutionary elements of the continental crust, including the formation of large-scale crustal plates in a relatively late geological era. They also show the complete process of regional

crust formation with alternating periods of activity and stability. In particular, Danxia landscape evolution is globally significant for revealing the history and processes of geographical and environmental changes and of climate changes on earth since the Cretaceous period.

China Danxia displays the ongoing geomorphological evolution. The nominated sites of China Danxia display a great diversity of landscapes and landforms and on-going landforming processes are clearly shown. Danxia landscapes are important in global geology as an outstanding example of the ongoing geological changes in the earth's surface. The nominated property is a natural museum for displaying geomorphological features and dynamic geomorphological process, and is a natural laboratory for the study of geological science in the evolution of continental basins.

Evolution of China Danxia reflects global changes and major events in the earth's land surface system since the late Mesozoic-Cenozoic, which may be significant for research on current global changes. China Danxia is valuable for global comparative research in geology and geomorphology. Research on Danxia development processes, its climatic environment and geographical features may also have value for understanding global changes in the earth's land surface system, and geological events since the Mesozoic.

The nominated property is an irreplaceable Danxia landform and landscape system. The serial nomination of China Danxia includes landscapes at different stages in their geomorphic evolution, with different landform types and different combinations of landscape features. All stages in landscape evolution are present from youth through maturity to old age. Thus, the nominated property serves as an in-situ museum and a textbook for understanding the evolution of Danxia landscapes. The sites within the property are type localities for comparative study of Danxia geology. The overall scientific, aesthetic and ecological values of the property are not found in any other comparable heritage site in the world.

(3) Biological and Ecological values

There is a complex and varied pattern of natural habitats in the nominated property. Included are eight first-grade habitat types recognized by IUCN/SSC, accounting for 61.5% of these habitat classes in the world. The typical zonal vegetation in the property is evergreen broad-leaved forests, comprising 70 different formations and 102 associations. Driven by the southeast monsoon, these forest types are globally representative of intact sub-tropical evergreen broad-leaved forests. They display both primary forests and secondary successional forests. The particular geological and landform setting produces a great diversity of ecological systems and a complex mosaic in the spatial variation of communities at smaller scales. Discreteness of Danxia landscapes leads to intensive fragmentation of habitats. This produces special "island effects" on hilltops and in ravines in particular. The property is therefore a natural laboratory for the study of the dynamics of

World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties

	<p>biological communities, and for the understanding of conservation biology.</p> <p>The nominated property, located within the humid regions of eastern Asia, is representative of biological diversity in the Palaeartic Realm and Indo-Malayan Realm of recognized global biogeographical systems (Udvardy 1975). The property is also representative of the southeast China-Hainan moist forest ecotope within the system of 200 global biotas recognized by WWF, and it extends across three biological diversity centers in Southern China, Central China and Southwest China. Its biological composition has strong features of ancient flora and original communities. There are approximately 400 rare and endangered species at all levels, as well as more than 40 locally endemic species. So, the Danxia property is a key area an the world for protecting wildlife diversity and endangered species, and is of primary significance for the preservation and in-situ conservation of the world's natural habitats and biological diversity.</p>
<p>World Heritage criteria under which the property is nominated</p>	<p>The China Danxia serial nomination is submitted under the following criteria:</p> <p>(vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;</p> <p>(viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;</p> <p>(ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;</p> <p>(x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.</p>
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Annex Maps

Fig. 1 General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia in China

Fig. 2 Detail Map of Chishui Guizhou Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Fig. 3 Detail Map of Taining Fujian Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Fig. 4 Detail Map of Langshan Hunan Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Fig. 5 Detail Map of Danxiashan Guangdong Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Fig. 6 Detail Map of Longhushan Jiangxi Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Fig. 7 Detail Map of Jianglelangshan Zhejiang Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



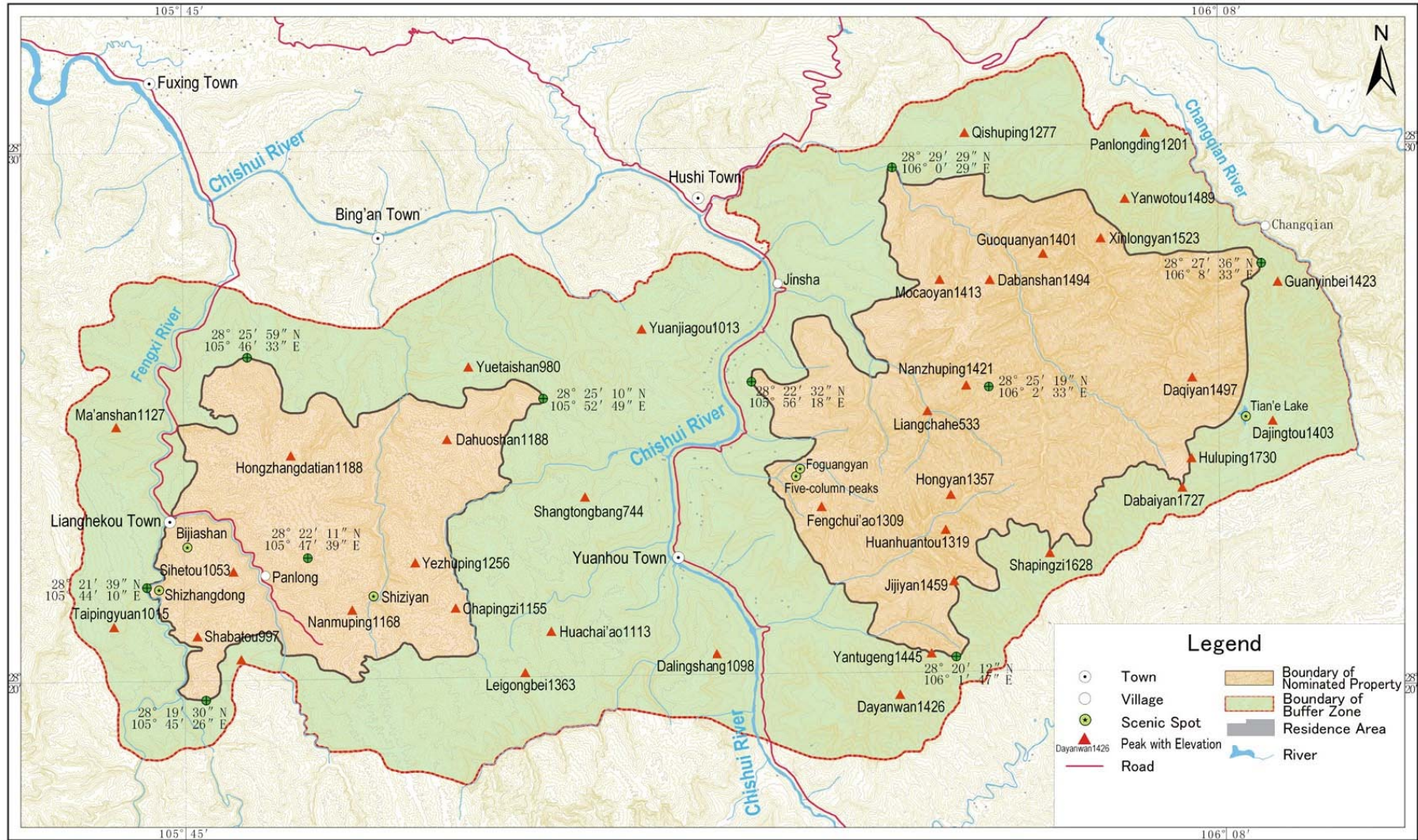
Fig. 1 General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia in China

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — **Chishui**

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 2 Detail Map of Chishui Guizhou Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties

Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

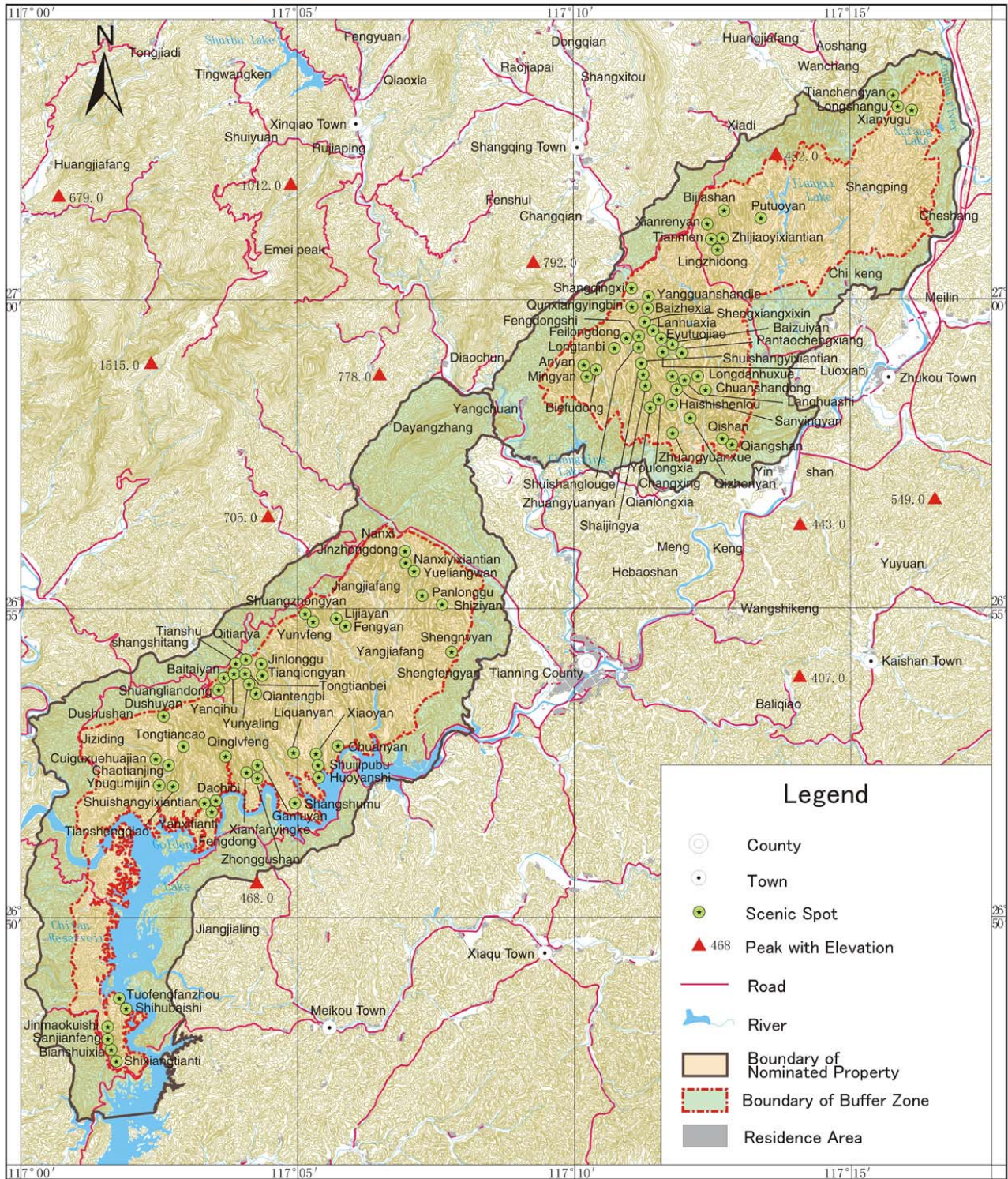


Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Taining

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



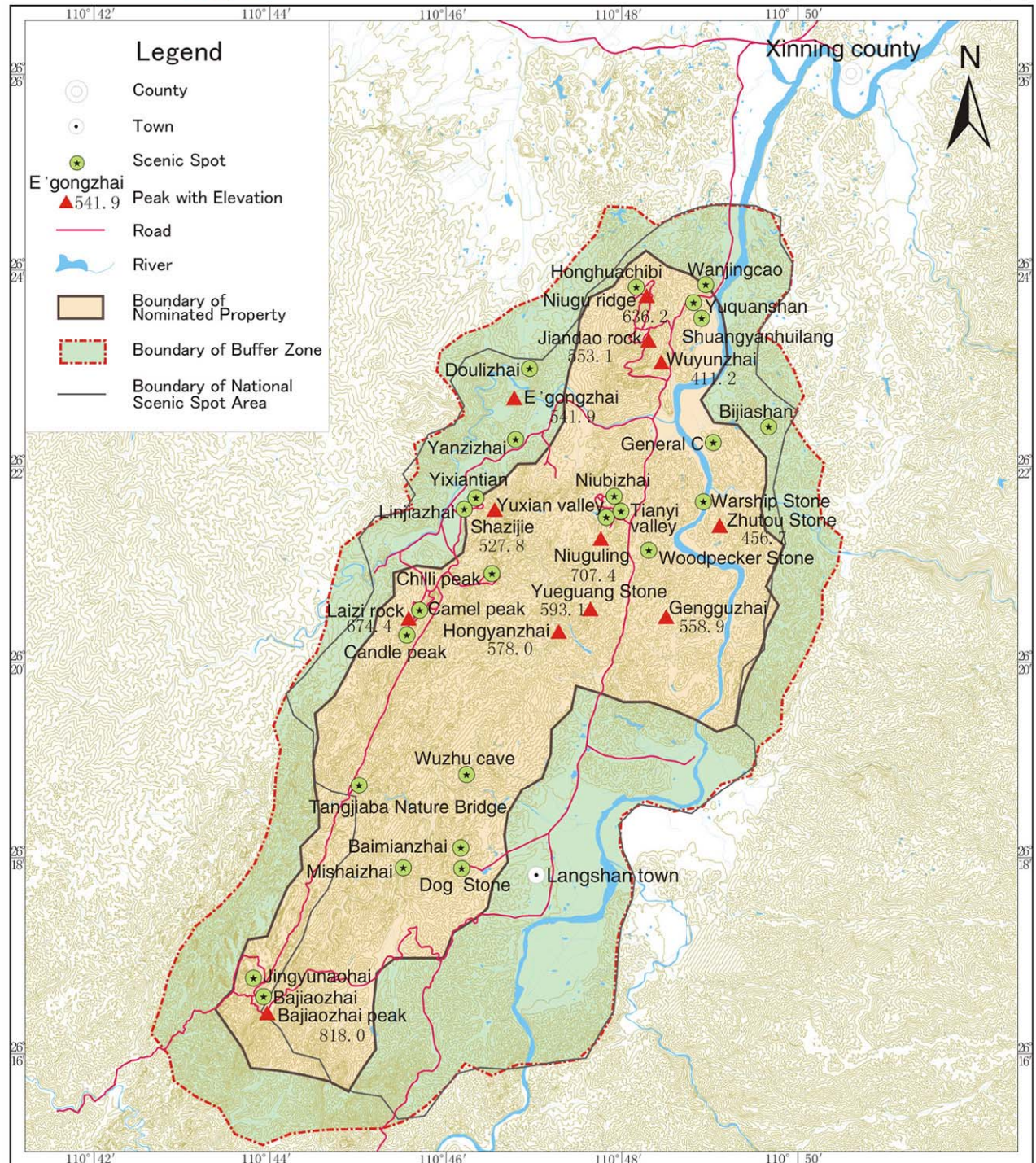
Date: October 2008

Fig.3 Detail Map of Taining Fujian Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Langshan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 1.8km

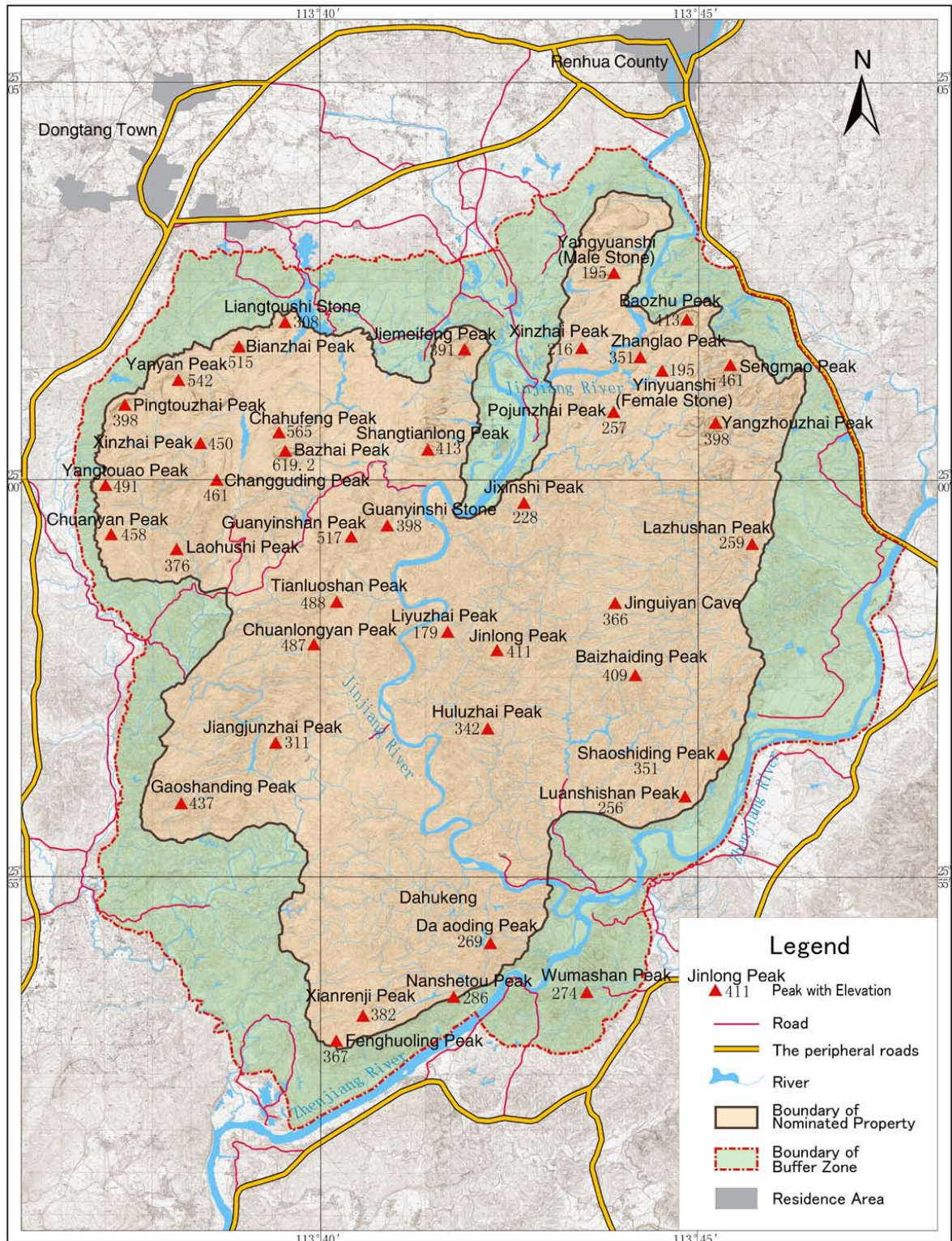
Date: October 2008

Fig.4 Detail Map of Langshan Hunan Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Danxiashan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0.5 0.6 0.8 0.9 1.2 1.5 1.8km

Date: October 2008

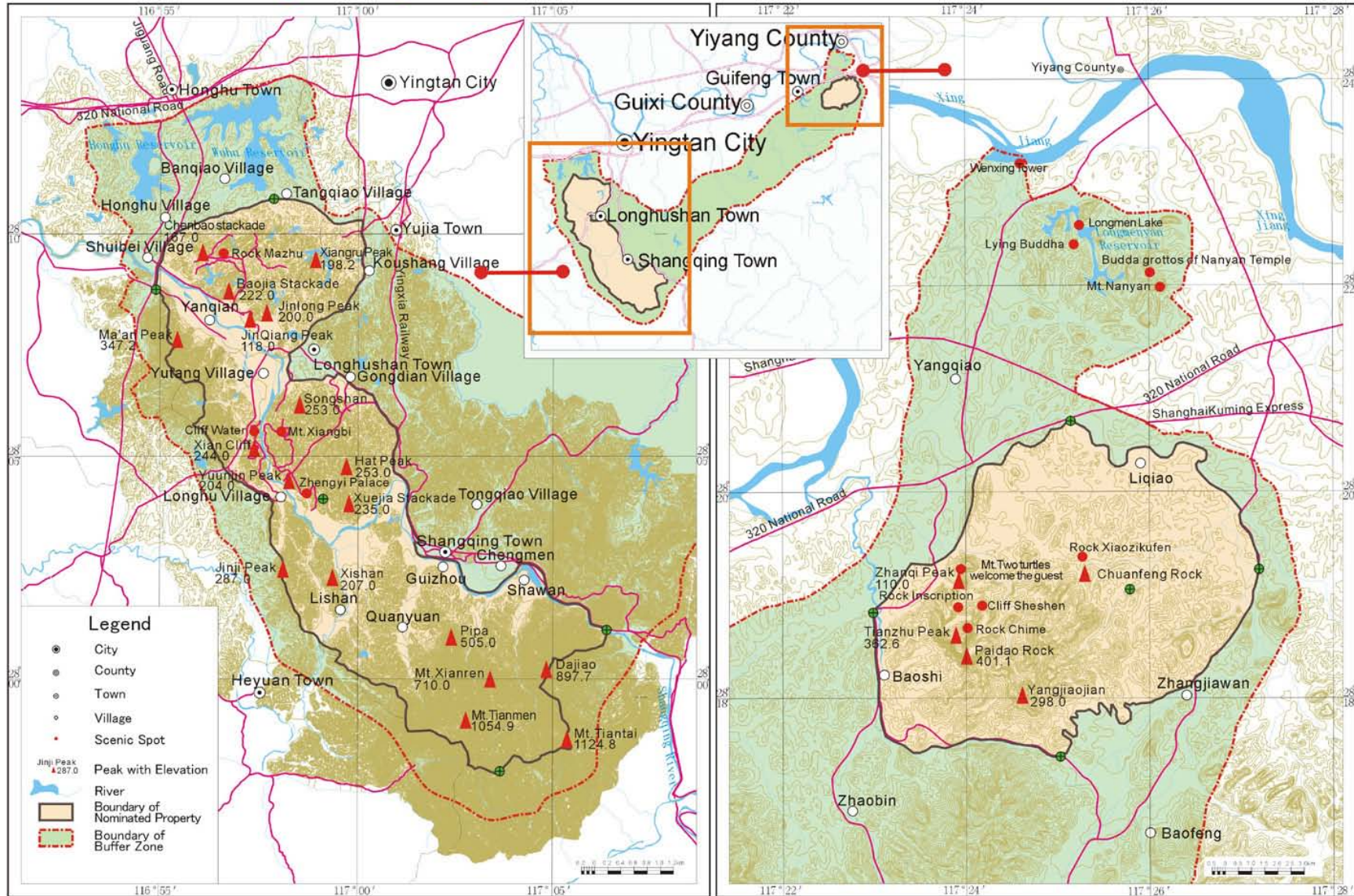
Fig. 5 Detail Map of Danxiashan Guangdong Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia Longhushan-guifeng

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 6 Detail Map of Longhushan Jiangxi Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties

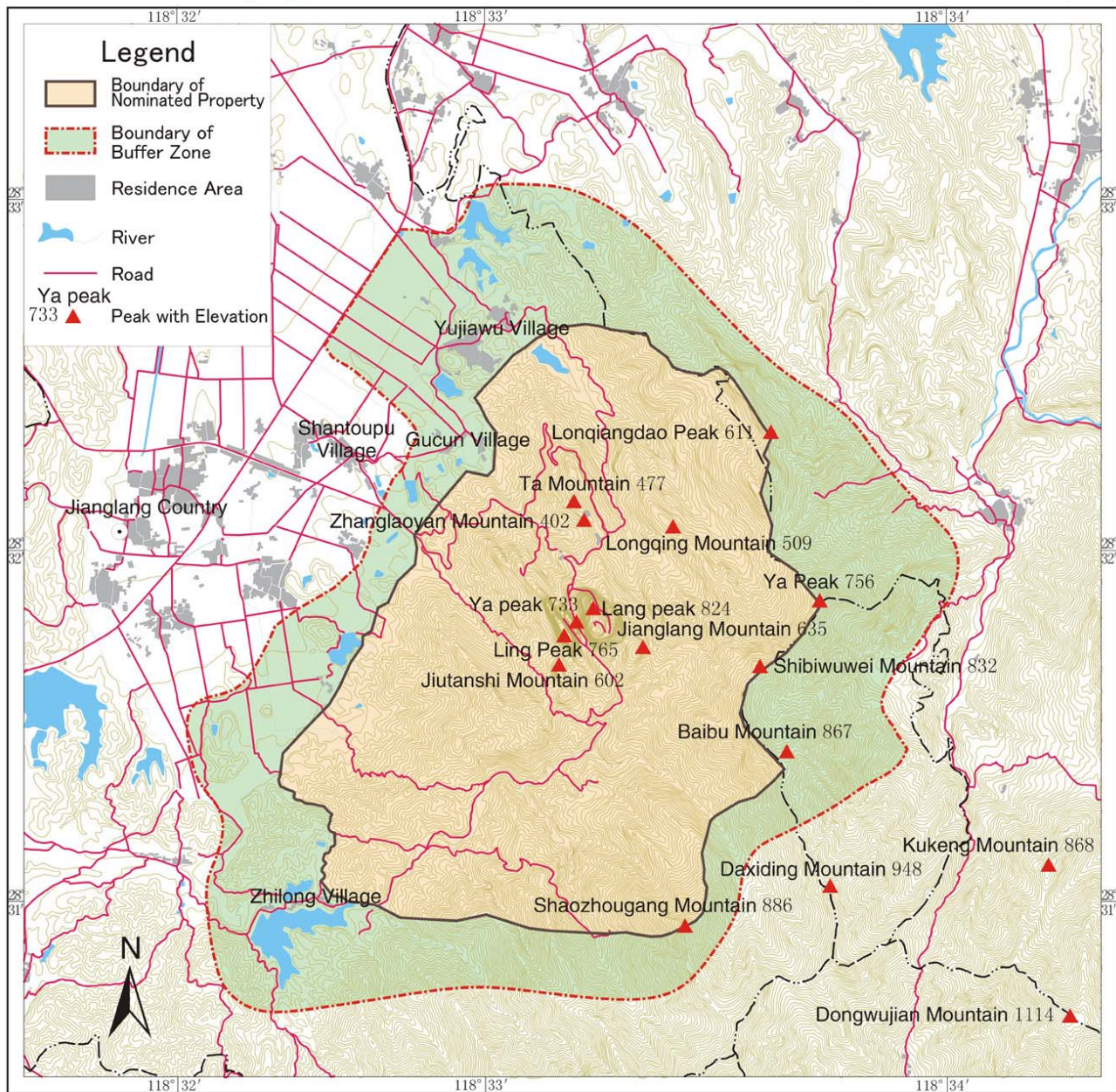
Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Jianglangshan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6km

Date: October 2008

Fig. 7 Detail Map of Jianglangshan Zhejiang Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



Introduction

China Danxia,
A unique landscape in the world.



Introduction

I What is Danxia ?

A. The concept of Danxia In China the term Danxia refers to a landscape of particular physiographic character and a very distinctive red colour, like “rose clouds” or “crimson rays of sunshine”. The term was first introduced by geologists in the 1920s and derives from Danxiashan in Guangdong Province. While the term Danxia is well-known and widely understood in China.

In geological and geomorphological terms, Danxia landscapes can be defined as follows:

“Danxia refers to a landscape that is formed from very thick sedimentary deposits within a fractured depression basin at the active continental margin of the Western Pacific region. It is composed primarily of red sandstones and conglomerates, reflecting an oxidized continental basin sedimentary environment with a hot climate. The sedimentary beds have been subjected to regional uplift, intensive faulting and deep dissection by fluvial erosion, mass movement, weathering and solutional, the whole process forming a spectacular landscape of peaks, cliffs and canyons with great scenic beauty. Danxia landscapes evolve through a geomorphological sequence from a youthful stage where the relief is less pronounced and down-cutting less developed, through a mature stage with a maze of well-developed peaks and canyons, to an older stage of development characterized by isolated peaks surrounded by broader expanses of lowland and extensive river systems.”

B. The Distribution of Danxia More than 780 Danxia sites have been found in China. They are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical humid zones, temperate humid and semi-humid zones, and semi arid-arid zones, as well as in the cold plateau of Qinghai-Tibet. International research shows that similar red beds are widely distributed in continents around the world except in Antarctica, developing comparable landforms and landscapes to China Danxia. Therefore, Danxia is a special natural geological phenomenon of global distribution and significance.

II Why is China Danxia an appropriate serial natural World Heritage property ?

According to Paragraph 137 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (shortened hereafter to Operational Guidelines), the six nominated sites of China Danxia meet the required criteria as follows:

b *the same type of property which is characteristic of the geographical zone* ,The candidate sites are all located in southern and south-eastern China and fully representative of China Danxia in those regions.



c) *the same geological, geomorphological formation, the same biogeographic province, or the same ecosystem type* ; The candidate sites are all located within a Mesozoic activated geosyncline system in Southern China, with the same or similar evolutionary history and geotectonic background. They all developed from terrigenous red clastic rocks of Cretaceous age, within a subtropical humid monsoon climatic zone. Today they form distinctive red-coloured landscapes, with associated typical terrestrial ecosystems dominated by evergreen broadleaved forest vegetation.

China Danxia, therefore, complies with the two conditions b) and c) for World Heritage serial properties, and it has outstanding universal value at aspects of earth science, biology, ecology, and landscape aesthetics.

III Which of the World Heritage criteria does China Danxia meet?

According to paragraph 137 of the Operational Guidelines it is the series as a whole that must be of outstanding universal value. On this basis, the nominated property of China Danxia meets the following criteria for outstanding universal value, as specified in Section II.D paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines.

(vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; China Danxia forms a majestic landscape of high mountain peaks, steep cliffs and deep canyons with spectacular waterfalls, rivers and lakes, and an extensive cover of natural forest vegetation. The six sites in the nomination are those that best demonstrate the most beautiful Danxia landscapes in southern China. They have scenic and aesthetic qualities that are of outstanding universal value.

(viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; The Danxia landscape is symbolic of a special phase in the regional development of the planet's continental crust. Basin evolution of the nominated property reflects the evolutionary history of the earth's crust since the Cretaceous. China Danxia is also a model for demonstrating a long history of landform evolution in uplifted and intensively faulted sedimentary basins, including both past and on-going geomorphological processes. Research over a period of more than 80 years has shown that the Danxia landscape is a special natural earth science phenomenon, regional in scale and global in its significance.

(ix) be outstanding examples, representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals: The nominated property is located in two Biogeographical Provinces - "Chinese Subtropical Forest" and "South Chinese Rainforest", and in two of the world's eight Biogeographical Realms - the Palaearctic Realm and the Indomalayan Realm. The series of sites presents an outstanding example of the composition of the biological community and the successional processes within evergreen broadleaf forests developed under a southeast monsoonal climate. It also typifies the postglacial ecological succession within its biogeographic setting.

(x) **contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation:** The nominated property is an outstanding example of biodiversity of an ecotope within the “Chinese Subtropical Forest” and “South Chinese Rainforest”. There are a total of 5722 higher plant species, 836 vertebrate species and 3073 insect species. The property is located in the Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests according to the “WWF Global 200 Biota regions”. It contains an ancient biota with biological communities in their natural state. There are some 400 rare species of flora and fauna, and more than 40 endemic species within the nominated property, which means it is of global significance for biological conservation.

It is important to note that each of the candidate sites of the China Danxia serial nomination meets at least two of the above criteria (See Chapter 2 for a description of each nominated site).

IV How does China Danxia compare with other similar places in the world ?

Currently, this China Danxia application is the only natural World Heritage serial nomination for Danxia (red beds) landscapes. The natural, scientific, aesthetic and ecological values of this nominated serial property exceed those of any other existing heritage site in Danxia (red beds) landscapes. China Danxia is also unique and is irreplaceable by any other existing World Heritage Area including natural, mixed and cultural properties. It is the most important and indispensable illustration of the development of Danxia (red beds) landscapes, both in time and in space, anywhere in the world. With its rich natural diversity and special combination of mountains, waters and forests, the nominated property is the most outstanding representative of Danxia (red beds) landscapes in China or elsewhere in the world. Cultural attributes are an additional special feature of China Danxia, with emphasis given to revealing the ways in which landforms and landscapes demonstrate harmony between the heavens and humanity. In this respect, China Danxia is outstanding in the world.

V The planned sequence of China Danxia World Heritage nominations

“China Danxia” is the general name for this World Heritage serial nomination. The overall plan is to include a total of 6 sites, and will be completed in 2010, as follows:

The six candidate sites of China Danxia landscapes are located in the humid zone of Southern China. The property is composed of sites that have been carefully selected and arranged according to how they demonstrate different stages of geomorphological evolution, from the youngest stages to oldest stages. The following ordering of sites, therefore, has a geological basis only, it is not a ranking of the relative heritage value of the candidate sites.

- Chishui, Guizhou Province : Young Stage B - representative of plateau-canyon Danxia



landscapes with intensive uplift and deep incision.

- Taining, Fujian Province : Young Stage C - representative of deeply incised river meanders in a mountain-plateau and canyon landscape, with cliffs and caves of varying origin and formation.
- Langshan, Hu'nan Province : Mature Stage A - representative of Danxia peak clusters and peak forests, with a dense array of dome- and needle-shaped forms.
- Danxiashan, Guangdong Province : Mature Stage B/C - the “type area” of Danxia landscapes, representative of classical peak clusters and peak forests.
- Longhushan, Jiangxi Province: Old Stage A/B - representative of Danxia landscapes with scattered peak forests and single-peak groups of diverse origins, separated by lower altitude areas.
- Jianglangshan, Zhejiang Province : Old Stage C –representative of Danxia landscapes with prominent, isolated single-peak landforms surrounded by lower terrain.

VI The selection of sites for the China Danxia serial nomination

The selection of sites for the serial nomination of China Danxia, first is based on the requirement that they have outstanding universal value, include the most representative Danxia landscape areas, They show the comprehensive characteristics and key diagnostic natural values of China Danxia. They are all in red sedimentary beds from Mesozoic and Cenozoic time, and best represent the earth science values of China Danxia. Second, they are the most representative sites demonstrate different stages of geomorphological evolution, they can constitute a intact evolutionary series of Danxia landform , and they must be areas where ecological environments are under best protection. At the same time, the nominated serial properties also include the most beautiful Danxia landscapes in China, which also have unparalleled outstanding scenic and aesthetic value compared to any other similar place in the world.

The six candidate sites of the China Danxia serial nomination are all located in the subtropical humid region of China. The key reasons for choosing them are as follows:

(1) The Danxia landscapes in the humid regions of China, especially the peak-cluster / peak-forest type Danxia landscapes in southeast China, have a close association of mountains, forests and water, which gives them the most spectacular, attractive and colourful display of Danxia landscapes anywhere in China or the world. Although Chishui is located in southwest China, it lies within the North Guizhou-South Sichuan Danxia landscape region, which has the largest continuous extent of Danxia landscapes in China. It is also the site that best represents the plateau-canyon-waterfall-forest combination in a Danxia landscape.

(2) The nominated sites represent different development stages in geomorphological evolution of Danxia landscapes from the youngest stages to oldest stages, and each has a distinctive array of landforms typical of that evolutionary stage. In combination, they provide a full, intact and logical series of Danxia landscapes and landforms in southeast China.

(3) The nominated sites are all protected areas. They are also among the most intensively researched

of all Danxia landscape areas in China. This excellent basis of protection and knowledge means they are ideal places for promoting and developing science, education, tourism, and the sustainable conservation and development of natural resources.

Thus, the nominated serial properties as a whole represent the peak-cluster / peak-forest type Danxia landscapes in low altitude humid regions of southeast China and the plateau-canyon type Danxia landscapes in humid regions of southwest China. They include the most beautiful Danxia landscapes in China, and reflect the systemic value of China Danxia intactly. They also have unparalleled outstanding universal value compared to any other similar place in the world.

VII Brief introduction of the sites in the serial nomination

The six regions of China Danxia serial nomination, include six sites, The following table provides a brief summary.

Provinc	Name	General Description
Guizhou Province	Chishui	Chishui is located in an area combining the Sichuan Basin and Yun-Gui Plateau, which is the largest region of continuous Danxia landscapes in China. The combination of vigorous uplift of a plateau and strong dissection by flowing water has produced a landscape of very strong relief. It has a typical stepped river valley system with spectacular waterfalls. It is representative of the plateau-canyon type Danxia landscape in the early-youthful stage of landform development. Chishui also has the most intact central subtropical forest ecosystem and rich species diversity. The landscape is characterized by a combination of “red mountain”, “blue water”, “grand waterfall” and “forest sea”. It meets criteria World Heritage criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x).
Fujian Province	Taining	Taining Basin records the evolutionary history of a continental margin mobile belt in the east of the South China tectonic plate since the Cretaceous. The landscape has remnants of an archaic denudation-planation surface. This surface is dissected by dense retilinear canyons and narrow gorges. There are well developed cliff caves, deeply incised meanders and original ravine ecosystems. Taining is representative of the youthful stage of Danxia geomorphic development. A combination of canyons, dense peak clusters, mountains, rivers and lakes produces beautiful scenery. The landscape retains intact natural ecosystems with high biological diversity. It meets World Heritage criteria (vii), (viii) and (ix).



Hunan Province	Langshan	<p>Langshan is located in a zone between the South China Plate and the Yangtze Plate and has experienced intermittent crustal uplift. The landscape of Langshan features dome-shaped landforms, with dense peak clusters and peak forests. There are linear valleys, large-scale natural bridges, and unusual karst-like features. An "isolated ecological island effect" is found in the vegetation and extremely narrow natural habitats are very prominent. Langshan has the most integral plant communities, with natural biological succession and co-evolution of animals and plants, found in any Danxia landscape. The landscape here also has a rare degree of natural beauty. In the serial nomination, it is representative of a landscape in the mature stage of development, and is also an excellent example of a classic Danxia landscape. It meets World Heritage criteria (vii), (viii) and (ix).</p>
Guangdong Province	Danxiashan	<p>Danxiashan developed in the geotectonic basin of the central fold belt of Nanling. It is the type area for Danxia geology, from which the name derives. It is a model site for Danxia landscapes and landforms, exhibiting a great diversity of all the primary types and features. It is representative of the cluster-group type of Danxia landscape, with peak clusters and peak forests, and is in the mature or late mature stage of geomorphic development. Compared to other candidate sites it has the most tropical plant and animal species and the most outstanding ravine rainforest. It is the type region of some special biological communities such as 'isolated island effects'. It meets World Heritage criteria (vii), (viii) and (ix).</p>
Jiangxi Province	Longhushan	<p>Longhushan is located in Xinjiang Basin. The area records key geological events of the early Cretaceous, such as volcanic eruption, gypsum-salt deposition, aeolian deposition and dinosaur extinction. The landscape is notable for the diversity of landforms including peak clusters, peak forests, isolated peaks and monadnocks. The landscape is in the late mature and early old age stage of geomorphic development. Rare low-altitude, central sub-tropical evergreen broadleaved forests remain in this region. These provide significant habitat for rare and endangered species of plants and animals. Notably, this is the birthplace of Taoism in China, and there are many important cultural associations with the landscape, as well as cultural relics such as archaic cliff coffin sites in high caves.</p>
Zhejiang Province	Jianglangshan	<p>Xiakou Basin in which Jianglangshan is located is a tectonic basin located on a deep fault. The red beds here consist of firm pyroclastic material of the Fangyan formation. Differential erosion of this resistant rock type has led to prominent isolated peaks standing above the landscape. Much of this lower terrain is an ancient denudation-planation surface. In addition to the isolated peaks, the landscape features are narrow alleys in deep ravines, and huge near-vertical rock walls. The landscape here is in the old age stage of geomorphic development. It meets World Heritage criteria (vii), and (viii).</p>



Sidonggou Waterfall
in Chishui



Executive Summary

State Party	People's Republic of China
State, Province or Region	<p>Nominated properties of “China Danxia”(the first period), located in 10 cities of 6 provinces in southern China:</p> <p>Guizhou province Zunyi City (Chishui) Fujian province Sanming City (Taining) Hu’nan province Shaoyang City (Langshan) Guangdong province Shaoguan City(Danxiashan) Jiangxi province Yingtan City, Shangrao City (Longhushan) Zhejiang province Quzhou City (Jianglangshan)</p>
Name of Property	General Name: China Danxia
Geographical Coordinates	<p>Span of property as a whole: 24°51'48" - 28°33'03"N, 105°47'39" - 118°35'02"E</p> <p>Central coordinates of each nominated property: Chishui: west area: 28°22'11" N, 105°47'39"E; east area: 28°25'19"N, 106°02'33"E Taining: north area: 27°00'37"N, 117°13'07"E ; south area: 26°51'56"N, 117°02'22"E Langshan: 26°20'24"N, 110°46'45"E Danxiashan: 24°58'16"N, 113°41'34"E Longhushan area: 28°06'49"N, 116°58'53"E; Guifeng area: 28°20'12"N, 117°25'06"E Jianglangshan: 28°32'00"N, 118°33'45"E</p>
Description of the boundaries of the nominated property	<p>The core zones of the candidate sites in the proposed serial property of China Danxia are all designated as National Park, National Natural Reserve or National Natural Heritage. The boundaries of the sites are carefully surveyed on the ground and identified in planning documents. The boundaries are based on the natural features such as rivers, valleys, and ridges. The boundaries are located to exclude major residential areas, mining areas and any industrial or other large building or construction sites.</p> <p>The boundaries of buffer zones are also distinct and well-surveyed, and are clearly shown in planning documents. These, too, are primarily based on natural features but in places are roads or land use boundaries. In setting the boundaries of the buffer zones, consideration was given to the need to protect the nominated core zones from external human influences as much as possible. Relevant regulations are enforced within village areas and special protecting and monitoring teams exist to implement effective protection.</p> <p>The sites in the serial nomination are continuous natural areas focused on and including all main Danxia landscapes and their associated biological features and</p>

communities.

Map of nominated properties and buffer zones [see the attached figures]

Statement of
justification of
outstanding
universal value

(1) Landscape Aesthetic Values

China Danxia forms an exquisite natural landscape, highlighted by massive mountain blocks and majestic cliffs. Red colouration in the rocks is a prominent landscape feature, but is complemented by other natural elements such as mountains, forests and water features – waterfalls, rivers, lakes and wetlands. In total, the landscape elements produce sites of great scenic and aesthetic value and interest. The sites are prime examples of Danxia landscapes and landforms. These are renowned scenic spots in China and among the best of their type in the world.

The candidate sites of the China Danxia property form a series spanning the full range of landform development from youth to maturity and old age within the humid region of south China. Danxia landscapes in the youthful stage are characterized by incised meanders with steep gorges and deep glens. Maturely developed Danxia landscapes are dominated by forest-covered peak clusters. The old age stage of Danxia landscape development has isolated peaks surrounded by more gently sloping low-lying land and rivers. The majestic and colourful Danxia landscape evokes a sense of wonder and awe among those who witness it. The great height and steepness of the red walls and cliffs, the supernatural shapes of the landforms, the beauty of the forested land surfaces, the quiet and serenity of the valleys and forests, and the mystery and fantasy of clouds and mists, all give Danxia landscapes an extraordinary beauty that is of world class.

(2) Earth Science Value

China Danxia is an outstanding example representing elements of the evolution of the Earth's continental crust since the Mesozoic. It includes a range of geological phenomena and on-going landform evolution. It contains a significant record of life on earth, and important and distinctive landforms. Overall, it can be considered to be of outstanding universal value for earth science.

China Danxia demonstrates the character of the earth's continental crust at a specific phase of development. The extensive Chinese red beds were formed in the late Mesozoic, and contain key geological information about that period, such as the character of continental fault basins, and ancient geography, climate and environment. The red beds were uplifted in the Cenozoic, which initiated the development of the Danxia landscapes. They reveal evolutionary elements of the continental crust, including the formation of large-scale crustal plates in a relatively late geological era. They also show the complete process of regional crust formation with alternating periods of activity and stability. In particular, Danxia landscape evolution is globally significant for revealing the history and processes of geographical and environmental changes and of climate changes on earth since the Cretaceous period.



China Danxia displays the ongoing geomorphological evolution. The nominated sites of China Danxia display a great diversity of landscapes and landforms and on-going landforming processes are clearly shown. Danxia landscapes are important in global geology as an outstanding example of the ongoing geological changes in the earth's surface. The nominated property is a natural museum for displaying geomorphological features and dynamic geomorphological process, and is a natural laboratory for the study of geological science in the evolution of continental basins.

Evolution of China Danxia reflects global changes and major events in the earth's land surface system since the late Mesozoic-Cenozoic, which may be significant for research on current global changes. China Danxia is valuable for global comparative research in geology and geomorphology. Research on Danxia development processes, its climatic environment and geographical features may also have value for understanding global changes in the earth's land surface system, and geological events since the Mesozoic.

The nominated property is an irreplaceable Danxia landform and landscape system. The serial nomination of China Danxia includes landscapes at different stages in their geomorphic evolution, with different landform types and different combinations of landscape features. All stages in landscape evolution are present from youth through maturity to old age. Thus, the nominated property serves as an in-situ museum and a textbook for understanding the evolution of Danxia landscapes. The sites within the property are type localities for comparative study of Danxia geology. The overall scientific, aesthetic and ecological values of the property are not found in any other comparable heritage site in the world.

(3) Biological and Ecological values

There is a complex and varied pattern of natural habitats in the nominated property. Included are eight first-grade habitat types recognized by IUCN/SSC, accounting for 61.5% of these habitat classes in the world. The typical zonal vegetation in the property is evergreen broad-leaved forests, comprising 70 different formations and 102 associations. Driven by the southeast monsoon, these forest types are globally representative of intact sub-tropical evergreen broad-leaved forests. They display both primary forests and secondary successional forests. The particular geological and landform setting produces a great diversity of ecological systems and a complex mosaic in the spatial variation of communities at smaller scales. Discreteness of Danxia landscapes leads to intensive fragmentation of habitats. This produces special “island effects” on hilltops and in ravines in particular. The property is therefore a natural laboratory for the study of the dynamics of biological communities, and for the understanding of conservation biology.

The nominated property, located within the humid regions of eastern Asia, is representative of biological diversity in the Palaeartic Realm and Indo-Malayan Realm of recognized global biogeographical systems (Udvardy 1975). The property is also representative of the southeast China-Hainan moist forest ecotope within the system of 200 global biotas recognized by WWF, and it extends across

	<p>three biological diversity centers in Southern China, Central China and Southwest China. Its biological composition has strong features of ancient flora and original communities. There are approximately 400 rare and endangered species at all levels, as well as more than 40 locally endemic species. So, the Danxia property is a key area an the world for protecting wildlife diversity and endangered species, and is of primary significance for the preservation and in-situ conservation of the world's natural habitats and biological diversity.</p>
<p>World Heritage criteria under which the property is nominated</p>	<p>The China Danxia serial nomination is submitted under the following criteria:</p> <p>(vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;</p> <p>(viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;</p> <p>(ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;</p> <p>(x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.</p>
<p>Name and contact information of local official administration</p>	<p>Name: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China Address: NO. 9 SanLiHe Road, Beijing, China Postcode: 100835 Telephone: +86-10-58933014 Fax: +86-10-58933014 E-mail: zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn Website: http://www.cin.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name: management office of the China Danxia application for world natural heritage Address: NO.86, JieFang Road(Mid), ChangSha City, HuNan Province, China Postcode: 410003 Telephone: 0731-2214030 , 2214070 Fax: 0731-2212782 , 2214070 E-mail: hnjst1003@126.com Website: http://www.hnjs.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name: Construction Bureau of Hu'nan Province Address: NO. 86, JieFang Road(Mid), ChangSha City, HuNanProvince, China Postcode: 410003 Telephone: +86-731-2311103</p>



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Chapter 1



The Danxia above the water in Taining

Identification of the Property

1 Identification of the Property

1.a Country

People’s Republic of China

1.b State, Province or Region

The nominated sites in the serial property (1st stage nomination) of China Danxia are located in ten cities of six provinces in South China, as follows:

Zunyi City, Guizhou Province (Chishui)

Sanming City, Fujian Province (Taining)

Shaoyang City, Hunan Province (Langshan)

Shaoguan City, Guangdong Province (Danxiashan)

Yingtian City, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province (Longhushan)

Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province (Jianglangshan)

1.c Name of Property

General Name: China Danxia

1.d Geographic coordinates

General coordinates: 24°51'48" - 28°33'03"N, 105°47'39" - 118°35'02"E

Coordinates of Nominated Properties

No.	Section	Nominated Property	Center coordinates	
1	Guizhou Province	Chishui	West Section	28°22'11" N, 105°47'39"E
			East Section	28°25'19" N, 106°02'33"E
2	Fujian Province	Taining	North Section	27°00'37"N, 117°13'07"E
			South Section	26°51'56"N, 117°02'22"E
3	Hunan Province	Langshan	26°20'24"N, 110°46'45"E	
4	Guangdong Province	Danxiashan	24°57'55"N, 113°42'12"E	
5	Jiangxi Province	Longhushan	Longhushan Section	28°04'15" N, 116°59'05" E
			Guifeng Section	28°19'03" N, 117°25' 10" E
6	Zhejiang Province	Jianglangshan	28°31'44"N, 118°33'43"E	



1.e Maps

- Fig. 1 General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia in China
- Fig. 2 Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia in Southeast China
- Fig. 3 Map showing the Relationship between the Nominated Property and the Existing World Herities Properties Surrounding
- Fig. 4 Detail Map of Chishui Guizhou Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage
- Fig. 5 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Chishui, Guizhou and other Protected Areas
- Fig. 6 Detail Map of Taining Fujian Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage
- Fig. 7 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Taining, Fujian and other Protected Areas
- Fig. 8 Detail Map of Langshan Hunan Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage
- Fig. 9 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Langshan, Hunan and other Protected Areas
- Fig. 10 Detail Map of Danxiashan Guangdong Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage
- Fig. 11 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Danxiashan, Guangdong and other Protected Areas
- Fig. 12 Detail Map of Longhushan Jiangxi Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage
- Fig. 13 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Longhushan, Jiangxi and other Protected Areas
- Fig. 14 Detail Map of Jianglangshan Zhejiang Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage
- Fig. 15 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Jianglangshan, Zhejiang and other Protected Areas

1.f Area

The total area of the nine sites in the nominated serial property is 82151 hectares. The total area of the buffer zones is 136206 hectares. The total area of the entire nominated property is 218357 hectares.

Area of the Nominated Sites (hectares)

No.	Section Name	Nominated Site		Area of Nominated Site	Area of Buffer Zone	Total Area
1	Guizhou Province	Chishui	West Section	10142	25341	72178
			East Section	17222	19473	
2	Fujian Province	Taining	North Section	5277	4247	23488
			South Section	5810	8154	
3	Hunan Province	Langshan		6600	6200	12800
4	Guangdong Province	Danxiashan		16800	12400	29200
5	Jiangxi Province	Longhushan	Longhushan Section	16950	41030	79510
			Guifeng Section	2740	18790	
6	Zhejiang Province	Jianglangshan		610	571	1181
Total				82151	136206	218357



Fig. 1 General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia in China

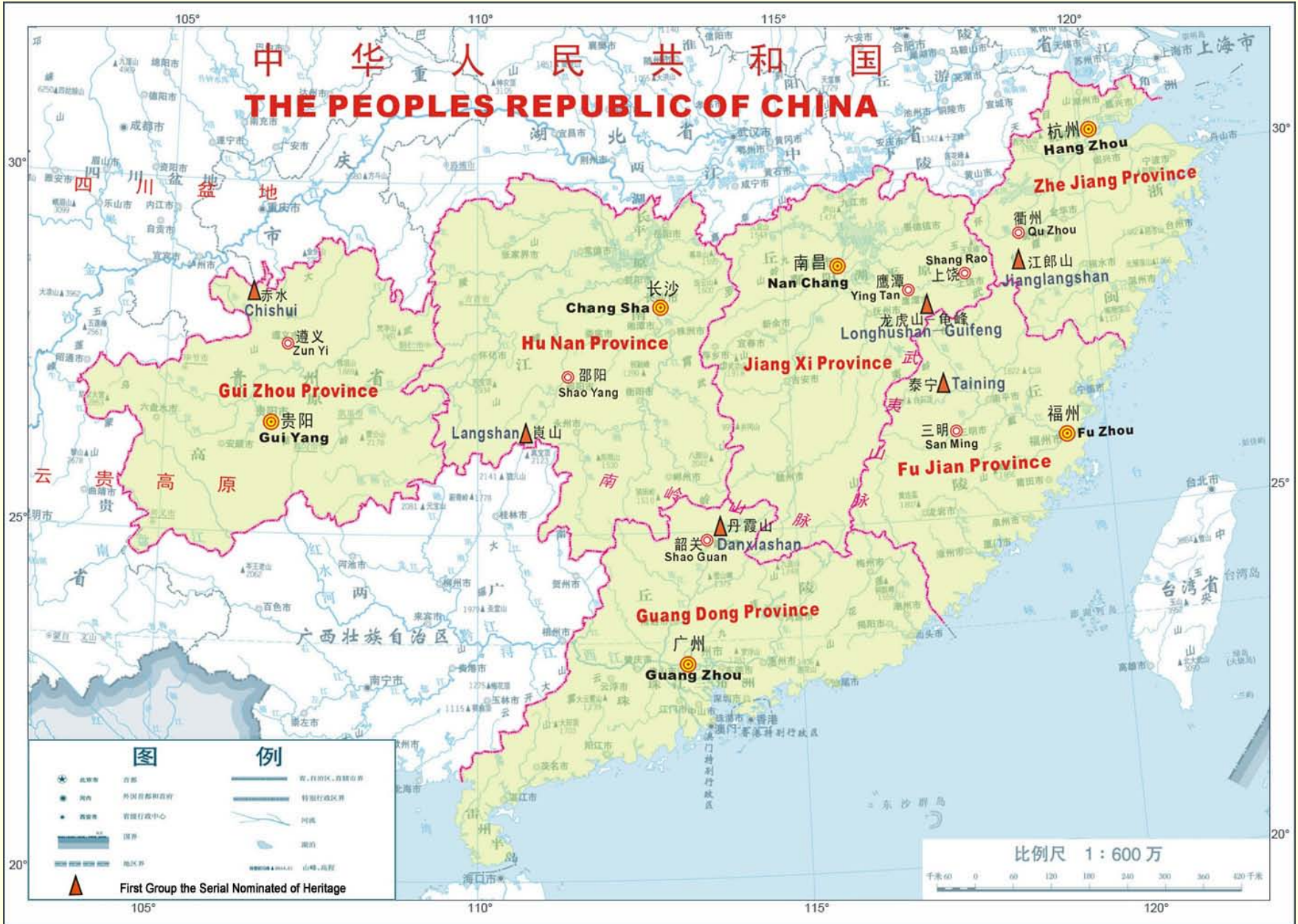


Fig. 2 Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia in Southeast China



Fig. 3 Map showing the Relationship between the Nominated Property and the Existing World Herities Properties Surrounding

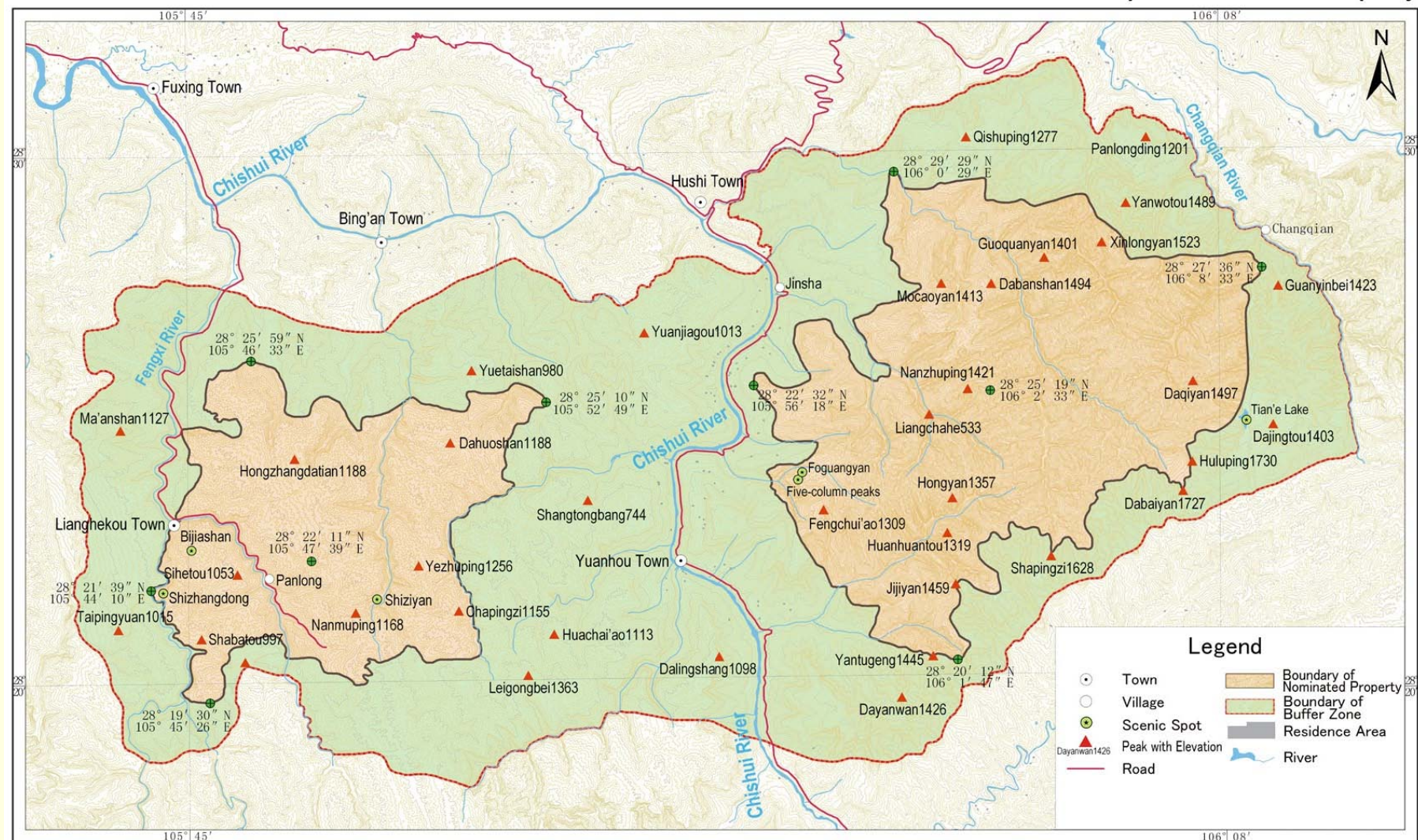


Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Chishui

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 4 Detail Map of Chishui Guizhou Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Chishui

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves

Fig. 5 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Chishui, Guizhou and other Protected Areas



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



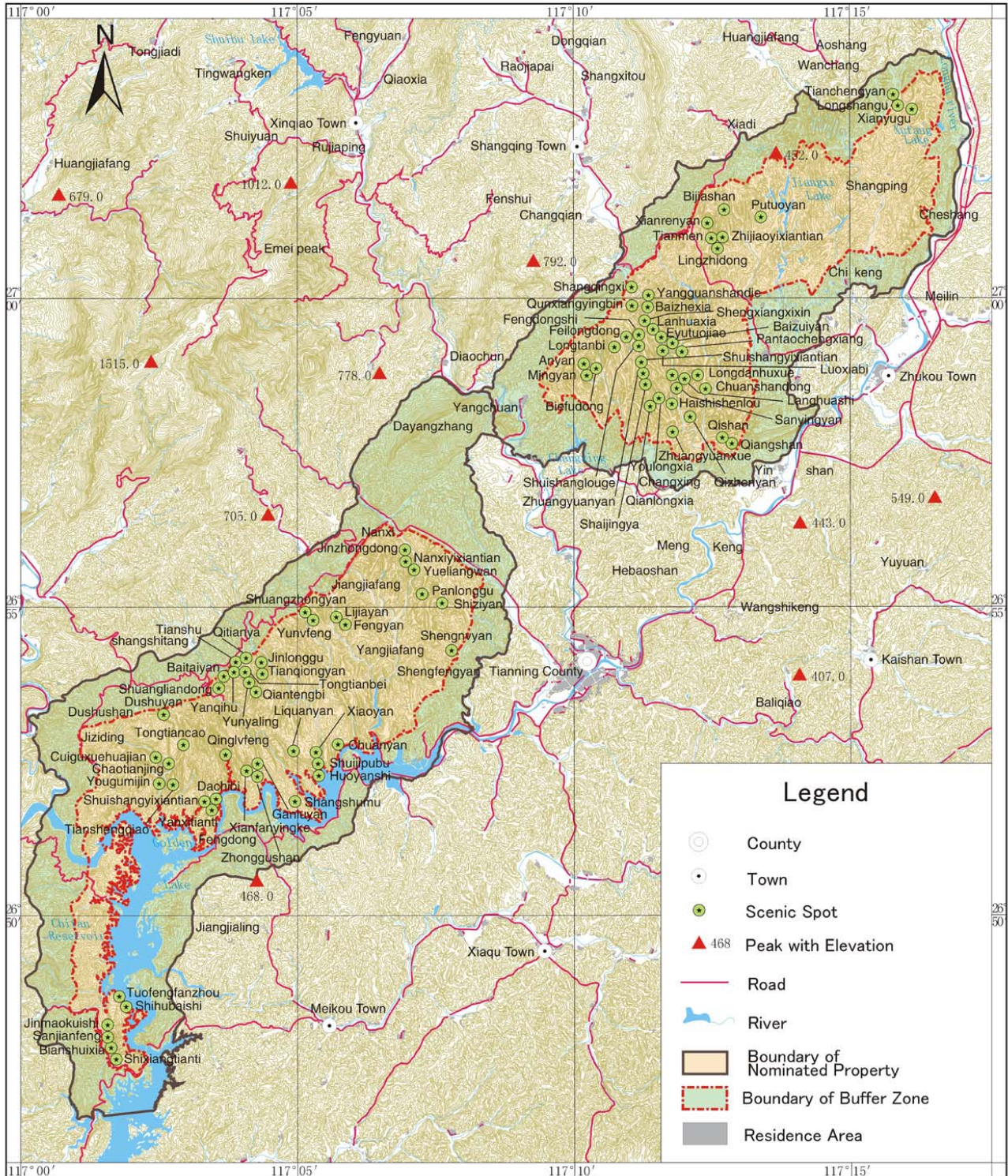
Date: October 2008



Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Taining

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



Date: October 2008

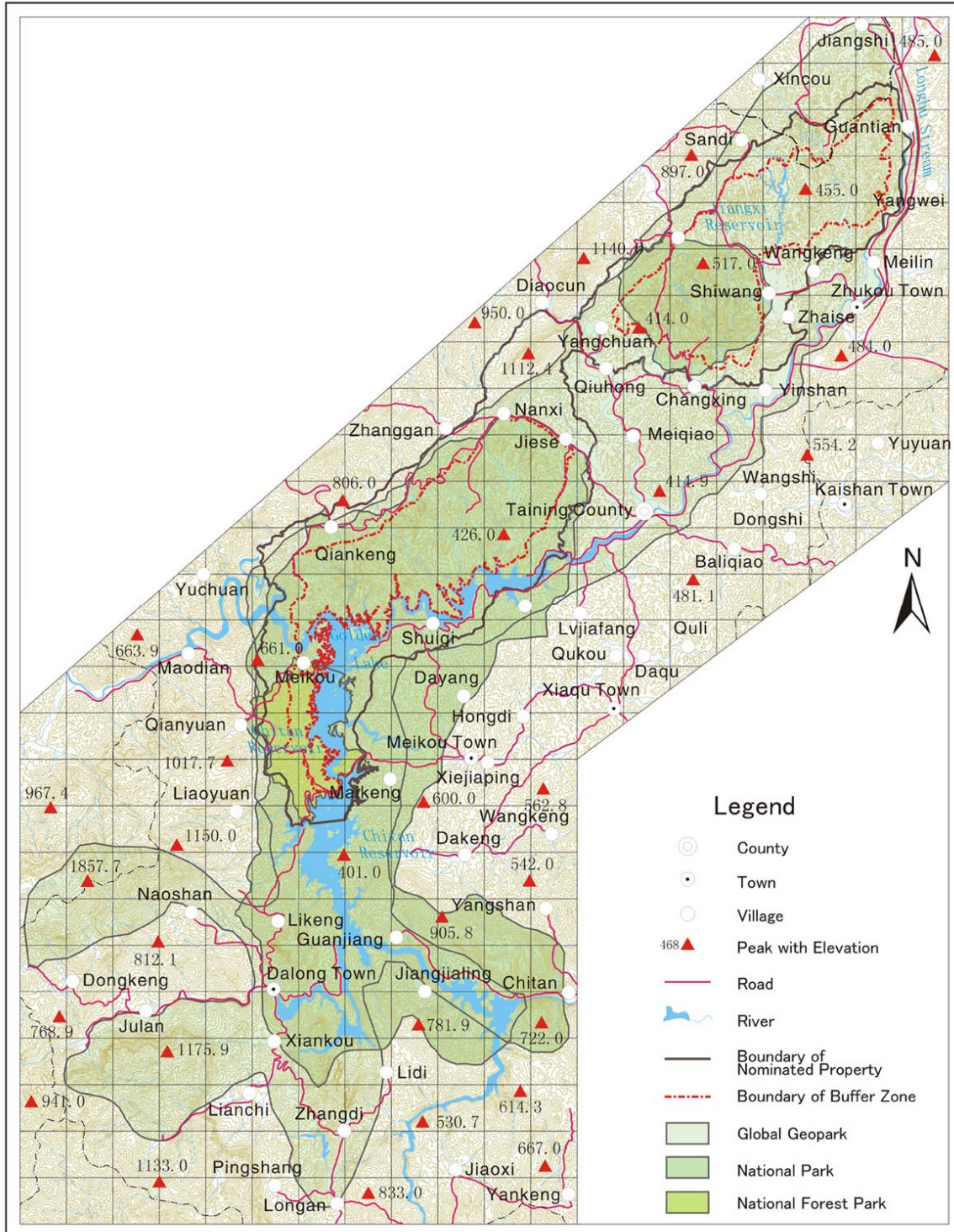
Fig.6 Detail Map of Taining Fujian Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Taining

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0mm

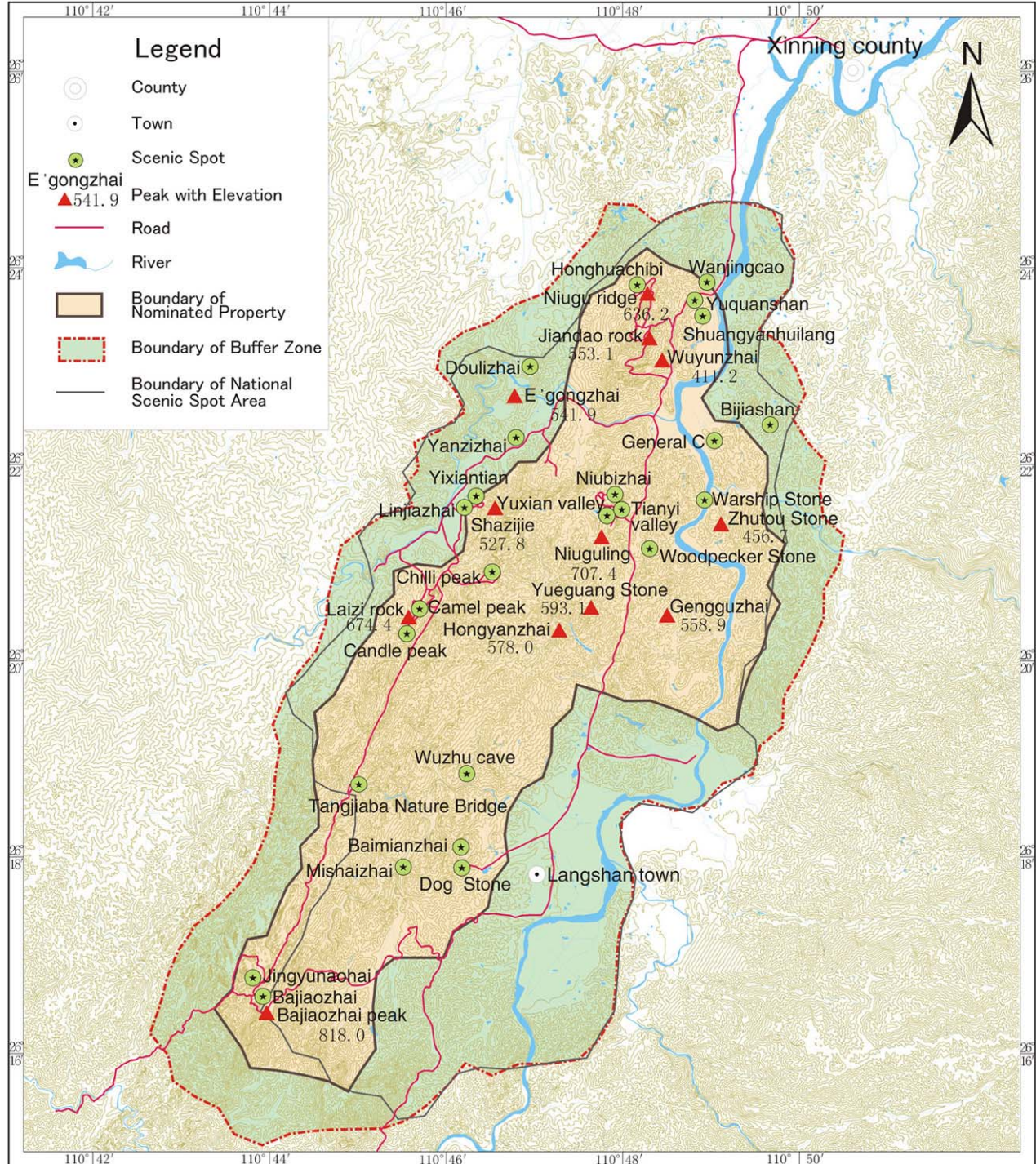
Date: October 2008

Fig. 7 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Taining, Fujian and other Protected Areas

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Langshan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 1.8km

Date: October 2008

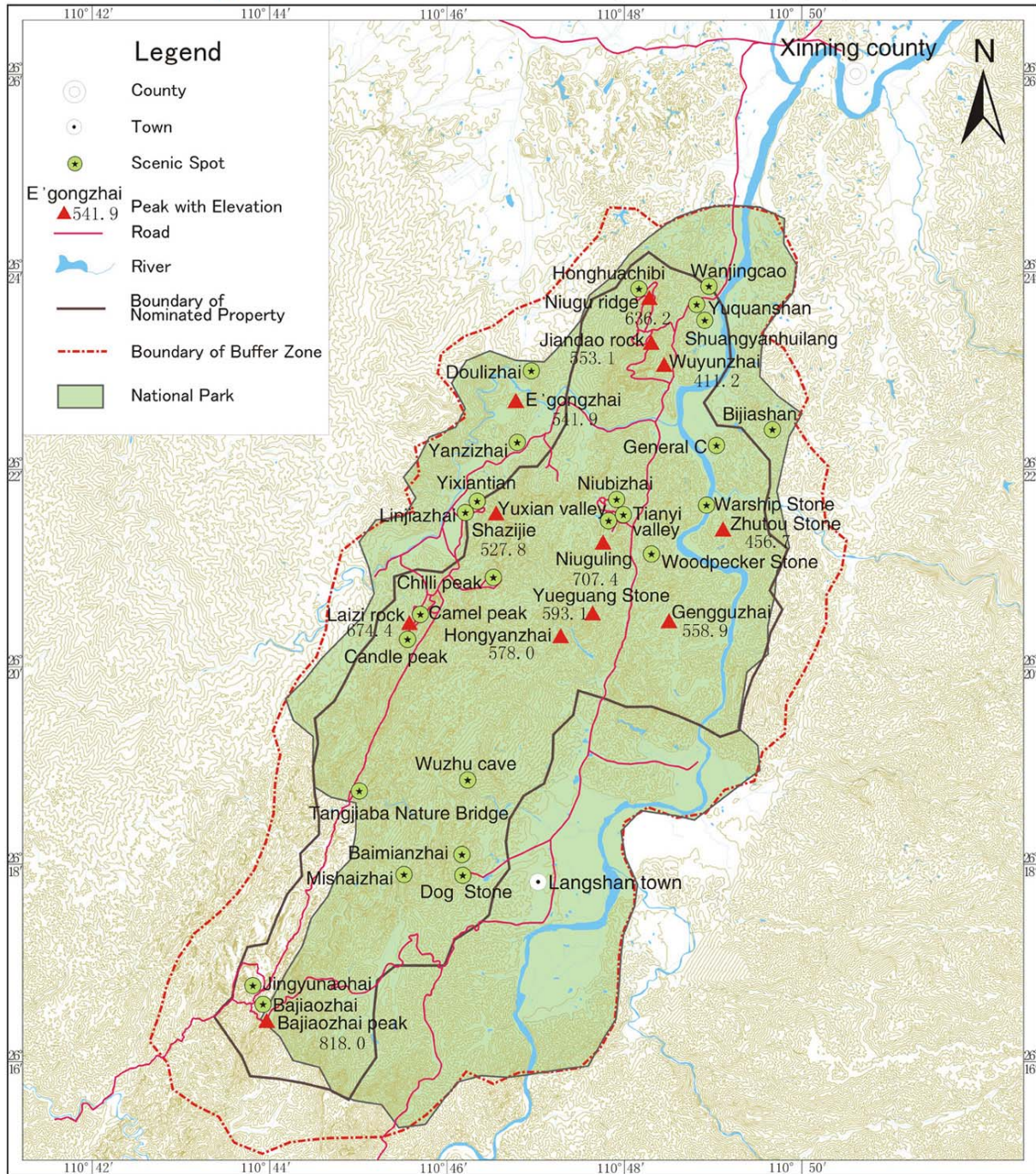
Fig.8 Detail Map of Langshan Hunan Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



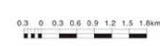
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Langshan

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



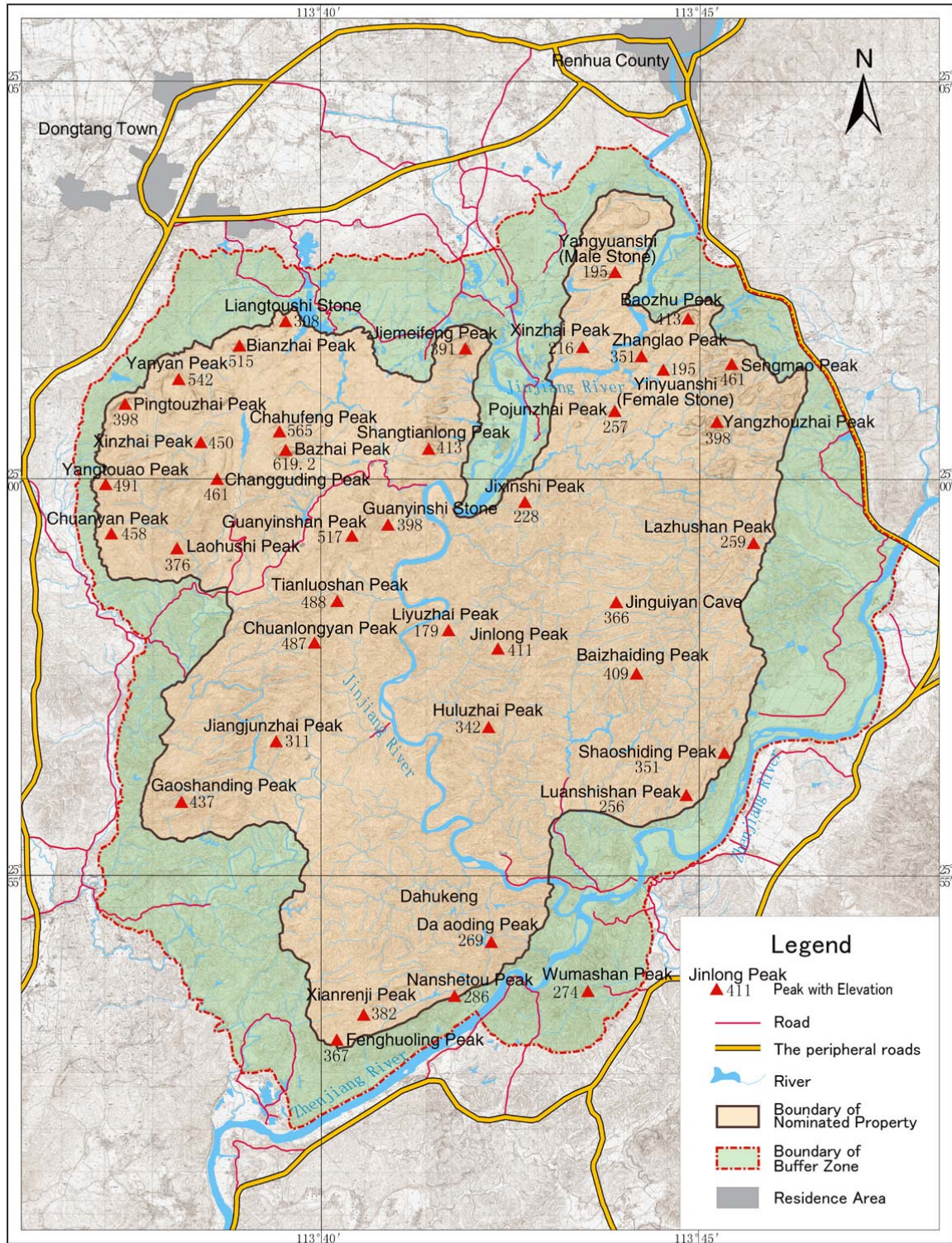
Date: October 2008

Fig. 9 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Langshan, Hunan and other Protected Areas

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Danxiashan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2 1.5 1.8km

Date: October 2008

Fig. 10 Detail Map of Danxiashan Guangdong Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage

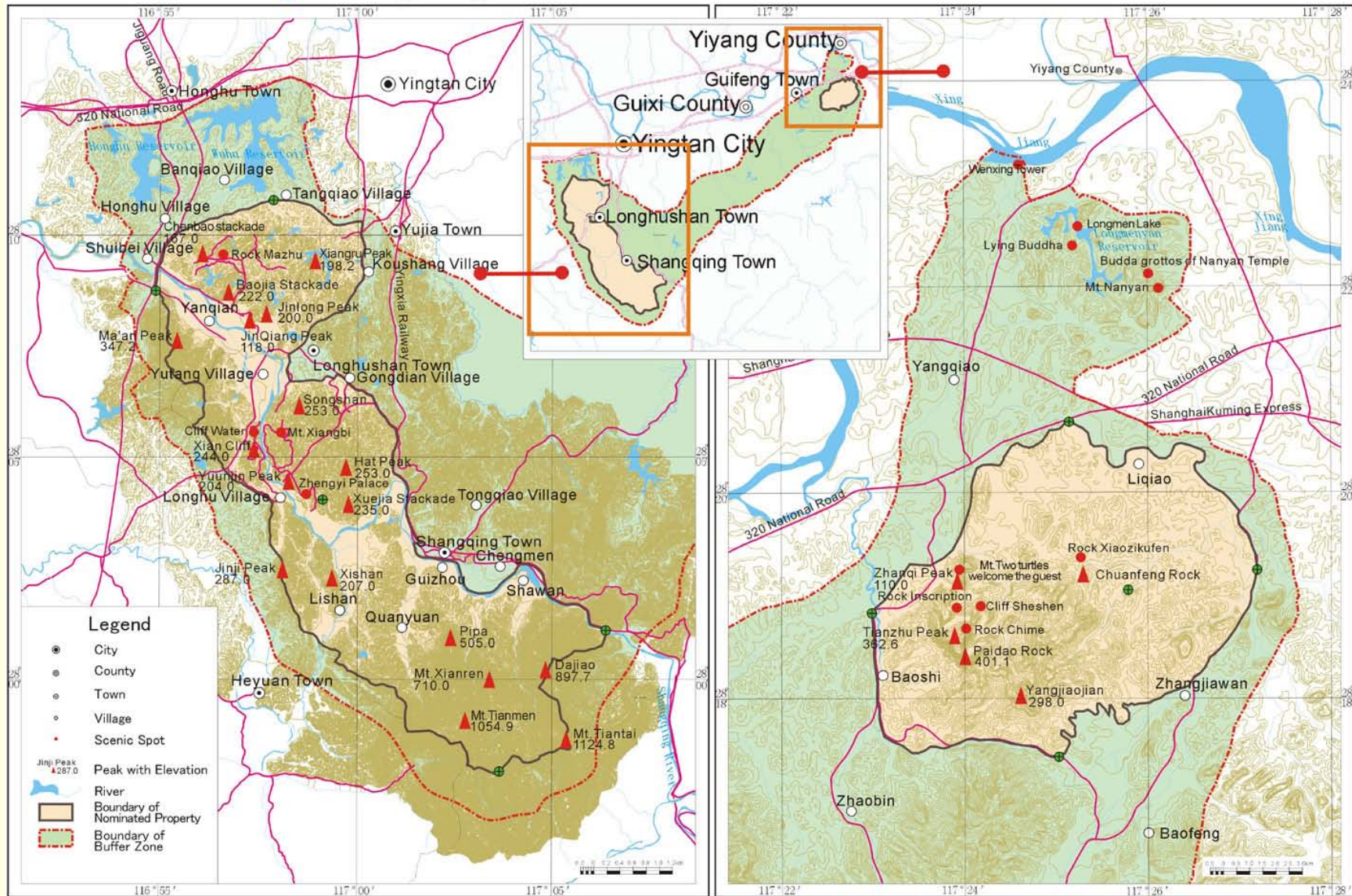
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia

Longhushan

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 12 Detail Map of Longhushan Jiangxi Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

Date: October 2008

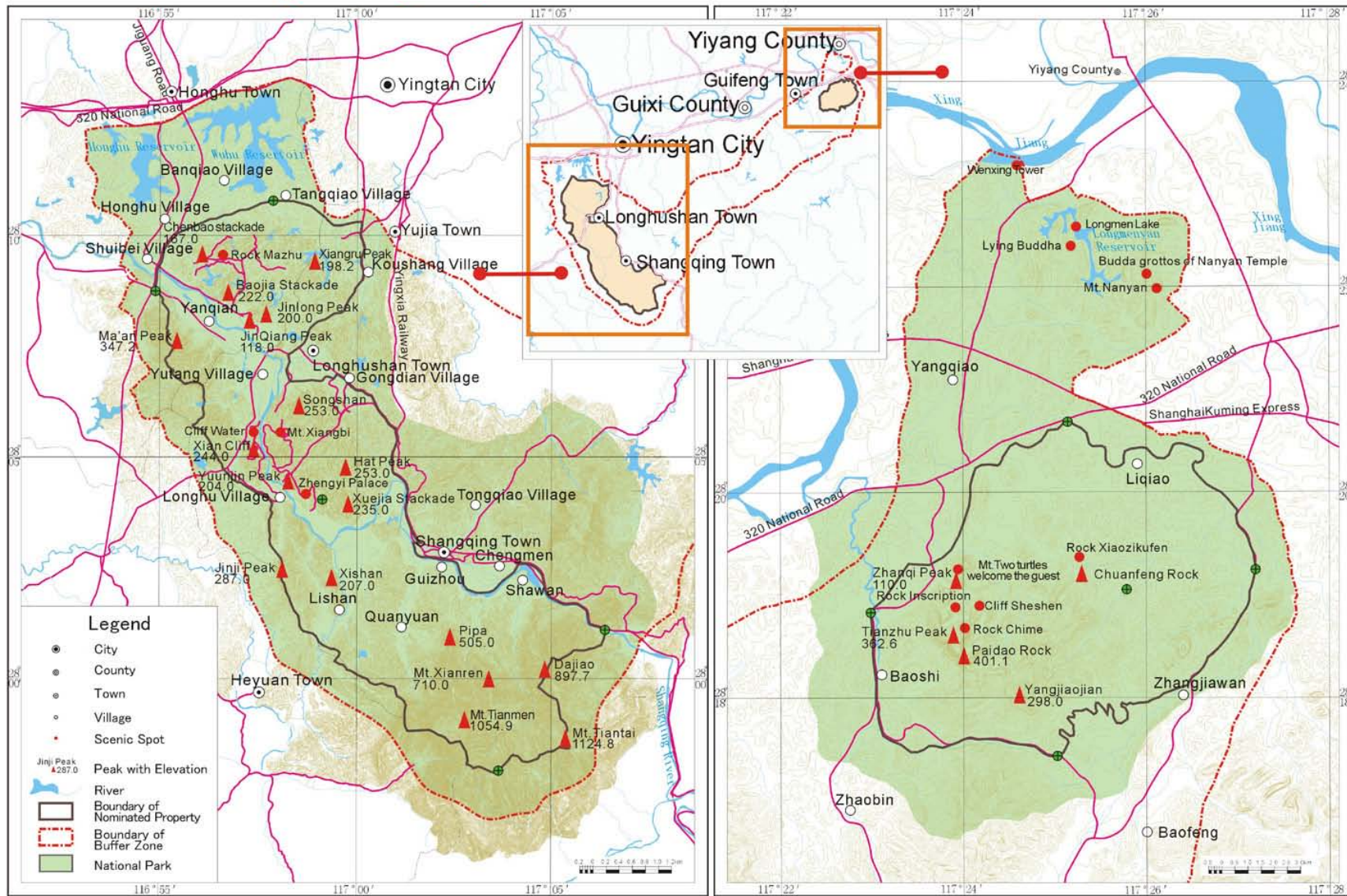
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia

Longhushan

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 13 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Longhushan, Jiangxi and other Protected Areas



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

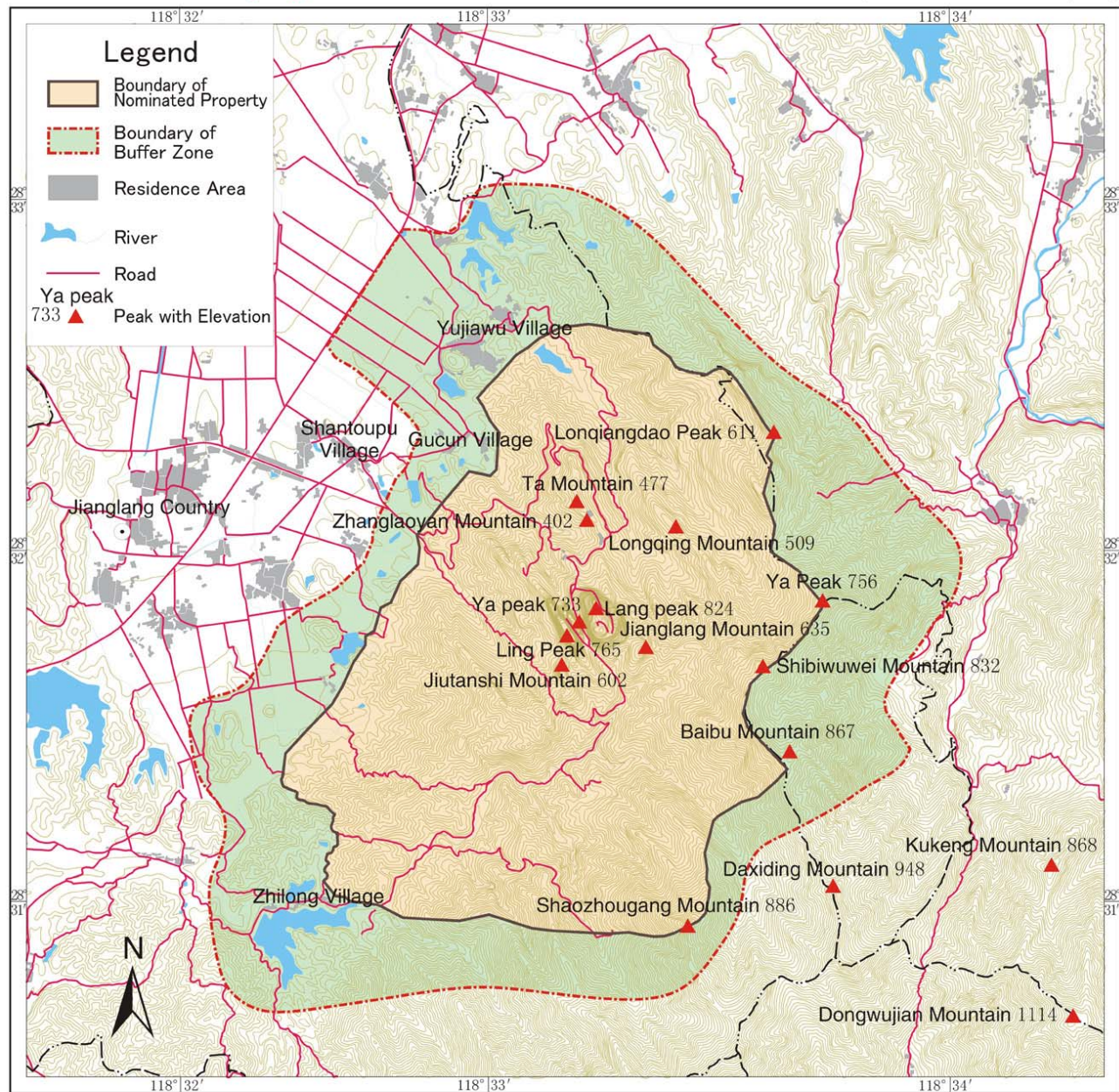
Date: October 2008



Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Jianglangshan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0.1 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6km

Date: October 2008

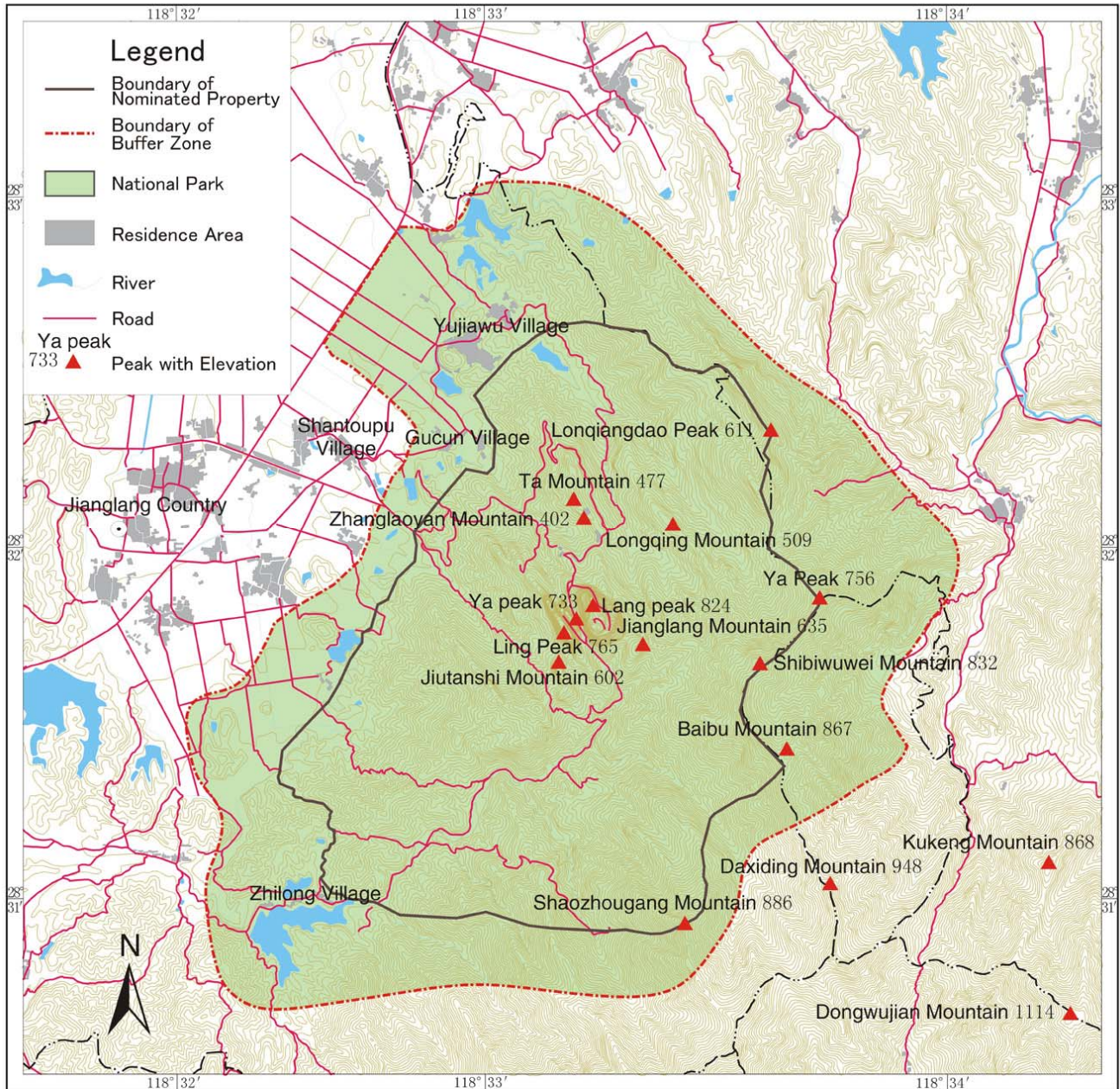
Fig. 14 Detail Map of Jianglangshan Zhejiang Nominated Site for World Natural Heritage



Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Jianglangshan

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves

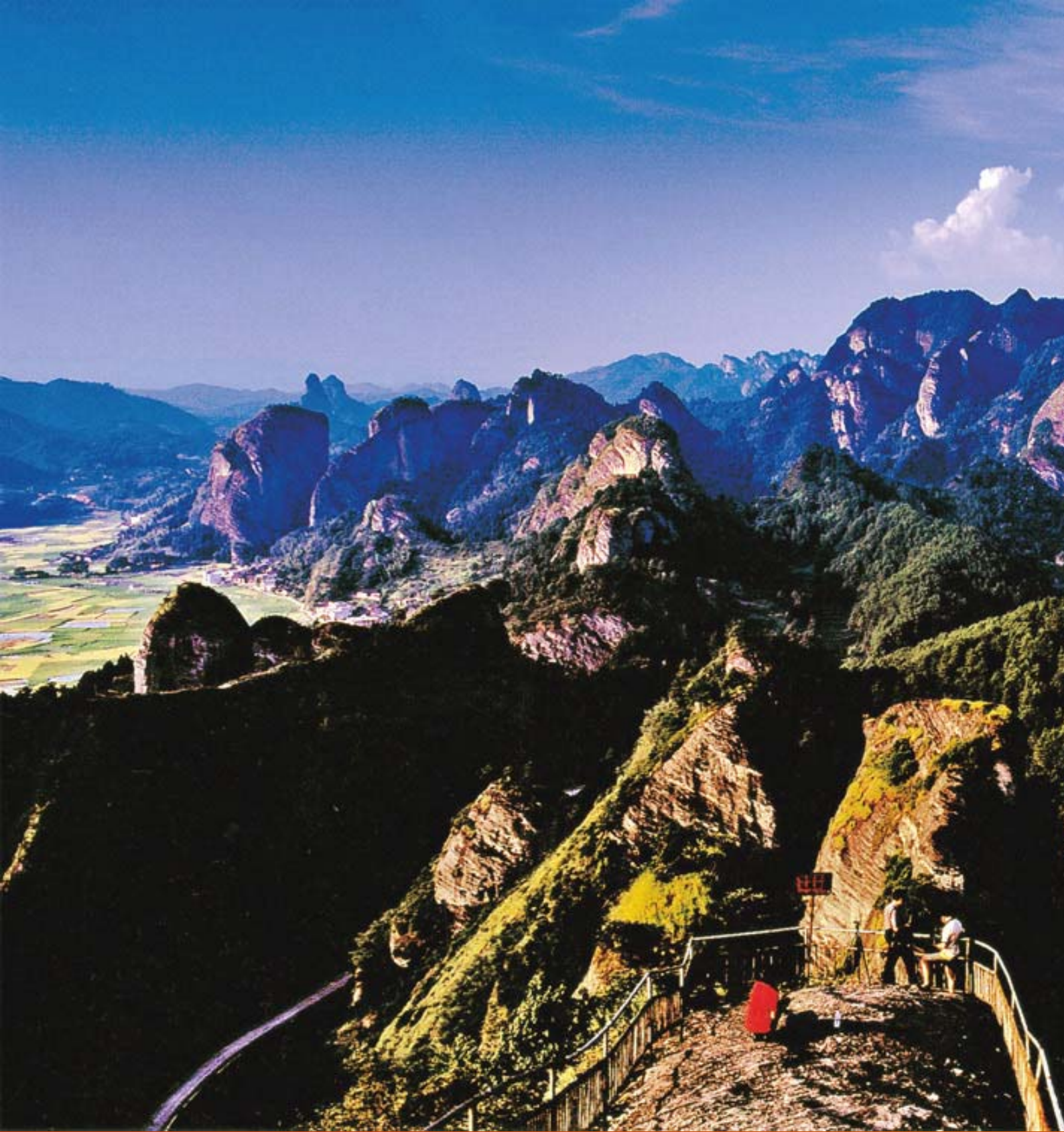


Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

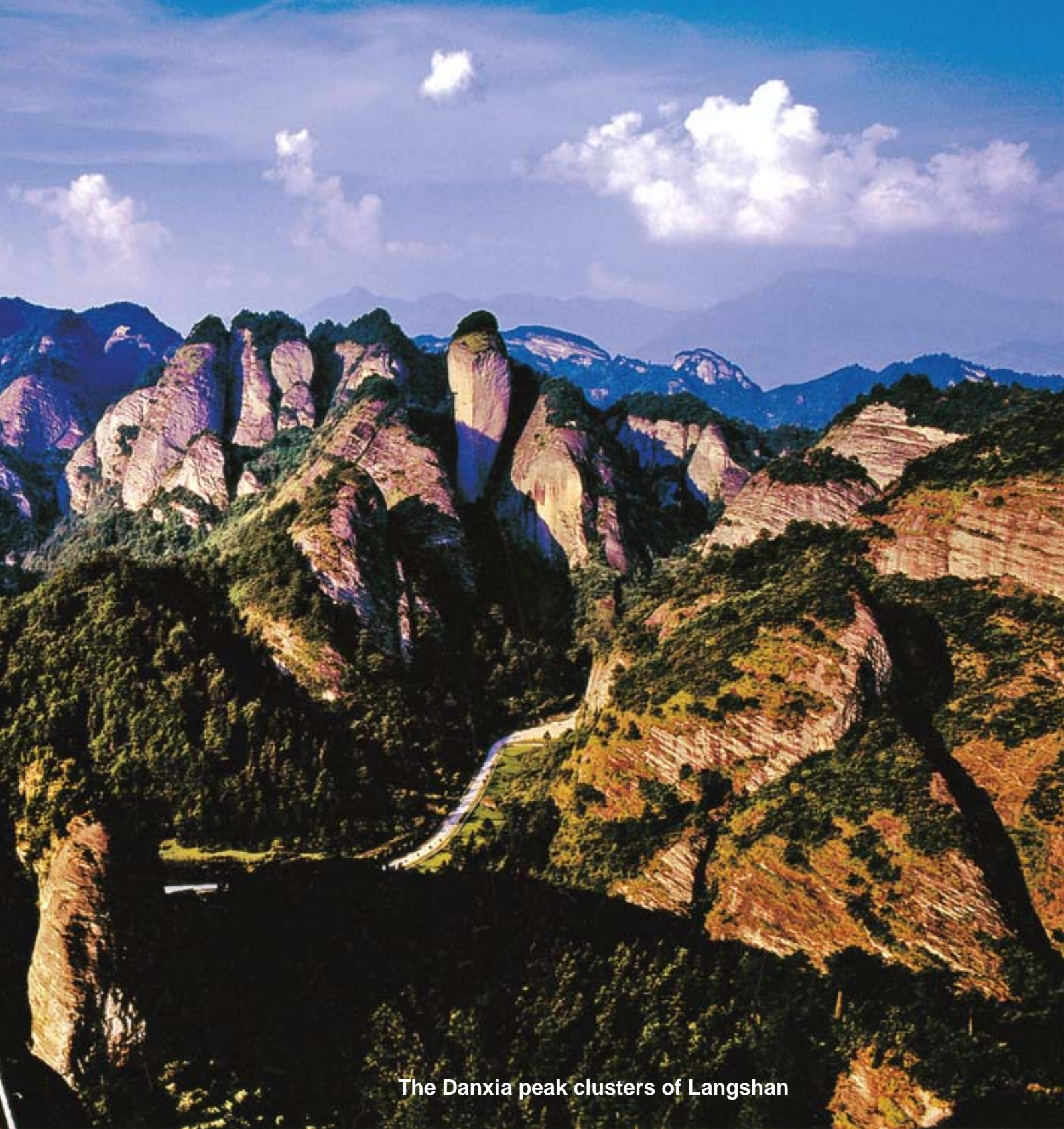


Date: October 2008

Fig.15 Map showing the Relationship between Natural Nominated Site in Jianglangshan, Zhejiang and other Protected Areas



Chapter 2



The Danxia peak clusters of Langshan

Description

2 Description

2.a Description of Property

2.a-1 Physical Geography of the Nominated Sites of the China Danxia Serial Property

2.a-1-1 Geographical Location

The candidate sites are located in six provinces in South China - Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong.



Location of the Nominated Property in China



2.a-1-2 Geology and Geomorphology

The nominated sites are located in six provinces (Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong) in South China. While Chishui belongs to the transition zone between the Sichuan Basin and Yungui Plateau, the other nominated properties are all located in the Jiangnan hill region, distributed on both sides along the main ridge of Nanling mountain and Wuyishan Mountain. Nanling Mountain and Wuyi Mountain form the topographic skeleton with lower terrain on both sides. They are within an uplifted zone, dating from the Cenozoic.

Except for some exceptionally high peaks, the altitude is usually below 2,000 meters. Low hills with altitudes lower than 1,000m are dominant. The Danxia Landscape areas are within basins, the average height being 300 to 500m. Some mountains reach 600m in altitude, the highest one being Swan Pool Huluping in Xishui in Guizhou, with the altitude of 1,750m. Rivers continued to dissect these regions while the Cretaceous red bed basins were uplifted, and the Danxia peaks were formed between the rivers. Various types of mountain and water bodies form a beautiful natural landscape with high aesthetic value.

General Geomorphology in Nominated Property

No.	Section	Candidate Site	Basin	Red Beds	Ages of Red Beds	Topography	Highest peak (m)	Lowest point (m)	Elevation-difference (m)	Main terrain level (m)	Geomorphology	Developmental Stages
1	Guizhou	Chishui	Sichuan Basin	Jiaguan Formation K_2f	Late Cretaceous	Transmitting zone between Sichuan Basin and Yungui Plateau	1750	240	1510	1100 - 1200 1400 - 1500	Plateau, Low mountain canyon	Early-Young Stage
2	Fujian	Taining	Zhukou-Meikou Basin	Cong'an Formation K_2c	Mid Cretaceous	East Basin in the Mid-section of Mt.Wuyishan	674	200	474	400 - 500	Peak-group, Canyon shape	Young Stage
3	Hunan	Langshan	Zixin Basin	Lanlong Formation K_{1-2s}	Early Cretaceous	Basin in the west-section of Mt.Nanling	818	302	516	500 - 600	Hoodoo, Peak-group shape	Early-Mature Stage
4	Guangdong	Danxia-shan	Danxia Basin	Danxia Formation K_2d	Late Cretaceous	Basin in the mid-section of Mt.Nanling	625	58	567	300 - 400	Hoodoo, Peak-group shape	Late-Mature Stage
5	Jiangxi	Longhu-Shan	Xinjiang Basin	Tangbian Formation K_2t , Hekou Formation K_2h	Late Cretaceous	West Basin of the North-section of Mt.Wuyishan	401	48	353	120 - 280	Hoodoo-Peak group- Single Peak-Remnant hill	Late-Mature and Old Stage
6	Guizhou	Jianglangshan	Xiakou Basin	Fangyan Formation K_{1f}	Early Cretaceous	East Basin of the North-section of Mt.Wuyishan	824	170	645	500 , 800	Single Peak s	Old Stage

2.a-1-3 Climate

The nominated sites are within the middle sub-tropical humid monsoon climatic zone. They have abundant sunshine and rainfall, with a short frost-free period. The winters are short and summers are relatively long. Winter and autumn are dry while spring and summer are rainy.

Climatic Statistics for the Nominated Sites

No.	Location	Candidate Site	Annual Average Temperature (°C)	Average Temperature of January (°C)	Average Temperature Of July (°C)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Annual Hours of Sunshine (h)
1	Guizhou	Chishui	18.1	7.9	28.0	1287	1297
2	Fujian	Taining	17.1	5.9	33.7	1788	1607
3	Hunan	Langshan	15.5	4	26	1450	1495
4	Guangdong	Danxiashan	19.7	9.3	28.4	1715	1725
5	Jiangxi	Longhushan	18.0	5.5	29.7	1878	1820
6	Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	14.0	4.5	29.4	1650	2063

2.a-1-4 Hydrology

The nominated sites of Chishui, Langshan, Longhushan are within the Yangtzi river watershed system; Danxiashan is in the Zhuajiang watershed system; Taining is in the Minjiang watershed system; and Jianglangshan is in the Qiantangjiang watershed system. The water resources in the rivers flowing through the nominated sites are rich and the water quality is good. There is a high seasonal difference in river flows, which change markedly according to the monsoon rainy season. Generally, spring and summer are high water seasons while autumn and winter are dry seasons.

2.a-1-5 Biotic community and ecological environment





eight Biogeographical Realms). The vegetation cover overall is 78%, and it is more than 90% in the core areas. The nominated property has ancient biota, preserving many ancient components that are relics for the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

In terms of the WWF Global 200 Biological Areas system, the nominated property is located in the “Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests” of the Indomalasian Kingdom, which is part of the “Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forest”. Species diversity is rich due to the favourable water and temperature conditions and the special ecological niches provided within the Danxia landscapes. There are 5,772 higher plants, belonging to 293 families and 1,271 genera; 836 vertebrates, belonging to 129 families and 37 orders; 3,073 insects; and more than 400 rare and endangered species.

There is a great variety of biotic communities in the nominated property, including 23 vegetation types, with 261 formations and 424 associations. Evergreen broadleaf forest is the typical region-specific vegetation in Danxia landscapes, including 69 formations and 102 associations. Evergreen broadleaf forest is an outstanding example of the biological community determined by the southeast monsoon. There are different communities at different spatial scales and vertical levels in the landscape. For example, among the plants there are xeric plant communities on the summits of hills and and crags, mesic communities in the ravines, and other endemic communities. Among the animal communities are: forest animals, shrub animals, farmland animals, cultivated zone animals, aquatic animals, flood plain animals, and cave animals etc.

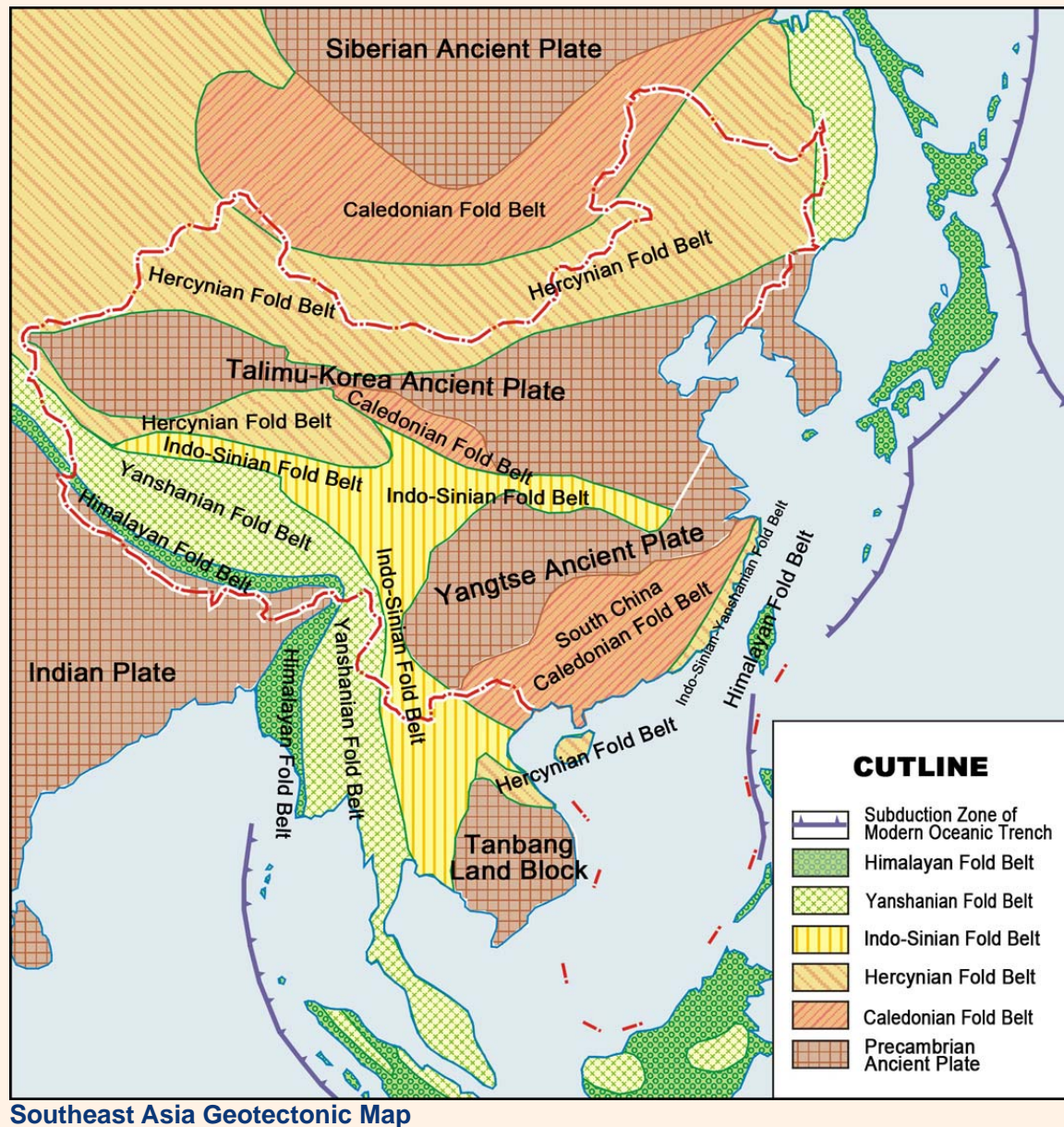


The Danxia peak clusters of Langshan

2.a-2 Geological Structure of the Nominated Sites

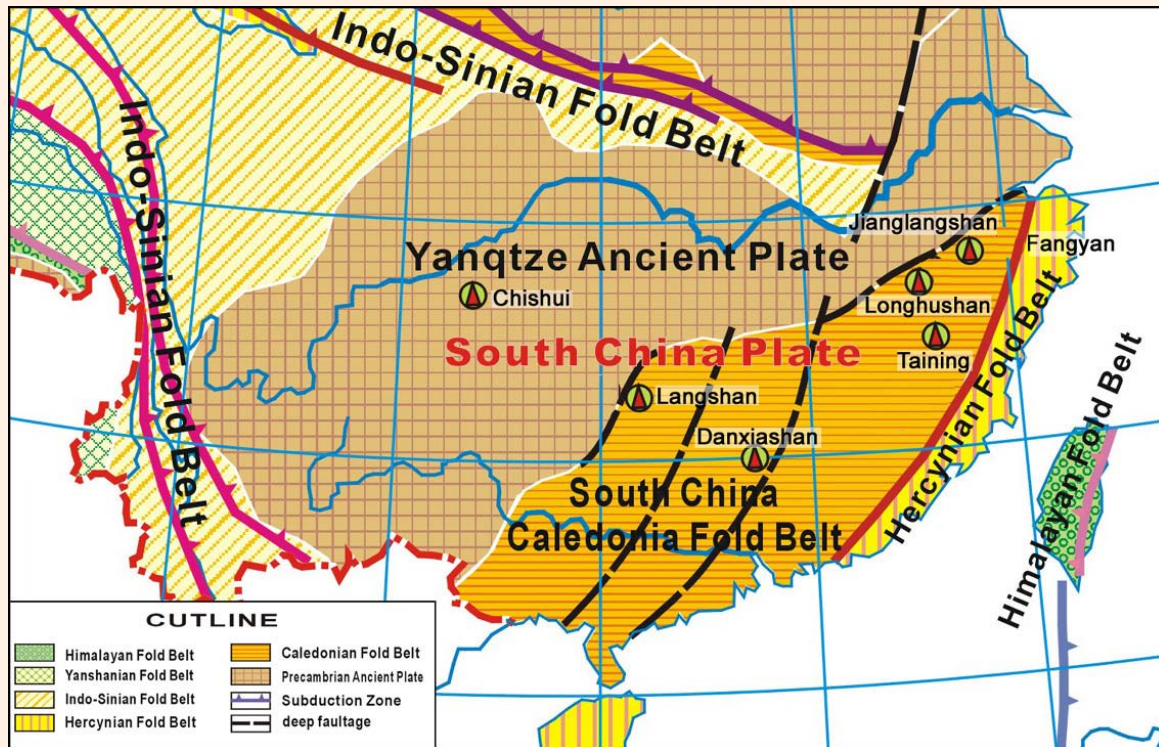
2.a-2-1 Geotectonic Background

All the nominated sites are located on the South China plate, formed by the collision of the China ancient plate and the Yangtze plate in the Neoproterozoic, which became combined during the Silurian. South China and North China, Indo-China and other neighboring continental segments were combined in the Triassic, forming a unified China continental plate. Since the Jurassic, the eastern part of South China was in an underthrust zone of the Pacific plate, forming a NNE-oriented magma tectonically active zone. The eastern basins of red beds were strongly controlled by this structural zone. In the west of South China was the Qinghai-Tibet orogenic belt, formed between the China Plate and the Gangdise, Indian plate which moved rapidly northward after the late Jurassic. The foreland basins of red beds in the western part of the nominated property (including the Sichuan Basin) were formed within this background of tectonic activity.





During the early Yanshan movement in the Middle Jurassic-Early Cretaceous, an inner part of the continental margin tectonic-magma belt formed in the eastern sector of the South China plate, and large-scale intermediate-acidic magma activities occurred in the Nanling-Wuyi regions. Compression changed into extension in the south of South China plate, forming a series of NE-NNE extension-fault basins along the regional fault, and the extensive development of red beds deposition of interior basins facies.



The nominated property in relation to the South China plate

There was a huge difference in the deep physical structure and state between the eastern and western sectors of the South China plate. To the west of Helanshan-Longmenshan, the crust was underthrust and thickened, and the resulting strong uplift formed the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in the Cenozoic. To the east of Taihangshan-Xuefengshan, the crust experienced divergence and thinning and was weakly uplifted in the Cenozoic, which opened a continental margin basin and an inland basin. The central part of the plate was a transition zone and it was uplifted to an extent midway between that of the east and west sectors. The nominated property essentially inherited this Mesozoic tectonic framework, with crustal uplift being the dominant force. With the onset of the Himmerian movement in the early Neogene, these red bed basins experienced large scale and differential uplift, which caused erosion and incision from exogenic sources, and began the development of the modern Danxia landscapes.

2.a-2-2 Stratigraphic Characteristics of the Candidate Sites

(1) Stratigraphy

The strata of the serial property comprise late Early Cretaceous-Late Cretaceous continental red clastic rock, with igneous rock. The specific characteristics of these strata were controlled by the structural attributes of the basin and this produced differences, as described in the following table (the Table of

South China Danxia stratigraphic division):

Xiakou Basin, Xinjiang Basin and Taining Basin were located in the NNE magmatic activity zone in the east of South China, so they have very similar lithologic sequences, palaeobiogeography, magmatic activity and climate change characteristics. All of them were covered by a sequence of early Cretaceous calci-alkalic rhyolitic volcanic material. The overall general situation is as follows: (1) two tectonic phases - middle Late Cretaceous (90-80Ma) and early Late Cretaceous-late Early Cretaceous (110-90Ma) which each developed fault basins; the majority of sedimentary lithofacies were evolved from the bottom of slope diluvium facies, limnetic facies in the upper part of river facies, alluvial facies etc. showing that there were two stages of faulting, at least, since 110-80Ma. (2) the thickness of the stratigraphic sequence in the early basin within the basin centre was around 2,000 meters, with an intercalation of bimodal volcanic rocks, indicating that the activity arose from deep within the crust. The palaeobiology and fossils included Paralycoptera, Cratostracus combination, bivalve combination TNP (Trigonioides-Nippononaia-Plicatonic), Ostracoda Cypridea, and plants. In the sector dating from about 105 Ma years, the lower part was grey, containing pyrite etc., representing warm climate characteristics, while the upper part was purple, containing lime nodules etc., representing characteristics of a hot climate. Paleomagnetic measurements indicate long-term static magnetic polarity. (3) the stratigraphic sequence of the advanced basins was more than 2,000 meters thick in Jiangxin basin, and in the collision zone of the Yangtze plate and the ancient Chinese plate it was about 4,000 meters thick. This contained a small amount of alkaline rhyolitic volcanic rock, purple in color, with gypsum salt, aeolian sand dunes, etc. showing hot dry climate characteristics. Fossils were those of dinosaurs, plants and Euestherites. The paleomagnetic polarity of the lower strata was a continuation of the static magnetic characteristics, while the upper strata had negative polarity. (4) the basins were covered by volcanic sequences, which mainly consisted of rhyolitic rock during the early Early Cretaceous (135-120Ma), and a volcanic sedimentary sequence containing Yanjiestheria group sediments, Mesoclupea etc.

Danxiashan is also located in the NNE magma activity zone of eastern South China. Within the volcanic basins in the early Early Cretaceous (135-120 Ma) a continuous continental clastic rock formation was created by sustained depression in the early Late Cretaceous-late Middle Cretaceous (110-80 Ma), and the thickness of sediments in the basin centre amounted to 3,700 meters. The bottom Changba group has red beds of piedmont-limnetic facies that contained ostracods, stonewort etc., and the upper Danxia group has red conglomerate of alluvial-river facies containing ostracods. The main body of the Changba group and the Danxia group were in positive ultra-magnetic polarity, and the upper of Danxia group was in negative polarity.

The Chishui site is located in the southeast corner of the Sichuan Basin in the western part of South China, and is composed of red sandstone of the Jiaguan group, belonging to the upper part of the Lower Cretaceous-Upper Cretaceous, and the underlying Jurassic red beds. They are part of the margin of the Sichuan Basin, the the mid-Mesozoic large sedimentary basin series.

(2) Lithology

Each red beds basin in the nominated sites developed a tremendous thickness of red clastic sediment of



terrestrial facies. The lithology of the sediments differed vertically and horizontally. For example, very thick pluvial mud and gravel ingredients often accumulated at basin margins (especially the pediment zone where the clast came from), then changed gradually toward the center to pluvial conglomerate, gritstone, sandstone, lacustrine fine sand, siltstone or argillaceous rock. The periphery of lake basin of fluvial outwash and piedmont pluvial accumulations were mainly made up of coarse clastic sediments like conglomerate, and cemented by iron, silicon, and silt foundation, so produced a resistant rock type. The sediments of the lake-basin facies consisted mostly of siltstone and argillaceous rock, with a high content of calcium in the cement, intercalated locally with laminar argillaceous limestone, which was of lesser intensity and more easily weathered and eroded. Except for the nominated Chishui site (Bashu ancient lake basin), which was at the edge of the lake basin and consisted mostly of sandstone, and Longhushan (Xinjiang Basin) mostly of sandstone and sandstone with gravel, all other candidate sites were mainly made up of coarse clastic sediments such as conglomerate and sandy conglomerate etc.

Overview of the lithology and stratigraphy of the main basins in the nominated sites

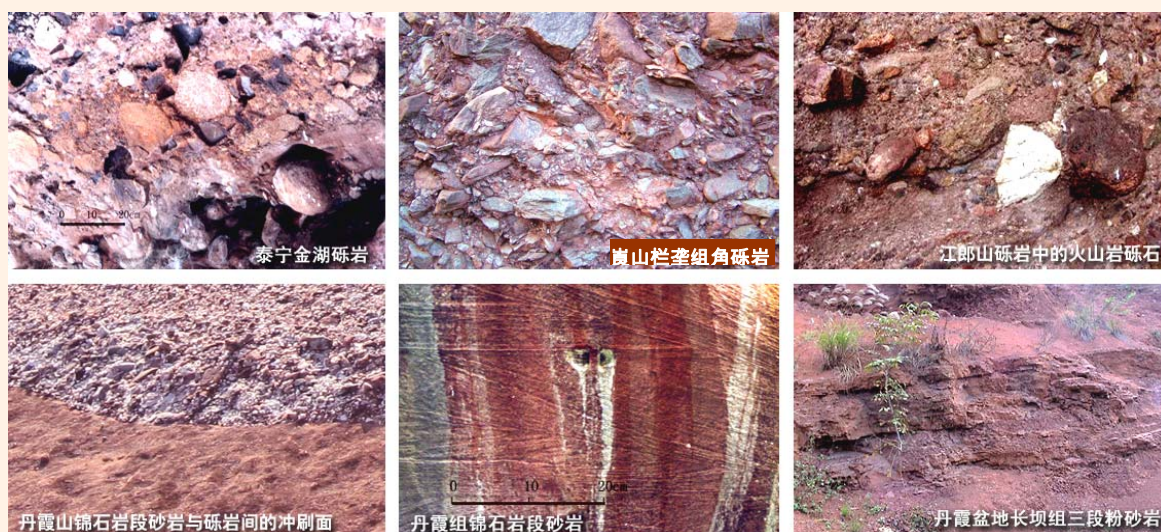
District	Basin	Red Beds	Geologic Age	Thickness of Red Beds	Lithologic Characteristics	Landform Feature	
Chishui	Sichuan basin	Jiaguan group	K _{2j}	942	Purple red, brick red to grey purple thick layer of fine feldspar quartz sandstone and intercalation of multi-layers of purple red mudstone, the bottom was conglomerate.	Danxia landform	
Taining	Taining basin	Chongan formation	K _{2c}	1900	Fluvial and alluvial fan mauve calcareous glutenite and conglomerate, with a little argillaceous sandstone contained gravel; detritus stream and mud-sand flow facies are common.	Danxia landform	
		Shaxian formation	K _{2s}	270	Mauve siltstone and mudstone, with sandstone and glutenite mingled; fluvial facies glutenite and sandstone alternation bottom; lacustrine facies arenilla-ailtstone and mudstone, with sand conglomerate lenticular body in the small.	Red beds hills	
Langshan	Zixin basin	Upper section of Langshan formation	K _{1l}	50-100	Mauve pebbled sandstone, pebbled argillaceous siltstone, mingle mudstone, siltstone and dissolubility carbonate contained varying degree.	Red beds hills	
		Lower section of Langshan formation	K _{1l}	150-2320	Fluvial facies, pluvial facies mauve conglomerate, glutenite, sandstone, siltstone, argillaceous siltstone and dissolubility carbonate varying degree	Danxia landform and Danxia karst	
Danxiashan	Danxia basin	Danxia formation	K _{2d}	1300	fluvial facies, pluvial facies mauve conglomerate, glutenite, sandstone and a little thin siltstone; ferroginous, sludge basal cement	Danxia landform	
		Changba formation	K _{1-2c}	2400	fluvial and alluvial conglomerate and glutenite at the bottom, main in lacustrine thin argillaceous, siltstone, intercalated with cryptite partly in the middle to upper part	Red beds hills	
Longhushan	Xinjiang basin	Guiteng group	Lianhe formation	K _{2lh}	1600	Brick red - mauve gritstone, medium- to fine-grained sandstone and siltstone in the upper part; conglomerate, glutenite, medium- to fine-grained sandstone at the bottom.	Red beds hills
			Tangbian formation	K _{1t}	462	Brick red med-gritstone, fine sandstone contains calcium and siltstone in the upper part; Brick red debris quartz sandstone, fine sandstone and siltstone at the bottom. Dinosaur egg fossil and other fossils can be found.	Danxia landform
			Hekou formation	K _{2h}	687	Mauve conglomerate, glutenite, pebbled sandstone and siltstone, with algae, dinosaur egg, dinosaur skeleton and other fossils contained.	

	Ganzhou group	Zhoutian formation	K _{2z}	650	Mauve calcic fine sandstone and siltstone are alternate layer, gypsum, calcium and mirabilite contained. Born with plants fossils, mussel-shrimp and other fossils.	Red beds hills
		Maodian formation	K _{2m}	830	Brick red to mauve conglomerate, glutenite, and gravel with midium- to fine- grained sandstone and siltstone, with basalt partly. Plants and agatized wood fossils are contained.	
Jianglangshang	Xiakou basin	Fangyan formation	K _{1f}	580	Purple red, French grey conglomerate from great heavy to the massive, with intercalation of sandstone, gritstone lens	Danxia landform
		Chaochuan formation	K _{1c}	1368	Purplish red coarse sandstone with gravel, gritstone, medium coarse sandstone, block siltstone, silty mudstone	Red beds hills

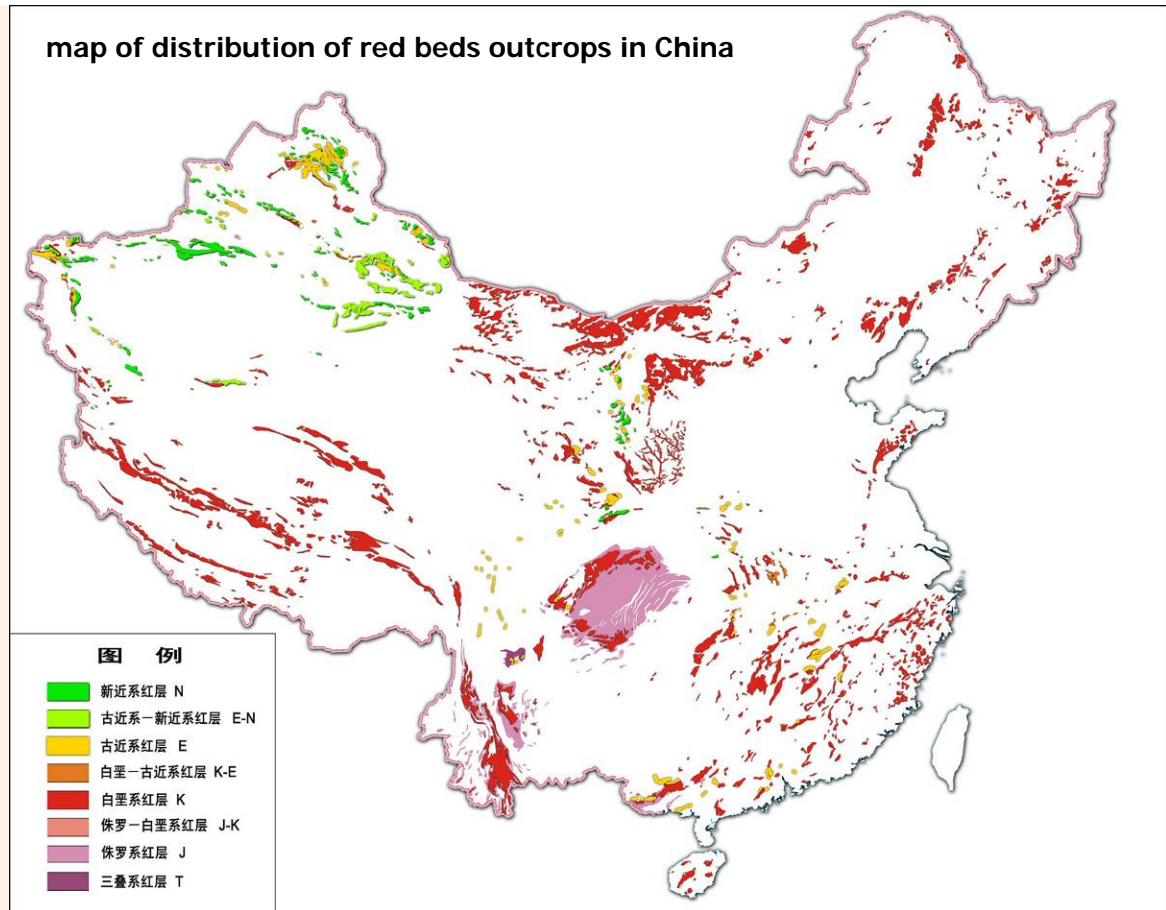
(3) The Effects of Stratigraphy and Lithology on the Development of Danxia Landscapes

The resistance of red beds to weathering and erosion, as well as the different thickness of the sediments played a crucial role in the development of Danxia landscapes. Research shows that the alluvial-pluvial deposits were often in thick or very thick layers; conglomerate and gritstone with a silt and sand cementation or siliceous, iron cementation were relatively hard. Danxia sediments in China's southern humid zone mostly developed on relatively thick layers of hard conglomerate, sandstone and conglomerate. However, the siltstone, argillaceous rock deposits in the center of the basin contained much soluble material, with poor water permeability, and rich in water, thus it was quite weak, and produced the red beds. But in the arid zone, the weak argillaceous rock and siltstone can maintain large scale cliffed slopes.

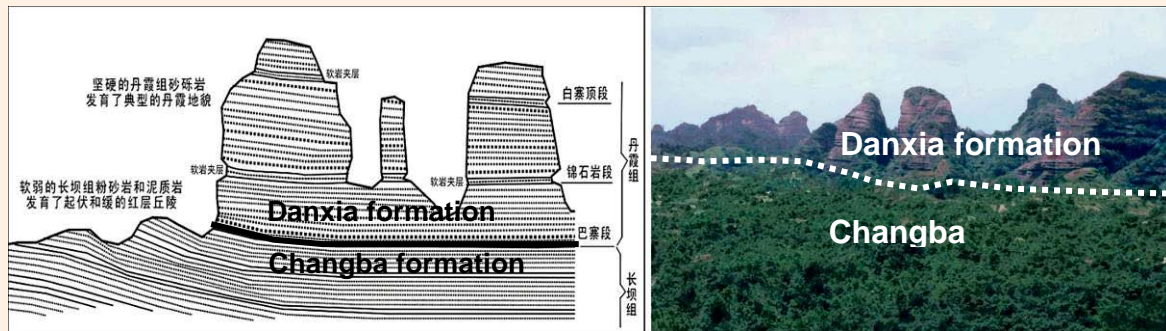
The thickness of terrain was also an important controlling factor in the development of Danxia landscapes. The very thick red beds with a uniform texture often produced blocky structures, which resisted weathering and erosion well, and formed large scale cliffs and hill blocks. But the Red Beds with thin layers were weak in their resistance to erosion on the whole because of the highly variable layers and formed red beds hills.



Red Beds of Different Lithology



Distribution of red beds outcrops in China



Differential Landforms in red beds with variable lithology (Danxiashan)

The Correlation of the Basins of Danxia landscapes in south China

Geological period	Global climate	Important paleo-biology	Regional tectonic	Chishui	Langshan	Danxia shan	Taining	Longhu-shan	Jianglang shan	
70Ma	Dry and heat Gypsum salt sediment	Euestherites fauna	West: Indian fissured with Gondwana, and fast moved northwards East: the Pacific nose down to west, Yanlu etc. the deep fault extension and west towards right of NNE, such as deep fault line NNE ; bimodal magmatism. A short regional compression and uplift in about 90Ma	Guankou Group		Danxia Group Red conglomerate Danxia	Chong'an red conglomerate Danxia	Lianhe conglomerate		
								Tangbian red sandstone		
Late Cretaceous	anoxic			Jiaguan red sandstone Danxia		Danxia Group Red conglomerate Danxia	Shaxian red mudstone, conglomerate	Hekou red conglomerate Danxia		
								Zhoutian red mudstone with gypsum with lava		
90Ma	Droughty and hot				Lanlong red gritstone Danxia	Changba Group Red mudstone with lava	Zhaixia lava, red gritstone	Fangyan red gritstone Danxia		
99.6Ma							Huangken intermediate-acidic lava, red siltstone	Zhoujiadian Group etc.	Chaochuan red mudstone, with lava	
120Ma	warm	Cratostacus Paralycoptera	East region left compression and west						Guantou gray mudshale with basalt	
Early Cretaceous	Mainly dry and hot, warm alternative	Yanjiestheria fauna Mesoclupea	West: Gangdise collage. East: the NW underthrust of Pacific, regional weak right line-twisting, region weakly right extension and west	Tianma-shan Group			Maziping varied mudstone consisting mainly of red and with lava, Sandong bimodal lava	Bantou varied sandy mudstone, conglomerate Xiadu Red beds and lava, Nanyuan Rhyolitic volcanic	Shixi Group gray, mottled sandy mudstone and lava Wuyi Group (Ehuling Group) rhyolitic volcanic	Moshishan Group lava, bimodal in early. Red in late, Gray in middle, Red in early
135Ma										



2.a-2-3 Tectonics of the Nominated Sites

(1) Geological Structure

Tectonic Comparison within the China Southern Danxia Basin

Geological period	Miocene	Late Cretaceous to Cenozoic		75Ma	110Ma
Regional tectonics	Late Cenozoic dynamic geological process	Post-basin tectonics		Syngenetic basin tectonics	
Chishui	Strongly differential uplift, closed to basin	Near level , tectonic deformation, weak fracturing	EW\NE\SN sparse joint cranny		NE\NW post-basin
Langshan	Differentially uplifted, near to the rudiment of erosional basin	NNE-NE fault trellis, tectonically lifted and inclined to southeast	NNE\NE\EW\NNW dense joint cranny	Dustpan fault inclined to southeast	NNE-NE fault basin
Danxia shan	Middling uplifted block, closed to the settled block, and gradually extended to be erosional basin	NNE left compression and depression fault trellis	NNE-NE、EW、NW joint cranny	Depression from surrounding to inner	NW\NE depression basin
Taining	Middling uplifted, no basin in surrounding	NE、NNE、NW fault trellis	NE、near SN、near EW、NW joint cranny	Dustpan fault inclined to northwest	Superposition basin, NW fault-volcanic fault basin in early, NE\SN fault basin in late
Longhushan	Weakly differentially uplifted, and studded by the inclined block	NNE-NE and NE-NEE fault trellis , lifted and inclined with slowly obliquity towards north	NNE、NEE、NW joint cranny		Superposition basin , NNE-NE fault basin in early, and NE-NEE fault basin in late
Jianglanshan	Intense uplifted fault block, closed to the subsided fault block	NNE-NE fault trellis	NW joint cranny	Inherited the depression of dustpan fault, and inclined to southeast	NNE-NE fault basin

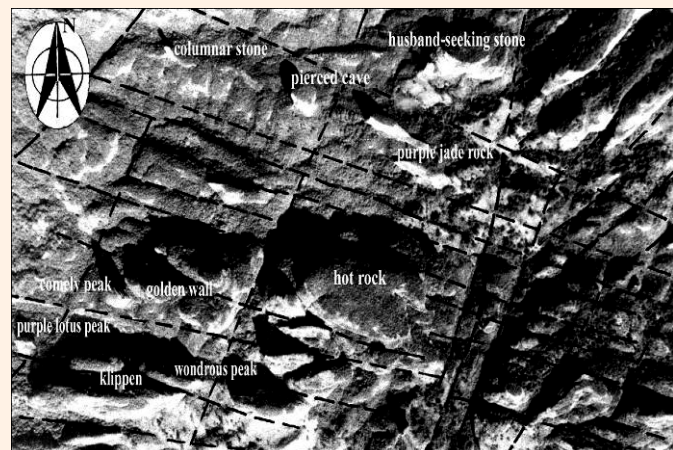
All the red beds basins of the nominated sites were NE-NNE oriented tectonic basins, which were controlled by the southeast China regional tectonics. An exception is the Chishui site on the border of Sichuan and Guizhou Province, which was influenced by the Sichuan Basin structure, an almost SN and EW structure from outside. From the Cretaceous on (late Yanshan Movement), the main lineament was not subject to disturbance and many impacts of boundary tectonics have persisted until today. For example, the dominant faults of the Danxia basin, like the “Shaoguan-Renhua Fault”, the Chong’an-Shicheng NE fault on the rim of Taining Basin and the Taining- Longyan S-N fault, the Dongxiang- Guangfeng fault belt on the rim of Xinjiang Basin, and Langshan NNE fault of Gongtian-Ningxiang- Xinning- Ziyuan, which used to be synsedimentary fault belts, and the main controlling fault in the regional tectonics after the basin was uplifted. The basins mentioned above experienced only minor folding or non-essential development during the Cenozoic. They developed a range of different sized multistage faults due to regional faults, causing either integral or differential uplift and characteristic block structures. In addition, the basin developed numbers of groups of large joint systems.

(2) Control of Faults and Joints on Hill Block Framework

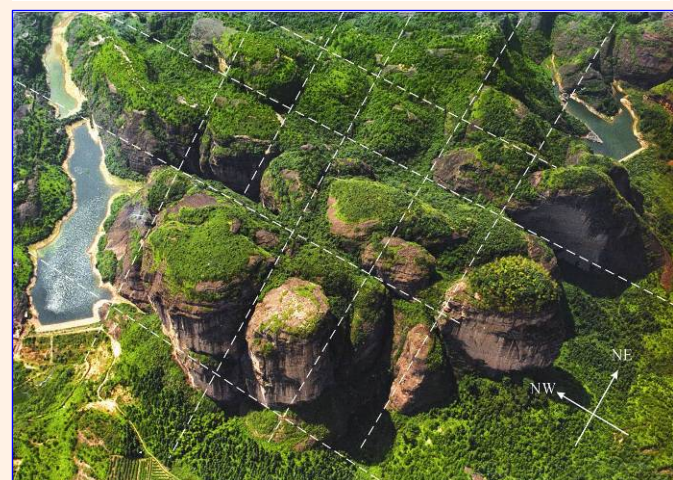
On one hand, from the study of the various units of the geological structure, the nominated region has mostly a series of sparse NNE and near NS faults, leading to the arrangement of hill blocks oriented NNE or nearly NS. On the other hand, most parts of the basins in the nominated



The Tectonic Lineament and Congested Canyon System in the Shiwang, Taining



The Distribution of Tectonic Lineament and Hill Block in Mt. Danxiashan



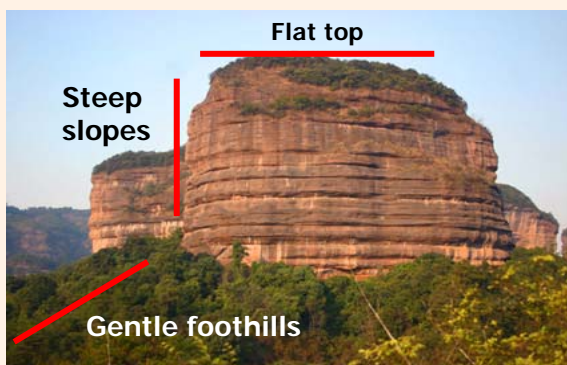
Landform Pattern of Mt. Longhushan Controlled by Grid Fault Structure



area also developed some near EW, NE, and NWW faults. These large tectonic lineaments controlled the general arrangement of hill blocks, and the small structures controlled the trend, density and plane pattern of hill blocks. The Taining Basin was generally controlled by the Chong'an-Shicheng NE fracture and the Taining-Longyan S-N fracture, therefore S-N, NE and NW faults and joints developed within the basin. The mountain block and the incisive meanders in the Shiwang district were controlled by these faults and joints. The arrangement of hill blocks in Danxiashan extended in a NNE direction along the major fault. The trend of hill blocks and the arrangement of stone pillars were mainly along the fault and large joints of the nearly East-West trend. The near EW, and NW faults of Jiangxi Longhushan controlled the scale, trend and contour of the Danxiashan hill blocks, but the closely spaced NNE, NEE, NW joint belts controlled the arrangement of the Danxia village, peak clump, peak forest, stone wall, stone girder and stone pillars. In Hunan Langshan the big NE fault of Gongtian-Ningxiang-Xinning-Ziyuan, matched with four groups of NNE, NE, near EW and NNS joints, provided a spatial framework for molding the landscape here.

(3) Control of Terrain Occurrence on the Shape of Slope Surfaces

During the Neozoic crustal movement the nominated sites experienced massive uplift. Apart from a slightly larger dip near the fault zone and basin margin, the majority of sites were located in a horizontal or near horizontal uplift. The characteristic Danxia landform produced was of a type called "flat top, steep face, and gentle piedmont ". The Danxia landscapes that developed on the inclined terrain had cuesta characteristics, and the sloping summits were essentially consistent with the bedding planes.



The nearly horizontally stratified Danxia Landform (left) and the Cuesta Danxia Landform within the monoclinic terrain (right).

(4) Influence of Neotectonic Movement on the Process of Landform Evolution

All the Danxia landscapes in the nominated sites were in a differential and intermittent uplift zone during the Neotectonics Movement. They formed under the influence of exogenic forces and processes such as fluvial erosion and mass movement. Where the region was uplifted in an early stage followed by a long-term stable state this allowed for successive and gradual evolution of Danxia landscapes from infancy to old stage, such as at the Xianshuiyan scenic spot and Mazuyan scenic spot in Mt. Longhushan, where the landscape is now at a relatively old age stage. However, intermittent uplift causes the development of multi-layered Danxia landscapes. At Langshan Mountain the overall slope of the terrain is from west to east, and the crustal uplift varied from the strong in the west to weak in the east. This produced three levels of platform gradually descending towards the north, with each platform separated by about 200 metres altitude. At Danxiashan Mountain, Taining, Longfushan

there are five levels of platforms, with 100 meters between each level.



The Five Main Planation Surfaces at Mt. Danxiashan

(At 400m there is a widespread planation surface, and above 400m is the old age Danxia Landform, which indicates that it was in a long-term steady period when the 400m planation surface formed; after being intermittently uplifted, other planation surfaces were formed below the 400m level.)

2.a-2-4 Palaeogeography and Palaeontology of the Nominated Sites

Most of China red beds were formed in the Cretaceous. The Cretaceous was also the time that the sudden extinction of dinosaurs occurred and that paleogene mammals flourished. So the red beds are also a principal source of dinosaur fossils. For example, the Cretaceous strata of Langshan and neighbouring areas have Tyrannosauridae bone and eggs fossils. Three mammalian strata occur, divided as follows from lower to upper Paleocene of the Paleogene: Matutinia-Cocomys-Orientdophus, Baudaomys-Ampholophus, and Rhombomys-Hohomys-Heptodon. Plant pollen in strata from the Late Cretaceous include, gymnosperms 56.2%, ferns 42.4%, angiosperms 1.1% , and needle squamous conifers pine more than 20%, which indicates drought. All of the above evidence shows that the Cretaceous had a tropical or sub-tropical dry, hot climate. In another example, the Hekou formation of Xinjiang Basin where Longhushan is located contains palaeontologic fossils, such as dinosaur eggs, skeletons and stonewort. Large numbers of dinosaur footprints fossils were found in the strata of the Jiaguan Formation of Chishui Basin. All this evidence confirms the characteristics of the palaeoenvironment in the Cretaceous.

In general, in the early Crataceous the Zhejiang-Fujian-Guangdong area was in a shoreline within an active volcanic zone. Dinosaur bone, eggs and footprint fossils were found in isogenetic sediments, which indicates that the sedimentary environment was mainly the shore of a shallow lake.

In the beginning of the late Crataceous, the red beds of fluvial-lake facies, which formed the Danxia landscapes in the Zhejiang and Fujian regions, was mainly a piedmont alluvial deposit, where fossils are limited to only a few ostracodes and stonewort. The late Crataceous red beds of Xinjiang Basin are composed of aeolian sand, aeolian dreikanter, gypsum and halite, which shows that the climate became drier with a tendency to be tropical (sub-tropical), near desert and saline. This situation lasted until the



end of the late Crataceous.

Moreover, the Danxia landscape regions also contain a concentration of palaeo-human cultural remains. An example is the important “Catfish Zhuan” of the Neolithic Age in the Yulinshi Cave of Mt. Danxiashan, where 80 historic relics were excavated dating from 6,000 years ago. Artefacts produced 4,000 years ago, such as stone axes, cutting tools, stone scrapers, stone shovels, stone balls, stone clusters and pulverizers, were unearthed in the monument of Zhoujiashan and Baimianzhai. Neolithic Age sediments in southern Langshan contain many tools, such as bone combs and bone hairpins, as well as some ceramics such as axes, pots, bowls and painted pottery figures.

2.a-2-5 Geological History of the Nominated Sites

All the red beds of each basin in the nominated property are terrestrial interior basin sediments, which were formed in a very hot, dry climate during Mesozoic time. But the red beds were shaped into Danxia landscapes only in the late Neogene to Quaternary period. So their crustal foundation was established in the Paleozoic, the material basement was formed in the Mesozoic, and the uplift and Danxia landscape shaping occurred in the Cainozoic.

Southeast China Structural Evolution

Geological Time		Symbol	Age (Ma)	Tectonic Cycle	Geological Structure Evolution	Dynamics System		
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Q	Alpine Movement	Himmerian Movement	The collision of Indian and Eurasia, Marginal sea developed	Modern Danxia landform formed	
		Neogene	N			2.5	Modern structure landform formed	Basin returned, palaeo-danxia developed
		Paleogene	E			24.6		
	Palaeozoic	Cretaceous	K		65.0	Yanshan Movement	Ancient Pacific Ocean and east Asia mainland collided fiercely, Intense structure - magmatic activity in southeast China	Red beds basin formed, red beds deposits
		Jurassic	J		137			
		Triassic	T		203			
					227			
	Palaeozoic	Permian	P		251	Indosinian Movement	Structure development stage of South China plate	South China kept stable, Covering strata deposits formed
		Carboniferous	C		295			
		Devonian	D		355			
Silurian		S	408					
Ordovician		O	435					
Proterozoic	Late Proterozoic	Cambrian	€	Hercynian Caledonian Movement	Yangtze plate met with China plate	South China Caledonian fold formed		
		Sinian	Z				495	
		Huananian	Pt ₃				543	
	Middle Proterozoic	Qingbaikou-nian			635	Salayier Movement	Splited between Yangtze and China plate and then formed the South China geosyncline	South China ancient plate cracked, Sea trough formed
		Jixianian	Pt ₂		800			
		Changcheng-nian			1000			
					1400			
Early Proterozoic		Pt ₁	1800	Jinning Movement	Yangtze and China ancient plate part jointed, then formed the whole South China ancient plate	South China ancient plate (Yangtze and China) crystalline basement formed		
			2500					
Archaeozoic		Ar						

(1) The Stage of Crustal Foundation

Since the late Proterozoic, the earth's crust in the nominated area experienced three tectonic development phases, from an active block to a stable block then to an active block.

Active Block Phase: All the nominated sites were in one part of an active margin belt (the South China geosynclinal system). After the division of South China System in the Late Proterozoic-Early Paleozoic a huge thickness of flyschoid formation was deposited, lasting for a long time from the late Proterozoic. Following the return of the Caledonian Movement folding, the South China plate was combined with the Yangtze Plate.

Stable Plate Phase: In the Neopaleozoic, the South China crust tended to be stable and formed the South China Meta-platform, which was integrated with the Yangtze platform. Except for the Chishui region, the other regions experienced deposition of carbonite and clastic rocks of shore-neritic facies from the Devonian to the Early Triassic, which indicates a stable tectonic environment and clastic rock deposition.

Active Plate Phase: By Mesozoic times, new tectonic changes had occurred in the global plates. The Asia Plate was being affected by underthrust of the Pacific Plate, and became active. The stable continental margin of China's southeastern coastal region became an active continental margin, and produced a series of NE-NNE inland fault basins with red beds and magmatic activity from westward to the inner continental areas.

(2) Red Beds Deposition Phase

As mentioned above, the South China plate was active from the middle-late Triassic. The mechanism driving the plate activity was the increased movement north of the India Plate and collision with the Asian Plate, and the underthrusting of the Pacific Plate beneath the the Asian Plate. Consequently, the Sichuan Basin, being in the convergence center of these three big plates, experienced regional submergence.

Prophase Structure: With the commencement and strengthening of the Middle-Late Jurassic Yanshanian Movement (Pacific Movement), large scale folding, faulting and magmatic activities occurred in the eastern part of the South China Plate. The structural foundation of the eastern nominated sites was formed in this way.

Basin Fault: The Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Yanshanian Movement reached a new climax and the underthrust of the Pacific Plate beneath the Eurasian plate strengthened. NNE oriented uplift and depression belts were formed in East Asia, initiating a new intensely active zone on the continental margin. The Sichuan Basin continued its stable submergence, and many fault basins appeared in Hunan, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Fujian and Zhejiang. The above-mentioned basins in the east experienced large scale magmatic activity, forming calc-alkaline lava (andesite, liparite and basalt) and bimodal volcanic rocks (andesite, rhyolitic and basalt), accompanied by the development of tuff pyroclastic rocks and clastic rocks.

Red Bed Deposits: The eastern arc extension fault basin experienced large scale submergence successively from the Cretaceous, and its peripheral mountains rose relatively rapidly. Meanwhile, the climate became dry and hot, and a very thick red clastic rock series was deposited, impounded by the



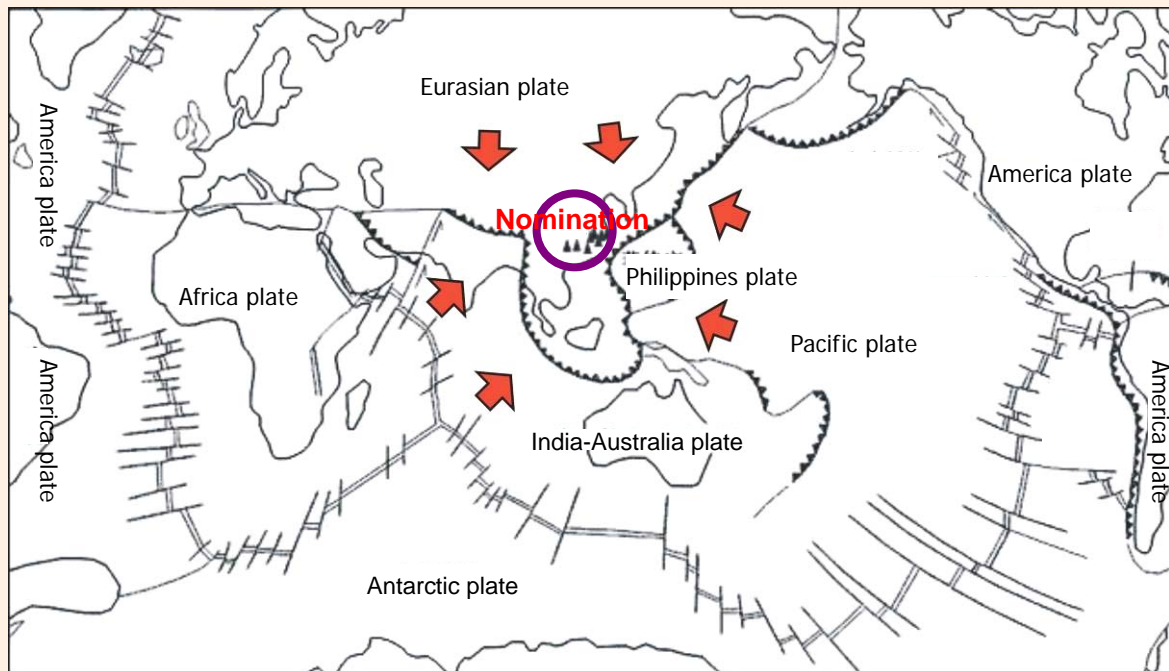
seacoast mountains to the south east.

The eastern fault basins, except the Sichuan Basin, had features indicating development over a short time – large scale activity, fast ebbing, thick deposition, rough sedimentation with poor gradation, unstable minerals and deposits from near the source of supply. Silt/gravel mixed composition deposits formed, such as the red pluvial-alluvial facies clastic rocks, evaporites containing gypsum salt, aeolian sedimentary rocks, dark shale, and other types of freshwater marl. The red pluvial-alluvial facies clastic rock was the main material foundation for Danxia landscape formation in southeast China.

More importantly, the Sichuan Basin, Zixin Basin, which were fault basins located inland, developed at the same time as the uplift of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and Nanling, where there was no magma eruption. This is consistent with the mode of development of an inland rift - depression, unlike the basin evolution model of the eastern continental margin.

(3) Basin Uplift and Danxia Landform Formation Phase

At the beginning of the Cenozoic Era, western China was strongly squeezed by the Indian Plate, causing wide ranging uplift in the west and crushing toward the east. The underthrusting of the Pacific Plate caused the continental margin of East Asia commence a new development process involving island and back arc marginal seas. South China, between the two tectonic zones, was uplifted. By the end of the Palaeogene, all basins mentioned above finished their depositional phases. Further uplift initiated the erosion of the red beds, and modern Danxia landscape evolution began in humid climatic conditions.



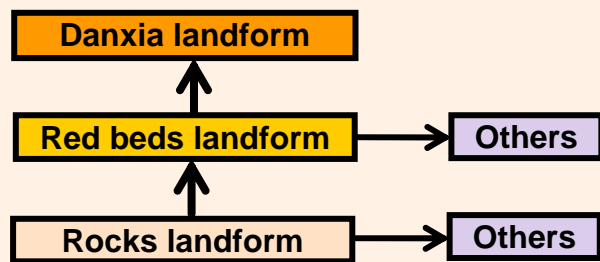
Structural Plate Movement in the Nominated Region

2.a-3 The Geomorphologic Features of the Nominated Property

2.a-3-1 The Concept, Types and Distribution of Danxia Landscapes

(1) The Concept of Danxia

Danxia is a specific petrographic geomorphology, named in the 1920s from Danxiashan, Guangdong Province, in China. Danxia geology and geomorphology have been studied for about 80 years in China, and the term is widely known and used both academically and in society generally.



Danxia in rock landform classification position

In the geomorphic classification systems used in China, Danxia is known as a red beds landform characterized by steep cliffs. More specifically, Danxia refers to a landscape that is formed from thick continental red beds that have been regionally uplifted, intensively faulted and deeply dissected by fluvial erosion, mass movement and solutional weathering, producing a variety of cliff bounded peaks surrounded by deep canyons. This whole process forms a spectacular landscape of great scenic beauty.

The concept above includes two essential elements - material and topography – i.e. Cretaceous coarse clastic rock and steep cliffs. It also includes two development conditions - geologic structure and exogenic forces.

Red beds are the material foundation for the development of Danxia. The red beds responsible for the development of Danxia are mainly a terrestrial red clastic rock series comprising primarily conglomerates and sandstones.

The geometrical feature of Danxia is steep cliffs. The steep cliffs of various scales and patterns are the basic elements that characterize the Danxia hilly blocks and canyon walls. Cliffs are considered to be the outstanding “thumbprint” of Danxia landscapes.

The development of Danxia is controlled by geological structure. Firstly, Danxia developed in a region where the red beds were uplifted above the regional erosion datum. Secondly, the geological structure controls the spatial pattern of the Danxia mountain blocks, and the attitude of the strata determines the geometry of the hillslopes.

Exogenic processes are the direct sculptor of Danxia landscapes. After being uplifted, the red beds experience physical and chemical weathering, mass movement and fluvial erosion. Wind and biological weathering are other minor factors in the development of Danxia landscapes..



(2) Types of Danxia Landscapes and Landforms

Based on the material foundation, geological structure, dominant exogenic forces, landform geometry and development stages, Danxia Landscapes can be categorized into the following types.

Classification of Danxia Landscapes

Criteria		Type	
Material	Detritus Type	Conglomerate or Glutenite Danxia , Sandstone Danxia , Sand Shale Danxia	
	Elements	Karstic Danxia, Earthy Forest Type Danxia, Mud-Coating Type Danxia	
Attitude of Rocks	---	Sub horizontal Danxia; Gently dipped Danxia; Steeply dipped Danxia	
Dominant Force	Climate	Danxia in Humid Region; Danxia in Arid Region; Danxia in Cold Highland	
	Formation	Water-Erosion Danxia; Weathered Danxia; Gravity collapse Danxia; Wind-Erosion Danxia; Sea-Erosion Danxia; Karstic Danxia; Artificial Danxia	
Landform Geometry	Single Geometry	Positive	Escarpment Face; Mesa; Cuesta; Stone Walls; Stone Column; Stone Peak; Upland; Hill; Stone Single Peaks; Stone Balls; Colluvial Piles and Colluvial Rock Block
		Negative	Danxia Valley(linear ravines, narrow gorge, canyon, incised meander, broad valley); Danxia Rock Grooves(bedding notch, bedding groove, vertical groove); Danxia Cave(bedding cave, horizontal cave, periclinal cave, superposed cave, perforated cave, honey-comb cave, niche-like perforated cave , vertical cave); Danxia Arch; Danxia pothole
	Combination Structure	Plateau-Canyon Type Danxia ; Mountainous Danxia ; Peak-Forest Type Danxia ; Single-Peak Type Danxia ; Hilly Danxia	
Developmental Stages	---	Young Stage; Mature Stage; Old Stage	

(3) Distribution of Danxia

Danxia landscapes are widely distributed and approximately 780 locations have been identified throughout China. They are found in tropical and sub-tropical humid zones, temperate humid and semi-humid zones, and semi arid-arid zones, as well as in the cold plateau of Qinghai-Tibet. Danxia landscapes also occur in areas with a wide range of altitude, from lowest in the east coast, to highest in the Qinghai-Tibet plateau where the altitude is above 4,000m. Geographically, Danxia landscapes can be divided into three regions of densest occurrence: Southeast, Southwest and Northwest.



Distribution of Danxia Landscapes in China

- **Danxia of Southeast China: Peak-hoodoo-cluster-type.** This type of Danxia Landscape is found in the Jiangnan Hills Zone of the geomorphological system of China, including Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Hunan Provinces. Danxia Peak-hoodoo is characteristically developed in association with water bodies in this region, and the scenery is very attractive. Five of the six nominated sites in the serial property are located in this subarea.
- **Plateau-mountain-valley Danxia in the southwest humid region.** This type of Danxia Landscape is found mainly in the transitional zone between the margin of the Sichuan Basin and its surrounding plateau, as well as in the Yungui Plateau. Here, deeply-dissected, plateau-valley type Danxia and red beds-hill type Danxia developed with characteristically very irregular landforms. High red cliffs, with associated rapids and waterfalls, form a spectacular natural landscape. The candidate site of Chishui Mountain is representative of this subarea.
- **Danxia of arctic-alpine plateau and arid mountain type in the northwest.** This type of Danxia landscape is found in Gansu Province and surrounding provinces. There are numerous cold plateau-semiarid and arid Danxia Landscapes at altitudes above 3,000 to 4,000 meters. In the transitional region between the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the Huangtu Plateau, there is semi-arid-hill type Danxia landscape formation. Along the Hexi Corridor, from the piedmont of Qilianshan Mountain to the piedmont of Tianshan Mountain, there is typical arid-hill type Danxia landscape.

Apart from China, similar landscapes and landforms have developed in red beds all around the world. These include the Colorado Plateau in western USA, the Brazil Plateau and the Andes Mountains in South America, central southern Europe and Britain, western and northern parts of Africa, Australia and Western Asia. Therefore, Danxia Landscapes are an important landform type of global



significance.

The following sections provide a brief description of the candidate sites in this serial China Danxia nomination.

2.a-3-2 Geomorphologic Features of “China Danxia”

(1) The general situation

The nominated sites in the serial property are all located in the subtropical-humid zone of Southern China. Apart from Chishui, which is situated in the transition region between the Yugu Plateau and the Sichuan Basin, the other sites are in the Jiangnan Hills Zone composed of low mountains and hills. The local relief of Danxia hilly blocks is mostly between 300 and 500 meters, and the greatest is 1,750 meters.

From the Neogene Period, the earth crust of the red beds basin experienced differential and intermittent uplift. Uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau intensified the circulation of the East Asian monsoon, and the climate in Southern China changed from arid to humid, so that fluvial processes strengthened gradually. With various geomorphic factors working together, Danxia landscapes of different development stages and topography emerged.

China Danxia is a natural complex with a unique landscape type as its foundation. China Danxia landscape form an integrated natural system, with outstanding universal value based on its geoscience value, ecological value, extraordinary landscape, aesthetic value and associated cultural values.

(2) The Features of Danxia in the nominated sites

- **Rich variety of geometric types of single landforms**

Because there is a different geological environment in each nominated site, with a great diversity of lithology, rock associations, distribution of faults and joints, tectonic uplift and climate, Danxia landforms have a very varied morphology. Some of the most conspicuous and spectacular landforms are cliffs, towering peaks, deep and quiet meandering valleys, and caves of various sizes and types.

- **Diverse combination of landforms**

An intricate combination of different sorts of Danxia landforms occurs. The youthful stage of geomorphic development is characterized by incised meanders, deep canyons and narrow valleys. The mature stage of development exhibits a landscape of very strong relief with majestic peak forests. The landscapes of older age have isolated peaks with greater expanses of low land and serene rivers.

- **Integrated development stages and evolutionary processes of Danxia landscapes**

Sites representative of different geomorphological development stages of Danxia in the subtropical humid zone of Southern China, were selected to make up an integrated series of Danxia landscapes. The sequence from young to old is: Chishui, Taining, Langshan, Danxiashan, Longhushan and Jianglangshan. These sites in combination fully display the integrated development processes of

Danxia landscapes and both positive and negative landforms. The evolutionary process of positive landform development is: plateau and highland→dense peak cluster→clustered peak-hoodoo→scattered peak forest→isolated peak and residual hill. While the development process of negative landforms is: line ravine→lane valley→canyon→dale.

- **A perfect combination of mountain-water-forest landscapes**

All the nominated sites have rivers or rivulets and Danxia peak clusters and peak forests were formed near water. The candidate sites have natural environments with lush forest cover and harmonious cultural and natural landscapes, which create a colorful landscape of red cliffs, blue waters and green forests. Danxia landscapes have diversity, uniqueness, rarity and naturalness, which makes them special in the global context.

2.a-3-3 Landform Types of “China Danxia” in the Nominated Sites

(1) Summary of the landform system of the nominated sites:

- They have a common lithology - most of the nominations are composed of glutenite types of sediments, except the Chishui and Guifeng which are composed of gritstone.
- They have a common inclination of the stratigraphic beds - most of the nominated sites have sub-horizontal strata, while a few or some parts have gently dipping strata.
- They have a common climate - the nominated sites are all in the subtropical humid zone.
- They are eroded by a common dominant exogenic force - all of the nominated sites were dissected chiefly by flowing water.
- They display all of the known morphological types of landform in humid-zone Danxia landscapes.
- They display all of the stages of geomorphological development of Danxia landscapes - the Shiwang district in Taining, Chishui represent the young stage, Longhushan and Jianglangshan represent the old stage, and the others are classified into the mature stage of Danxia landscape development.

(2) The main geometric classification of China Danxia

On the basis of their morphology, Danxia landforms can be classified as positive or negative landforms (the latter including caves), and they can be further categorized according to the type of landform, as follows:

- **Positive Landforms**

Morphological classification of positive landforms of China Danxia

Type	Description	
Danxia steep cliff	The steep cliffs with the slope > 60° and the altitude > 10m	
Danxia Peak	Danxia mesa	The gentle mountain tops, steep walls on sides, take the shape of castle.
	Danxia cuesta	The gentle dipped tops with 1 - 3 steep cliffs
	Danxia spire	The pyramidal peak composed by surrounding scarp slopes with spire tops, flat tops and round tops
	Danxia stone wall	a kind of wall shaped mountain block whose length is greater than twice of its width and its height > its width, the lower can be named rock beam



	Danxia column	Square or round isolated stone column, height greater than diameter; some lower one (height is smaller than diameter) called stone-mound
	Danxia isolated peak	Weathering and relict butte disseminate upon river valley plain or hillock, some lower one can be called butte or isolated stone
Colluvial cone and colluvial rock		Megalith and pyramidal colluvial stones in irregular shapes distributed at the foot of steep cliffs; Rocks exist in various sizes, including huge ones of more than a hundred cubic meters.
Sculpting landform		the stones or mountains with outstanding pictographic characters
Combination morphology	Peak cluster	Group of peaks, its the base has not been cut, and the height of the base is greater than 1/3 of the mountain's relative altitude
	Peak forest	Group of peaks, its the base has been cut deeply, and the height of the base is less than 1/3 of the mountain's relative altitude

● **Negative landform**

Morphological classification of negative landforms of China Danxia

Type		Description
Danxia valley	Linear ravine and lane valley	The ravine developed along the tectonic faults with almost parallel valley walls. Depth/width>10, the width is less than 1m. The valley can not be passed or allowing only one man to pass, is called linear ravine; while the valley with the width between 1m and 10m is called lane valley.
	Canyon	The depth is greater than the width; the width of the bottom >10m, both sides of the canyon are steep; present a "V" shaped valley walls; the bottom is flat
	Mesa valley	The valley composed by surrounding curved or straight cliffs with one side open
	Incised meander	Winding river with curvature ≥ 1.5 , with gorge-like valley and steep cliffs on the both sides
	Broad valley	Width of the bottom is generally between 10m and 100m with many peak-cluster and peak forest on both sides, with some large river passing through.
Groove	Vertical groove	The groove is formed by the long term erosion of the vertical stream along the cliff
	Bedding groove	Shallow groove that is usually developed along the soft-rock strata of the cliff; the bedding groove can be continuous or discontinuous; .depth>height; generally unable to pass.
	Bedding rock tank	A kind of deep groove, with the depth greater than its height, is generally available to pass and developed by the rapid weathering or fluvial erosion along the soft-rock strata on the cliff.
	Forehead-shaped rock tank	With the rock tank turned further deeper and higher, it form the forehead-shaped rock tank featuring larger mouth and gentle dipped top surface
Danxia cave	Large single cave	The width of the mouth is generally greater than 10m, and exist alone
	Niche-like cave	Distributed in a group with diverse pattern; the width of a single cave is several meters;
	Honeycomb-like cave	The micro cave group has the even size and dense connection, and the diameter of a single grotto is less than 30cm, taking the shape of honeycomb
	Colluvial superposed cave	Colluvial superposed caves are formed at the piedmont due to the piling up of giant colluvial rocks
	Danxia Karst cave	Danxia Karst cave is formed by the dissolution, suffosion and collapse of the red beds with calcium conglomerate
Danxia perforated cave		The cave that could penetrated the mountain
Stone arch and natural bridge		the perforated cave with the height greater than the thickness of the top
Pothole		On some bedrock river beds, currents carried gravel or clastic rocks for rotating movement, eroding the bedrock and forming the subcircular pothole

(3) Description of the main morphological landform types of China Danxia

- Danxia steep cliff

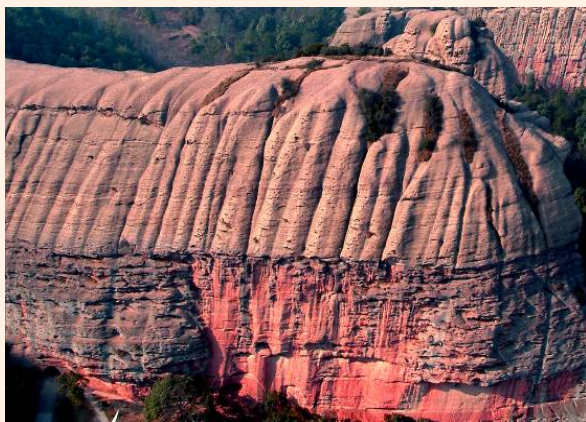
Steep cliffs are the distinguishing feature of Danxia landscapes. The cliffs are generally formed by the collapse of overhanging strata, controlled by multi-vertical joints. Due to the effects of weathering and fluvial erosion, various cliffs types are formed, including bedding groove types, vertical groove types and cave group types. Wavy cliff types, developed by stream down-cutting and lateral erosion, are a special type of Danxia cliff.



The smooth type cliff, the maximum is 225m high, and extending to 2.3km



The smooth type cliff, the maximum is 225m high



the compound type cliff



vertical groove type cliff



Foguang rock: the smooth curved cliff



Baitai rock: niche-like cliff



Luoxia cliff: the wavy cliff



The bedding groove type cliff

- **Danxia peaks**

Peaks are the most important landscape component of Danxia landscapes. Because of the diversity of the strata, faults, lithology and rock combinations, there are very many and varied types of peaks. Based on the plane configuration, there are block types and strip types, and according to the solid configuration, they may be fort-like, pyramidal, mitriform, wall-like or column-shaped. Peaks constitute the uppermost components of Danxia landscapes.



The castle group (Danxia mesa)



The cuesta



Group of cuestas



Group of pyramidal peaks



Pyramidal peaks



Round-top peaks



Group of pyramidal peaks and stone columns



Danxia column



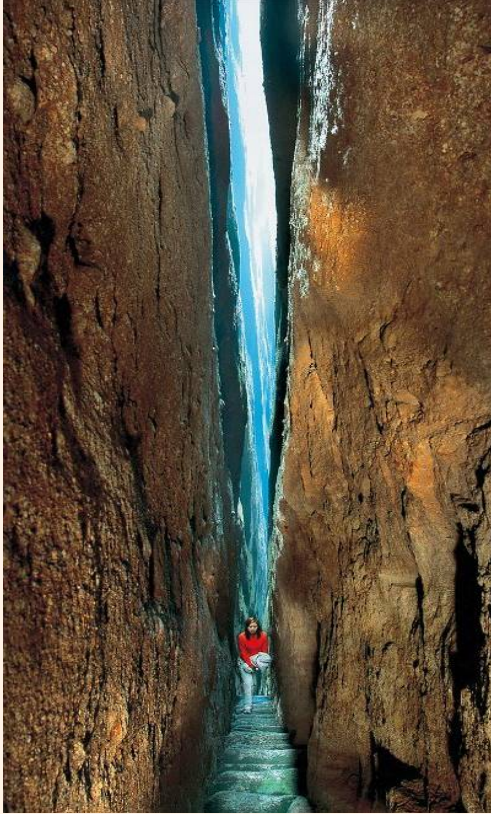
Danxia Isolated peak



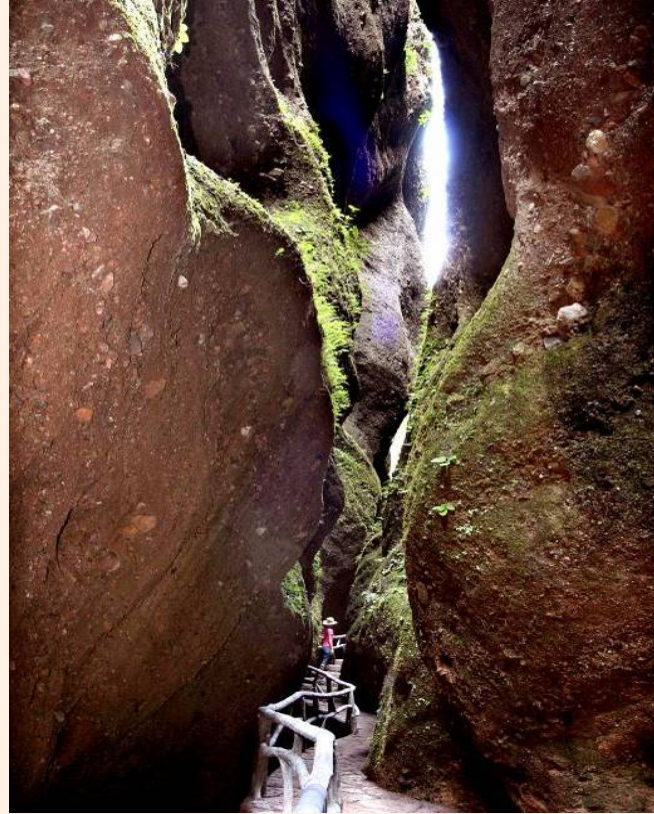
The butte of an old stage in the periphery of Longhushan

- **Danxia valley**

Valleys are the most important negative landforms in Danxia landscapes. They also provide for passage of water through the landscape. Valleys may range from extremely narrow ravines to broad valleys, depending on the stage reached in the evolutionary process of valley erosion.



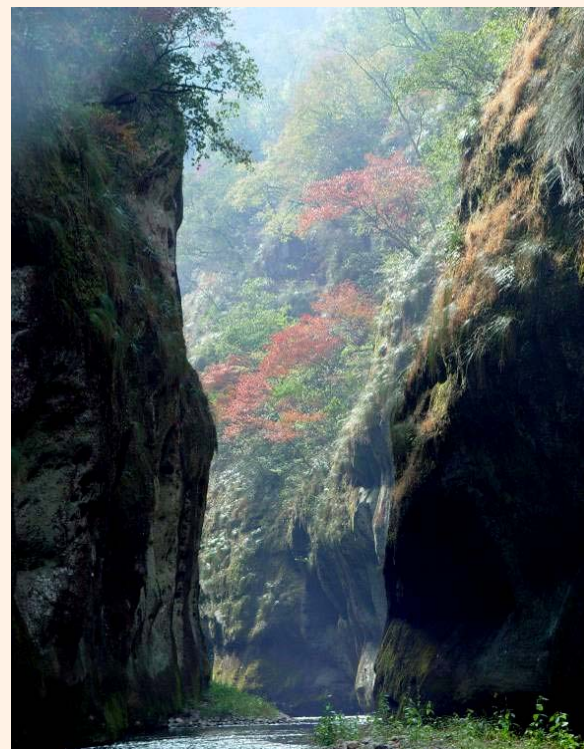
narrow shear fracture type ravine



fluvial erosion type lane valley



Shear fracture type lane valley



Incised meander valley



Broad valley with scattered peak forest

- **caves**

Caves are very common in Danxia landscapes. They are very different in origin and character from karst caves. Due to a combination of fluvial erosion, weathering and collapse, caves may take many shapes and forms.



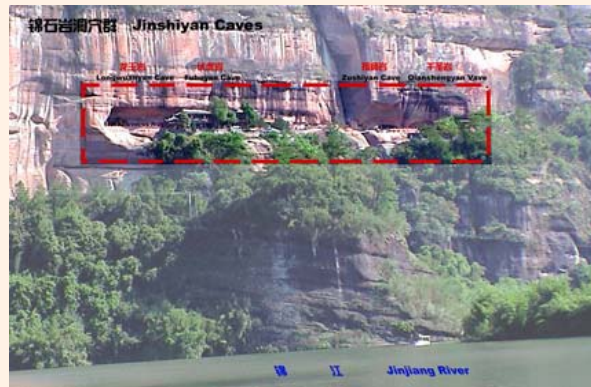
The bedding rock tank on Lijia Rock in Taining



The forehead-like rock tank



The vertical groove



The lager horizontal cave group



A giant cave, with a width of 100m, height of 32m and depth of 42m



The niche-like cave group on the Tianqiong Rock



The honeycomb-like caves



Parts of honeycomb-like caves of Longlin stone



Karst-like cave at Wuzhuyan

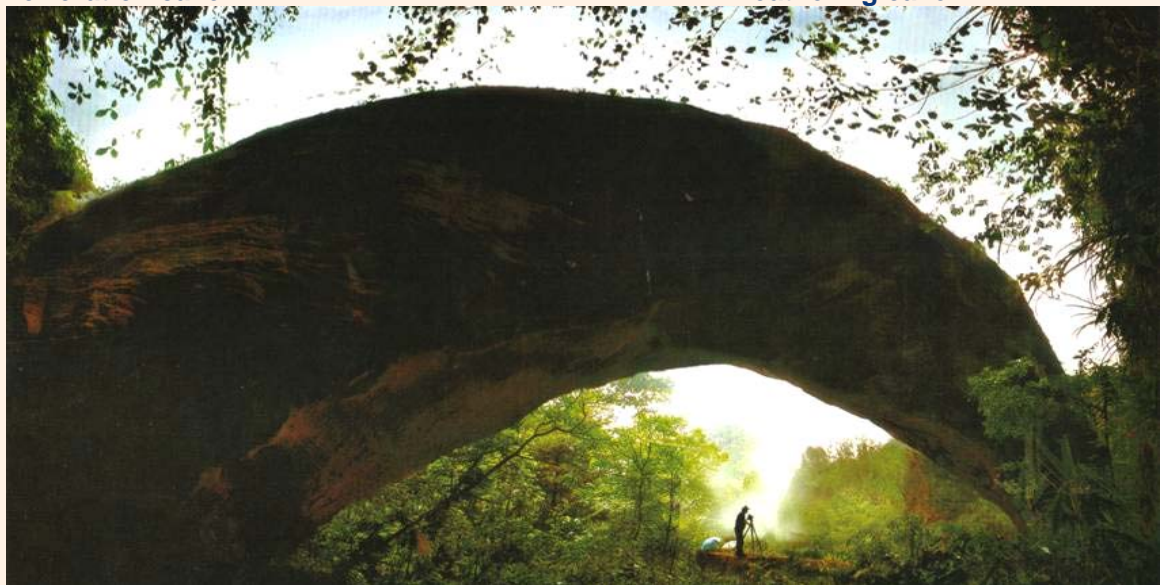




Perforation cave



Weathering cave



Tangjiaba stone arch (64m long, 20m high, 14m width)

- **potholes**

Commonly, on some bedrock river beds, gravel carried in the rotational flow of water grinds out a notch, which then becomes a pothole. This in turn may deepen and extend to the shores, thus forming a pool.



The pothole group of Feihua Rivulet and Jiulong Rivulet in Danxiashan: the double layered potholes are formed by the fluvial erosion



2. a-4 Biological characteristics of nominated property

2.a-4-1 Characteristics of ecosystems and plant and animal community development

(1) Ecological succession of communities

a) The formation and succession of evergreen broadleaf forest is driven by the east monsoon

The evergreen broadleaf forests are developed under sub-tropical humid climate conditions. The most complete and extensive evergreen broadleaf forests in the world are found in the nominated property. Distinct from prairies and deserts formed in other regions at the same latitude, the evergreen broadleaf forests exist here because of the humid climate created by the southeast monsoons. The smaller areas of typical regional evergreen broadleaf forests in each of the candidate sites combine in the overall property to create a very large expanse of natural evergreen broadleaf forest in China.

In terms of the Udvardy biogeographical system (Udvardy 1975), the nominated property is located in the “Chinese Subtropical Forest” and “South Chinese Rainforest”, Provinces within the Palearctic and Indomalayan Realms.

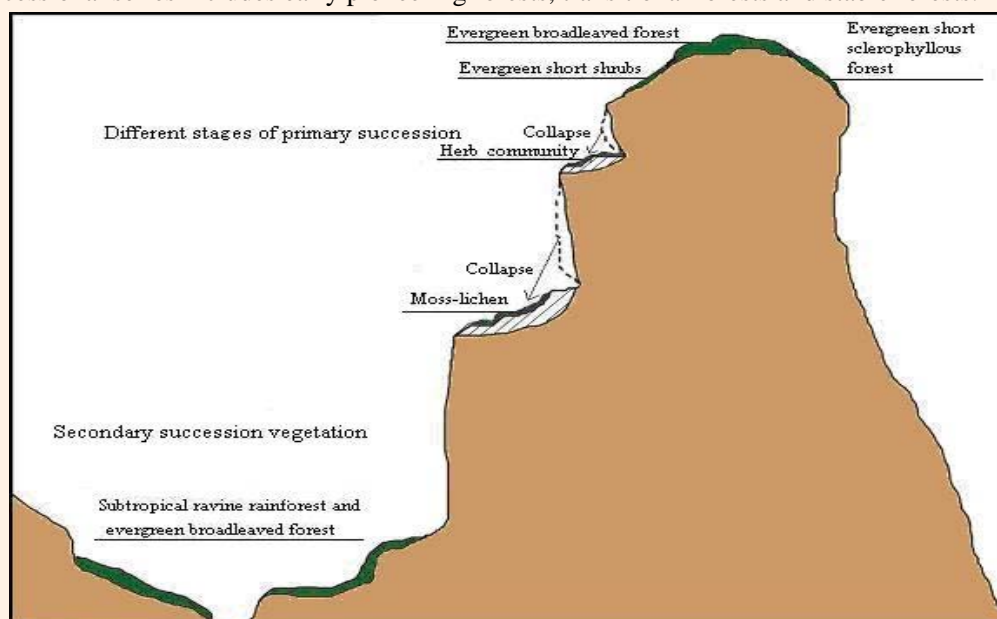
The evergreen broadleaf forests of the candidate sites (Arranged according to latitude)

Site	Geographical position			Main Ecological Factors				Flora and Evergreen Broadleaf Forest		
				Precipitation	Temperature					
	central latitude	central longitude	elevation (m)		annual precipitation (mm)	annual temperature (°C)	annual radiative capacity (kJ/cm ² .a)	≥10°C active accumulated temperature (°C)	tropical/temperate ratio	regional property of evergreen broadleaf forest
Danxia Shan	24°57'55"N	113°42'12"E	58-625	1715	19.7	465.15	6273.0	64.8/35.2	Having tropical landscape such as buttress roots, cauliflory, and woody climber and so on. Palms are common.	Transitional type of subtropical evergreen broad leaved forest and tropical monsoon forest
Langshan	26°20'24"N	110°46'45"E	302-818	1450	15.5	406.54	5308.1	52.3/47.7	Common property of evergreen broadleaf forest	Subtropical evergreen broad leaved forest
Taining	26°51'56"N	117°02'22"E	200-913	1778	17.1	481.50	6207.5	52.2/47.8	Common property of evergreen broadleaf forest	Subtropical evergreen broad leaved forest
	27°00'37"N	117°13'07"E								
Longhu-shan-Gui	28°04'15"N	116°59'05"E	48-401	1878	18	443.65	5776.8	50.3/49.7	Common property of evergreen broadleaf forest	Subtropical evergreen broad leaved forest
	28°19'03"N	117°25'10"E								
Chishui	28°22'11"N	105°47'39"E	240-1750	1287	18.1	361.50	5750.0	60.9/39.1	Common property of evergreen broadleaf forest	Subtropical plateau evergreen broad leaved forest
	28°25'19"N	106°02'33"E								
Jianglangshan	28°31'44"N	118°33'43"E	644-824	1650	14	468.25	5481.0	52.9/47.1	The evergreen broadleaf forest processes property of sclerophyllous forest	Transitional type of subtropical evergreen broad leaved forest and sclerophyllous

b) Ecological succession of biotic communities. Danxia landscapes have experienced natural ecological succession throughout the late recent geological epoch. Original primary vegetation with no human disturbance is preserved on the denudation-planation surfaces of summits, isolated by cliffs, since the Neogene and especially the Quaternary glaciations. There are primary and secondary vegetation successions in the area.

Primary succession: The primary succession contains moss and herbal communities at the early stage, and communities of short shrubs and trees at the middle and late stages. During formation of Danxia landscapes, the rock surfaces are strongly corroded by seasonal and intense rainfall, as well as by fluvial erosion. Steep valley walls and deep ravines are created. The land surface is further shaped and rebuilt by weathering and landsliding, with vegetation succession commencing again on bared surfaces. Spatial patterns of vegetation succession thus emerge.

Secondary succession: Evergreen broad-leaved forest, which is the mature zonal climax vegetation covers the ravines and foothills of the landscape. Secondary succession occurs in places disturbed by human beings. Different successional stages vary according to time and space processes. The successional series includes early pioneering forests, transitional forests and stable forests.



Primary and secondary vegetation succession on Danxia landscapes

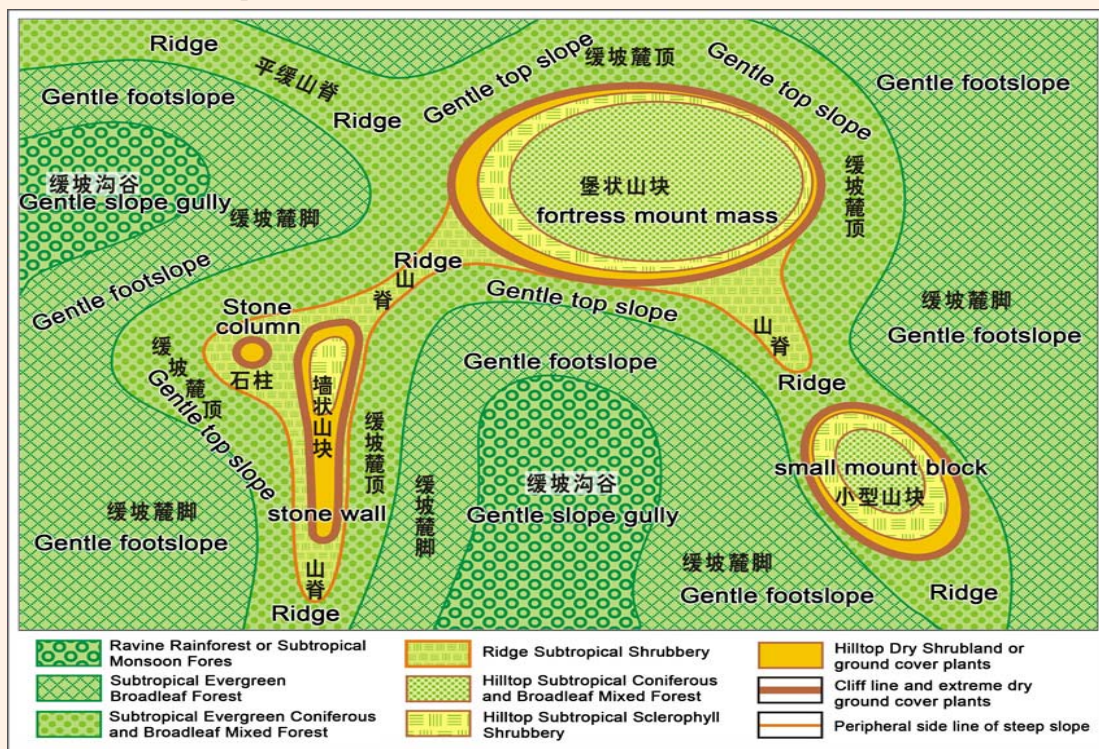
(2) Ecological effects of Danxia landscapes

a) Ravine effects: Many ridgy stone peaks and narrow ravines are typical of Danxia landscape topography. The ecological factors differ between the ravines and the open areas. The particular microclimate and favorable high moisture conditions in the ravines can provide a suitable living environment for tropical species, which prefer to hot and humid environments. The varying orientation, depth and shape of ravines affect the availability of sunshine in the ravines. All of these aspects influence the temperature and humidity in ravines. There is abundant growth of tropical plants in most ravines. The ravines are rich in lianas, ferns and other high-moisture tolerant plants. The presence of



ravines in Danxia landscapes allows the growth of tropical plant taxa, which would otherwise not occur here at this latitude. About 10% more tropical plants are found in Danxia areas than in other areas of similar latitude. Ravines therefore create a latitudinal shift in plant distribution, with some species typical of south sub-tropics areas appearing in the middle-subtropics. These plant communities that are highly adapted to their geomorphic environment are termed geo-climax communities.

b) Hilltop effects: The distinct topography of Danxia landscapes generates a particular hilltop ecological effect. A fundamental character of landscape morphology is “Flat hilltop, steep massif and gentle piedmont”. On cliff faces there is essentially no soil, allowing little plant growth. This means there is an effective separation between the vegetation on hill tops and at the base of cliffs. Hill top vegetation is thus isolated and becomes distinctive. Also the growing environment is very different between hilltops and cliff bases. The mean daily temperature on hilltops is higher, while the average humidity and community diversity on the hilltops are lower than those at the base of cliffs. Compared with plants at cliff bases, the hilltop plants have a smaller leaf area, lack lichen cover on the bark, are lower in height and have a smaller canopy. Hill top effects also influence community structure and flora as well. The types of species, dominant species and community diversity and all are markedly different between hilltops and bases of cliffs.



Plant differentiation caused by hilltop and ravine effects in Danxia landscapes

2.a-4-2 Biodiversity

(1) Biological species

a) Diversity of Biological Species: In the nominated property there are 5,772 species of higher plants, in 293 families and 1,271 genera. Among these species, 5,181 species are spermatophytes, belonging to 242 families and 1,150 genera, and 591 species are pteridophytes, belonging to 51

families and 121 genera (detailed in the plant directories of the nominated sites). There are 836 species of vertebrates, belonging to 129 families and 37 orders (132 species of Mammalia, 364 species of Aves, 109 species of reptiles, 70 species of Amphibia, 161 species of fish). There are 3,073 species of insects in the nominated property (detailed in the animal directories of the nominated sites).

Higher plants found in Danxia landscapes

classifications	families	Percentage of families in China(%)	genera	Percentage of genera in China(%)	species	Percentage of species in China(%)
<i>Pteridophyta</i>	51	—	121	—	591	—
<i>Gymnospermae</i>	10	100	26	76.47	54	27.98
<i>Angiospermae</i>	231	79.38	1124	38.15	5127	21.05

Animals and insects in Danxia Landform

classifications	orders	families	genera	species
<i>Mammalia</i>	8	27	76	132
<i>Reptilia</i>	3	13	55	109
<i>Amphibia</i>	2	10	26	70
<i>Aves</i>	18	60	191	364
<i>Pisces</i>	6	19	102	161
<i>Insecta</i>	25	329	1914	3075
Total	64	520	2447	3679

b) Rare and endangered species:

•**Rare and endangered plants:** There are 214 species of rare and endangered plants in the nominated property. Of these, 34 species belonging to 23 families and 29 genera are on the IUCN Red Data List. Among them, 2 are classed as CR, 7 are EN, 13 are VU, 1 is LR/cd and 11 are LR/nt. Some 104 species belonging to 7 families and 48 genera are listed by CITES (101 in appendix II, 3 in appendix III). Some 49 species belonging to 30 families and 41 genera have State-level Protection, among which 6 are in the first class and 43 are in the second class. Some 180 species belonging to 40 families and 103 genera are on the Chinese Red List (4 are CR, 23 are EN, 83 are VU and 70 are NT) (detailed in the lists of Rare Species of Plants for each of the nominated sites).



***Isoetes sinensis*(first class national protected plant) and its habitat - Danxia Wetland**

Apart from their large number, the rare species in the nominated property are also unique. Some species are rarely to found elsewhere. For example, the large area of natural undisturbed Danxia wetland means this is the only habitat for the *Isoetes sinensis* community.

●**Rare and endangered animals:** There are 189 species of rare and endangered animals in the nominated property. They belong to 6 classes, 26 orders and 54 families. Among these species, 45 species are on the IUCN Red List(2 are CR, 11 are EN, 9 are VU and 23 are LR). Some 66 species are on the list of CITES (19 are in appendix I, 47 are in appendix II, 10 are in appendix III). Some 80 species have State-level Protection (12 are in the first class, 68 are in the second class). Some 145 species are on the Chinese Red List (46 are NT, 76 are VU, 16 are EN, 7 are CR) (detailed in the lists of Rare Species of Animals for the nominated sites). A prominent example is *Mergus squamatus*, which is called “the living fossil that can fly” and has survived since the Quaternary Ice Age. More than 150 of these birds winter in the nominated property each year, which is the largest wintering group of these birds anywhere in the world.



Mergus squamatus in Luxi River of Longhu Mountain

Summary of rare plants and animals in the nominated property

	Plant(number)				Animal(number)			
	First class national protected	Second class national protected	IUCN	CITES	First class national protected	Second class national protected	IUCN	CITES
species	6	43	34	104	11	67	21	63
families	30		23	7	6 class, 26 orders, 52 families			
genera	41		29	48				
total	118				288			

(2) Endemic species:

Because of the special landscape character, there are many of endemic species in the nominated property. The nominated property has about 600 species endemic to China, and about 40 species endemic to the nominated property. For example, based on the investigations over several years, it is known that *Firmiana danxiaensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica* are found only in the nominated property. *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica* are found only on the stone walls of Langshan Mountain.



Firmiana danxiaensis widely distributed in ravines

*Ranunculus xinningensis**Chirita langshanica*

In the nominated property there are 11 vertebrate species endemic to China, among which 8 are mammalian, 6 are avian, 4 are amphibian, 16 are fish and 10 are belong to other classes. There are also many endemic insect species in the nominated property, such as *Toacris yaoshanensis*, *Flatocerus nankunshanensis* and *Carabus melli*.

(3) Ancient trees:

Because there has been relatively little artificial disturbance of these areas due to the complex topography and protection from the government, there are many ancient trees in the nominated property. According to incomplete statistics, there are 4,843 trees older than 100 years, among which 3,455 are aged from 100 to 299 years, 904 are aged from 300-499 years, 484 are aged above 500 years, 25 are aged above 1,000 years. A *Juniperus formosana* in Jianglang Mountain is 3,600 years old. The large number of ancient trees here indicates the original, unmodified condition of plants and communities in the nominated property.

Ancient trees in the nominated property

	Age above 500 (number)	Age 300-499 (number)	Age 100-299 (number)	Total
Chishui	241	517	1450	2208
Taining	17	38	310	365
Langshan	122	245	729	1096
Danxiashan	23	13	760	796
Longhushan	61	70	147	278
Jianglangshan	20	21	59	100
Total	484	904	3455	4843

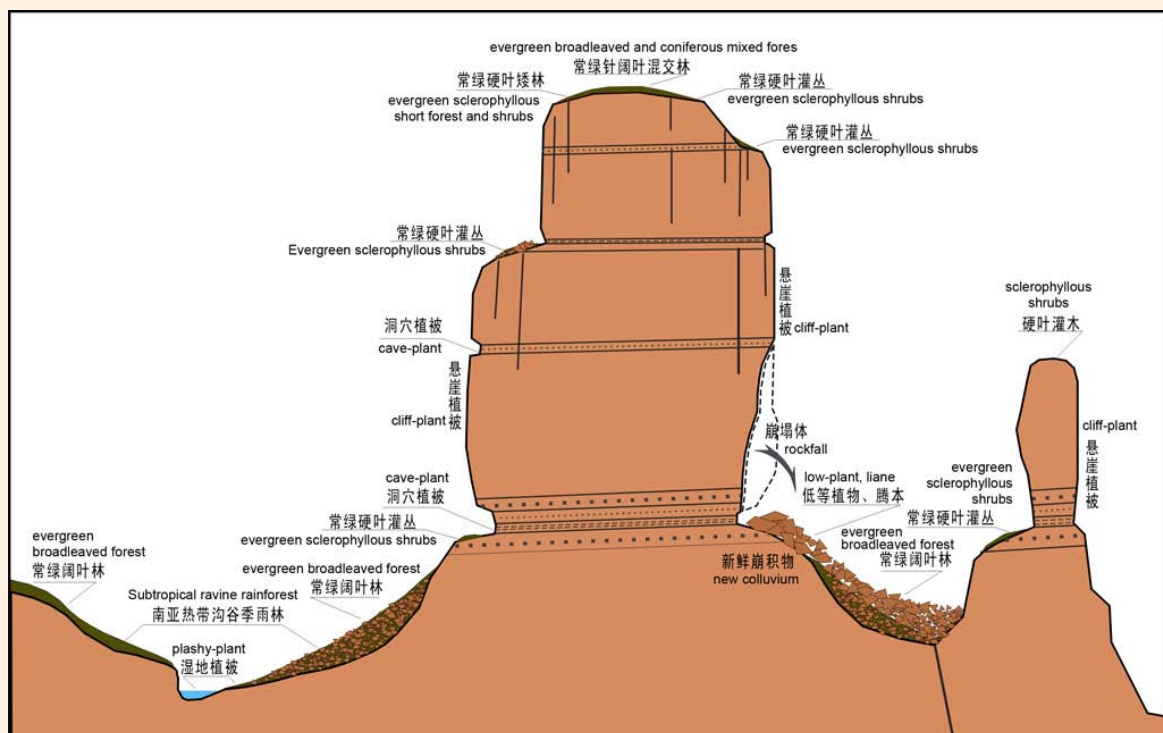
(4) Biotic communities

a) Plant communities

• **Plant community types:** Vegetation type (high-rank unit), formation (median unit) and association (basic unit) are used for classifying vegetation in China. There are 23 vegetation types, 261 formations and 424 associations within the nominated property (as shown in appendix: Summary sheet of

vegetation types in the nominated sites). Among the vegetation types are evergreen broadleaf forest, evergreen deciduous broadleaf mixed forest, deciduous broadleaf forest, coniferous forest and sclerophyllous forest. Evergreen broadleaf forest is the typical zonal vegetation of Danxia landscapes.. It includes 70 formations and 102 associations. There are rich and diverse communities of lianas and attached rock vegetation types, with 19 formations and 21 associations of the attached lianas communities and 9 formations and 9 associations of rock vegetation. The aquatic plant community is also widely distributed, including 20 formations and 31 associations, and with many river-wetland plant communities.

- Vertical differentiation of plant communities:** Differentiation of plant communities according to altitude is very obvious. This is different from the vertical differentiation of climatic conditions. It occurs mainly because of differences in sunlight, temperature, moisture, and soils – the patterns of which differ according to the stage of geomorphic development of the landscape. For example, macrophytes generally don't grow on the steep cliffs lacking water and soil. Summit surfaces are generally very limited in extent, and the soils are thin with poor water holding capacity, so the summit vegetation often has the drought resistance characteristics. In deep gorges, sunlight is generally insufficient and river erosion is vigorous, so the trees are often low in height and brush communities are common. The lower slopes and hills, are the best-watered environments, with better soil development and more moderate temperatures, which favors the growth of sub-tropical evergreen broadleaf forest. There are some modified vegetation communities in the broader, flatter river valleys.



Schematic diagram of the vertical distribution of vegetation in Danxia landscapes

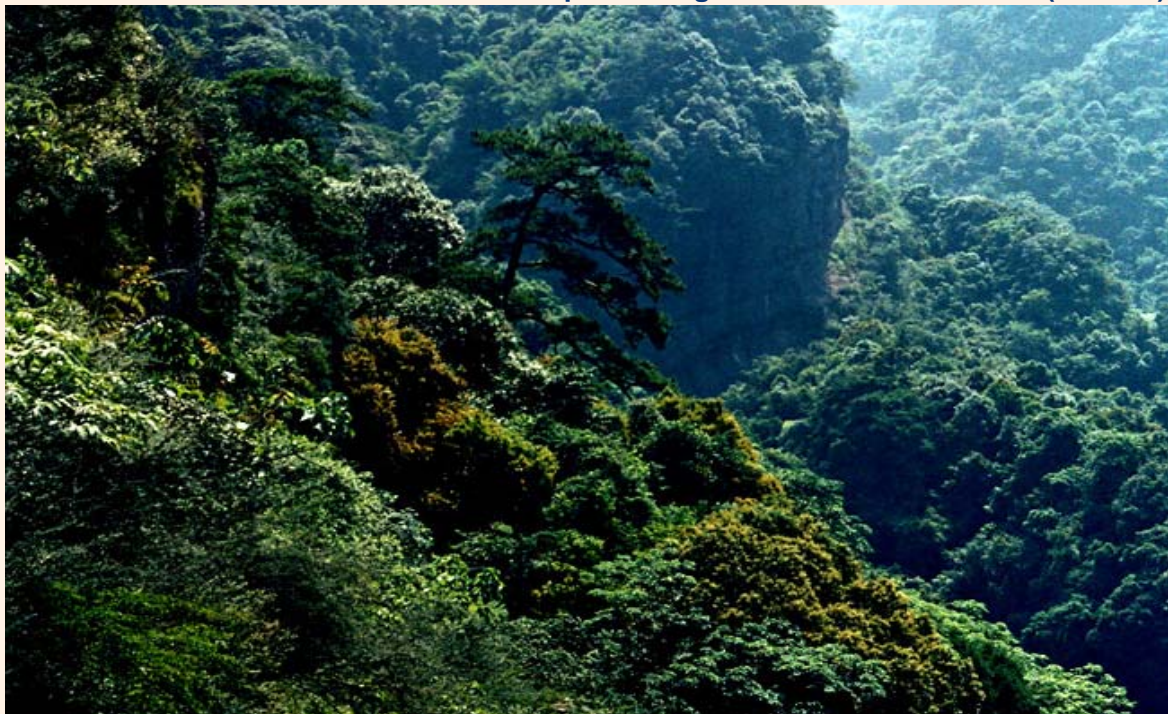
- Humid evergreen broad-leaved forests in southeast China:** Large areas of original humid evergreen broad-leaved forest of the mid-subtropics are well-protected within the nominated sites. For example, in Guifeng area of Longhushan, natural evergreen broad-leaved forests at low altitude (48-100m) include many families such as *Fagaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Theaceae*, *Elaeocarpaceae*, *Symplocaceae* and *Magnoliaceae*. Similarly, there is good protection of low-altitude evergreen



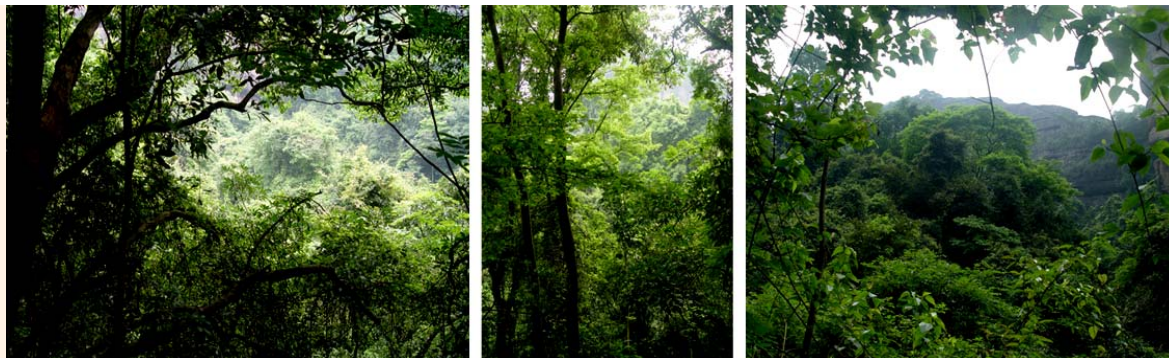
broad-leaved forest in Taining, including *Phoebe bournei* forest, *Altingia gralilipes* forest and *Castanopsis sclerophylla* forest. Langshan has *Castanopsis eyrei* forest, *Castanopsis fargesii* forest, *Cinnamomum camphora* forest, *Phoebe* forest and *Lindera megaphylla* + *Phoebe* forest in the valleys; *Castanopsis carlesii* forest, *Castanopsis eyrei* forest, *Castanopsis eyrei* + *Schina superb* forest, *Schima argentea pritz* forest, and *Illicium laceolatum* forest on the foothills; and *Lithocarpus hancei* forest, *Cyclobalanopsis chungii* + *Lithocarpus hancei* forest, *Nothopanax davidii* forest, *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* + *Symplocos crassilimba* forest, *Symplocos crassilimba* forest and *Symplocos crassilimba* + *Quercus phillyraeoides* forest on the hill tops.



Comprehensive characteristics of physical geography in the nominated site with subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest (Chishui)



Evergreen broad-leaved forest (Danxiashan)



Subtropical ravine rainforest (Danxiashan)

• **Endemic communities:** The special and isolated habitats created within the complex topography of Danxia landscapes favour the growth of endemic communities. The nominated property has three main types of endemic communities: ① xeric plant communities on summits and crags, such as *Selaginella tamariscina*, *Quercus phillyraeoides*, *Quercus oxyphylla* and *Acer oblongum*. ② mesic communities in ravines, such as *Torreya jackii*, *Phoebe bournei*, *Isoetes siensis* and *Calamus hoplites*. ③ communities of rare endemic species, such as *Ranunculus xinningensis* + *Pogonatherum crinitum*, *Chirita langshanica* (Mt.Lang) and *Firmiana danxiaensis*. Communities of rare species endemic to Danxia landscapes include *Taxus chinensis*, *Cibotium barometz* (Mt.Danxiashan), *Cotinus coggygia*, and *Exochorda racemosa*.

b) **Animal communities:** The great diversity of ecosystems and complex natural environments provide many and varied habitats for the wildlife. There are habitats for cave-dwelling animals, ground-living animals and tree-living animals. This means there is a high diversity of animal communities. They can be subdivided on the basis of habitats, examples of which are forest animals, *Phyllostachys edulis* forest animals, shrub animals, farmland animals, cultivated zone animals, aquatic animals, flood plain animals and cave animals.

(5) Ecosystems

a) **Diversity of ecosystems:** According to the global habitats classification system of IUCN/ SSC, there are 8 first-level types of habitat in the nominated property, which account for 61.5% of the total number of first-level habitat types in the world. These habitats mainly include forest, bush, wetlands, bare rock and caves, **forming** various terrestrial, aquatic and wetland ecosystems. There are 47 second-level ecosystem types in the nominated site, including 14 natural ecosystems, 15 artificial ecosystems, and 18 compound ecosystems.

Occurrence of First-Level IUCN/SSC Habitat Types in Danxia landscapes

First-level IUCN/SSC Habitat	Danxia Landform
1. Forest	√
2. Savannah	
3. Shrubland	√
4. Grassland	√
5. Wetlands (inland)	√
6. Rocky barren areas	√
7. Caves & Subterranean	√



8. Desert	
9. Sea	
10. Coastline/Intertidal	
11. Artificial–Terrestrial	
12. Artificial–Aquatic	√
13. Introduced Vegetation	√

b) Special ecosystems: Danxia landscapes have a complex topography with a network of valleys and ravines. Many special and unusual ecosystems are created, including cave ecosystems, cliff ecosystems and other complex ecosystems.

Cave Ecosystems: Caves are prominent in Danxia landscapes. They have many different shapes and sizes. There are water erosion caves, potholes, collapse caves, notch caves, flat caves, arched caves, frontal caves, domal caves and natural bridges, among others. These caves are not only of scenic interest, they are also the basis for development of a cave culture. Also they provide good natural refuges for various kinds of birds and cave animals.

Cliff Ecosystems: Lianas (vines) grow on soil-covered hillslopes and also extend up cliffs and other bare surfaces. Their growth also favours the establishment of mosses and herbaceous plants, which can promote plant succession in the formation of cliff ecosystems in Danxia landscapes.

Complex Ecosystems: There are many different habitats and ecological niches in the complex topography of Danxia landscapes. Many of these ecosystems are of very small scale.

c) Integrity of the ecosystem

• **Integrity of ecological succession:** The nominated property has many complete series of plant successions, both primary and secondary ones. Primary succession has mosses and herbaceous plant communities at the early stage, communities of short shrubs at the middle stage, and tree communities at the late stage. The development of Danxia landscapes involves chemical weathering and fluvial erosion. Steep valley walls and ravines result. Continued weathering and mass movement shape the landforms. Plant succession begins anew on new and bared surfaces. Shrub vegetation is succeeded by forests, and pioneer forests (coniferous forest and broad-leaved forest) may develop into transitional forests (secondary evergreen-deciduous broadleaved forest) and eventually stable forests (evergreen-deciduous broadleaved forest) develop. Human disturbance or a high degree of natural disturbance may destroy ecosystems and form secondary bare areas. Secondary succession begins when the disturbance has concluded. Vegetation varies in its successional state and processes both in time and in space.

• **Primary plants and integrity of ecosystems:** Especially in the core areas of the nominated property there is little human disturbance of vegetation and primary plants are abundant. There are 25 trees older than 1000 years, 484 trees older than 500 years, even a 3,600 years old *Juniperus formosana* occurs in Jianglang Mountain. These reveal the ancient state of some forests and their preservation over a long period. Much of the nominated property has intact forest ecosystems. All the candidate sites in the nominated property have typical evergreen broadleaved forests of different types.

(6) Biota

a) **Biogeographical realms:** Based on a Udvardy's biogeographical system (Udvardy 1975), the nominated property occurs within the Chinese Subtropical Forest and South Chinese Rainforest Biogeographical Provinces, which in turn are within the Palaearctic and Indomalayan Realms..

Classes of Udvardy's Biogeographical Provinces occurring in Danxia landscapes

No.	Realms	Provinces	Biome Types
2.1.2	The Palaearctic Realm	Chinese Subtropical Forest	Subtropical and temperate rain forests or woodlands
4.6.1	The Indomalayan Realm	South Chinese Rainforest	Tropical humid forests

b) Floral characteristics:

The flora of Danxia landform is part of the East China plant region and the South China plant region of the Chinese-Japanese forest plants subregion, which in turn are part of the broad North Polar plant region. The flora is principally tropical-subtropical but also has a component of the East Asian region. The massive sedimentary rocks, which stand in peaks, and the ravines and rivers in the Danxia landscapes have a strong influence on the flora. The many microclimates in the complex topography enable the growth of a greater proportion of tropical flora here, compared to areas of similar latitude. Tropical flora occupy more than 50% of the total genera of vascular plants in Danxia landscapes and temperate flora take second place.

The areal types of genera of spermatophytes in Danxia Landform

Areal types	families	genera	Percentage of total genera (%)
1. Cosmopolitan	14	86	7.48
2. Pantropic	15	122	10.6
3. Trop. Asia to Trop. America	6	42	3.65
4. Old World Tropics	16	60	5.22
5. Trop. Asia to Trop. Australasia	13	60	5.22
6. Trop. Asia to Trop. Africa	17	58	5.04
7. Trop. Asia	23	112	9.74
8. North Temperate	25	139	12.09
9. Eastern Asia to North America	23	136	11.83
10. Old World Temperate	28	108	9.39
11. Temperate Asia	12	42	3.65
12. Mediterranean W.Asia to C.Asia	11	20	1.74
13. C.Asia	5	8	0.7
14. E. Asia	24	124	10.78
15. Endemic to China	9	33	2.87
Total	241	1150	100

c) Faunal characteristics

Fauna within the nominated region belongs to the eastern Central China Region and northern fringe of South China Region of Indo-Chinese Sub-realm, Oriental Realm. And there is obviously mutual permeation phenomenon between The Palaearctic Realm and Oriental Realm. Faunal composition has



typically subtropical and tropical characteristics, The North and South type has at the same time, but by south type primarily.

d) Ancient biota

The biota in the nominated property contains many ancient components that are relics from the Cretaceous and Tertiary. For example, Lycopodiaceae originated in the Paleozoic, Osmundaceae and Gleicheniaceae originated in the Triassic, Dicksoniaceae originated in the Jurassic, Lauraceae, Fagaceae, Palmae and Aquifoliaceae originated in the Cretaceous, *Pinus* in the Tertiary, and *Acer*, *Betula* and *Fagus* in the late Cretaceous. Other examples of true plant relics are *Ginkgo biloba*, *Cunninghamia lanata*, *Eucommia ulmoides*, and *Camptotheca acuminata*.

2.a-5 Natural Landscapes and Natural Beauty of the Nominated Property

2.a-5-1 Natural Landscapes of China Danxia

The natural landscape of China Danxia can be summarized as being a rich and colorful landscape of monotypical geology. It is a unique order in variety of groups of mountain landscapes. It is also a colourful landscape of red rock, clear waters, green vegetation, blue skies and white clouds, all of which give the landscape a great aesthetic value. The landscape in the nominated property is the best and most beautiful representation of Danxia landscapes in China and in the world.

(1) Geomorphological Landscape: Danxia landscape is considered to be a special scenic landscape, formed mainly by cliffs, stony peaks, peak groups, caves, valleys and other distinctive landforms. The candidate sites represent Danxia landscapes in their young stage, mature stage and old stage, within the humid area of southeast China.

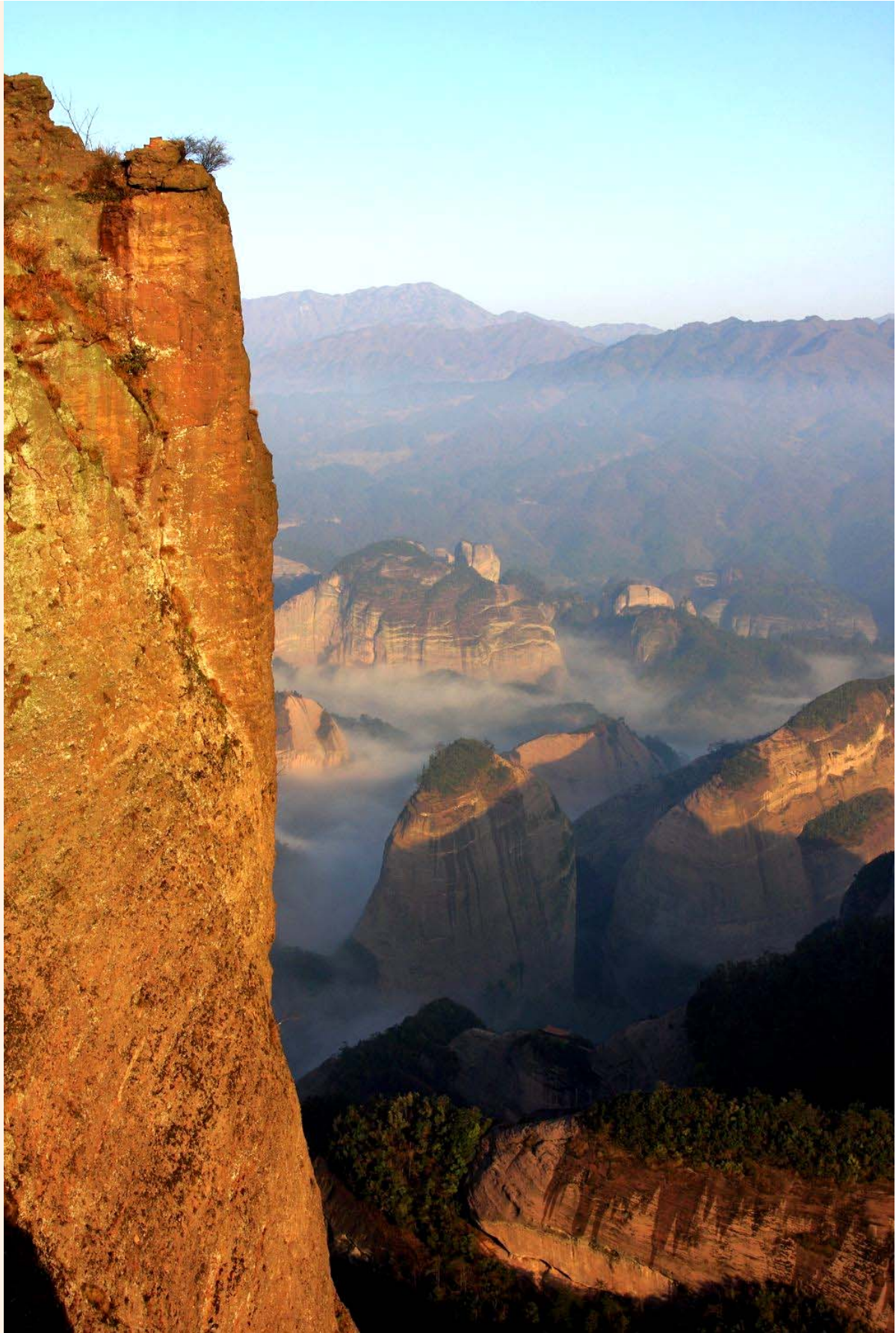
Landscape of a monotypical rock type: The Danxia landscape type is diversified and distinctive. There are many varied positive rock landforms, such as red walls and cliffs, abruptly rising stony peaks, stone fortresses, stone pillars and supernaturally shaped landforms. There are also many different negative rock landscapes, such as canyons and lane valleys and dales, and many types of caves and stone arches.



Danxia escarpment



Danxia escarpment landscape



Danxia escarpment landscape



Danxia pyramidal peaks group landscape



Danxia stone columns group landscape



Bunch group type Danxia peaks forest Danxia peaks clump



Intensive Danxia peaks clump



Danxia butte peaks group



Bunch group type Danxia peaks clump

Landscape Groups of Danxia: Danxia landscapes are a macro-scale example of mountain types in China. Danxia landscapes are discrete, orderly, multi-storied and diversified. The mountain blocks have high towering peaks, the valleys are deep, and the peak groups are forest covered and diverse. The whole landscape presents a colorful three-dimensional space with beautiful configuration. For example, Danxiashan has orderly peak-clusters and peak-forests of the cluster-group type, combining sparseness of peaks in places with a high density of peaks in others. Langshan has supernatural landforms and splendid peak-clusters and peak-forests of great density; Taining has dense canyons and peak-forests with an intimate combination of mountains and water; Jianglangshan has abruptly rising single peaks and high pedestals; Chishui has majestic plateaux, canyons and waterfalls in close association.

There are imposing red walls and red cliffs in Danxia landscapes, with numerous caves. The gorges are deep, peaceful and quiet. The rocks and mountain take on very many and varied shapes. The spectacle of the landscape is no less than that of granite landscapes, and the beauty of the landscape is no less than that of karst landscapes. The differences in the lithology of red beds and the surrounding non-Danxia environments make Danxia landscapes that much more rich, colorful and distinctive. China's Danxia landscapes are the most distinguished representative of the world's red bed landscapes, demonstrating supreme natural beauty and a unique personality.

Chishui is located in the most extensive area of Danxia landscapes, in Sichuan and Guizhou Provinces. The relief here is the strongest found in Danxia landscapes. This site also has the most typical multi-stepped valleys and the most spectacular waterfalls. These are characteristic of the plateau-canyon Danxia landscape in an early-young stage of geomorphic development.



plateau and canyon waterfall combination landscape in Chishui

The Shiwang Scenic Spot in the Taining candidate site is in a young stage of landform development. It displays a peak planation surface at an altitude about 400m high with canyons more than 400m deep. Overall, it has a distinctive reticulate valley floor system and red mountain blocks, with the main Shangqingxi River, retained within a canyon-like valley.



Crowded peaks clump and canyons group combination landscape in Taining

Langshan represents the dense peak-hoodoo type of landscape. During intermittent and differential uplift of the crust, the red beds were eroded and developed many colorful landscape types. Fuyi River which passes through the east of the region has beautiful scenery.



crowded peaks clump in Langshan

The Danxiashan candidate site is 168 km² in area with more than 1,000 peaks above 20m high. In the core area of the Danxia landscape, the density of spires, mesas, stone walls and stone columns may be 20 per km²; the entire landscape has the appearance of clustered peak-hoodoo.



Bunch group type peaks forest landscape in Danxiashan

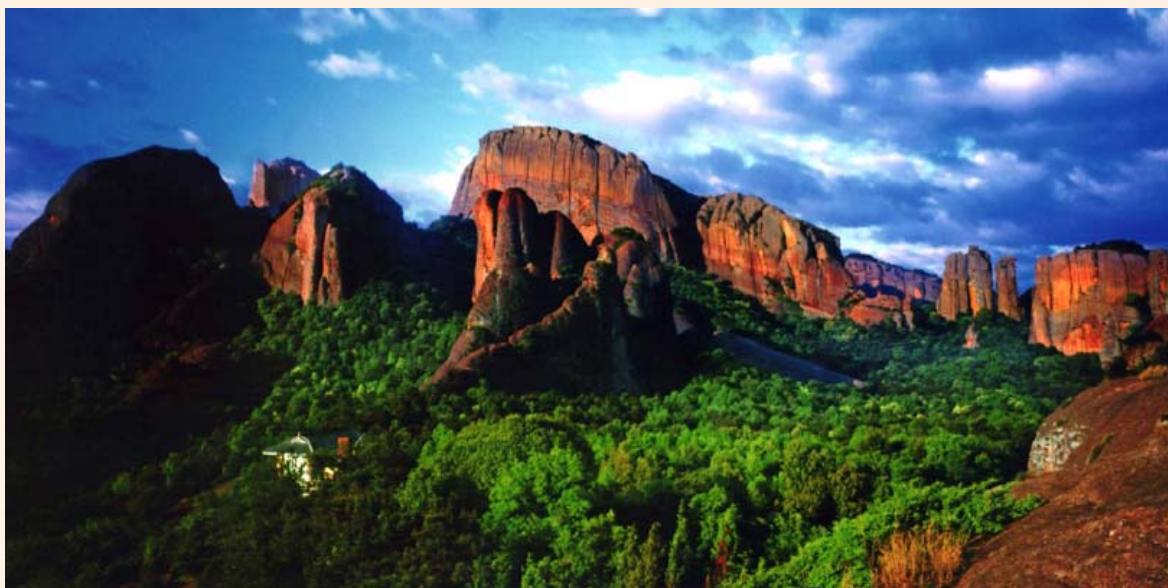


The Longhushan candidate site is located in the southwest of the peneplane in Xinjiang Basin. The Luxi River, connecting the clusters of peaks on both sides of the site, looks like a beautiful jade belt. The landscape is distinguished by scattered peaks with rounded summits. It is in a late-mature stage to early-old stage of development.



Dispersal wide valley peaks forest landscape in Longhushan

The Guifeng area, the landscape has scattered forested peaks and is in the late mature stage of development. The site derives its name Guifeng, meaning Turtle Peak, from the turtle-shaped hill forms. The landscape is renowned for its spectacular and colourful scenery.



Corroded remaining peak forest landscape in Guifeng

In the Jianglangshan candidate site, the red beds of Fangyan Formation cover an area of 11.86 km², and the scenic spot is famous for its three isolated peaks called “sanpanshi”. These formed during a second phase of crustal uplift after the landscape reached the old stage of development. The “sanpanshi” rise 350m above the ancient planation surface which is at an altitude of about 500m.

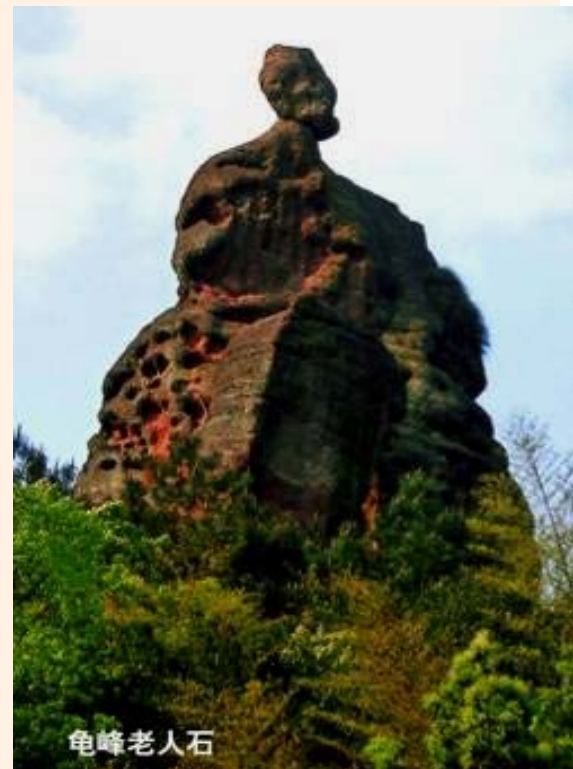


Corroded remaining butte peaks landscape in Jianglangshan

Modelling landscape Landscapes in Danxia can display many dramatic shapes and patterns which imitate such things as structures, people, birds and animals.



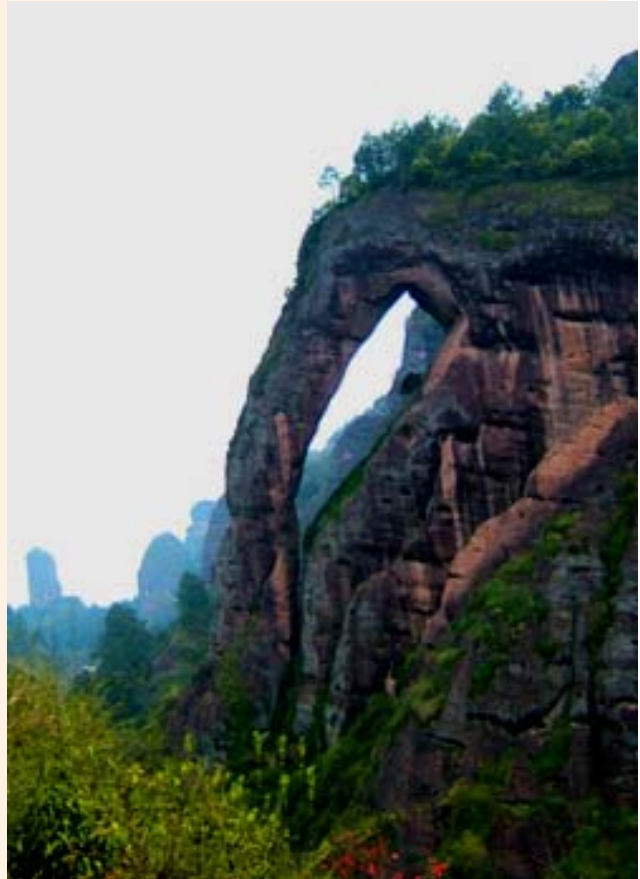
The outside star person



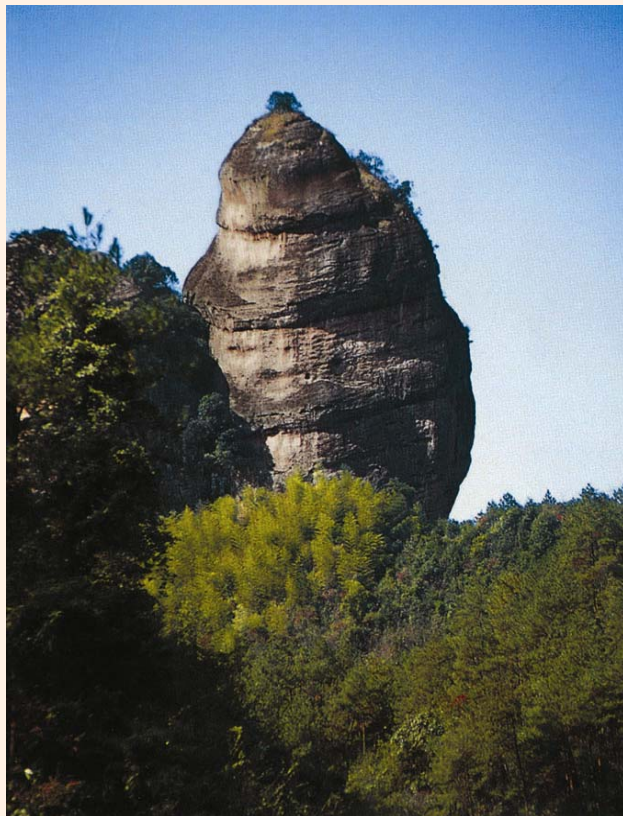
The old man stone



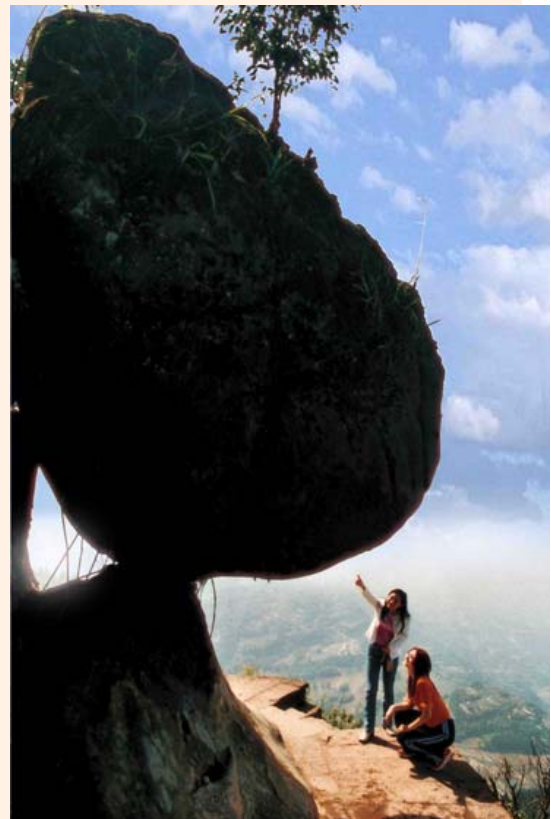
The General stone



Elephant Nose Rock



Spindle-shaped stone peak and Danxia stone eggs

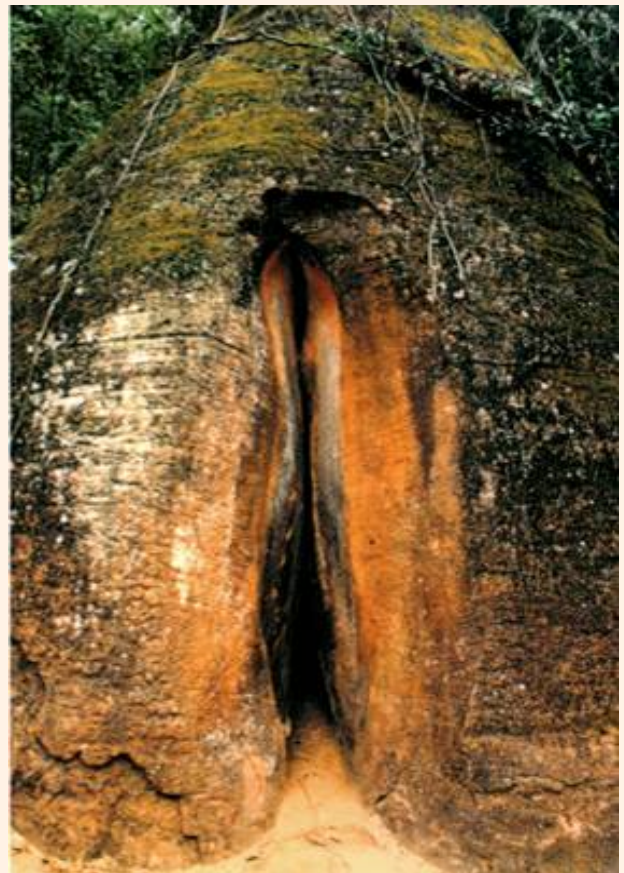




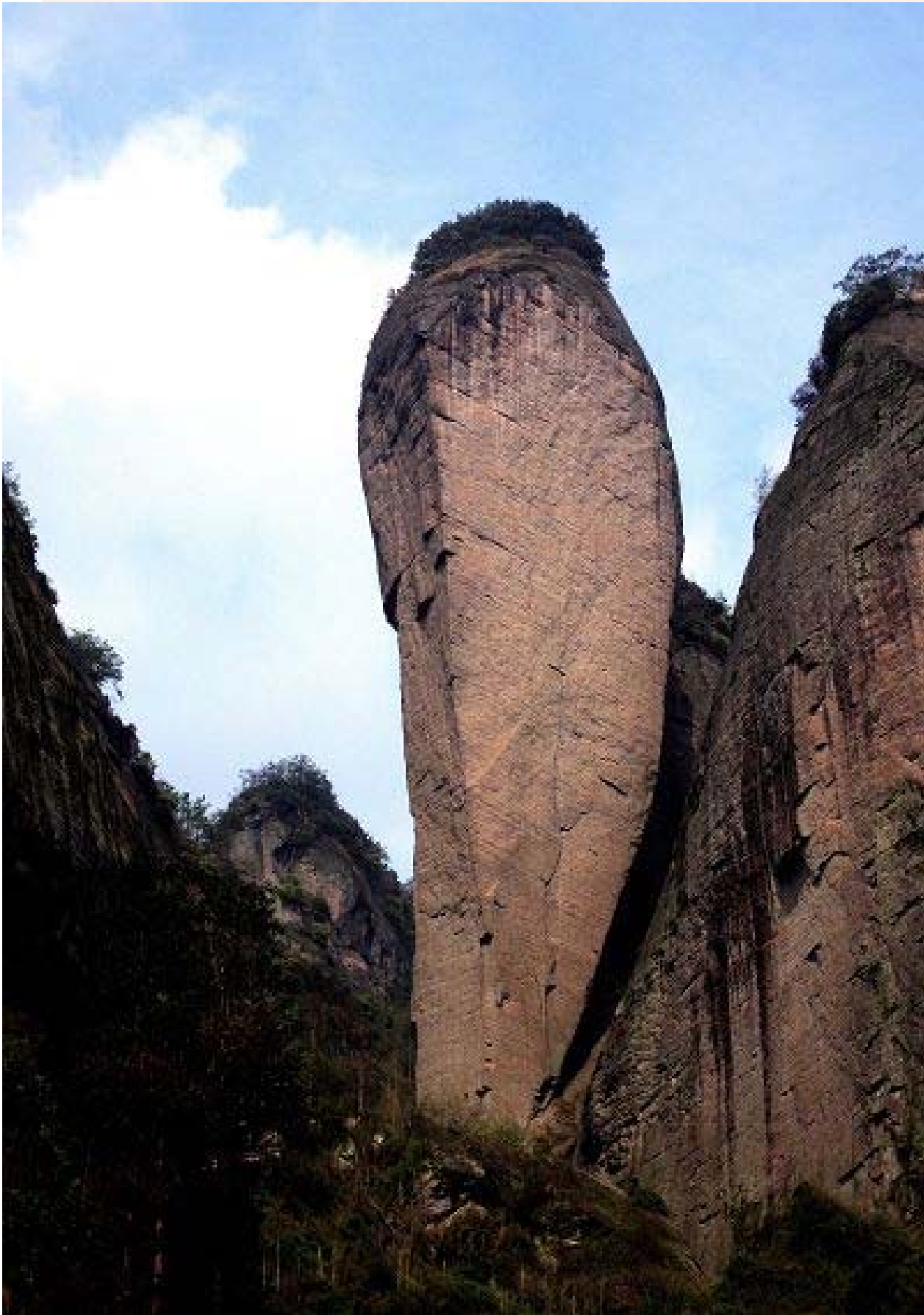
The camel peak



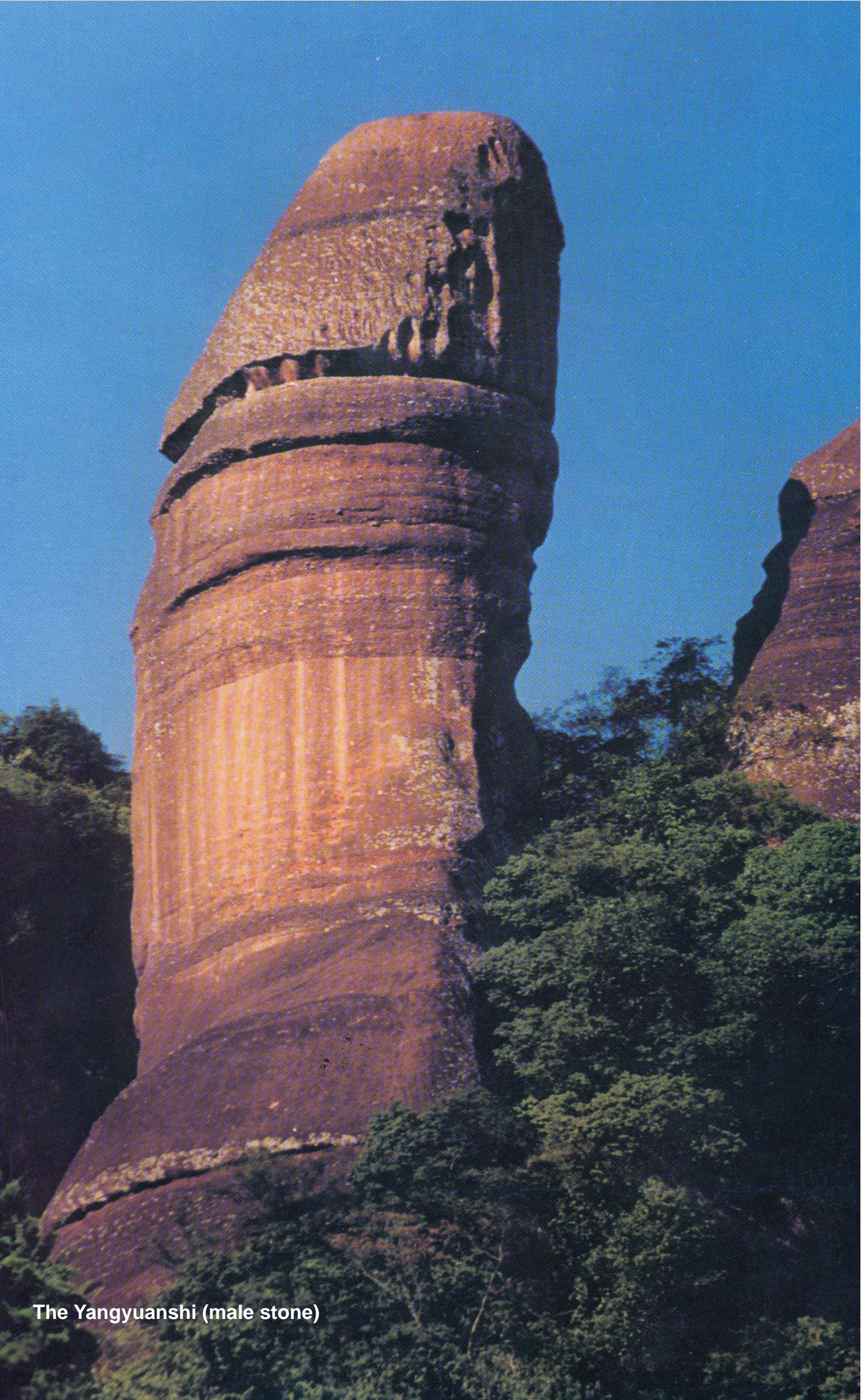
Double breast stone



The Yingyuan Stone (female stone)



The Capsicum Stone (Lajiaoshi)



The Yangyuanshi (male stone)



(2) Water Landscapes: Each of the nominated sites is still experiencing uplift, so there are many streams and rivers flowing through and actively eroding the landscapes. The combination of red blocks and basins, with red mountains and clear water alongside each other, creates a beautiful appearance. The many ravines in the mountains, with rapids, waterfalls and deep pools give added splendor. Eight of the nine nominated sites are of the low-altitude peak-forest and peak-cluster type of landscape. Streams are suitable for paddling small boats and rafts. They are livable and accessible. However, Chishui in the western part of the Danxia realm has a landscape of high mountains, deep valleys and many waterfalls. It is an excellent wilderness.



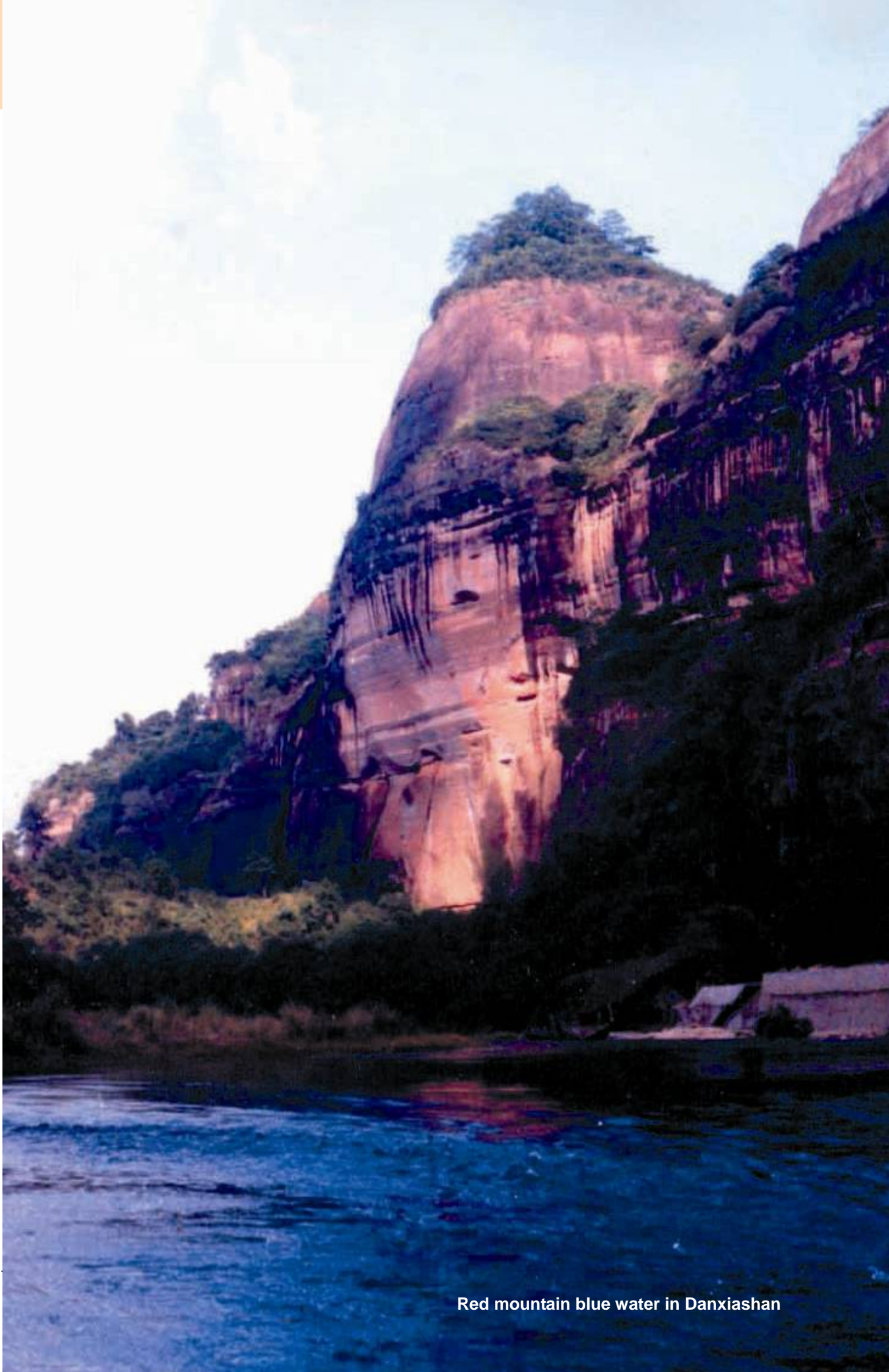
Aquatic Guifeng landscape



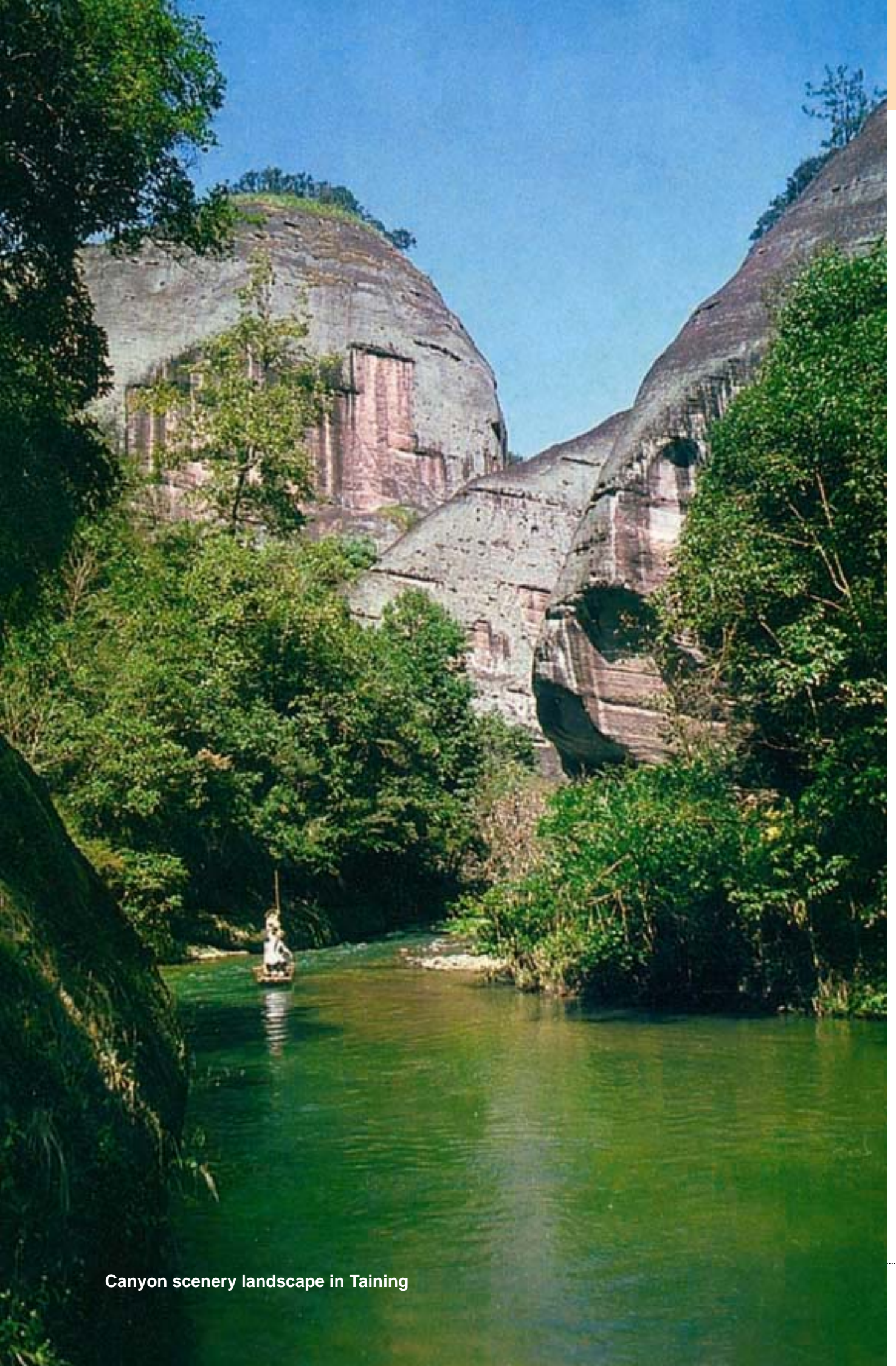
Luxi river valley in Longhushan



Great waterfall of Shizhangdong in Chishui



Red mountain blue water in Danxiashan



Canyon scenery landscape in Taining



Aquatic Danxia in Taining

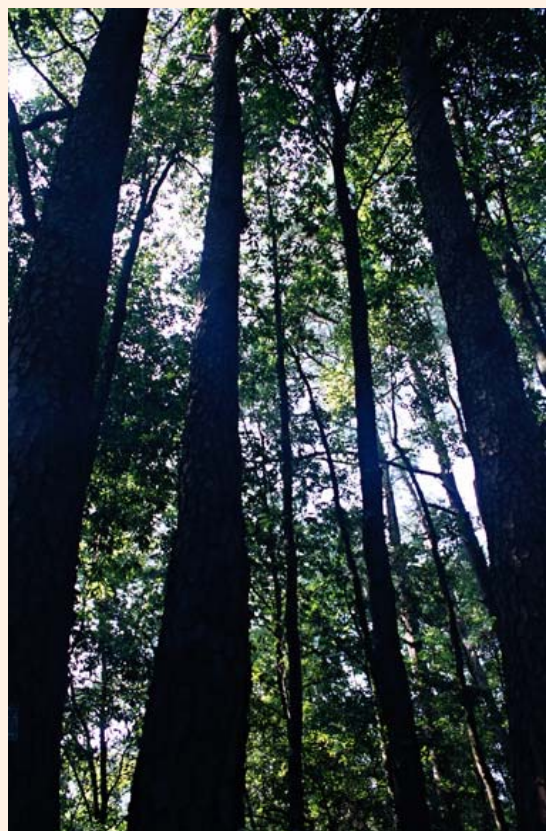
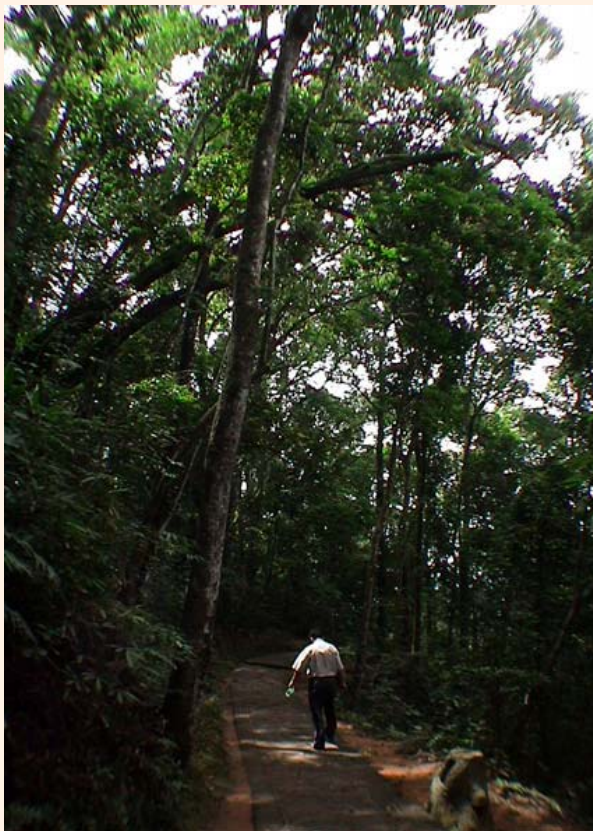
(3) Ecosystems: The varied topography of Danxia landscapes means they are among the best places for preserving subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forests at low altitudes in southern China. The red mountains are just like many rubies in a green ocean. Furthermore, the landscape is ornamented by vegetation of great variety at small scales. This variety increases with landscape scale and gives the whole landscape a very colourful and attractive appearance. Also, each site preserves famous and old trees which have ornamental value, ancient towering trees in ravines and on isolated mountains, and many songbirds in the forests giving the natural environments great life and vitality. There are many picturesque elements among the wildlife, such as *Macaca mulatta*, *Viverricula indica*, Sambar, Otter, *Tragopan caboti*, *Lophura nycthemera*, Francolinus pintadeanus, Bamboo partridge, egret and a large number of birds of prey. Hence, the nominated property is a good place for eco-tourism, ecological education and the popularization of science.



Bamboo's sea



Spinulosa plant community



Summit cover forest



The old tree and the plant strangle phenomenon

2.a-5-2 The aesthetic importance of Danxia landscapes

The nominated property is representative of Danxia landscapes in the humid zones of China. It has many different landscape features, and landscapes at different developmental stages, which are **discrete, orderly, multi-storied** and **diversified**. It is the best preserved and most beautiful Danxia landscape with subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest and associated ecosystems in China and in the world.

From the perspective of the aesthetics of shape and form, Danxia landscapes possesses rich and colourful landforms of a single rock type. The mountain groups combine sparseness of distribution with denseness of concentration, and their spatial patterns have an orderly manner or a tuneful rhythm. Red mountains, clear water, green trees, blue skies, and white clouds add to the beauty and colour. In terms of aesthetics, the height and steepness of the red walls and cliffs, the supernatural landform shapes and the beauty and elegance of the landscape gardens, the quiet and serenity of valleys and forests, and the mystery and fantasy of clouds and fogs, all give Danxia landscapes extraordinary beauty and superb aesthetic quality.

The beauty of Danxia landscapes has promoted the development of China's aesthetic culture, and given birth to series of exclusive terms of Danxia aesthetics. For example, Danxia itself is a term of great aesthetic perception. Danxiashan is named for its colourful appearance akin to that of rose-coloured clouds. The Chinese phrase "*Chi Bi Dan Ya*" is used to describe the red walls and red cliffs; "*Wan Gu Jin Cheng*" (the ancient castle built by gold) is used to describe Danxia mountain blocks, "*Zi Fu Dong Tian*" is used to describe Danxia caves (*Zi Fu* is the palace for a king or emperor, *Dong Tian* is the ground where the gods live); and "*Dan Shan Bi Shui*" is used to describe the

composition of the landscape (red mount and blue water).

The purple hues of Danxia landscapes give people a sense of heavenliness, and are associated with authority, wealth and good fortune in traditional Chinese culture. Purple is also the main colour associated with China's religions. The castle shapes of Danxia landforms are called "*Wan Gu Jin Cheng*" or "*Zi Fu Dong Tian*", having an ideal state for religious people. People built temples in Danxia areas or in Danxia caves, and this strengthens the authority and mystery of the religious places and their environmental associations. Many Danxia areas are religious sites, such as the Taoist civil court in Longhushan; the Buddhist grotto temples in Danxiashan and Taining; Nanyanshan Mountain in Guifeng. Danxia landscapes are also become a rest areas for writers. In addition, there are cultural phenomena, such as funerals in Danxia caves made by ancients to ensure passage to heaven, that are closely related to the unique shapes and individuality of Danxia landforms. The homogeneous structure, density and solidity of Danxia sediments allow the rocks to be carved easily, thus leaving large numbers of stone inscription, statues and murals on the cliff walls and in rock caves, such as at Nanyanshan Mountain in Guifeng and the carved stone groups in Danxiashan.

This close relationship between landscape and people creates a particular special cultural association in Danxia areas that can be called a "Danxia culture", which is well recognized in China.

2.a-3-5 China Danxia is the best Danxia in the world with the best combination of biology and ecology

All the zonal vegetation of the nominated property is subtropical evergreen broadleaved forests with abundant subtropical species and communities. In the Quaternary Ice Age, the candidate sites acted as refuges with a relatively warm climate, and thus preserved a great number of rare plants. Therefore, the nominated property can claim to have the most abundant species and the best combination of physical and biological landscapes among all similar geomorphological regions in the world. In China it is colloquially said that the "flat top, steep face and gentle piedmont", the most typical geometrical features of Danxia landscapes, are ornamented by the vegetation and turned into an aboriginal "handsome boys and pretty girls" with "straw hats, tattoos and hula skirts".



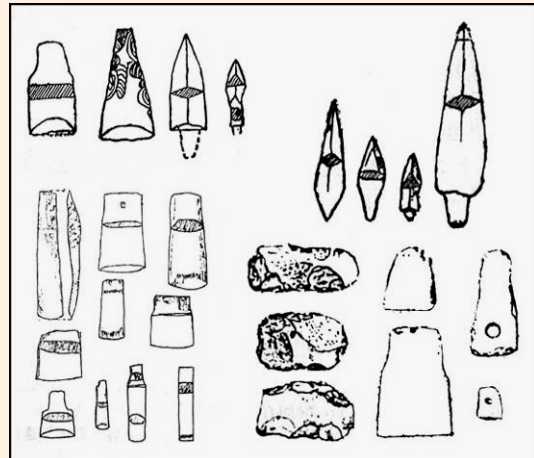
2.a-6 Human Activities in the Nominated Property

2.a-6-1 History of Human Activities in Nominated

(1) Prehistoric Human Activities: The human activities associated with the use of natural resources in Danxia areas can be traced back to prehistoric times. There are prehistoric cultural sites in most of the candidate sites. Most of these are associated with hunting, fishing, gathering and farming in valleys, or the building of dwellings in natural caves.

Archaeological research has shown that there were human activities in most of the sites as early as the Neolithic. For example, there are important ancient human cultural sites of "catfish turn" in the Neolithic Age (6,000 years ago). As many as 80 types of artefacts such as stone tools and stoneware have been excavated.

In 5,000 year old Neolithic sites in Zhoujiashan Mountain and Baimianzhai, in the southern part of Langshan, artefacts such as stone axes, cutting tools, scraping stones, stone chisels, stone spades, stone balls, stone clusters and grinding stones, have been excavated. There are also some bone artefacts such as needles, hairpins, and crockery, including axes, cans, pots, and other pottery pieces. Research has shown that hunting and fishing, supplemented by gathering, were the main human activities at that time in Langshan.



Stoneware found in Yulinshi Cave In Danxiashan



Stoneware and porcelain excavated in Langshan

A large number of stone agricultural tools, such as cutters, spades and axes, and a large number of stone hunting tools, such as spears, arrowheads and shooting stars, have been excavated in cultural sites dating from the Neolithic era (4,500 years ago) in Longshan, and also in Longhushan. Archaeological research also shows a transition to an era of original rice farming and hunting. Thus, in excavations of sites from the late Neolithic Age (4,000 years ago) in Taining, stoneware such swords,

arrowheads and axes, have been found together with clay pottery such as tripod legs, and spinning wheels.

(2) Ancient human activities: The valleys and plains on the margins of the nominated sites entered into an era of more developed agricultural civilizations during the Xiashangzhou Period (BC 2070 - BC 256). This saw the emergence of stable residential areas including cemeteries, pottery workshops and kilns, as revealed by the grains, animal bones, ceramic containers and bronzes that have been excavated.

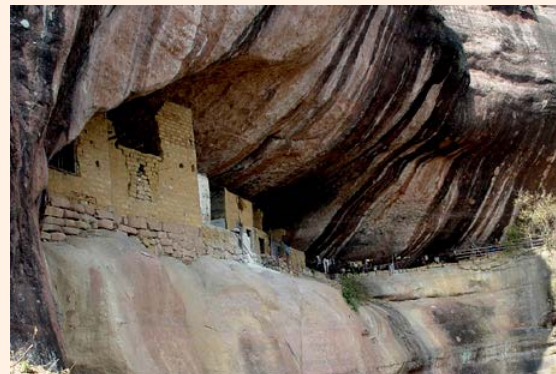
Later, from conceiving a harmony between humanity and the earth, people began to appreciate the aesthetic value of Danxia landscapes and landforms, and they gave it a mysterious aura. People then began building dwellings in Danxia caves, or used them as cemeteries. In the so-called Spring and Autumn Period (BC770 - BC217), people began to bury their ancestors in cliff caves in Longhushan. The caves were used because they were places that people and animals found difficult to reach, while at the same time they provided ease of ascent to heaven, This epitomises the close association between people and nature.



Harmony between humanity and heaven on the cliffs
(Swan Lake in Longhushan)



Ancient cliff tombs in Longhushan in the
Spring and Autumn Period



Cave dwellings in Danxiashan



The color, morphology, shape and sense of holiness of Danxia landscapes were first appreciated by the masters of religion, who began to build Taoist Courts and Grotto Temples in Danxia areas, especially in caves. In the East Han Dynasty Period, the founder of Taoism, Zhang Daoling (34-156 AD) educated himself according to religious doctrine and did alchemy in Longhushan. He then founded “Tianshi Taoism” in 142 AD, making Longhushan the birthplace of China's Taoism and Taoist’s civil courts. There were also people who studied and lived according to Taoist doctrine in natural caves in Taining and Danxiashan since the Han Dynasty. In the Tang Dynasty, at Lingnan in Danxiashan there was a Buddhist resort, known as the birthplace of “Yunmen Zen” in the southern Zen. After the Tang Dynasty, came the emergence of Buddhism in the Song Dynasty and especially in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The custom of establishing schools sprang up in southeast of China from the time of the Song Dynasty, with many schools and colleges being created in famous mountain areas. Looking at the uses that peoples have made of Danxia areas, we can detect a gradual transformation from original farming settlements to present day scenic spots. They are places which became associated with local folk beliefs, immortal cultures, religions and college cultures. These uses and activities stem from recognition of, and wonder at, the beauty and aesthetic qualities of Danxia landscapes, and realization of the close harmony between humanity and nature.

2.a-6-2 Main human activities in the nominated property

(1) Farming Activities: Archaeological research has revealed that there were farming activities in the valley plains of nominated property beginning thousands of years ago, but this was limited largely to traditional farming, aquaculture, fishing and hunting. Because of the difficulties of settlement in the mountainous Danxia landscape areas there were only small populations. The undulating terrain prevented the expansion of arable land, and most of the area remained unpopulated. Therefore, although agricultural civilization and traditional farming activities have existed here for thousands of years, their influence on the natural environments of the Danxia landscape has been minimal.

The residential population in the neighboring valleys also remains low. There are no industrial activities in the nominated area at present, nor any large-scale human disturbance. The nominated sites are, therefore, largely preserved in their natural state. Over a very long period concepts of harmony in Chinese traditional culture have had a strong influence in the protection of environmental resources in the nominated property. For the most part, local residents have maintained a tradition of living in harmony with their natural surroundings and respecting nature.

(2) Religious Activities: The most influential indigenous religion in China is Taoism. The highest God Taoist belief is Laozi, and the highest code is “Dao De Jing ”(Morality Lection). The core theory of “Dao De Jing” is Humanity takes his law from the Earth; the Earth takes its law from Heaven; Heaven takes its law from the Tao. The law of the Tao is “everything being what it is”. This means that people are restricted by the earth, the earth is restricted by heaven, heaven is restricted by the Tao, and the Tao is restricted by the nature. In other words, the law of nature is the highest law. Also, the Tao in its regular course does nothing (for the sake of doing it), and so there is nothing which it does not do. This means if you do not do things that are contrary to natural law, and do not do things to alter nature by deliberate action, you can achieve great accomplishments. This is a central philosophy of “Tao”. So Taoism seeks harmony between humans and heaven through the process of respecting and cherishing nature, promoting the religion beliefs of heavenly laws, undertaking good works and treating evil with punitive justice. From the perspective of the modern nature conservation, Taoist thought is positive a

positive force for establishing harmony between people and nature. Such beliefs have had a very positive impact on nature protection in the nominated property.

Additionally, Longhushan, Danxiashan, Taining, Jianglangshan and Langshan are Buddhist centres, or local Buddhist resorts, of considerable importance and influence. Natural grotto temples are a common manifestation of Buddhist religion in the landscape. The number of grotto temples found in Taining is more than 80 today, 30 of which are still thriving. Buddhist buildings are also located in mountains, where they use the terrain and environment skillfully for siting and construction. Thus, the religious atmosphere of the landscapes and the sense of harmony between nature and culture, heaven and earth, are strengthened.

Other religious beliefs in some regions always have their ideological roots within either Taoism or Buddhism, and they also play a positive role on the protection of nature and public education in conservation. For example, the central religious belief of the Dong Minority is to worship ancestors and nature. They believe that their ancestors and everything on earth have intelligence, and practice pantheistic totem worship of many kinds. They follow the teachings of their ancestors strictly, and thus protect the natural environment strictly.

(3) College and academic activities: "Gentle people like mountains and wiser people like water". China's literati know that a quiet and peaceful environment can purify the soul, and that beautiful mountains and rivers can shape a person's temperament. Therefore, since the times of the Tang Dynasty some cultural celebrities have sought beautiful scenic places for establishing their schools, and this gradually became common practice. The term "College" refers a place to write, print and collect books, lecture and sacrifice in the ways of the ancient Chinese. At the same time, a college has academic activities. Colleges are also a concourse for Confucianism for discussing doctrine, such as the Xiangshan College near Longhushan, which was one of Four Colleges in the Southern Song Dynasty. Additionally, Jianglang College of Jianglangshan, Dieshan College near the Nanyan area of Guifeng, the Schooling-Rock of Jinhu in Taining, are all colleges stemming from ancient Chinese religious culture. The architecture of these colleges has traditionally been skillfully in harmony with the shapes and forms of the Danxia landscapes. Many of the colleges use quiet and peaceful natural caves to absorb the atmosphere and other elements of heaven and earth, and thus realize the integration of nature and humanity.

(4) Tourism activities: Many of the nominated Danxia sites have been important scenic spots for a long period in Chinese history. For example, more than 4,000 years ago, when the Emperor Shun traveled south and saw the Danxia mountain groups, he climbed a mountain and played the music of "Shao", naming the area "Shao Shi Shan"(in the southern part of Danxiashan), which became a scenic resort in the Sui and Tang Dynasties. Longhushan became a famous tourist attraction before the Tang Dynasty, as seen by the beautiful poems and inscription on Danxia cliffs. The fantastic landscape of Jianglangshan caught people's attention long ago, and became a common inspiration for writers from the times of the Tang Dynasty. The development of religion in the Danxia areas helped them to become famous scenic attractions and tourist destinations in very early times. On the other hand, tourism development in places like Chishui, which are located in more remote western areas, is more recent. As a whole, tourism in the nominated property is not intensively developed, so most of the Danxia areas remain unaffected by any detrimental impacts of tourism and are essentially in their natural state.



Limitations on transportation and access, and a lack of tourism promotion, have helped to reduce the environmental impacts of tourism.

(5) Scientific expeditions and scientific activities: The Danxia landscapes in the eastern region of China have captured the attention of Chinese geographers since ancient times. Xu Xiake(1586-1641), an ancient Chinese geographer, conducted a scientific expedition in Longhushan and Jianglangshan, which was reported in detail in the very comprehensive "Xu Xiake Travel Notes".

Expeditions of geological, geomorphological and geographical experts in more recent times have focused on mainly on geological history, landform features, the natural environment and the value of these geological places as special tourism resources. In 1928, the academician Feng Jinglan termed the red beds in the Danxiashan region as "Danxia beds" when describing the landform features there. In 1939, the academician Chen Guoda named the landscape here as "Danxia Landform". Expeditions to Danxia areas have continued over a long period. Large-scale and intensive studies on Danxia landscapes began nation-wide from the late 1980s, when Professor Huang Jin made national inspections and surveys. In 1991, the "National Symposium on Danxia Landform and Tourism Development" was held. By the end of 2007, Professor Huang Jin had investigated more than 750 Danxia landscape sites throughout China, and promoted further research and survey of Danxia geology. He also encouraged the development of the research on special subjects within the Danxia landscapes, such as biological resources and biological landscapes, water resources and water environments, land resources, tourism resources and development, natural disasters, historical culture, and socio-economic development.

To date, domestic Chinese scholars have published more than 500 articles or books on Danxia landscapes and landforms, and related research on associated environmental resources. Some well-known domestic and international experts have inspected the nine candidate sites of the Danxia serial property area, resulting in publication of a considerable amount of research information. Research has also promoted the development of scientific tourism and eco-tourism in these Danxia landscape areas. Consequently, they have become important bases for teaching, research and popular science education, used by many institutions of higher learning and scientific research.

(6) Size and nationality of the population in the nominated property: The total area of core zone in China Danxia nominated properties is 821.51km² with the population of 34026 persons, the population density is 41/km². The total area of buffer zone is 1362.06km² with the population of 100259 persons and the population density is 74 persons/ km². The area in sum is 2183.57 km² with the population of 134285 and the population density is 62 /km². Among them, there is no population living in the core zone of Jianglangshan; the population density of Taining core zone is only 6 persons / km²; Danxiashan is 9 persons /km²;

People of the nominated sites all belong to the Han nationality. There are also some individual ethnic minority villages in Langshan and Chishui.

2.a-7 Description of the sites in the China Danxia serial property

2.a-7-1 Chishui, Guizhou

The general character of Chishui

Province, City (County)	Chishui City and Xishui county, Guizhou Province
Geographical coordinates (central point)	105°47'39"E, 28°22'11N (west section)
	106°02'33"E, 28°25'19"N (east section)
Area of core (ha.)	27364 (west section 10142; east section 17222)
Area of buffer zone (ha.)	44814 (west section 25341; east section 19473)
Criteria under which inscription is proposed	(vii) , (viii) , (ix) , (x)

a-7-1-1 Physical Geography

Geological and geomorphic features: The nominated site of Chishui is located on the transitional belt of southern margin of the Sichuan Basin and Guizhou Plateau. The landscape is between the late stage of youth and early stages of maturity in landform development. It is mainly a plateau-canyon type Danxia landscape, with an altitude of 240-1,730m. The site is part of the combined areas of two different units of the Yangtze paraplatform, and the Jurassic and Cretaceous red rocks are widely distributed in this region.

Climate: Chishui has a subtropical mountain monsoon climate. The meanannual temperature is 18.1°C, and the annual sunshine hours are 1,297.7h. The maximum average temperature of July is about 28°C, the minimum average temperature of January is about 7.9°C. The extreme minimum temperature is between -7.1°C to -3.3°C. The extreme maximum temperature is between 35.7°C to 40.5°C. The mean annual precipitation is 800 ~ 1,700mm, mostly concentrated in the period from April to October, which accounts for more than 80% of the annual rainfall. The predominant wind direction is north, with southeast winds in summer and boreas in winter. The average wind speed is 1.6m/s.

Hydrology and water resources: The nominated site is part of the Yangtze River water system. Chishui River is the largest river in the region, and is a first-order tributary of the Yangtze River. Its full length is about 524 km, with a basin area of 2,044,000km². The river descends 1,558m in altitude. The long term average annual flow is 309m³/s. Above Bingan is the middle reach of the river, with a V-shaped cross section. The riverbed is quite narrow, with numerous beaches and rapids. The section below Bingan is the lower reach. The river surface here is wide and the water flow more gentle. The usual water level is at about 200m where the river is widest, and about 20m at the narrowest part. The descent within the Chuishui region is 67m.

Soil and biota: Juvenile soil grows on purple sandstone and mudstone in Chishui in Jurassic and Cretaceous. Much doluvium with chips were washed to the smooth terrain, which developed thick soil with neutral and acidity. Vegetation type is central subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest. The forest coverage is much more than 90%. Chishui incorporates a total of 1964 species of tracheophyte. There are 20 protected plant species of national importance, 27 endemic local species (endemic to Chishui)



have been discovered. There are 404 species of vertebrate, 1264 species of insects, 39 protected animal species of national importance, 25 endemic fish species of the headwaters of the Yangtze Rivers.

2. a-7-1-2 Geologic Background

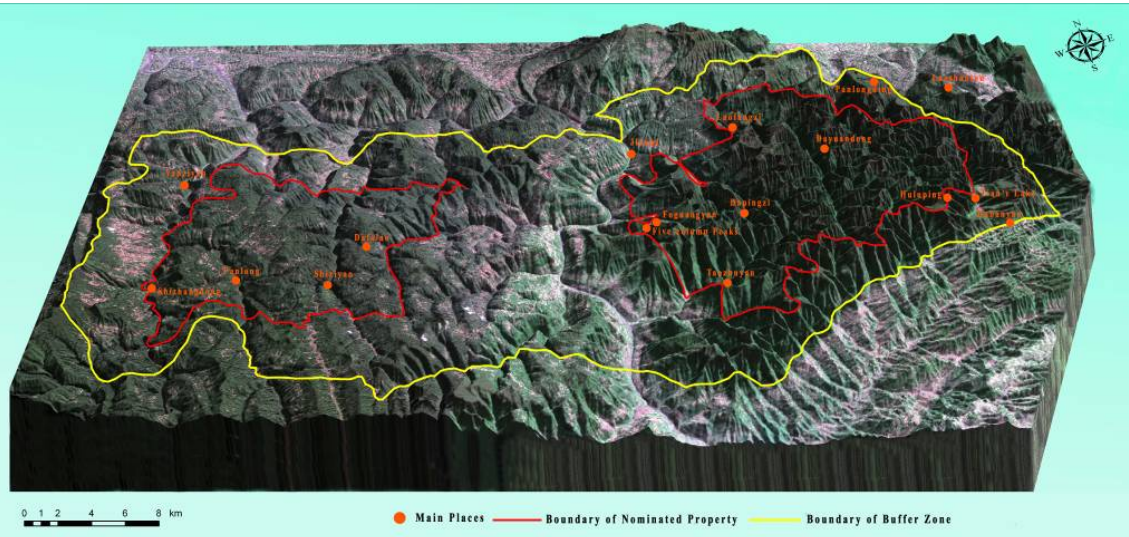
Geotectonic background: The nominated property is in the combined area of two different units of the Yangtze paraplatform. The southeast part is the Bijie northeastern structural deformation region on the Zunyi broken arch of the platform uplifted in Northern Guizhou. The northwest part is near the structural deformation region of the central syncline in Sichuan, having outcrops of strata from the Mesozoic to the Sinian (lacking the Devonian and Carboniferous). The Sichuan central syncline was in a large scale interior lake-basin environment from late Triassic to late Cretaceous, where red beds and combined with coal seams nearly 1000m thick are deposited. This detached from the platform uplifted in Northern Guizhou, where there is a large outcrop of the southern margin of Jiading Group developed in the Cretaceous.

Lithology: The outcrops mostly date from the Jurassic, Cretaceous and Quaternary of the Cenozoic. The Jurassic formations are mainly soft mud shales which are easily weathered. The landscape is mainly low mountains and hills. The Jiading group rocks of the Cretaceous are mainly brick-red sandstones of flooding fluvial facies, combined with red mudstone from numerous discontinuous cycles. A large emergent area of Cretaceous turkey-red, thick, massive feldspar-quartz sandstone is the main sedimentary body for formation of the Danxia landscape. The dip of the strata is generally between 5° to 15°. The feldspar-quartz sandstones are quite rigid, and strongly resistant to weathering. The land surface rises abruptly, forming large girder-like ridges and gently inclined mesa forms.

Geological structure: Since Late Eocene, Sichuan Platform Subside experienced tectonic movements, which brought forth lots of folds and fractures and led to a series of E-W and S-N tectonic systems in Chishui, including Dabaitang Syncline, Moziyan Anticline, Tucheng Nose-shaped Anticline, Wanglongchang Anticline and Guandu Anticline. Guandu Anticline is the major structure in Chishui, to the northeast of which is Yanziyan Syncline. Xiangbichang Syncline is one of major synclines, which extends E-W and gets into Xishui basically along Bing'an, Daqun, Jinsha, Heishenyan, Moziyan. The inclination of Xiangbichang Syncline ranges generally from 3°-10°, in the axis part of which outcrops thick purple fine-grained calcareous quartz sandstone of Jiaguan Set. Fold and fracture structures are not so developed due to the influence of rigid Sichuan Basin. Vertical joints and various kinds of bedding structures develop well, as creates favorable conditions for the development of breathtaking lofty Danxia landforms in Chishui. The Jurassic stratum has experienced relatively strong tectonic extrusion, and fold structures develop well with relatively steep obliquity.

2. a-7-1-3 Geomorphological Characteristics

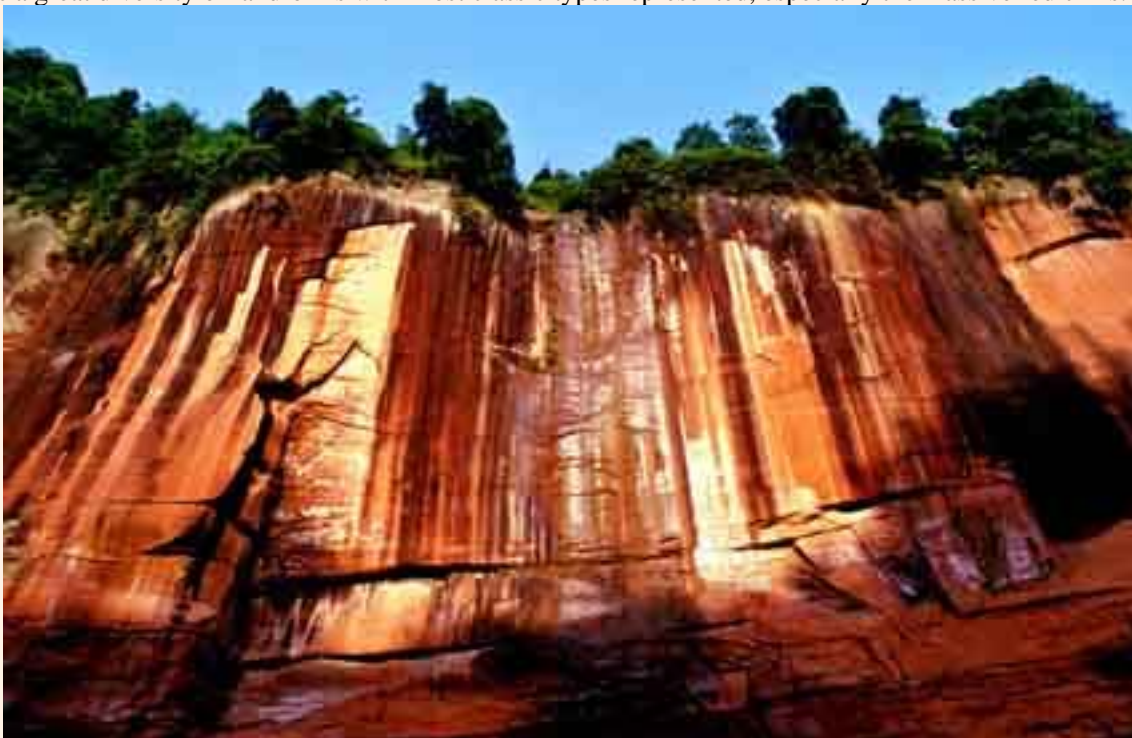
Physiography: According to the biogeographic biota system with Miklos D.F.Udvardy (1975), Chishui belong to China subtropical forest province, Palearctic region. It is located in subtropics moist monsoon climatic region, and the representative vegetation is central subtropics moist evergreen broad-leaves forest with characteristics of south subtropical transition. Tropical angiosperms make up 53.12% (284 genera) of all angiosperms in Chishui. The flora of spermatophyte is characteristics of Tropics and Subtropics. The dominate fauna found in Chishuis are Oriental and South-China type, showing a feature of the subtropical fauna.



Landscape development: The Chishui landscape is at the early youthful stage. The west region is relatively young with a classic plateau/canyon type of landscape.

In the eastern part the ancient planation surface has disintegrated under the long-term influence of weathering and denudation. Thus, the plateau-canyon type landscape is replaced here by the peak-cluster canyon landscape type, with distinct peaks and relatively complete mesas in parts of the watershed.

Topography: The landscape is mainly the plateau-canyon type, but outside the Jurassic formation there is a red bed mound landscape. The plateau-canyon type landscape in the western part is continuing to develop with typical physical characteristics; the plateau surface in the eastern part is gradually diminishing into a huge ridge, and an ancient denudation-planation surface is evident. There is a great diversity of landforms with most classic types represented, especially the massive red cliffs.



Horseshoe shaped posterior wall of red cliff formed by headward erosion



2.a-7-1-4 Biology and Ecosystems

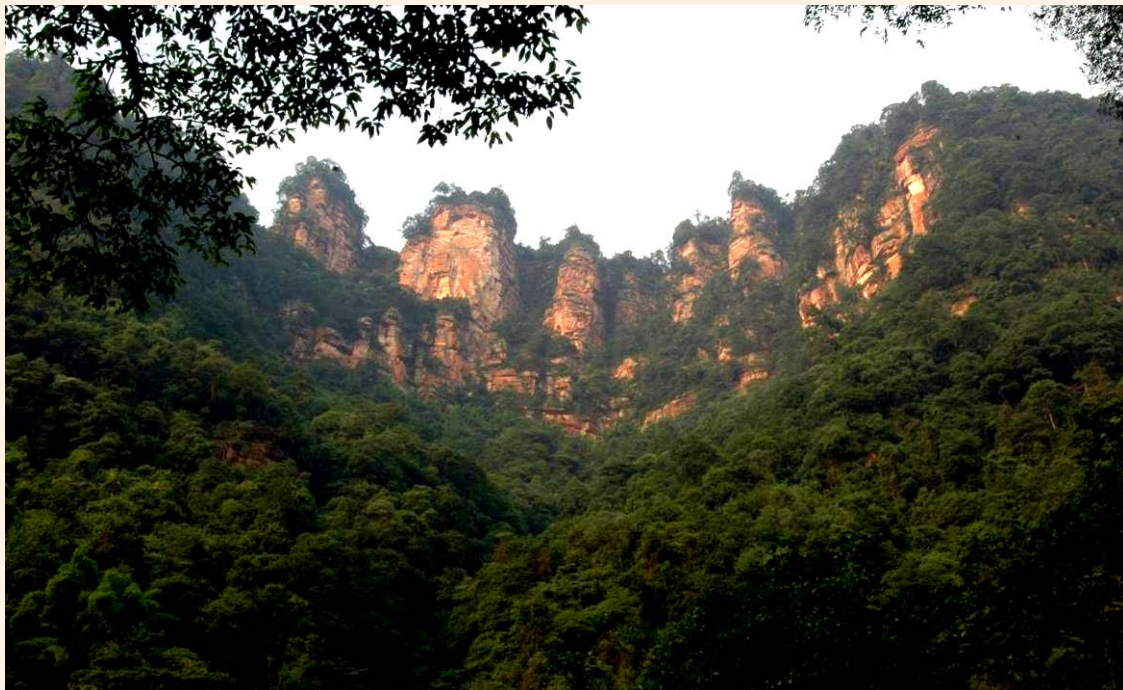
(1) Bio-geographic Zone: According to the biogeographic biota system with Miklos D.F.Udvardy (1975), Chishui belong to China subtropical forest province, Palearctic region. It is located in subtropics moist monsoon climatic region, and the representative vegetation is central subtropics moist evergreen broad-leaves forest with characteristics of south subtropical transition. Tropical angiosperms make up 53.12% (284 genera) of all angiosperms in Chishui. The flora of spermatophyte is characteristics of Tropics and Subtropics. The dominate fauna found in Chishuis are Oriental and South-China type, showing a feature of the subtropical fauna.

(2) Biological species: There are approximately 1964 species of tracheophyte, including 249 species of fern, 13 species of gymnosperm and 1702 species of angiosperm in Chishui. There are 11 vegetation types, 91 phytoformations and 117 associations in the core area. 115 species of flora are listed in *IUCN Species Red List* and *China Species Red List*, and the 88 seriously endangered plant species take 76.52% of the total. Of these endangered species, 20 are listed in the World Species Red List. About 20 protected plant species are listed in the national importance protected species. Among them, there are 3 species of class I national protected plant and 17 species of class II. There are 35 species of plant are listed in CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). To date, 27 endemic local species (endemic to Chishui) belonging to 17 genera and 9 families have been discovered. The narrow distribution area and small quantity of all the unique local species showed precious value of Chishui. There are 2208 plants of 27 species, according to an initial count, showing the characters with old, big, precious and numerous. Some national protected and Chian Red list species, for example, 97 of *Manglietia insignis* and 41 plants of *Fokienia hodginnai* with more than 100 years old respectively are distributed in the area, showing great scientific and conservation values. The species of animal is about 1668, including 117 species of fish, 31 species of amphibia, 37 species of Reptilia, 147 species of bird, 72 species of mammals and 1264 species of insect. There are also 368 species of fauna are listed in *China Species Red List*. Among them, 90 species are threatened, and vertebrate take 83.3% of them. In these species, 25 are listed in the World Species Red List. There are 39 animals are listed in the national importance protected species (mother stock, 1989). Among them, there are 5 species of class I national protected animals and 34 species of class II national protected animals. It is about 36 species of plant are list in CITES. There are 25 unique endemic fish species of the headwaters of the Yangtze Rivers. The community types of animal including valley-reed- bamboo-valley flat fauna, evergreen broad-leaved forest fauna, miscellaneous bamboo fauna, shrub-grass fauna, farmland fauna and cave fauna.

(3) Ecosystems: Chishui is situated in the core area of Rare Fish National Nature Reserve in the headwaters of Yangtze Rivers. Typical evergreen broad-leave forest spread on above 700m and form climax community, in the cleuch, the forest including synusia with rainforest characters less than 700m. Evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forest, aestidurilignosa and mixed broadleaf-conifer forest distributed over the top of the mountain. In most part of the area, ravines crosses each other and mountains are jagged, in the deep gorge, the vegetation spread along the gill, undulating hill and soil distribution. Different vegetation distribution along the vertical dimention for the different altitude and climate, but the continuity and integrity were still kept in the system.

(4) Biodiversity: In Chishui, mountains stagger, with a huge difference on height, absolute difference in elevation or drop to 1500m. For the mountain with flat mountaintop, steep mountain-side, and gentle foothills, in Danxia district, the temperature and water condition is poor on the mountaintop, which

made subtropical evergreen hardwood forest and conifer-and-hardwood forest get developed which mainly consist of *Fokienia hodginnii*, *rhododendron*, etc, and exist a series difference on eco-types, such as leaf area, leaves thickness, mechanical organization and the height below branch and so on; whereas at the foot of a mountain (gully), types of vegetation with the characteristic of monsoon forest or rainforest got developed, and there becomes the largest distribution area of *Cyatheaceae* in Asia, below the vegetation, go along with them are *Musa*, *Alocasia*, *Angiopteris fokiensis* and so on; types of vegetation, for example shrub on flood land, etc, got developed along the bank of a river; in the middle of the mountain appears zonal evergreen broad-leaved forest. In addition, the well vegetation system maintained the wetland ecosystems, such as perched swampland and so on; the diversity of the environment supported local abundant biodiversity and triggered various of characteristics on ecological adaptability: including Epiphytic, hygric, adnascent and parasitic appearances. On the special spongy trunks of the tree-fern were attached on many small-sized plant. The vegetation is distinctive among other Danxia areas and, therefore, important in China and in the world. The proper type of landscape ecology which consist of sub-tropical ecosystems and Danxia landscape, formed in the habitat of unique tropic plateau – canyon Danxia landscape, after long evolution and developing. For with well temperature and water condition, as well as the isolation of high mountain in a long time, it becomes possible that triggering the formation of unique species, the quantity of which reach 27, for example *Camellia luteoflora* and Chishui mushroom, etc, which are the representation. It is also because the well temperature and water condition that makes here a shelter of many relict plants. There are not only large quantity of relict plants of Jurassic, but some ancient relict plants—*Argoetania* existing in tertiary, *Cephalotaxus*, etc. Because there's large area with no people in it, the natural landscape and ecosystem are hardly disturbed, still keep natural aboriginality. The good ecological environment maintains many big mammals living.



Evergreen broad-leaved forest in Chishui

2.a-7-1-5 Natural Landscape and Beauty

Chishui is a subtropical Danxia landscape with plateau-canyon type landforms in a humid area. It has typical landforms such as walls and cliffs, mesas, stone columns, ravines, grooves and holes. Because



of the original natural conditions with few human activities, the Chishui-Xishui site has large intact ecosystems, such as the Spinulosa Nature Reserve, and the Zhuhai National Forest Park. The forest coverage is extensive and the species are abundant. More than 350 rivers have created the valley system forming an beautiful landscape of “red mountains, blue water, green forest, flying waterfalls”. The colour of mountains and water is very distinct, and the whole area has aesthetic qualities of majesty and beauty.



Danxia cliffs (Chibishenzhou, Jinshagoiu)

2. a-7-1-6 History and Development

(1) Evolutionary history of the landscape: From the Sinian to the Triassic, although there were several marine transgressions and marine regressions, strong folding and faulting did not occur. The syncline and sedimentary belt were relatively stable. After the marine regression in the late Triassic, the “Sichuan depression” changed from an ocean basin to an interior basin. Water accumulated from Jurassic to Cretaceous time, creating the “Sichuan lake” or “Sichuan ancient lake”. Because of the very hot weather over a long time, the iron was oxidized and the sediments became red in color. Though the nominated property was located in southern margin basin, red clastic rock was deposited with a lacustrine facies during the Jurassic-Cretaceous period. This is a thickness of 3,000-4,000m, supplying a favorable material base for the development of Danxia landscapes. During the Himalayan Movement of the early Cenozoic, the Sichuan Lake Basin uplifted as a whole, and the long history of sedimentation concluded. Before the middle Eocene, the Sichuan Basin, together with the southern uplift of North Guizhou, experienced a long period of intermittent uplift and denudation, forming multi-level denudation surfaces. After the tectonic movements in the late Neogene, the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau was tilted upwards over a large area, creating a red-bed plateau at a different level from the Sichuan Basin, in the northern Guizhou region. Since that time fluvial processes, weathering, denudation and collapse, have created a majestic and spectacular plateau-canyon type landscape developed. It is now representative of the early youthful stage in landscape development.

(2) History of human exploitation: There is a long history of human occupation of Chishui. Activity spans each stage from the Neolithic, to the pottery age, porcelain age, bronze age, Iron Age and finally to modern time. Historical remains from the Neolithic, Han Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, Northern Song Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty and the Red Army's Long March in the 20 century, are found in gullies, caves, and on riverflats. Human activities progressed from hunting and gathering, to planting, settled cultivation, slash and burn, forest cutting and eventually to site protection and associated tourism. Charcoal of *Cyclobalanopsis glauca* and Oerst weed tree was used for cooking and heating centuries ago and were gradually replaced by coal, natural gas, and electricity, with consequent reduction in use of forests for firewood. Chishui also has an important military history. Under the command of Mao Tse-Tung, the Chinese Red Army conducted the battle of “Voyage Chishui River Four Times” here, writing famous chapters in the military history of China. The boundary of the protected site was demarcated since the 1980s, and the site became successively a National Park, a Nature Reserve and a Forest Park. There is an effective multi-level management system for the protected area, and this has strong support and co-operation from local residents in the neighbouring community, and from commercial and social organizations.

(3) Human landscape: Over a very long period, local residents have established special relationships with the landscapes. Their lives and activities are adapted to the natural environment. Cultural elements of religion, festival celebration, literature, painting, music and dance and houses were also closely linked to the environment. Examples are grotto statues and cliffside sculptures.

2. a-7-1-7 Summary of natural features and values

The Chishui site is in southern margin of the largest red bed basin in China, the Sichuan Basin. It is the product of rapid uplift of the Qingzang Plateau, followed by different uplift of the Guizhou Plateau and the Sichuan Basin, with subsequent dissection by various external forces. Chishui is the furthest west and north of the candidate sites, in the transition region of the mid-subtropical and southern subtropical zone. It has a typical subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest system, preserving important areas of the southern Asian tropical gully rainforest in the valleys (containing the rare plant relic *spinulosa*), and mixed forests on the mountain peaks. This makes it an ideal place for the study of both ancient plants and modern plants in Danxia landscapes.

Development stage: Danxia landforms in southeast China are mainly in the mature and even old stage, and the Danxia landform in Chishui is just in its early young stage due to rejuvenation starting in late Tertiary. The spatial difference in geomorphological rejuvenation development is obvious between the western and eastern part in Chishui, making it more abundant and significant value in Earth sciences.

Geomorphological characteristics: After experiencing long-time denudation in Tertiary, the Cretaceous red beds in Chishui has been strongly uplifting by the Neo-tectonic movement in Quaternary and has been strongly and rapidly dissected by rivers. Lofty and spectacular Danxia landform of plateau gorge and hill plateau gorge is well developed and complement with the Danxia landscape in the rest nominated sites in southeastern China.

Geographical area: Danxia landscapes in southeastern China are mostly developed in small-scale basins, while the landscape of Chihui developed in the southern margin of the huge Sichuan Basin. Together, the Chishui and Xishui landscapes cover 1,341km², with the former being better developed.



Landscape combination: Chishui shows strong individuality. The large area of natural forest is relatively more primary, where live a number of tree ferns and precious wild plants and animals including big cats and bears. In Southeastern China, the forest living in the majority of nominated sites are secondary one due to long-time development and disturbance. The waterfalls in Chishui are outstanding both in their amount and in their drop.

Ecosystems and biological evolution: Chishui has the characteristics of vegetation type multiplicity. The large area and population quantity of tree-fern is protected well here for the stable hydrothermal condition and less artificial interference. The site has high diversity types of habitat, including rivers, valleys, lakes, mountains, swamps, caves, cliff and so on. Chishui shows an important and on-going process of biology and ecology. The natural succession of vegetation has reached climax community stage. Excepting the evolution of from ancient vegetation to modern vegetation and primary succession of bare rock, in the terms of relative close landform and humid and hot climate, little people's interference, integrity, typical, broad evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystem got developed in area, in which the vegetation with strong originality, biota producing special differentiation of symmetry and asymmetry stemming from differences of topography, climate, hydrology and soil. And the vegetation also produced some horizontal differentiation along valley, mountain, such differentiation which resulted from local habitat differentiation can be seen frequently. Chishui has good environmental quality and is very nice for its wide range of species, abundance rare and endangered species, numerous endemic species, many old tress, and integrity construction and function of the ecosystem. All above, Chishui is an important source and habitat of rare species, which exist in subtropical region, and is an ideal base for protecting wildlife in situ and carrying out comprehensive research.

2.a-7-2 Taining, Fujian

The general character of Taining

City, Province		Sanming, Fujian Province	
Geographical coordinates (central point)	North Region	E 117°13'07" N 27°00'37"	
	South Region	E 117°02'22" N 26°51'56"	
Area of core (ha.)		North Region: 5277 hm ² ; South Region: 5810 hm ² Total: 11087 hm ²	
Area of buffer zone (ha.)		North Region : 4247 hm ² ; South Region : 8154 hm ² Total: 12401hm ²	
Criteria under which inscription is proposed		(vii) , (viii) , (ix) , (x)	

2.a-7-2-1 Physical geography

Geology and geomorphic features: Taining Basin was a Cretaceous red fault basin developed in geological region of Cathaysia, which consisted of several NE-trending small red basins such as the Zhukou and Meikou Basins. The rocks are conglomerates and sandy conglomerates of the Chong'an Formation from the middle and late Cretaceous. Fractures oriented NE, NNE, NW and S-N developed within the region. Taining is located on the southeast side of the Wuyishan middle range, and its general topography tilts towards the southeast, with relatively high relief in the west and north, gentle relief in the southeast and low relief in the middle area. The highest point, Jiziding, has an altitude of

674m. The maximum local relief is 400 m.

Climate: Taining is subjected to the influence of a mid-subtropical humid monsoon climate. It is mild and moist, with four distinct seasons. The annual mean temperature is 17.1°C, while the average temperature of January is 5.9°C, with the extreme minimum temperature recorded -10.6°C. The average temperature in July is 33.7°C, with the extreme maximum temperature of 38.9°C. The annual mean precipitation is 1,450 mm, and annual average relative humidity is 84%. The rainy season lasts from March to June, thundershowers occur frequently in July and August, while the September to February period receives little rainfall.

Hydrology: The Jinxi River, which winds through Taining, is an upper tributary of the Futunxi water system and the main tributaries of its basin - Suixi River and Shanxi River converge in Jinhu Lake. The area of Jinhu Lake is 3,600 ha and its storage capacity is 870 million m³. It is the largest inland water body in Fujian and the most significant hydrological landscape in Taining. There are abundant water resources in the region, with approximately 4.6 billion m³ of annual runoff. Surface water is assayed to high quality, and meets the state water quality standard grade II, and drinking water sources attain 100% of the standards required.

Soil and vegetation: The soils in Taining are mainly Red Soil and Purple Soil. The former is generally distributed in the low mountains and hills below 800m; the latter is mainly distributed in the red-bed basin. Forests cover 78% of the site, and more than 90% of the core area. The nominated site has 8 vegetation types, 24 formations, and 40 associations, among which the most distinct are herbaceous communities, sclerophyllous forest, and evergreen broadleaved forests in ravines. The drought-tolerant flora on overhanging cliffs is well developed, as well as the water tolerant plants in the valleys. Large numbers of endangered wildlife species are preserved. Taining has one of the densest populations of wildlife of any part of China.

2.a-7-2-2 Geological Structure

(1) Regional geology: During the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, the tectonic setting of Taining was on the southeastern margin of the Eurasia Plate, southeast of the mobile belt of continental margin in the western Pacific, and southwest of the Wuyi salient in Cathaysia. The basement was formed in the mid-late Proterozoic and was denuded from the Paleozoic. Proterozoic strata were directly overlain by Mesozoic Strata, of which the upper Jurassic-Cretaceous continental volcanic rocks were widely distributed and displayed a bimodal pattern. Upper Cretaceous red clastic rocks deposited within the fault basin were the stratigraphic horizon on which the landscapes formed. Since the Late Cretaceous, the earth's crust has experienced uplift and denudation here.

(2) Lithology: The continental red beds of Taining Basin can be separated into the lower Shaxian Formation and the upper Chong'an Formation. The lower part of Shaxian Formation is from fluvial deposition, the middle part is shallow-lake facies, and the upper part is fluvial deposition. Deposits of the Chong'an Formation are alluvial-diluvial fan facies, specifically debris flow facies, as well as mudflow and sandflow facies, while deposition facies in the foothills and rivers-lakes environments occur regionally. The principal constituents are deposits of purplish red conglomerate, sandy conglomerate, pebbled sandstones and siltstones. The conglomerate is comparatively hard, with great



resistance to weathering and erosion. It is the main rock type of the landscapes.



Geomorphic perspective around Shangqingxi

2.a-7-2-3 Geomorphological Characteristics

Taining is one of the largest Red Bed development areas in Southeastern China. Due to differences in duration, amplitude and rate of crustal uplift,

considerable regional differences exist in landform development within the Taining region. For instance, landscapes of mature stage dominate south of the Jinhu Lake scenic spot, with peak-cluster type landscapes mainly; while Danxia landform of the youthful stage are prevalent north of Jinhu Lake and the Shiwang scenic spot, preserving an ancient denudation-planation surface at an altitude of approximately 450 m. The gorges are more than 400m deep, forming reticulated valleys and mountain blocks. Caves are welldeveloped, with more than 60 large-scale single caves and more than 100 niche-like caves. Infinite varieties of caves make up an extremely distinctive microtopography in danxia areas. Natural caves are also the cradle of Taining civilization. Mountains are mostly concentrated around Jinhu Lake, with various forms of peak forests, peak clusters, stone columns and stone walls. Water landscapes of varying size and type are well-integrated with the geomorphic landscapes, presenting a wonderful scenery of “Danxia above Water”.



**The niche-like cave group:
Hundreds of mouth-caves rock**



Lane valley: Snow-flume



The Grand Red Cliff

2.a-7-2-4 Biology and Ecosystems

(1) Bio-geographic Zone: According to Udvardy's system, Taining belongs to the biotope in the mid-south biogeographic province of Chinese subtropical forest in the Palearctic realm. It has a comparatively rich biodiversity. It is located in the "East Asia Tropical Forest Zone" of "India-Malaysia" region among the 200 "Biological Zones of WWF.

(2) Species: Vascular plants include 192 families, 608 genera and 1,276 species. Vertebrates include 34 orders, 105 families and 380 species. Invertebrates of insecta (with inclusion of arachnida acari) include 25 orders, 231 families and 1509 species. In addition, site has abundant rare and endangered species at both international and local scales. Among the plants, ginkgo, taxus chinensis and bretschniderasinensis are under first-grade protection, 11 are under second-grade protection, such as Nanmu, *Ormosia henryi* forest, *Eurycorymbus cavaleriei*, *Torreya jackii* and *Camptotheca*. Ten are on



IUCN Red Lists, including *dendrobium officinale*, *Halesia macgregori* Chun. Some 65 are on the CITES appendix, which are prohibited from international trade, such as *cibotium barometz*, and *Anoectochilus roxburghii*. Some 77 species have been listed on the Red List of China, such as *Dendrobium officinale*. **Animals:** the python and Elliot's pheasant are two species are understate first-grade protection; 35 are under second-grade protection, such as the tiger frog, turtle, mandarin duck and sparrow hawk; 7 are on IUCN Red Lists - python, goshawk, Elliot's pheasant, pangolin, jackal, large indian civet, golden cat and serow. Some 47 are on the CITES appendix, such as peregrine falcon and Elliot's pheasant; and 43 species have been listed on the Red List of China, including Elliot's pheasant.

(3) Ecology: Evergreen broad-leaved forests here are typical of the eastern mid-subtropical humid zone. There are many and varied ecosystems some of them very small-scale – all of which creates a complicate ecological pattern and a very favourable environment for wildlife.

2. a-7-2-5 Natural landscapes, beauty and aesthetics

The natural landscapes of Taining feature deep and serene canyons, magical caves, charming mountains and rivers, and natural unmodified ecosystems.

Canyons: Canyons have lofty cliffs, numerous caves, natural ecosystems and great attraction. In most of the winding deep Danxia canyons, one enters a secluded world of luxuriant trees, dense placid waters and wonderful songbirds. The meandering Shangqingxi River is unparalleled in other Danxia landscapes, generating a feeling of experiencing a Chinese painting as one drifts downstream on a bamboo raft – a great tourist attraction.

Caverns: Caves are the wonders of landscapes in Taining. They range from small honeycomb types to huge caves that can accommodate 1,000 people. Caves are infinite in their variety, and they are awesome and enjoyable to behold.

Mountains and rivers: There are many mountain peaks of many forms, interspersed with numerous water bodies. Red mountain cliffs, green trees and clear water create resplendent colors, which are a feast for the eyes. The deep and emerald green Jinhu Lake is dotted by islands, bays and inlets, surrounded by high mountains. All of these present a poetic traditional landscape painting for tourists from all over the world.

Ecosystems: People in Taining follow an ancient custom of protecting the forests. Through careful preservation over many years, the core region of the site has remained roadless, thus retaining its complete ecosystems, and vigorous forests. Rare tree species and wildfowl are present and the site is a natural refuge from the bustling world.

According to archaeological excavations, human activities began in Taining as early as 5,000 years ago during Neolithic times. Taining was Qimindi in the Zhou Dynasty and transformed into Guihua County during the Zhongxing first year (958AD) in the Southern Tang Dynasty. In the Yuanyou first year (1086AD) of the Northern Song Dynasty, it was given the name of Taining County.

Since the Tang Dynasty, Taining has developed a mono-structural agricultural economy through “self-support by plantation and weaving” and “grain reserve by its residents”. People and nature are harmoniously integrated. It has been nearly 2,000 years since Taoism was introduced to Taining and the Yonglongyuan Year (AD680) of the Tang Dynasty witnessed the introduction of Buddhism. At the end of Five Dynasties, Taining had experienced substantial changes and civilizations, transforming into a major county with 30,000 households in northwestern Fujian Province by the Yuanfeng Year of the Northern Song Dynasty. After the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, the population underwent a sharp decrease due to conflict and wars, while it remained a mono-structural agricultural economy.

To satisfy the requirements of agricultural development, Taining undertook diversion projects as early as the Ming Dynasty. Since 1950, Taining has attached great importance to There are newly built engineering structures for this purpose. Industries have developed since the Tang and Five Dynasties. The handicraft industry of Taining has been famous for a very long time.

In 1994, Taining Jinhu River became a National Key Scenic Spot; in 1996, the Jinhu River National Key Scenic Spot Commission was established, legalizing nature protection. Approval of the establishment of Taining National Park in 2005 offered new and unprecedented opportunities for nature conservtion and economic development of the region.

2.a-7-2-7 Summary of natural features and values

(1) Natural features Taining is located in the western part of the Chinese southeast volcanic rock zone of a mobile belt of the continental margin in the western Pacific during the Mesozoic Era, of which it retains a complete geological record. Mesozoic sedimentary (volcanic) basins with many folds, developed in the background of Cathaysia, manifested frequent magmatic activities and intense tectonic activities. Very thick alluvial-diluvial facies of red elastic deposits of the Chong’an Formation in linear fault basins are products of constant strong uplift. Complex fault and fracture systems developed in the red beds during multiple tectonic movements.

Taining is representative of the plateau mountain (platform)-canyon landscapes at a youthful stage of landform development in the subtropical humid zone of China.

Taining exhibits a variety of landform types and uniqueness in its geomorphological landscape. Compared to ordinary Danxia areas, with outstanding mountain scenery, the subtlety of landscapes in Taining lies in their intricate and fascinating grand valleys, incised meanders, numerous colorful caves, and the favourable ecological environment.

From the aspect of biodiversity, drought-tolerant flora develops extremely well on overhanging rocks and steep cliffs in Taining, while moisture-tolerant flora grows as well in gullies. Thanks to the fine tradition of preservation, there are rare and endangered species such as the Changyefei tree, *Dendrobium officinale* and Nanmu. Many rare animals live here also.

Taining belongs to the typical evergreen broad-leaved forest belt of the eastern mid-subtropical humid zone, with various types of ecosystems, preserving the classic primitive ecological processes of the forests in the eastern mid-subtropical zone.



(2) Heritage values Taining possesses the same or similar geological structure and evolutionary history as other nominated sites. The most outstanding features are:

A. Taining is the only representative of plateau mountain (platform)-canyon combined landscape of youthful stage in the subtropical humid zone of China.

B. The landscape of Taining is typical of the Mesozoic mobile belt of the continental margin in the western Pacific, recording geological evolution and climate changes in Southeast China since the Cretaceous.

C. Linear ravines, tunnel-like valleys, canyons and red cliffs are very well developed. There are more than 400 deeply incised gullies and special reticulated valleys. The density of the valleys, curvature of the incised meanders and primitiveness of the canyon ecology are all rarely-seen in Danxia landscapes. The numbers of rock grooves and caves, the scale of the caves, the uniqueness of cave forms and their combination, as well as their aesthetic values are special features.

D. Taining generally is in the youthful stage of landform development, but with multiple stages. Since the Neogene, the multi-staged differential uplifting of the basin has preserved the landforms of different evolutionary stages within the basin. Erosion by water (rain, streams) is profound and typical, with significant scientific values.

E. Taining is situated on the southeast slope of the main range of Wuyishan, with a rainy climate, and has high biological and ecological diversity. There is evidence of the unique dynamic succession process of the biotic community, and it is home to rare and endangered species. *Torreya jackii* which is the second class State Level protection is only found in Taining where is the original habitat in the Danxia landform of Fujian and Zhejiang province.

F. Civilization in the caves of Taining goes back to ancient times. The site is also a paradise for scarce wild animals due to the presence of steep mountains and numerous caverns. Taining is a classic case of harmonious co-existence of humanity, biology and landscape.

G. Taining ranks among the most beautiful China Danxia landscapes, possessing diversity, uniqueness, scarcity and naturalness, and is representative of the natural geomorphology of its type.

2.a-7-3 Langshan, Hunan

The general character of Langshan

City, Province	Shaoyang City, Hunan Province
Geographical Coordinate (Central Point)	26°20'24"N, 110°46'45"E
Area of core (km ²)	6600

Area of buffer zone (km ²)	6200
Criteria under which inscription is proposed	(vii), (viii), (ix)

2.a-7-3-1 Physical geography

Geological and geomorphic features: Mt.Langshan was developed in a Cretaceous age rectangular shaped basin (the Ziyuan-Xinning basin), which was formed in the Caledonian and Indo-Chinese epoch fold belts on the western margin of South China Plate. Continental alluvial-diluvial facies of the Lanlong Formation, as well as fluvial facies red conglomerates and sandy conglomerates, were deposited during the early Cretaceous period. The relief lessens toward the north. The topography is dominated by groups of landscapes of the peak-forest type, with karst landforms also present. The highest elevation of Mt.Langshan is 818 m, and the lowest 302m.

Climate: Mt.Langshan is in a humid monsoon climate area of the mid-subtropical zone. The mean annual temperature is 15.5°C, and the average temperature of July is 26°C, while the average temperature of January is 4°C. The extreme maximum temperature is 37.2°C, while the extreme minimum temperature is -6.8°C, exhibiting characteristics of a typical mountain climate in Southern China. The mean annual precipitation is 1,450mm, and rainfall from April to June accounts for 45% of the annual rainfall.

Hydrology and water resources: Mt.Langshan lies in the upstream part of Zijiang River catchment, which is a tributary of the Yangtze River. The main tributary of the Zijiang River, Fuyijiang River, winds its way through the site toward the north. Its length in the site is 24 km, and it has an annual average discharge of 78.5 m³/s and minimum discharge of 13.2 m³/s. Langxi River, Penxi River, Lixi River, Qixinghe River and Sanyuanhe River all cflow through the site. Rainfall is the main source of surface water, providing an abundant supply during spring and summer, and a comparatively small quantity in autumn and winter.

2.a-7-3-2 Geological Structure

(1) Geotectonics: Mt.Langshan is located in the junction between China's Yangtze Plate and the South China Plate. With the Indonesian orogenic movement during the Late Triassic, seawater withdrew from the whole region. During the Yanshanian movement in the Jurassic-Cretaceous period (equivalent to the Nevadian and Laramidian movements in North America), large scale NE-NNE trending strike-slip faults were formed, along whose fault zones developed various-sized faulted intermontane basins. The Xinning-Ziyuan red basin was one of them.

(2) Lithology: Mt.Langshan and its surrounding areas have complete strata from the Banxi group of the Lower Proterozoic to the Quaternary, except for those in the upper and middle Silurian, Jurassic and Tertiary.

Strata of the interior basin, stretching from NNE to NS, are mainly of the Lanlong Formation (K₁l) from the Lower Cretaceous, formed by a suite of continental, purplish-red clastic rocks, with a total



thickness ranging from 200-2,320m. The constituents include thick to extra-thick layers of purplish-red conglomerate, sandy conglomerate, pebbled sandstone, with a small amount of pebbled argillaceous siltstone and feldspar-quartz sandstone. Mixed gravels of various sizes are piedmont alluvial and alluvial-diluvial deposits, with well-developed cross bedding. The dip of the strata is relatively gentle, and vertical joints are well developed, having good water permeability. The strata generally contain limestone gravels and CaCO_3 cement, forming Danxia-Karst features.

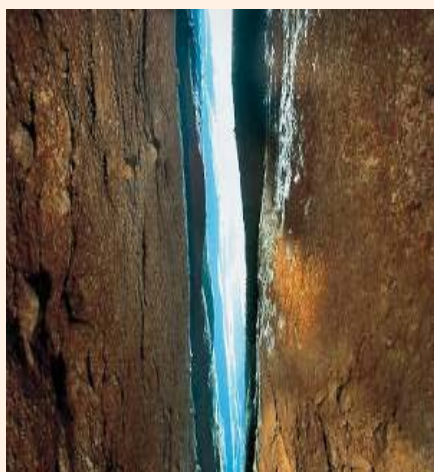
(3) Geological structure and its influence on landform development

Fault Structure: The large NNE trending ($20^\circ - 30^\circ$) Gongtian-Xinning-Ziyuan fault belt crosses the nominated property obliquely, controlling the distribution and scale of the red rock series and also their material source and structural characteristics. Four groups of joints were developed within the basin: ①Joint of NNE trend : strike $20^\circ - 30^\circ$, joint surface vertical, long and with obvious shear properties ; ②Joint of NNW trend : strike $320^\circ - 340^\circ$, vertical or almost vertical, short extension and tensional features. Also two groups of compression and torsion joints, with a near EW trend ($70^\circ - 110^\circ$) and NE trend ($55^\circ - 65^\circ$). Influenced by a major regional fault and four groups of joints, the landscapes of Mt.Langshan exhibit varying densities of landform features.

Monoclinical structure: The occurrences of Cretaceous red sandstones within the Zixin Basin were all monoclinical. During the Himalayan Movement, the Zixin Basin experienced uneven uplift, weathering and denudation, forming the present monoclinical mountain.

2.a-7-3-3 Geomorphological Characteristics

A typical representative of narrow-valley type cluster-forest at mature stage: Langshan landscapes have been through a long history of geomorphic development. Most typically they are the narrow valley type cluster-forests, which are concentrated and compact in their distribution. Bajiaozhai Stockade, Lajiaofeng Peak, Niubizhai Stockade and Linjiazhai Stockade are examples. Among the above, the local relief of Bajiaozhai Stockade is over 400 metres.



Natural Bridge, Tangjiaba



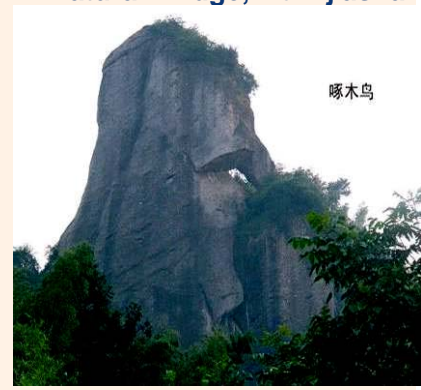
Natural Bridge, Mt.Bijiashan



“Conches”



“Dog Head”



“Woodpecker”

Langshan’s Shaped Landforms

Rare development of tunnel-like valleys, linear ravines, and natural bridges : There are 13 places with “a thread of sky”-type linear ravines and 5 Danxia natural bridges with high visual and scientific value. Examples are the ”The No.1 Lane” named by academician Chen Guoda, which is 238.8 metres long, 80-120 metres high and an average of 0.5 metres wide, and Tangjiaba Natural Bridge which spans 64 metres, 14 metres in width and 20 metres in height, which are among the largest in the world.

Unique Danxia-Karst: Cement of the purplish-red sandy conglomerate, generally contains considerable CaCO_3 and limestone gravels, with an average content of CaCO_3 of 8.75%, resulting in significant karstification, symbolized by corrosion funnels, corrosion bottomlands and karst caves (such as Wuzhu Cave) in the upper Cretaceous red conglomerate, and karst in the lower limestone (such as Feilian Cave), which is rare in China Danxia.

There are more than 100 pictographic landscapes, such as whale, camel (273m in length, 178m in height), candle (199m in height, altitude of 674m), screw, a general (75m in height, perimeter of 40m), woodpecker and dog’s head.

2.a-7-3-4 Biology and Ecosystems

(1) Biogeographic Zone: According to Udvardy’s system, Mt.Langshan belongs to the biotope in the middle biogeographical province of the Chinese subtropical forest in the Palearctic realm. It is located in the “East Asia Tropical Forest Zone” of the “India-Malaysia” region among the 200 “Biological Zones of WWF”, and the evergreen broad-leaved forest belt of the eastern mid-subtropical



humid zone.

(2)Species: Species vascular plants There are 1421 species of vascular plants and 150 macro-fungi. Among them, 21 species have been listed on the Red List of China, 52 on the IUCN Red Lists, and 41 under CITES; 23 species are national key protected plants, 3 of which are under first-grade protection. The vegetation coverage rate is 85% with forest covering 75.9%; there are 9 vegetation types and 71 plant formations. Mammalian species number 26, birds 94, reptiles 35, amphibians 19, fish 36 and insects 816. Among them, 18 species have been listed on the Red List of China, 2 on the IUCN Red Lists, and 27 under CITES; 18 species are national key protected animals.

(3) Ecological characteristics: Ecosystems are complicated and varied, especially at the small scale. The simplest mountain ecosystems have lichens, in ravines ecosystems consist of lianas and herbaceous plants. Comparatively drought-tolerant and primitive evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystems in their original state are found on the summits and ridges, while the valleys have typical evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystems. Regarding vegetation community types, there are 110 genera from Mid-east Asia, 44 genera from China, and 46 genera from East Asia-North America. Mid phaenophytes and coriaceous leaf types account for most for the plant life forms, and the synusia contains many lianas (40 families and 125 species) and epiphytes (17 families and 63 species). Communities are at different successional stages, ranging from lichen, liana, herb, shrub, evergreen deciduous broad-leaved forest to evergreen broad-leaved forest, exhibiting typical characteristics of the evergreen broad-leaved forest zone. The vegetation of Mt.Langshan epitomises evergreen broad-leaved forest in the eastern mid-subtropical humid zone. The endemic species *Xinning ranunculus japonicas* and *Langshan Chirita* were found 20 years ago growing only on cliffs. The nominated site is the special habitat for recording basal angiosperm groups and the co-evolution of animals (insects). Highly specialized deceptive pollination was found to occur in basal angiosperm groups – a very significant scientific discovery.

2.a-7-3-5 Natural landscapes and beauty

Natural Landscapes:

a. Danxia landscapes: Huge and dense Danxia landforms of the peak-forest type dominate the nominated site, with “bare and red cliff” being the keynote of the landscape. Landforms reflect a wide range of Danxia landscape development. The majestic Bajiaozhai, exotic Tianyixiang, magnificent Natural Bridge, independent Jiangjunshi Stone, precipitous Danxia peak forests, serene rock lane, and prudent ancient stockade...red cliff, green mountain, archaeological sites and buildings are all combined in an artistic way, harmoniously complementing each other.

b. Water: The majestic Mt.Langshan landscape blends with the Fuyijiang River. The bamboo forests along riverbanks, contrasting with farmlands in the broad valleys add to the beauty.

c. Ecosystems: The abundance of species and habitats produces a diversified biological landscape, and plant communities of various structures and physiognomies are very varied in appearance. The forest community and Danxia landscape blend together subtly. The green vegetation combined with red cliffs, mountains and tree-lined foothill all make up a poetic and picturesque scene.



Danxia peak cluster viewed from Bajiao Stockade

Aesthetic significance: The site has typical narrow-valley, mature peak cluster-forest landscapes of the South China humid zone. Scenic beauty is manifest in five aspects: startling appearance, red mountain-blue water colour combinations, natural sculptures, dense network of valleys, and harmony between humanity and nature.

2.a-7-3-6 Geological history and development

(1) Formation and Evolution of landscapes in Mt.Langshan: During the early Cretaceous , differential uplift of the partial crust formed the Zi-Xin Basin tilting towards the south, and deposited the red beds of the Lanlong Formation (K_1l) which consisted of coarse conglomerate, fine conglomerate, pebbled sandstone, sandstone, and siltstone, forming hard rocks through complex diagenesis. Multi-stage movements of a NNE-trending regional fault induced many related faults and joints, creating favourable conditions for later fluvial erosion. Since the Cenozoic, the uplift of the Tibetan Plateau intensified the East Asian monsoon effects. The arid climate was transformed into a humid climate, with chemical weathering and fluvial erosion becoming more intensive, and mass movement and biological effects jointly shaping the landforms. Since the Neogene, especially the Quaternary, uplift intensified, and the present landscape was formed.

(2) History of human exploitation: As early as 4,000 years ago, human beings settled here. During the Neolithic age, there were many potteries and ancient kilns, which explains why the place was



called Kiln City. Since the Song Dynasty, Mt.Langshan became a sightseeing resort, featuring 12 Fuyi scenic spots such as “Shimu Mountain and small boat”, and “Standing Lang Tablet”. In 1992, Mt.Langshan was opened to the outside world, and a scenic spot management office was set up in 1995.

(3) Human activities and natural landscapes: Mt.Langshan possesses Zhoujiashan and Baimianzhai sites of Neolithic age, including stone implements, bone tools, pottery, including painted potteries which display a wide variety of ornamentation. Among them, argillaceous black pottery makes up a considerable proportion. In Langshan, Dong, Yao, Zhuang and Han nationalities get exist in harmony, with rich and colorful folk customs. Well-known and widely worshipped sacred places of Buddhism and Taoism, as well as ancient temples, are situated on Bajiaozhai, Zixiadong and Yuquanshan. Thousands of years of agricultural civilization have produced large rice paddy fields

2.a-7-3-7 Summary of Natural Features and Values

A. During multiple intermittent differential tectonic movements, 200-2,320 m of red beds have accumulated in the site. Three levels of denudation-planation surfaces and corresponding river terraces have appeared, demonstrating the intensity of neo-tectonics in Langshan and evolution of modern landscapes.

B. Development of landscapes of the peak-forest type in a mature stage of development is most typical, while old age landscapes occur in surrounding regions.

C. Danxia-karst, symbolized by funnels, bottomlands, limestone sinks, caves with CaCO₃ deposits add to the landscape diversity. This dual landscape development is rare in both China and abroad, and is of scientific significance.

D. Many endemic plants occur here. This shows that plant diversity, evolution, migration and differentiation here are of considerable scientific importance, and highlights the site as a centre of biodiversity.

E. Mt.Langshan has a good example of evergreen broad-leaved forest in the East Sub-tropical humid zone. Ecological island effects and the narrow habitat phenomena are very evident. This site also has a complete successional series of plant communities stage, and special habitats for recording basal angiosperm groups and the co-evolution (general) of animals (insects).

F. Aesthetic characteristics of the landscape are superb, with sculptured landforms of many colours and temperaments forms in optimum combination.

2.a-7-4 Danxiashan, Guangdong

General character of Danxiashan

Province, City	Guangdong Province, Shaoguan City
Geographical Coordinates (Central Point)	24°58'16"N, 113°41'34"E
Area of core (ha.)	16800
Area of buffer zone (ha.)	12400

Criteria under which inscription is proposed

(vii) , (viii) , (ix) , (x)

2.a-7-4-1 Physical Geography

Geology and Geomorphology: Danxiashan developed in a tectonic basin-Danxia Basin, which is located at the inner part of the Nanling Folds Series. A layer of red beds consisting of both coarse and fine grains was deposited in the middle and late Cretaceous. Along with violent topographic change, Danxia landscapes of clustered peak-forest and peak-group developed. Bazhai, the highest peak, has an altitude of 625m and the range of altitude is from 65m to 625m.

Climate: Danxiashan belongs to the humid monsoon climate in the transition from the middle subtropical zone to the southern subtropical zone. The average annual temperature is 19.7°C, in January it is 9.3°C, in July it is 28.4°C, while the extreme minimum temperature is -5.4°C and the extreme maximum temperature is 38.5°C. The precipitation high in this region. The average annual precipitation is 1,715mm, mostly concentrated from March to August.

Hydrology and water resources: All the rivers in the national park are in the Zhenjiang River system, mostly being in the Jinjiang River system of first-class distributaries. The Jinjiang River flows into the Danxia Basin from the northeast in the form of entrenched meanders, for a distance of about 34km, eventually flowing into the Zhenjiang River to the south. The mean annual water flow of the Jinjiang River is 45.8 cubic meters per second, and the volume is 1.44 billion cubic meters. The water quality is above second-class surface water.

2.a-7-4-2 Geological Background

(1) Geotectonics: Danxia Basin is located in the middle part of Nanling-Caledonian Folds Series of the South China Plate. At the end of late Paleozoic era, the South China Plate experienced large-scale sedimentation. In the Hercynian-IndoSinian Movement, strata of the late Paleozoic era and the early Triassic period were folded and an ocean environment ended. From the Jurassic, the Danxia Basin became an inland lacustrine deposition site. From the late Jurassic to the early Cretaceous, the Yanshanian Movement caused folding and faulting again, accompanied by violent volcanic activities and deposited of the volcanic clastic rocks of the Sandong Formation. Then the Danxia Basin began to sink to a great extent, and the the red beds of the Changba and Danxia Formation were deposited.

(2) Lithology: The strata of Danxia Basin are generally in circular in plan shape. The strata are older from inside to outside. Strata of most periods from the Cambrian to the Jurassic are found in Danxia Basin. The inner Danxia Basin is mainly composed of Cretaceous strata. The lower part of inner basin consists of a duo-series of volcanic rocks, intercalated with mudstone, peritic siltstone of the Sandong Formation (K_{1s}), and mudstone and peritic siltstone of the Maziping Formation (K_{1c}). The upper part is composed of the Changba Formation (K_{1-2c}) and the Danxia Formation (K_{2d}).

The Changba Formation (K_{2d}), with a total thickness of more than 2,400m, is composed of fluvial-lacustrine- phase mud-siltstone, fine-grained sands and a little conglomerate, intercalated with marlite and gypsum beds. Except for some steep-faced slopes, the Changba Formation is mainly developed into low hills. The Danxia Formation (K_{2d}) is a set of alluvial red beds, chiefly of fluvial phase with a



total thickness of about 1,300m. Conglomerate, gritstone and feldspar-quartz sandstone are gritty, with silicic and ferruginous cementation. The rock is hard and vertical joints are well developed. It is the main strata on which Danxia landscapes have developed.

(3) Geotectonics: The Himalayan Movement functioned as a rigid block movement characterized by faulting, and folding was not distinct at this time. The Shaoguan-Renhua fault of NNE orientation is the primary fault structure, comprising six faults paralleled with the Shao-Ren fault, with the uplift of basins. Meanwhile, three groups of joints occurred in Danxia Basin. The first group trends $10 \sim 35^\circ$, and the dip angle is almost vertical. The second group trends $80 \sim 110^\circ$ comprising stretched-distorted joints. These two groups form a diamond shape where they intersect. There is a third group of joints trending $310 \sim 340^\circ$. These three groups cut through all the strata and are important tectonic lines controlling the distribution of blocks. Generally the landscape can be divided into four sectors each NNE trending, mainly dominated by faults of NNE orientation.

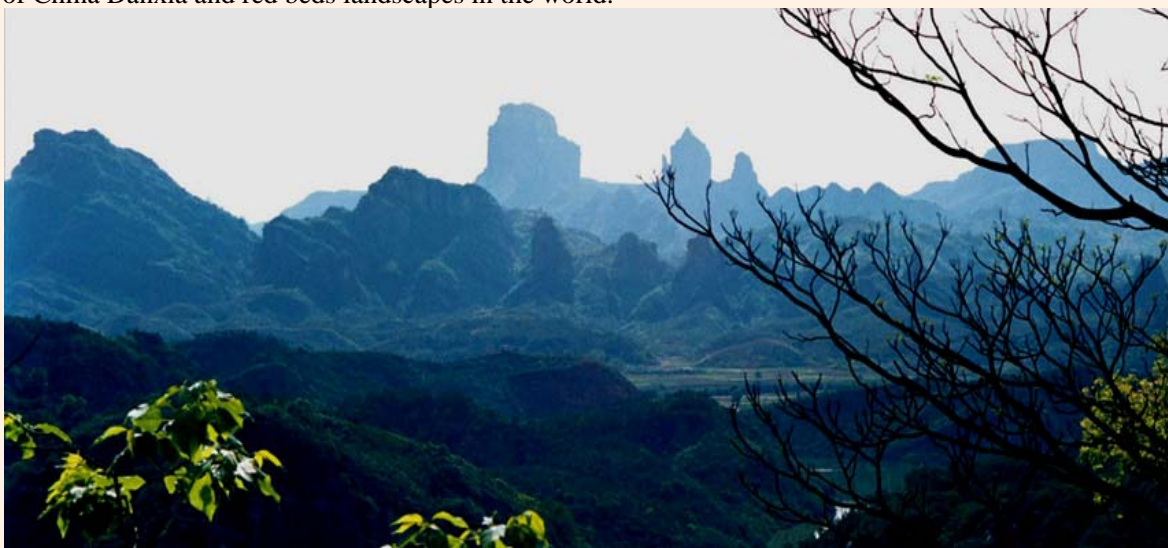
2.a-7-4-3 Features of the landscape

All basic types of Danxia landscapes in China's subtropical humid zone are well developed in Danxiashan. Danxia landscape classification is based primarily on Danxiashan so this site is something of a model for Danxia landscapes.

Representative of clustered Danxia peak-groups: The spatial combination of discreteness, orderliness and multi-layered features makes Mt. Danxiashan representative of clustered Danxia peak-groups of the elate mature stage of landscape development.

Representative of activated old-age stage Danxia: Several single peaks with a relative height of 200m on the denudation-planation surface of the Bazhai scenic spot, at an altitude of 400m, are re-activated old-age hills.

Striking geomorphic landscape: In addition to common landforms, Danxiashan has spectacular red cliffs, towering single peaks, a mysterious maze of lane valleys, dense potholes, various-shaped rock arches and perforated holes, and peculiar modeled landforms. It is the most outstanding representative of China Danxia and red beds landscapes in the world.



High Cluster of Single Peaks, Bazhai Scenery Area



Dense Peak Clusters: Sun Rising from Clouds, Sengmao Peak

2.a-7-4-4 Biology and Ecological System

(1) Biogeography: According to Udvardy's system, Danxiashan belongs to biotope in the mid-southern region of the biogeographic province of China subtropical forest of the Palaearctic realm, where the extent to bio-diversity is rich. It is located in the "China Southeast tropical forest" zone of the "Indo-Malaysia" region of "200 biological zones of WWF". It belongs to the mid-subtropical eastern humid zone evergreen broadleaved forests belt.

(2) Species: Danxiashan has 1757 species of vascular plants, 20 species of which have been listed in the Red List of China; 10 listed in the Red List of IUCN and 39 listed under CITES. There are 11 species of plants under key protection of China, among which are 2 species of plants under protection of Class I. The vegetation coverage of the site is above 80%. There are 11 types, 27 formations and 48 associations of vegetation.

There are 88 species of mammals, 156 species of birds, 41 species of reptiles, 37 species (or subspecies) of amphibians, 100 species (or subspecies) of fishes and 1,023 species of insects. Some 59 species of animals have been listed in the Red List of China, 73 in the Red List of IUCN and 66 under CITES, 13 of which have been listed in Appendix I. There also 54 species of animals under key protection of China, among which are 7 species under protection of Class I and 47 species of Class II.

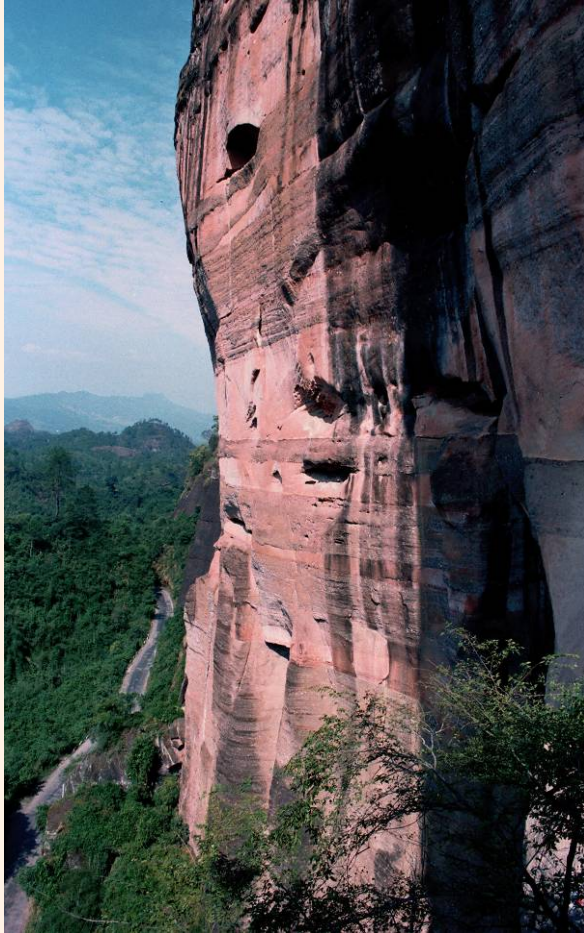
(3) Ecological Features: Complex biotope types in Danxiashan have created abundant and varied ecosystems, especially at small scales. Evergreen broadleaved and coniferous mixed forest exists on hill summits; the ecosystems of arid cliffs consists of low-plants and lianas; while in the valleys, there are ecosystem of typical evergreen broadleaved forest and ravine rainforest.

2.a-7-4-5 Natural landscape and beauty

(1) Natural Landscapes: The natural landscape of Danxiashan can be summarized as orderly landscapes of mountain groups, colourful combined landscapes of red mountain-green tree-blue water-clear sky-white cloud, all of which combine to give great aesthetic value. Landforms mainly consist of cliffs, stone forts and walls, peak forests, shaped landforms, caves and valleys. The Jinjiang River and Zhenjiang River flow through the site adding to the beautiful scenery. Broad-leaved



evergreen forests of subtropical regions are perfectly preserved. The red clustered mountains seem like thousands of red diamonds scattered in a green sea.



Great Cliff of Jinshi Rock, the highest cliff is 250m high and 2.1km long



Stone Column --- Yangyuan Stone (male stone)

(2) **Aesthetics:** Danxiashan is at the late mature stage of landscape development. Clustered landforms, featuring dispersed blocks, deep canyons and valleys, and various types and shapes of landform occur. The red cliffs are majestic, rugged, and elegant.

2.a-7-4-6 Geological history and development

(1) **Evolution of the Danxia Basin:** Under the influence of the Yanshan Movement, the Danxia Basin was formed and this was accompanied by violent volcanic activities in the early Cretaceous. The red beds of the Changba and Danxia Formations were deposited. Orogeny in the early part of the early Tertiary ended the deposition into an internal-flow basin and transformed it into an external-flow eroded area. The Himalayan Movement in the early late Tertiary uplifted the area to the west of the main fault in the basin and Danxia Formation red beds were eroded. By the late part of the late Tertiary, this area was eroded into peneplain. From then until the Quaternary, this area experienced many intermittent uplifts, forming multi-stage planation surfaces and river terraces at altitudes of 400m, 300m, 200m, and so on. This is also the period during which the modern landscape was formed.

(2) **The history of human exploitation:** As relics from the Nianyuzhuan of the Neolithic Era in the

southeastern area have indicated, cultural development in this area 5,000 years ago was equivalent to that in the central part of China. Some 4,000 years ago, the Emperor Shun passed by this place during his inspection around the southern part of China. He climbed up a hill and played Shao-music, the sound and rhythm of which sounded extraordinarily euphonious. Then he named this mountain Mt. Shaoshi. Over many dynasties, very many literati were attracted to this site. In the Sui and Tang Dynasties, Mt. Shaoshishan and Danxiashan became great attraction; also Buddhist temples were constructed. In the subsequent Ming and Qing Dynasties, there was a boom of building temples in the mountains with more than 40 temples built.

In July 1963, the forestry center of the Mt.Danxiashan was set up in Renhua, aimed at protecting the mountain forest and landscape resources in Danxiashan. In 1980, the Guangzhou Provincial Government announced Mt.Danxiashan as a tourist site and established the Mt.Danxiashan Scenic Spot Management Bureau. In 1993, the Renhua County Government established a Management Board. Up to now, the total area developed and utilized for tourism is about 6 square kilometers.

(3) Human landscape There are more than 40 relics of cave-temples in Danxiashan and the temple architecture exhibits harmony of natural landscape and artificial structures. Literati and scholars of various dynasties composed verses and left wall inscriptions, stone carvings and tablet inscriptions. Danxiashan has a saying which goes as, “there is always a village on each hill, each village has a gate of its own, and each gate is erected on a steep site”. All of these villages are built conforming to the natural terrain, being adjacent to an abyss or gully. Usually, a hill is furnished with three gates, forming a reliable defensive layout. Large numbers of cliff tombs have been found in many scenery areas. Such cliff tombs are normally scattered within remote mountains and on cliffs.

2.a-7-4-7 Natural Features and Values in the serialproperty

(1) Natural Features: Danxiashan has developed in a tectonic basin locates in the central part of the Nanling Folds Series. Diluvial and alluvial red bed of the Danxia Formation **are** the main strata from which Danxia landscapes developed. Danxiashan is the model place for establishing Danxia landscape classes in China’s subtropical humid zone and is representative of an advanced clustered landscape. Mt.Danxiashan possesses a diversity of geomorphic types and processes.

Among the series of nominated sites, Danxiashan is located further south than the others, and regarded as being in the transitional humid monsoon-climate zone from the mid-subtropical zone to the lower-subtropical zone, nurturing and preserving typical **ecosystems** of subtropical evergreen broadleaved forests. There are areas of lower-subtropical ravine forest in closed valleys and natural secondary forest on the top of single peaks. It is the model region of Danxia vegetation lineage and ecological isolated island effects.

(2) Value and status in series of sites: Danxiashan has the same or similar geological tectonic background, evolution history, geomorphic and natural geographic features as each of the sites in the nominated property. Its main values are as follows:

A. Danxiashan is the place where China Danxia landscapes were named. It is the place where principle basic theories, types and features are established. It is the model for comparative research also.

B. Danxiashan is a typical representative of mature clustered Danxia landscapes.



C. Danxia Basin in the central part of Nanling Folds Series of the South China Plate is considered the epitome of regional crustal evolution. It is vital for understanding the geological evolution of the South China Red Bed Basin.

D. Among the nominated sites, Danxiashan is the only one on the southern side of Mt. Nanling, featuring the transition from the mid-subtropical zone to the lower-subtropical zone. It possesses the greatest number of species of biota and the most outstanding ravine rainforests. It is considered as the model place for research on ecological diversity, biological lineages, isolated island effect and hot islands in Danxia landscapes.

E. Danxiashan is at the mature stage of geomorphic development, however, it has multi-phased geomorphic development. Since the late Tertiary, multi-phased uplifts have created landforms of different evolutionary stages.

F. Danxiashan is one of most beautiful China Danxia landscapes.

2.a-7-5 Longhushan, Jiangxi

General character of Longhushan

Province, City	Jiangxi Province	Yingtian City
		Shangrao City
Geographical Coordinate (Central Point)	Longhushan Area	116°59'05" E , 28°04'15" N
	Guifeng Area	117°25'10" E , 28°19'03" N
Area of core (ha.)	Longhushan: 16950; Guifeng: 2740; Total: 19690	
Area of buffer zone (ha.)	59820	
Criteria under which inscription is proposed	(vii) , (viii) , (x)	

2.a-7-5-1 Physical Geography

Terrain and relief: In general, the Longhushan site rises toward the south, from 120m to 280m. Paidashi, the highest peak, has an altitude of 401.1m and the lowest point is 48m. The maximum local relief is 353.1m.

Climate: Longhushan belongs to the mid-subtropical humid monsoon climate, featuring cool summers, temperate winters, warmth, high humidity and four distinct seasons. The mean annual temperature is 18.0°C. The average temperature in January is 5.5°C and in July 29.7°C. The extreme maximum temperature is 40.7°C, while the extreme minimum temperature is -8.6°C. The mean annual precipitation is 1,878mm .

Hydrology: Longhushan is located in the south of the middle section of Xinjiang River, in the Poyanghu Lake catchment, within the middle reaches of Changjiang River. The main tributary is Luxi River, originating from the Guangze Virgin Forest in Fujian Province, and passing through 43 km of Longhushan from southeast to northwest.

2.a-7-5-2 Geological Background

(1) Areal Geology: Xinjiang Basin is located at the junction between the Yangtze Plate and the Cathaysia Plate. The Indo-China Movement led to the formation of depression basins in the inner regions during the late Triassic- early Jurassic, which combined with the terrigenous lava basin in the early Cretaceous and a red clastic rock basin in the late Cretaceous after the Yanshanian Movement to form a compound basin.

(2) Lithology: Cretaceous strata of the Xinjiang Basin developed in-extenso, and was formed by terrigenous lava in the early Cretaceous and red clastic rocks in late Cretaceous. The red clastic rock series of the Hekou Formation and the Tangbian Formation in the late Cretaceous is the basis of modern Danxia landscape development.

Hekou Formation (K_{2h}) is a combination of piedmont alluvial fan and rough red clastic rock aggradation, with strata 687m thick. Longhushan are two typically developed alluvial fan bodies on the southern edge of the basin. The material of this formation is mainly "debris conglomerate ", often developing bottom erosion surfaces and staggered bedding, with a crack structure as interlayers of sandstone. It also includes fossil dinosaur eggs and bones.

The main lithology of the **Tangbian Formation(K_{2t})** is red, nubby granule debris sandstone, with the strat 462m thick. There is board-shape staggered bedding, and the individual stratigraphic layers are mainly 10m to 20m thick, with some being 50m thick, which is quite rare. These are sand from dune aggradation. This formation also includes fossil dinosaur bones.

(3) Structure: The site is located at the junction between the Beihai-Shaoxing rupture zone (extending EW) and the Ruyuan-Ningdu-Anyuan rupture zone (extending NNE). The rupture of the edge of the trans-meridional Yiposhan-Huangtangxiajia-Yangjiaojian basin has an obvious controlling role on the creation, development and evolution of Xinjiang Basin. After the aggradation of Xinjiang Basin in the late Cretaceous, the earth's crust was uplifted and became an erosion area, along with the formation of rupture conformation and joint conformation, incision between ruptures and joints and differential uplift of segments of crust. The EW and NW ruptures control the scale, trend and outline of the Danxia block; the dense joints of NNE, NE, NW direction control the individual shape of the Danxia landforms, such as Danxia mesas, stone walls, stone girders, stone peaks and stone columns, and also control the shapes of arrays, such as Peak-Forests and Peak-Clusters.

(4) Important geological events There were six main events since the Mesozoic, including: ①The Indo-China Movement and basining event ; ②Volcanism in the early Cretaceous ; ③Sedimentation event in the late Cretaceous ;④Sand sedimentation in the late Cretaceous ;⑤Dinosaur extinction in the late Cretaceous ; and ⑥Basin uplift at the end of the Cretaceous.

2.a-7-5-3 Danxia landforms

The site has all basic types of Danxia landforms in China's semi-tropical moist areas. The shape of individual features, including cliffs, mesas, stone walls, caves and valleys, are typical examples of the standard type. The coexistence of Peak-Forests, Peak-Clusters, Single-Peaks and Remnant-Hills, is a model of scattered peak-forest landforms.



(1) **Processes:** There are five key processes: flow-erosion, rain-erosion, collapse remnants, landslide accumulation and corrosion.

(2) **Evolutionary stage:** The landscape is in a late mature to early old stage of landform development. Mt. Guifeng is a typical representative of mature-old Danxia Peak-Forest. Paiyafeng Peak is a typical example of the Danxia landform of wall-type Peak-Cluster in early old age. The borders of the Luxi River is an outstanding representative of scattered Danxia landform of dale Peak-Forest in the early old stage. Mazuyan Rock and Nanyan Rock are typical examples of the Danxia landform of Single Peak-Hill in the early old stage.

2.a-7-5-4 Biology and Ecology

(1) **Biogeography:** According to the Udvardy system, Longhushan belongs to the biotope in southeast littoral sub-unit biogeographic province of the Chinese subtropical forest in the Palearctic Realm. The natural ecosystem of nominated property is mainly composed of mid-subtropical, low-altitude evergreen broad-leaf forest and ecosystems of rivers and wetlands.

(2) Species:

Plants: There are 9 types of vegetation in nominated property , mostly evergreen broadleaved forest, evergreen broadleaved and deciduous broadleaved mixed forest, evergreen broadleaved and coniferous mixed forest, and coniferous forest, also humoral coniferous forest, humoral broadleaved and coniferous mixed forest, bamboo forest and boscage.

There are 1626 kinds of vascular plants belonging to 838 genera of 262 families. Among them, 5 species have been listed on the the Red List of IUCN(2003) as threatened, rare or endangered species;18 species are on Appendix I of CITES(2007), mainly Orchidaceae and euphorbiaceae; 32 species on CSRL(2004) as threatened species; 11 species on the List of National Key Protected Wild Plants (first set,1999). The site also has 220 species which are endemic to China, belonging to 145 genera of 67 families. Among them, 3 species are ferns, 13 species are gymnosperms and 204 species are angiosperms.

Animals: The zoo-geographic region of the site belongs to the southern part of the eastern hill-plain subregion in the middle China of the Oriental Realm, and the species of fauna are mainly Southeast Asia-Semitropical ones. The component of amniote fauna is complex, with features of the Oriental realm. Hydrophytic and terrigenous amniote belong to 33 families 101 genera and 387 species. Among them, 16 species have been listed on the Red List of IUCN (2003) as the threatened, rare or endangered species; 33 species on the Appendix of CITES (2007); 55 species on CSRL (2004) as threatened species, and 36 species on the List of National Key Protected Wild Animal (1989).

(3) **Biodiversity:** China's goosander is a northern species which survived the Quaternary glaciations. It has been listed in the Red List of IUCN as an endangered bird species. There are now less than 500 of this species remaining in the world. According to Wildlife International, the world population was 3,600-4,500 in the early 1990s. Luxi River and the Yiyangqing Lake section of the Xinjiang River in the site are important winter habitats for China's goosander. This is the largest wintering population reported and is rare in the world, accounting for 3.7 % of the total.

2.a-7-5-5 Natural landscape

Longhushan has the most beautiful natural Danxia landscape in the world. Red rocks, green trees, clear water and blue sky constitute a landscape system of great aesthetic value.

(1) Danxia landscapes: Danxia landscapes are the basic natural landscapes in the nominated site. Splendid peaks are sometimes single and others are clustered. They have an orderly distribution and are of great aesthetic value.

(2) Water landscapes: Luxi River originates from Guangze virgin forest of Fujian Province. There are scattered Danxia landforms such as stone-peaks and stone-forests along the river valley, demonstrating characteristics of river erosion. The landscape is at an early old stage of development. There are also many lakes, waterfalls and springs in Longhushan Mountain, scattered among the mountains, adding to the beauty of the Danxia landscape.

(3) Ecological landscape: The nominated site has a variety of biology and ecological landscapes, mainly those of plant aspection; old tree communities, and migratory bird wetlands.

River erosion Peak-Forests in their early old stage: There is clear water and red mount in the riverside of Luxi River, scattng splendid peaks alongside. There are also many stone clusters with flatheaded, vaulted, high columniation or low columniation shape, which is the perfect combination of static state and dynamic state.



A gallery of clear water and red mountains, Luxi River

The Danxia landform of wall-type Peak-Cluster in their advanced prime Paiyafeng, in the east shore of Luxi River, is a huge Danxia landform of wall-type Peak-Cluster. Stone peaks, stone walls and stone column of different shapes and sizes strew at random but in an orderly manner, arraying in rhythm and arrangement.



A screen of clear water and red mountains in a landscape of Peak-Clusters, Paiyafeng

Peak-Forests in their early old stage: Guifeng Danxia features stone forests, mesa, stonewalling and steep cliffs. The water erosion grooves are developed on both sides of cliffs, with weak karst development.



Clear water and red mountains in fluvial erosion landscapes of Peak-Forests in Guifeng

2.a-7-5-6 Human Activities

Human activities began in the Longhushan during the Neolithic Age. The Ancient Yue Family lived here in Spring and Autumn times (770-217 BC), and a special culture of cliff burial is a legacy of the history of the Ancient Yue family. Zhang Daoling created the state religion of China here in the Eastern Han Dynasty (AD 25), and this area became the civil court of Taosim. Ma Zudao, a famous Buddhist monk, taught zen here in the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907), and it became known as "the centre of Zen in world." Lu Jiuyuan, a famous mentalism philosopher in the Southern Song Dynasty (AD 1127-1279), founded Xiangshan College here, which became one of China's four major colleges.

There are no large industrial or mining enterprises in the nominated site. People have lived here for a long time. The agricultural civilization has existed for thousands of years, and dominates. Local residents protect the land through farming and this contributes to the retention of the natural environment. People have adapted to the environment and landscape over many generations. The laws and principles of the Ancient Yue Family and Taoist cultures advocate nature and respect of nature, and these are inherited from generation to generation.

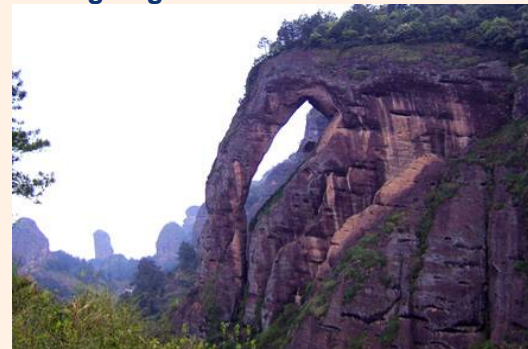
Sculptured stone peaks and columns: Sculptured landforms are quite lifelike and vivid, and very beautiful.



**Stone Peak sculpture of and old man
-Laojunfeng**



**Remnant Peak sculpture
-Qirengfeng**



Sculptured stone trunk and girder



**Wild cormorant groups
in cliff cave at night**



**The flying fossils – China's
goosander**

2.a-7-5-7 Natural features and values contributed to the serial property

A. Longhushan Mountain is an outstanding representative of the beauty of the Peak-Cluster type of Danxia landscape. It is also a natural model of artistic creation, like a Chinese landscape painting.

B. Longhushan is a typical representative of Peak-Forest landscapes at a late mature-early old age stage in geomorphic development. It displays shows landscapes of Peak-Forests and dale Peak-Forests better than other sites in the nomination.

C. Xinjiang Basin records the history of the formation of mainland basins since the Mesozoic and Cretaceous, and is a typical model for mainland fault basins in the world.

D. Longhushan is a refuge for rare and endangered species, with important biodiversity values. It preserves critical wintering habitats of the China goosander, one of the world's most endangered



birds. This is recognized as a Wetland of International Importance.

E. Longhushan is excellent for demonstrating the harmonious amalgamation of landscapes and cultures. Archaeology records a human history of 2,600 years. Cultures of cliff graves, Taoism and Buddhism here are outstanding examples of the coordinated development of natural evolution and human civilization.

2.a-7-6 Jianglangshan, Zhejiang

The General character of Jianglangshan

Province, City	Zhejiang Province, Jiangshan City
Geographical Coordinates (Central Point)	28°31'44"N, 118°33'43"E
Area of core (ha.)	610
Area of buffer zone (ha.)	571
Criteria under which inscription is proposed	(vii), (viii)

2.a-7-6-1 Physical Geography

Climate: Jianglangshan belongs to the Mid-Subtropical Humid Monsoon Climate zone, featuring four discernible seasons, warm and humid conditions, abundant precipitation, with rains in the hottest season of spring and early summer. The mean annual temperature is only 14°C, and the mean annual precipitation is 1,650-2,200mm. From July to August, this area is under the control of subtropical high pressure systems, with little precipitation.

Hydrology: Jianglangshan has a high single peak at its centre. There are many small rivers and stream, but the largest river is Jianglangxi Stream, a tributary of Changtaixi Stream which is part of the Qiantangjiang catchment. Both water quality and soil-water conservation are good due to the abundant precipitation in this region and sparse human population in the upper catchments.

2.a-7-6-2 Geotectonic Background

(1) Geological background: Jianglangshan is in the Xiakou Basin located between the Jiangshan-Shaoxing deep fault and the Baoan-Xiakou-Zhangcun fault belt. In the early Yanshan Movement, the southeast part of this area was a fault tectonic basin and the northwest was mainly composed of gentle folds. In the late Jurassic, volcanic activities reached their height with the subduction of the Pacific Plate, and deep faulting continued. Volcanic rocks accumulated in the basins, and in other regions of East Zhejiang, forming an expansive area of volcanic sedimentation.

In the early Cretaceous, the extension-fault effect of the two great faults led to the formation of Xiakou Basin, featuring asymmetric thrust-like faults. Afterwards, came deposition of the Fangyan Formation (K_{1f}) and the Chaoshan Formation (K_{1c}, featuring red foothill-fluvial facies and river-lake alternated facies, and the Guantou Formation (K₁), featuring red sandy conglomerates of the Lower Cretaceous Yongkang Group foothill-fluvial facies and variable sandy conglomerates of river-lake facies. Since the Cenozoic, Xiakou Basin has experienced many faults and joints in oscillating uplifts and the promoted landscape erosion.

(2) Basin strata and lithology: Most outcrop strata in Jianglangshan are volcanic deposits of the Mesozoic-Upper Jurassic and red basin sediments of the Cretaceous. The strata forming Jianglangshan are continental deposits, including volcanic rocks, rhyolites, tuff, pyroclastic rocks and river-lake facies sediments from rivers and lakes.

The Fangyan Formation is the main strata forming Danxia landscapes of this region. The faulted basin around Jianglangshan-Zhangcun has an area of about 16km². The lithology of the Fangyan Formation features light grey-red blocky conglomerates, and sandy conglomerates intercalated with lenticular silty fine sandstones. The thickness is around 500m in the Sanpanshi Stone. In the eastern and northwest parts of the basin such lithology is replaced by siltstones and gritstones containing conglomerates intercalated with silty mudstones.

(3) Tectonic features During Cenozoic tectonic uplift, Cretaceous red beds were intensely faulted.

Faults: Faults are of large scale. The resurgence of faults at the base had a distinct control on volcanic activities, lava flows, formation of basin and the later development and distribution of the Danxia landscape. Among such faults, the most distinct ones are oriented NE, NNE and near NS, all of which have been the tectonic framework for the formation of Mt.Jianglangshan.

Joints: Most of Danxia landforms in Jianglangshan are developed along faults and joints. Two main joint systems are chiefly oriented NW and NE. The Sanpanshi Stone is developed into a “Three Peak-Two Valley” landform controlled by the NW-oriented faults. A statistical survey for the directions of 66 fluorite and quartz veins in Xiakou Basin has showed that most of fractures trend 300° - 320° (NW direction). This demonstrates that Xiakou Basin has been affected by compressive stresses aligned NW-SE forming masses of tensional and torsional faults and joints. Apart from several formations of large joints, there are also “X” joints and diagonal joints in Jianglangshan. Dissected by such joints, the thick sandy conglomerates in Xiakou Basin have formed a great number of huge blocks, intensifying weathering, erosion and gravity collapse processes.

2.a-7-6-3 Geomorphic Features

The main types of Danxia landforms in Jianglangshan are mesas, stone walls, stone columns, stone peaks, line valleys, lane valleys, caves and collapse landforms, among which the most outstanding ones are Sanpanshi Stone and lane valleys. A three-stage denudation-planation surface has formed: the first stage was formed in the end of the Oligocene (the late Himalayan Movement); the second was formed in the early Quaternary; and the third (foothill surface) was formed in the mid-Quaternary (between the mid-Pleistocene and the late Pleistocene).

As it is the only old age Danxia landscape in this serial nomination, most of the Cretaceous strata around Jianglangshan have been eroded to become lowland, except the resistant Sanpanshi Stone which stands at an altitude of around 500m. Interposed by straight steep lane-valleys about 300m long and about 4m wide, such scenery is rare. The landscape can be described as Danxia single peak-lane valley in a old age stage of landform development.

A representative of Single-Peak Danxia landscape in the late old age stage of development: The landscape features a fluctuant peneplain, small-scale peak forests, single peaks, single hills and stones.



Sanpanshi Stone (Langfeng Peak, Yafeng Peak and Lingfeng Peak from left to right)



“Lane Valley No. 1”, viewed in Xiaonongxia Gorge



The back light effect appearance in Sanpanshi Stone



A Danxia stone wall composed of Sanpanshi Stone viewed from Jianglangxiang

2.a-7-6-4 Biology and Ecosystems

(1) Biogeography: According to Udvardy's system, Jianglangshan belongs to the biotope in the eastern region of the biogeographic province of Oriental Deciduous Forest in the Palearctic Realm, where the extent to bio-diversity is rich. It is located in the "Southeast China-Hainan Humid Forest" zone of "India-Malaysia" region of "200 biological zones of WWF". With regards to the composition and hierarchy, the flora features characteristics of tropical and temperate zones, with discernible transitional features. The vegetation resource is characterized by distinct vertical distribution, ranging from aquatic vegetation, evergreen broadleaved forest to deciduous-evergreen broadleaved mixed forest, with increasing altitude.

(2) Species: Jianglangshan has 195 families, 845 genera and 1,880 species of vascular plants (including lower levels), among which there are 34 species listed in the Red List of China; 51 listed in the Red List of IUCN and 28 listed under CITES. There are 47 species of plants under key protection of China, among which there are 2 species of plants under protection of Class I. Jianglangshan has vegetation of 12 types, 35 formations and 80 associations. Jianglangshan belongs to a region between the Central China Area of Oriental Region and North China Area of the Palearctic Realm. Wildlife is abundant. The main terrestrial vertebrate animals are classified into 4 classes, 29 orders, 63 families and 195 species. Some 175 species have been listed in the Red List of China, 142 in the Red List of IUCN, and 31 under CITES, 4 of which have been listed in Appendix I. There are also 29 species of animals under key protection of China, among which 4 species are under protection of Class I and 25 species of Class II.

(3) Ecological process and features: The vertical distribution of vegetation is affected by terrain. There is evergreen broadleaved forest in the mid-lower part of the mountains, evergreen deciduous



broadleaved mixed forest in mid-upper part and rocky meadows and planus vegetation on the cliffs, all of which are stable zonal vegetation types. Areas affected by human activities have deciduous broadleaved forest, coniferous broadleaved mixed forest, and bamboo and coniferous plantations. The spatial distribution is chiefly influenced by water and heat. Xerophytes are on the mountain summits, planus and secondary shrubs on the cliffs and evergreen broadleaved forest on the foothills. Due to the small size of Jianglangshan, there is a distinct ecological island effect.

2.a-7-6-5 Natural landscapes and beauty

(1) Natural Landscapes: Among Jianglangshan Danxia landscapes, Sanpashi Single Peak, Line-Sky Lane Valley and Sanpanshi Stone Danxia Stone Wall group are the most distinguished. It is rich not only in scientific significance, but in popular science education also. Moreover, its scenic spots have high aesthetic qualities. The Sanpanshi Stone is a spectacular collection of rocks, caves and waterfalls. Overall, the landscape has boundless mountains, lush woods, flowing streams and large waterfalls constituting beautiful scenery.

(2) Importance of aesthetics: There are varieties of elements forming the landscape. Such varieties are based on lithology, and landforms ranging from peak forests to lane valleys, from the steep terrain, and from peaceful and isolation effects.

2.a-7-6-6 Geological history and development

(1) Geological evolution of Xiakou Basin: Landscape development in Jianglangshan has resulted from many processes, including the formation of the Xiakou Basin, red bed deposition, basin uplift, faulting, erosion, landform aging and intermittent uplift.

After the Indo-China Movement, the Xiakou Basin experienced faulting. In the late Jurassic, large-scale lava flow occurred and formed the upper Jurassic volcanic rock series in the basin. In the early Cretaceous, rifting of extension-faults formed the Lower Cretaceous Yongkang Group Guantou Formation, the Chaoshan Formation and the red continental clastic deposits of the Fangyan Formation. In the late Cretaceous, strong extrusion occurred between these two faults. Deposition in the basin ended slowly and the basin was slowly uplifted.

By the end of the Oligocene, the uplifted Xiakou Basin had become a peneplain as a consequence of long-term erosion. Large-scale uplift occurred since the Miocene. Through to the Pliocene, the landscape of Xiakou Basin evolved into an old age stage. Single Peaks, and Sanpanshi Stone, for instance, were low hills. Since the Quaternary, the crust has uplifted again by about 300 m. Consequently, the Single Peaks and Sanpanshi Stone have become high peaks though uplift and a third stage denudation-planation surface developed during the stable period of the early Quaternary. Since the mid-Pleistocene, new tectonic movements have caused the region to rise again by more than 100 m and the Sanpanshi Stone has been uplifted to its present height.

Jianglangshan, therefore, is a typical aging landscape uplifted by late tectonic movement. It has unique geo-scientific value because of its particular type of geomorphic evolution.

(2) History of human exploitation: The history of people here stems from the Jin Dynasty, and temple construction began in the Tang Dynasty. The sites's beautiful and spectacular scenery has attracted hundreds of celebrities, some of which have composed hymns for Jianglangshan, such as Yao

Chong, Zhang Jiuling, who were prime ministers of the Tang Dynasty, and the great poet, Bai Junyi. Zhu Dongshan, an experienced scholar in Jiangshan, lived here as a recluse and gave lectures for a long time.

Since the Song Dynasty, Jianglangshan has reached a peak of cultural activities and attracted more celebrities. After a tour in Jianglangshan, Xin Qiji, a poet of the Southern Song Dynasty, composed a poem to praise its majesty and splendor. Lu You expressed his patriotic enthusiasm of making dreams in adversity. Xu Xiake, a great geographer in the Ming Dynasty, visited Jianglangshan three times and praised its beautiful scenery in his travel notes.

In 1985, Jianglangshan was listed as one of the first batch of Province-level Scenic Spots. In 2002, Jianglangshan was approved by the State Council as a National Key Scenic Spot.

(3) Human landscape Jianglangshan is rich in cultural history, mainly the Kaiming Temple, inherited from the Tianxi reign of the Northern Song Dynasty and the Jianglang Academy built in the Xining reign of the Northern Song Dynasty (1068-1077 AD). The former name of Kaiming Temple is Jianglang Temple, and it is located at the end of 18-Folds in Jianglangshan and considered as the starting point of the travelling Sanpanshi Stone. It is one of the most famous temples in West Zhejiang. Jianglang Academy is located on Taifeng Peak in the northern part of Jianglangshan and has an area of 780m². It was founded by the scholar Zhu Wei. Hundreds of years have passed since its establishment, and many great talents have appeared in the Academy, among which more than 10 are imperial scholars.

2.a-7-6-7 Natural Features and Values contributed to the serial property

(1) Natural features: Jianglangshan is located in Xiakou Basin, whose base is volcanic rock formed by lava flows in the late Jurassic. Records of important geological events such as volcanic activity in the early Cretaceous, fault events in the mid-Cretaceous, and uplift events in the early Late Cretaceous, are found here. Thus, it is an important research site.

The main landform types are wall-like landforms, column-like landforms, linear structures, block landforms, valleys, lane valleys, weathering caves and collapses, among which Sanpanshi Stone and lane valleys are the most predominant.

(2) Value and status in the serial property: Jianglangshan has the same or similar geological tectonic background, evolutionary history, geomorphic and natural properties as the other candidate sites. It is important in the series of sites because:

- A. Jianglangshan is the typical representative of a single-peak landscape in the old age stage of development.
- B. The lithology, structure, development process and morphogenetic evolution of Xiakou Basin, controlled by faults, have special scientific value.
- C. Jianglangshan is an outstanding example of a landscape of inherited development.
- D. In the site there are three single-peaks rising to 500m, with cliffs 300m high, developed from Sanpanshi Stone. These and the associated Xiaolongxia Gorge are of great aesthetic value.



2.a-8 The relevance and representativity of the China Danxia nominated property

(1) The relevance of China Danxia nominated property

The sites included in this first serial property for China Danxia all have similar or the same tectonic background and physical geography. They are all developed on thick red-bed clastic sediments of an inland basin in the Cretaceous. They were all located in an intermittently uplifted region during the Himalayan Movement, and have a characteristic linear faulted and jointed structure. External forces, mainly manifested by fluvial erosion, developed near-water types of landformscapes. They all are located in a sub-tropical humid environment, with typical sub-tropical evergreen broad-leaved forests. Their most common distinguishing characteristics are as follows:

The nominated properties have the same tectonic background and similar geological evolution: all are in the Chinese Southern tectonic plate of the Eurasian plate, and belong to the west Pacific tectonic domain. All are located in the Indo-Chinese-Yanshan Movement area.

All landscapes developed from tectonic basins in the late Mesozoic era, accumulating Cretaceous- age continental red clastic rock series. They experienced uplift of a huge area with associated fault structures, and they have been subjected to similar geological and landform processes.

The nominated sites are all the typical Danxia (red bed) landscapes that originated from Mesozoic-age, coarse clastic rocks, giving them similarities in physical geography, climate, biota and water systems. They all belong to the Palaearctic and Indo-Malayan Biogeographical Realms. They also belong to the Chinese sub-tropical forests biogeographic province, and the Chinese Southern rain forest biogeographic province.

The nine nominated sites form a complete series that reflects different stages of geomorphic development, and in combination they present a comprehensive story about the geological formation and evolution of China Danxia.

In all, the China Danxia nominated properties accord with the requirements of World Heritage serial nominations. (III.C, No.137), having:

- b) the same type of natural heritage featuring the same geographic characteristics; and
- c) the same geological terrain structure, same biogeographical subregion, and same type of ecosystems.

(2) The representativity of each nominated site in the serial property

This serial nomination has nine different separate sites, which have significant similarities in their geology, physical geography and ecological environment. However, besides the above common characteristics, the nine candidate sites each have unique qualities and characteristics. Because of the differences that each nominated site has in geology, physical geography, biology and ecological system, the series of sites comprises a summary of the overall diversity of China Danxia. This gives the property outstanding universal value.

All candidate sites are located in the Southern Chinese humid zone. There are many wide-ranging Danxia landscapes throughout China. But this serial nomination is based on a selection of six sites in Southeast China, for the following reasons:

The selection principles of the nominated sites:

- a) The typical geomorphic development which can represent a specific stage or type of Danxia, show a certain pattern of significance and not be replaced in the chain of this development series.
- b) The consecutive and intact region has large and consecutive distribution area of Danxia, without being destroyed by the quarrying and separated by the large towns, villages, industrial and mining enterprises.
- c) The protogenetic ecological environment is not interrupted by human being so that it maintains a large area of natural forests.
- d) The sense of beauty of geomorphic landscapes contains the beauties of morphology, structure, color and mood of the natural areas.
- e) The nominated site must be the depth study area of landform and geology.
- f) The nominated site must have complete administration departments and sufficient management personnel and have the ability to fulfill the obligation of heritage protection.

Base on the principles above, the serial nomination of China Danxia includes the most representative Danxia landscape areas in humid subtropical zone. Overall, the serial nomination of China Danxia will ultimately cover the low- altitude, peak forest and peak cluster type of Danxia landscapes in the humid zone of southeast China, and reflect the systemic value of humid subtropical zone Danxia in China.

- a) All the nominated sites are located in the geotectonic regions of the Mesozoic activated southern China plate with the same geological evolution history, developed on the base of cretaceous red continental coarse clastic rock.
- b) Subtropical monsoon climate gave birth to the rich and unique biota and unique ecosystems of Danxia;
- c) The landscapes in the sub-tropical humid zone of southeast China are typified by evergreen broad-leaved forests. The sites are the most representative places to demonstrate the full diversity of biota in China's Danxia landscapes.
- d) The Danxia landscapes in the humid regions of China, have a close association of mountains, forests and water, which gives them the most spectacular, attractive and colourful display of Danxia landscapes anywhere in China or the world. It is also the site that best represents the plateau-canyon-waterfall-forest combination in a Danxia landscape.
- e) The nominated sites represent different development stages in geomorphological evolution of Danxia landscapes, and each has a distinctive array of landforms typical of that evolutionary stage. In combination, they provide a full, intact and logical series of Danxia landscapes and landforms in southeast China.
- f) The nominated sites are all protected areas. They are also among the most intensively researched of all Danxia landscape areas in China. This excellent basis of protection and knowledge means they are ideal places for promoting and developing science, education, tourism, and the sustainable conservation and development of natural resources.

The relevant and representative geological and geomorphic characteristics of the serial property

Property	Relevance in geotectonic background				Relevance in landform				Relevance in natural landscape			The representative of properties								
	Tectonic location	The geological structure and features of basin	Period of red cliffs	Lithology	Geomorphic unit division	Development stage	Type of Geomorphic combination	Typical landform	Environmental location of physical geography	Typical landscape										
Chishui	Southeastern edge of Eurasia Plate, Activity zone of West Pacific edge	Western section of Yangtze Paleoplate, Chishui depression-fault basin	Large-scale inland depression-fault basin, double-layer structure, upper Cretaceous red beds, lower Jurassic red beds	J-K ₂	Sandstone	Geomorphic terrace belt in mid-south part of Eurasian continent, including the transitional geomorphic region between hills in south of China and Yungui Plateau	The transitional belt between Yungui Plateau and Sichuan Basin	lb	The type of tectonic incisive eroded plateau-valley	Terrace-shaped fault scarp and incisive valley	Subtropical humid climate, covering four great river basin, including 9 physical geographic regional combination from plateau to hill and plain in South China	The basin of Chishuihe River of Yungui Plateau in the upstream of Yangtze River	Huge red cliffs and valley group of waterfalls	The representative of tectonic incisive eroded plateau-valley Danxia, the model of geomorphic rejuvenation						
Taining		Cathaysian Paleoplate, Wuyishan uplift belt eastern slope Taining fault basin	Double-layer structure, the upper is red beds while the lower is double-peak continental volcanic rock series	K ₂	Sandy conglomerate									Hilly landform region in intermountain basin at the eastern side of Wuyi Uplift	lc	The type of tectonic incisive eroded hilly valley	Dense incisive valley and rock cave	The basin of Jinxi River of eastern slope of Mt. Wuyishan in the upstream of Minjiang River	Dense incisive valley meanders and group of cliff caves	The representative of incisive valley meander Danxia, the model of cliff-cave erosion
Langshan		The bonding belt of Cathaysian and Yangtze Paleoplate, Xinning fault basin	Red beds unconformed on early Jurassic strata	K ₁	Sandy conglomerate									The transitional geomorphic belt between Yungui Plateau and hills in the south	lla	The type of dense peak forest-cluster	Dense peak forest-cluster	Low hills in Zijiang River basin of the middle reaches of Yangtze River	Dense awl-shaped peak forest	The representative of dense Danxia peak forest, the model of awl-shaped peak forest
Danxianshan		Cathaysian Paleoplate, Danxia fault basin to the south side of Nanling latitudinal tectonic belt	Double-layer structure, the upper is red beds while the lower is double-peak continental volcanic rock series	K ₂	Sandy conglomerate									Hilly landform region in Danxia basin at the southern side of Nanling	llb/c	The type of clustered peak forest	Clustered peaks, peak forest type stone column	Low hills in Beiji River in the upstream of Pearl River	Clustered peak forest and landscaping stone column	The representative of clustered Danxia forest and landscaping stone column, the model of multi-stage uplift incisive erosion
Longhushan		The bonding belt of Cathaysian and Yangtze Paleoplate,	Large-scale fault basin which has multi-layer structure, the upper is Danxia landscaping	K ₂	Sandy conglomerate, sandstone									Hilly landform region in Xinjiang Basin at northwestern side	llla/b	The type of rain-flows	Scattered peak forest and landscapin	Low hills in the southern side of Xinjiang River basin in the	Scattered peak forest and	The representative of scattered Danxia forest and colorful

	Xinjiang fault basin in the northwestern slope of Wuyishan uplift belt	red beds, the middle is gypsum-layer and the lower is double-peak continental volcanic rock series		ne		of Wuyi Uplift		eroded-scattered peak forest	g landform		middle reaches of Yangtze River	colorful landscaping stones	landscaping stones, the model of Danxia peak forest of rain erosive type and flows erosive type
Jianglangshan	The bonding belt of Cathaysian and Yangtze Paleoplate, Xiakou fault basin	Double-layer structure, the upper is red beds while the lower is double-peak continental volcanic rock series	K ₁	conglomerate		The transitional area between Southeast hills and coastal Pacific	IIIc	The type of high-peaked eroded single peak	Plain single peak		Hilly region in the upstream of Qiantangjiang River	Single peaks (Sanpanshi Stone)	The representative of single-peak landform in late old stage

* The illustration of geomorphic developmental stage: I – landform in youth stage, II – landform in mature stage, III - landform in old stage; a, b, c relatively represent different developmental period (degree) of the same developmental stage



2.b History and Development

2.b-1 the landform development history of China Danxia candidate sites

The red beds in the basins of the candidate sites are all constructed by red continental clastic rocks in interior basins of Cretaceous period of Mesozoic era. These red beds were developed into Danxia landscape during the late Neogene to Quaternary. It is result of the weathering, erosion and gravitation activities after the uplift of these red beds.

(1) the form of basin and red beds deposition

during medium Triassic to late Triassic of Mesozoic, Indo China Plate at the southwest side pushed and extruded north to South China Plate and then collided with North China Plate, the Indo-China movement which had great influence to South China happened. Crust in south part of China was activated again; the South China Plate where the candidate sites located came into inside-plate movement stage. Several widely distributed and intense fold, fault and magmatic activities happened, thus formed the main formation structure of South China region.

During medium Jurassic to late Jurassic, as the Yanshanian movement (Pacific movement) began and strengthened, large scale fold, fault and magmatic activities happened in the east part of South China Plate. During Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous, the Pacific plate subduction to the Eurasian plate aggravated. NNE uplift and depression belt were formed in the East Asia. A new continental margin intense activity stage began. Lots of fault basins appeared in South Plate, and thick red clastic rock series is developed. Among them there were mainly mixed sandy gravel deposition combinations, while also including gypsum salt evaporation rocks, airborne sediment rocks, freshwater marl rocks and other sediment types that formed in drought condition, in which red pluvial-alluvial facies clastic rock type is the main material foundation of China Danxia landscape.

On the whole, red beds that composed China Danxia are all belong to Cretaceous red beds, while there are differences among the candidate sites. The Lanlong formation which composed Langshan, the Fangyan formation which composed Jianglangshan are both early Cretaceous red beds; while red beds in other candidate sites are all belong to late Cretaceous red beds. In perspective of features of the formations, lithology differences among candidate sites related to the scale of red bed basin, depositional position and depositional environment, different forming time of early and late Cretaceous red bed didn't lead to lithology differences.

(2) Basin uplifts and Danxia Development

At the end of Cretaceous, the influence of the late Yanshan Movement made red beds basins of candidates uplift successively and separate from sedimentation environment. In the Paleogene, there were still some red beds basins continued sedimentation in the south and lasted as far as the end of Paleogene. In the late Paleogene, Himalayan Movement completely ended the sedimentation of red beds basins in South China and large-scale uplifts took place instead.

Large-scale uplifts are what occurred affected by Himalayan Movement since Neogene, a sort of lifting featuring large scale and intermittence, during which red beds were eroded. In the tectonic movement, faulting deformation and fault block movement are distinct, forming many groups of faults and large joints. During this time, the uplift of Tibetan Plateau intensified East Asian Monsoon Circulation, the transformation from arid environment to humid climate occurred in Southeast China. Meanwhile, the erosion of flows was strengthened along with gravity and biological effect. Thus, Danxia Landform entered into the stage of overall development.

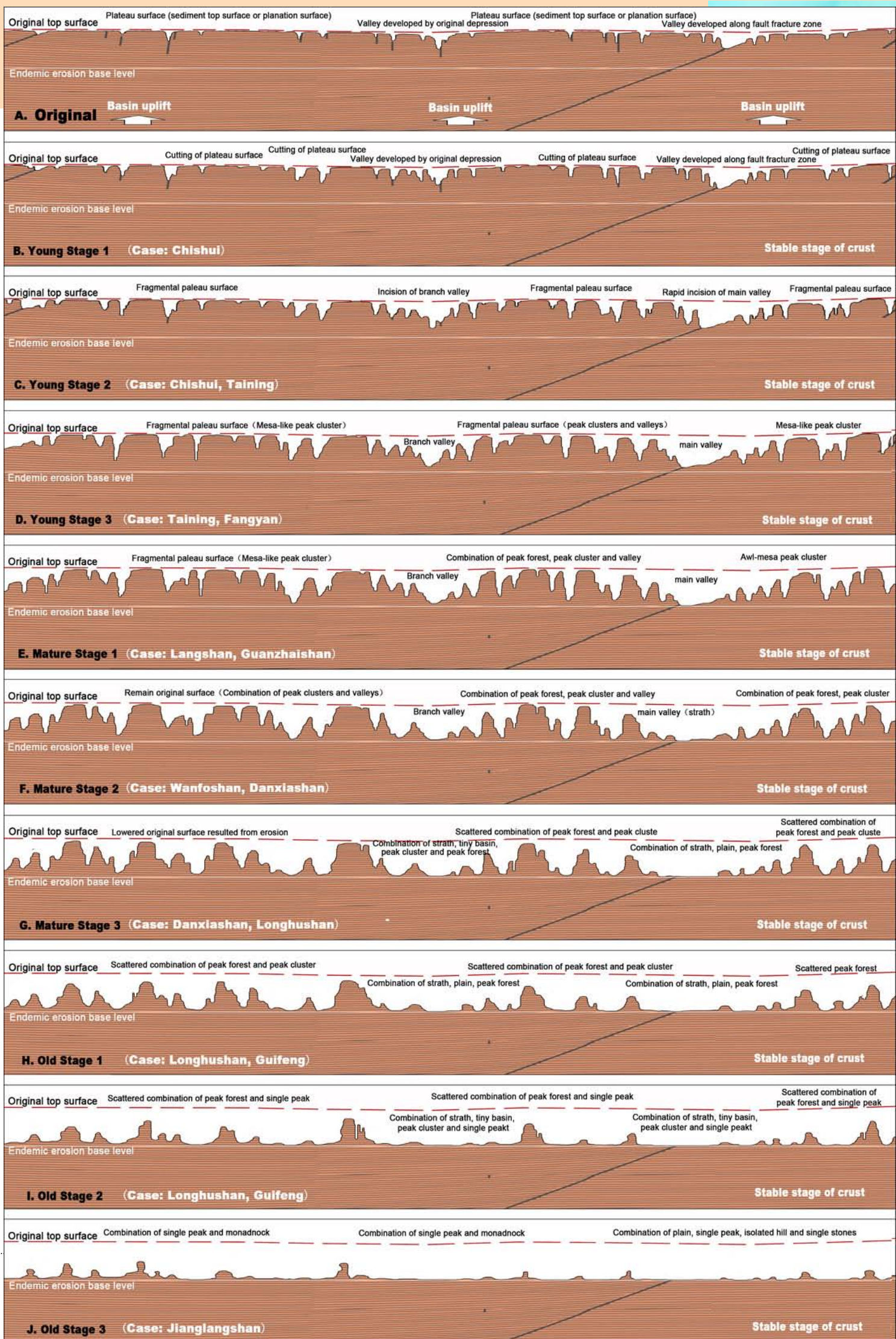
Since the Neogene, all red beds in which China Danxia locate have been under the condition of uplifts. According to the denudation-planation surface, there ought to be mature Danxia Landform in every part of Pliocene, some have evolved into old period, such as Mt. Jianglangshan and Bazhai in Mt. Danxiashan. Since the late Pliocene, the force by which India Plate pushed Eurasian Plate northward has been strengthened and the Third Stage Terrace of China was eventually formed. Chishui area, as one of the candidates, belongs to the second stage of China terrace and distinguishes itself from Sichuan Basin by the huge lifting difference. Therefore, it actually belongs to the rapid-uplift zone inside the second stage. Though Southeast China belongs to the third stage, this area has risen fast in the recent 5 million years. Accordingly, it is the primary precondition that the crust has experienced a rapid and intermittent uplift. Finally, under the conditions of subtropical humid climate, candidates, affected by flows, are developed into beautiful and colorful modern Danxia.

2.b-2 Ancient Exploitation

The exploitation of China Danxia has been a long history, there are many prehistoric cultural relics have been found in candidates. It has proved that human beings have developed river valley for farming and occupied natural caves as dwelling since ancient times. It has generally experienced three stages: the first is the stage of original fishing, hunting and farming; the second is cultural and aesthetic utilization in ancient times and the last is modern conservation and tourism comprehensive utilization.

Human began to live in natural caves long ago, which is why that many peaks are named “fortified village”. Numerous ancient fortified villages of different historic periods have been preserved. Although most of the fortified villages are abandoned, they still serve as an indispensable feature of the cultural relics and an elapsed civilization. So there goes a saying that there is always a village on each hill, each village has a gate of its own, and each gate is erected on a steep point. Because the Danxia caves are room-like, dry and well ventilated, our forefathers used caves as coffins, which forms a special grave cultural landscape of cave living, cave coffins, hanging coffins and so on in Danxia Landform area. Till now, there are still some native residents living in cave rooms in Chishui; the custom of storing coffins in Danxia caves is still well preserved in Taining; there are more than 200 hanging coffins of Spring and Autumn and Warring Period preserved in cliffs of Xianshuiyan, Mt. Longhushan.

a sketch map of evolutive process of China Danxia



The most prominent shapes of Danxia landscape are block-like and fort-like forms, together with its distinct color of purplish red, making the Danxia Landform a religious bethel. For instance, the history of Mt. Longhushan, the Taoism bethel of China, is as long as more than 2,000 years. It is still regarded as the holy land of Taoism at present; the oldest temple of Taining was built in 1,300 years ago and there are more than 80 Danxia cave temples that have ever been found, 80% of which were built from Tang Dynasty to Yuan Dynasty. At present, they are more than 40 temples in use. Mt. Danxiashan is a famous place for religion in Lingnan region, where shaman began to practice Buddhism in caves in Sui and Tang Dynasty. The religious activities reached the peak in Ming and Qing Dynasty. More than 40 cave temples have been found, whose buildings were well complied with the mountains, forming a harmonious view.

The red cliffs of Danxia Landform mainly consist of red sandstone, which is dense and even in lithology. This provides a good condition for carving, therefore a good carvings, stone statues and inscriptions have been found in Danxia Landform region, such as rock carvings in Nanyan Temple of Guifeng Peak, Ganlu Temple of Taining, Jinshiyuan Cave of Mt. Danxiashan and inscriptions in Mt. Danxiashan. These carvings are precious for history and religion.

2.b-3 The Use Form in history Embodies “Harmony Between Human and Nature”

Danxia Landform usually features crisscross gullies, violent fluctuation, thin weathering crust, barren soil and fragile ecological balance. It is not suitable for industry, agriculture, transportation and urban construction. Therefore, the exploitation of Danxia Landform areas has been focused on their landscape, and the development intensity was low.

The ancients who exploited Danxia have pursued a state of “the harmony between human and nature”, particularly a principle that structures should conform to the lie of mountains. Consider the Grotto Temple at Jinshiyuan Rock, Mt. Danxiashan, the monks’ dormitory and Buddhist halls in which were all erected on steep cliffs in caves, each of such establishments backs on rocks and cliffs and faces deep gullies. Outside the rock, Mawei Waterfalls hang on cliffs with water droplets flying in the air. The mouth of each of these cave holes faces Jinjiang River, which winds through the feet of these cliffs, presenting a beautiful landscape. Architectures of other temples are all of their own marvelousness. For instance, the gates of Biechuan Temple and Xiaguan are erected on majestic and precipitous cliffs, backing on cliffs and facing deep gullies. Such architectural layout has made a perfect fusion of the great natures and artificial establishments, forming up a sort of marvelous aesthetic beauty.

Ravine plains have been considered as farming areas since ancient times. Long-term development of farming culture and mountain-water culture of Mt. Danxiashan have made a harmonious fusion of human and nature, forming a sort of rural cultural landscape of Danxia area.

2.b-4 Conservation History

Danxia candidates belong to remote region in ancient China, simply developing original fishing and hunting and traditional farming, which has posed little influence on nature. As the increasing



recognition of Danxia aesthetic value and accessibility of religious culture, people generate a sort of awe and psychological dependence and the principle of nature conservation is widely accepted. Meanwhile, this period is also traditional farming economic time which affects little on Danxia Landform areas. In modern time, candidates still belong to undeveloped areas. Influenced by precipitous landform and sparse population, candidates remain the mode of production of traditional agricultural areas and regional development is led by natural force. Accordingly, the resource environment of candidates is still well preserved.

Conclusively, the conservation history of candidates can be categorized into three stages.

(1) The Stage of Conscious Conservation Affected by Naïve Philosophy of Ancient China

As what has mentioned above, affected by Chinese traditional culture, residents of candidates awe nature, worship nature and protect nature consciously. This has become the creed of environment conservation for their livings in ancient time. Influenced by religion, geomantic omen and cultural harbinger, the cultural tradition of nature conservation has been continued. It has objectively promoted the conscious conservation of local residents and sustainable utilization of natural resource. In this stage, the lasting time differs in different areas. Though it is not the leading power, the influence of culture has lasted till now and become the most crucial power of nature conservation.

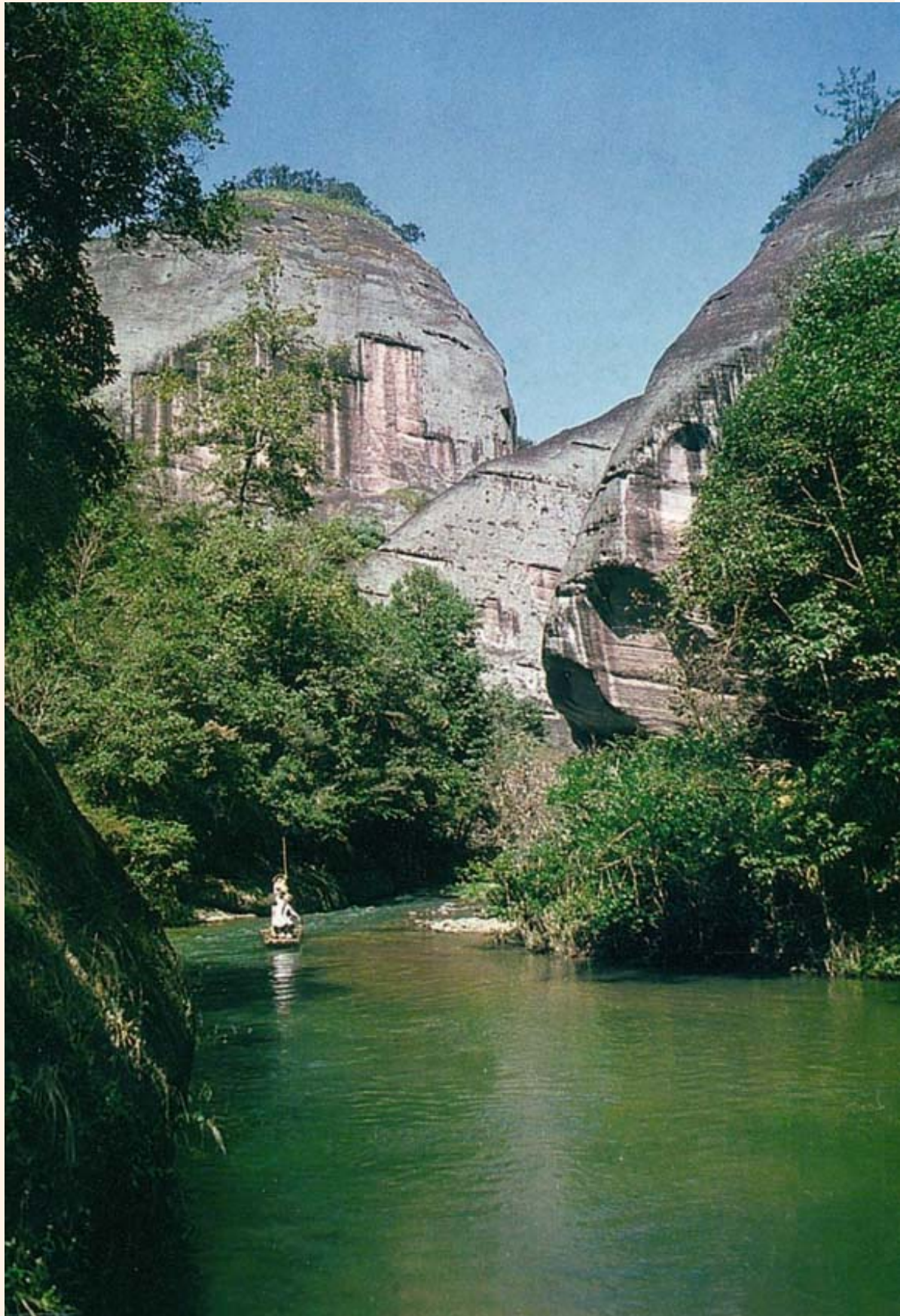
(2) The Stage of Village Rules Conservation

As the growth of population and social development, the conflicts between human and nature are increased. Thus, there successively appears a sort of village rules to protect natural environment, such as mountain forest, woods and water source. It has been regarded as the embodiment of original rules conservation consciousness. Residents make and obey it together. It is established by usage and considered as a sort of original form of law. Some village rules are made in 1950' to protect mountain stones, trees and water sources. It has become an effective form of protection.

(3) Conservation and Administration of Government

After 1949 when PRC was founded, the resources conservation of candidates was highly valued by the nation. The government of candidates successively established forest farm and management organization to protect heritage site. Danxia Landform areas in which candidates locate are not used as productive forest farms. Instead, there has built some bases for seeding cultivation, livestock farms and cultivation bases, therefore, landscape resource has been well preserved.

Since 1956, the nation has established nature reserve and national scenery and resort area (1982). Meanwhile, relative laws have been made. Local governments in different levels formulated and promulgated corresponding management regulations for nature and scenery resource conservation. Thus, the conservation of scenery and resort resource has been brought into legal orbit. Each of the candidates in this application has national protected name, has established corresponding management organizations and made planning for conservation and management. The conservation of heritage sites is legally guaranteed by the nation.





Chapter 3



Justification for Inscription

3 Justification for Inscription

3. a Criteria under which the inscription is proposed

China Danxia meets the requirements for a serial nomination, according to the *Operational Guidelines, Paragraph 137*: “provided it is the series as a whole, and not necessarily the individual parts of it which are of outstanding universal value.”

The China Danxia serial nominated property is proposed under the World Heritage criteria: (vii), (viii), (ix), (x).

Each nominated site of the serial property contributes to more than two of these criteria (see chapter 2: Description).

3. a-1 Criterion (vii): contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

China Danxia has a scenically superlative landscape and landforms, displaying huge vertical red walls and cliffs, combined with various natural colour elements and natural environment elements such as peaks, rocks, forests, and water. It has exceptional natural aesthetic value.

China Danxia is a natural landscape type characterized by a fantastic combination of natural colours such as red (in the rocks), green (in the forests), blue (in the waters and sky) and white (in the waterfalls and clouds). It has an array of natural elements such as mountains, waters, and forests. It has a great diversity of landform types and many rare landscape characteristics. It is a rich and colourful mountainous landscape, with orderly mountain masses, and an integrated landscape of red mountains, blue waters, green forests and vegetation, blue sky and white cloud, giving the whole landscape a unique personality. The property is the outstanding representative of China Danxia, including sites that are the most typical and beautiful Danxia landscapes in the world.

The nominated property is serial one with individual sites representing the young stage, mature stage and old age stage of geomorphic development in the humid zone of south China. The deep gorges and valleys of plateau-like mountains of young age, the strong high-relief peak clusters and peak forests of the mature stage, the fewer and lower mountains and gently flowing rivers in broad valleys of old age are well displayed. They surprise people with their beauty and have a huge visual impact. The sublime and steep red walls and red cliffs, the marvelous and delicate pictograph landscape, the elegant and quiet mountains and waters, the deep and serene ravine forests, and the profound and wonderful clouds and mists, all give China Danxia exceptional natural beauty.

These beautiful landscapes have a special place in Chinese culture. The mountains like “ancient gold castles” give a sense of solemnity and sacredness. At the same time they symbolize authority, richness and honor. The landscape colour has become associated with traditional religions. Thus, the



Danxia landscapes are holy lands in religious terms, and perfect places for refined scholars to rest, and become immortal.

3. a-2 Criterion (viii): be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features

China Danxia is an outstanding example of a vitally important step in the process of evolution of the earth's crust, including the geological origin of landscapes, the on-going landform evolution and geomorphic processes, the important record of biological life, and the development of distinctive landscapes and landforms. In sum, Danxia landscapes have outstanding universal geological value.

(1) China Danxia is a product of regional crustal dynamics. The Chinese red beds underwent large-scale development in the late Mesozoic. They contain important geological and ancient geographical information. The red beds were uplifted in the Cenozoic and progressively developed Danxia landscapes on a relatively stable crustal plate. Danxia landscapes show the growing maturity of geomorphic change in the regional crust in China. They show how an intact regional crust develops through a process of “movement-stabilization-activation in sedimentary red beds, over a period of more than 60 million years of geological evolution.

(2) China Danxia shows both past and modern on-going evolutionary geological processes Each of the candidate sites of China Danxia has a distinct array of Danxia landforms, showing different stages in the overall development of the landscapes. They are natural laboratories and museums for studying geological and geomorphological phenomena.

(3) The “Danxia phenomena” in China reveals global change of earth terrestrial system from the late Mesozoic to the Cenozoic. They provide an ideal place in which to understand global change including climate change.

3.a-3 Criterion ix: be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals

The serial Danxia property belongs Udvardy (1975) biogeographically to the Palaearctic Realm and Indo-Malayan Realms. It also belongs to the “Chinese Subtropical Forest” and “Chinese Southern Rainforest” Biogeographical Provinces. The most complete and largest evergreen broadleaf forests in the world are found here, giving them global significance. Distinct from the prairies and deserts formed in other regions at the same latitude, the evergreen broadleaf forests occur because of the influence of the southeast monsoon. These forests in the different sites all combine to create a very large expanse of natural evergreen broadleaf forest.

The sites also provide a complete series of both primary and secondary vegetation succession indicating the processes of vegetation community evolution. The primary succession begins from moss and herbaceous communities at the early stages, to the communities of short shrubs and trees at the middle and late stages. The red sediments are strongly corroded by seasonal and torrential rainfall, and

experience fluvial erosion as the dominant landforming process - creating steep valley walls and deep ravines. Weathering and landsliding add to the erosional processes of streams. The succession of ecosystem restarts on the bared surfaces of collapsed cliffs and other rock and soil surfaces. Succession varies in time and space. Secondary succession occurs in places where the vegetation is disturbed by natural or human influences. Secondary succession proceeds from shrub or pioneer forests (masson pine forest and pioneer broadleaf forest) to transitional forests (secondary broadleaf forest) and stable forests (evergreen broadleaf forest).

The topography of Danxia landscapes produces different ravine and hill top effects in the vegetation. The ravine effect replaces spatial variation with vertical variation. Southern subtropical and even tropical plants can thrive in the nominate property which occurs generally in the mid-subtropical zone. The climax communities, controlled so much by topography and geology, are termed “Geo-Climax” communities. Therefore, Danxia landscapes have some special biological characteristics and unusual ecological processes.

3.a-4 Criterion (x): contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation

According to the “Global 200 Ecoregions for Saving Life on Earth” the property belongs to the “Indo-Malayan” region and “Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forest” areas. The protected status of the ecological zones is critical or endangered (CE). In terms of the Udvardy Biogeographical scheme, the nominated property is the ecotope with the highest biodiversity located in the “Chinese Subtropical Forest” and “South Chinese Rainforest” biomes. The property has vitally important natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity.

The nominated property has a high level of ecosystem diversity and species diversity. There are 8 first-level types of habitats recognized by IUCN / Species Survival Commission in the nominated property. There are various terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems and wetland ecosystems. There are 47 types of second-level habitats ecosystems, and of them there are 14 natural ecosystems, 15 artificial ecosystems, and 18 compound ecosystems. There are 23 vegetation types (including artificial vegetation types), 261 formations and 424 associations. Ecosystem diversity is the basis of the development of species diversity. The nominated property protects a total of 5,772 higher plant species, 836 vertebrates and 3,073 types of insects. There are 400 rare and endangered biotic species in the nominated region, and 55 plants and animals are listed in the IUCN Red Data List, and 167 types are listed under CITES. There are more than 600 species endemic to China and more than 40 species which are regionally endemic. *Firmiana danxiaensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica* are three species found only in the nominated region. The property protects three endemic bird zones of the Endemic Bird Areas of the world: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation, of which four species are limited to the EBAs. A “living fossil” *Mergus squamatus* is found here. The world’s largest known wintering flock of this bird species is protected here. In addition, the nominated property is the one of the four fragmented habitats critically important for the survival of the first class national protected plant *Isoetes sinensis*.

It can be concluded that the nominated region meets the criterion as having the most important natural



habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity.

3.b Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.b-1 Comprehensive Statement

Danxia, meaning red cloud glow, is an absolutely wonderful name for a geological phenomenon. About 80 years ago, Chinese geologists used it name a landscape formed by red rocks in Danxiashan, Guangdong, China. The term later gained scientific and popular acceptance.

“Red beds” are distributed widely throughout the world, including red beds from the Precambrian, the Palaeozoic and the Meso-Cenozoic geological periods. Of all places in the world, China is the one where red beds are best displayed. The sediments are unique for their striking red color, and various distinctive landform shapes.

The term Danxia is a synthesis of geology, landforms and related natural landscapes formed from continental red bed deposits. It has been of interest since ancient times. The scientific study of Danxia is already 80 years old.

This nomination is for a natural serial property called China Danxia, and it is included on the China State Party Tentative List of World Heritage properties. The property overall includes six geographically separate sites, each of which has unique characteristics that, collectively, give the property outstanding universal value. The sites are the best representatives of China Danxia. They are representative of the Danxia landscapes in the southern humid zone of China. Collectively, they display geological diversity, landform diversity, biological diversity, ecology uniqueness and landscape rareness. The outstanding universal value is based on the following qualities:

- A record of the geological history of a continental crustal fault basin in the South China area of the Eurasian Plate since the Cretaceous. This includes the record of geological and climatic changes in the Mesozoic and since that time. Evidence of important geological events are included such as gypsum-salt deposition, aeolian accumulations, dinosaur life and extinction, basin uplift, continental volcanism and crustal deformation – all occurring in a region of hot-arid climate.
- The development of landscapes and landforms with a distinct morphology, shape, colour and appearance.
- The presence of various typical and outstanding, rare and endangered biological species and habitats.
- A history of people adapted to their natural environment, demonstrating the harmonious coexistence between people and nature.
- A series of sites very well protected and managed by national and regional authorities.

The natural phenomena, natural evolutionary process and natural beauty, all compressed into one serial property, are of global significance. Thus, China Danxia makes an irreplaceable contribution to world natural heritage.



3.b-2 China Danxia is the outstanding and most beautiful representative of red bed landscapes in the world

This nominated serial property has an outstanding natural character and beauty. It is composed of natural elements such as red rocks of symbolic significance, a great variety of landforms, green vegetation and blue waters - all constituting a place of great natural beauty. Red bed landscapes are widely distributed in the world, but the China Danxia is the best example of this phenomenon.

(1) Landscape components: The geomorphological, hydrological and biological landscapes are still in their original natural state and have very high aesthetic value.

China Danxia is a special form of landscape, constructed of many distinctive elements such as red cliffs at a variety of sizes and scales. The scenic elements consist of red walls and red cliffs, peaks, sculptured landforms, caves, ravines and valleys all of great variety.

There are rivers and streams flowing through each candidate site have a close association physically and aesthetically with the land. The many ravines have tremendous torrents of water, waterfalls, deep ponds and potholes. In the eastern low-altitude landscapes of peak-forests and peak-clusters the surrounding rivers tend to be more gently flowing. In Chishui in the west the mountain masses are higher with deep canyons, torrential river flows and spectacular waterfalls.

The nominated site has the best preserved low-altitude subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest in south China. The red mountain groups looks like rubies in green sea. More colour is added though the presence of forests. There are also many ancient and famous trees. The property has good places for ecological tourism and popular science education.

(2) Natural beauty: The landscapes in the property are not only beautiful, they have a unique personality. The individual sites in the property represent the full range of landscape development from youth through maturity to old age within the humid region of Southern China. The landscapes display elements of dispersion, order, multi-layering and diversity. Landforms range from high mountain peaks, to deep ravines and valleys. The landscapes have a rich and colorful three-dimensional space dimension, with landforms sculpted into many strange and beautiful shapes. China Danxia is the most outstanding and beautiful representative among the red bed landscapes of the world.

Youthful Danxia landscapes have incised meanders, high gorges and deep glens. Mature landscapes are dominated by peak clusters and peak forests. Old age landscapes have a lower altitude and more gently sloping surfaces and broad river valleys, with isolated upstanding peaks in the more resistant rock types.

(3) Aesthetic values of nature: First there is the perspective of formal aesthetics. China Danxia has outstanding formal beauty of a colourful mountain-stone landscape, structured beauty of layered and orderly mountain groups, rhythmic beauty of staggering mountains, colour beauty of red mountains, blue waters, green forests, blue sky and white clouds. Second there is the perspective of artistic composition. The sublime and steep red walls and red cliffs, the marvelous and delicate morphological

landforms, the elegant and quiet mountains and waters, the deep and serene ravine forests, and the profound and wonderful clouds and mist, combine to capture the imagination of the artist and of all people alike.

(4) The cultural associations and values of China Danxia: Chinese aesthetic culture recognizes such elements as “chi bi dan ya (red walls and red cliffs)”, “wan gu jin cheng (ancient gold castles)”, “zi fu dong tian (Zi Fu is the palace for the emperor, Dong Tian is the ground where the gods live)”, “dan shan bi shui (red mountains and blue water)” .

Chinese traditional religious culture including Taoist culture (Longhushan nominated property) is strongly associated with the Danxia landscapes. Landscape components often have religious significance. The red colour of Danxia landforms gives a sense of solemnity and sacredness, authority, richness and honor. It is also the traditional colour for advocating the doctrines and beliefs of religious thought. The red mountains mostly are castle shaped, thus are called “wan gu jin cheng (ancient gold castles)”, “zi fu dong tian (Zi Fu is the palace for welkin or the emperor, Dong Tian is the Paradise of the ground where the gods live)”. Thus the Danxia landscape areas are an ideal realm for the conduct of religious observances and the building of temples in places such as caves. Danxia landscapes have, therefore, great religious significance in the Chinese culture. Therefore there kept lots of cliffside carvings, cliffside statues and cliffside drawings and so on. In Longhushan, there is a cliff tomb group which is 2,600 years old based on the caves in cliffs along the Luxi River. A former ancient Yue Nationality culture was based here also. Religious traditions were thus closely associated with landscapes and landforms. The landscapes take on the significance of an immortal realm of sublime natural beauty and great aesthetic quality.

3.b-3 China Danxia reveals the history of earth’s geological processes since the Mesozoic

The serial nominated property is developed from a unique tectonic background, and is a special regional geomorphological complex. It is mainly composed of late Cretaceous continental red beds and associated landforms and other natural environmental elements. It is the natural product of evolution of the continental crust from the late Mesozoic to the Cenozoic, containing outstanding geological and geographic features. The sites in the property are all located in the southeast part of the Eurasian Plate within the South China structural area. They experienced influences of the west Pacific Ocean structural area and the Tethys Ocean structural area, including the controlling influence of the Yangtze Plate and the Cathaysia Plate and the rupture zone between them. They bear testimony to important geological and tectonic events, such as collision between the Indian Plate and the Eurasian Plate, uplift of the Tibetan Plateau, western subduction of the Pacific Plate and NNE-strike slip shearing.

All candidate sites in the property are located in the humid climate zone of the southeastern part of Eurasia. Because of the unique geological structural background and natural geographic location, China Danxia contains outstanding earth science value. The property displays the earth’s history since the late Mesozoic, showing geological and landform process of the continental crust, and is a model site for the study of the evolution of earth’s continental fault basins and on-going geological process. It also is an ideal place to study change in the global climate over long geological time periods.

(1) China Danxia displays geological evolutionary processes: Danxia landscapes are a product of a



special phase in the development of the regional continental crust in China. The symbol of the landscapes are the “red beds”. These developed during the re-activation of plates that formed enclosed inter-montane basins, and it is only when these red beds were uplifted that the Danxia landscapes were formed.

The differences between the appearance and distribution of continental red beds in the world reflect the differences of regional crustal evolution. The earliest large-scale red beds appeared in the late Proterozoic era on the southern Gondwana super continent: the red beds in the North American-Russia ancient continent appeared in the early Palaeozoic era; and the red beds in China formed in the Mesozoic era. All of these reflect the diversity in the evolution of ancient crustal plates around the world.

The process of development of Danxia landform in the nominated properties reflect the special history of regional crustal evolution: The red beds basin in China all developed on land blocks within the continental crust, reflecting an uninterrupted cycle of active zone- stable zone – reactivated zone. The basins in which the candidate sites are located experienced the whole process of Caledonian southern China geosyncline series of events - Upper Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic geosyncline sedimentation – Caledonian fold inversion - late Paleozoic era meta-platform development - Upper Paleozoic Capping beds -Mesozoic activation (active continental margin rifting basin-red beds sediment) - late age uplift (Himalayan uplift- shaping of Danxia landscapes), all of which are distinctive of the evolution of the south China crust.

(2) China Danxia landscapes are the most important red bed landscapes on earth: The Danxia landscape is characterized by great variety in its configuration, unique shapes, varied and vivid colours, and a special combination of red mountains-green vegetation-blue waters. The serial nomination is designed to be representative of the full range of Danxia landscapes and landforms, with associated biotic elements. It contains the best such landscapes in the humid areas of the world from Mesozoic to Cenozoic times.

six sites are chosen for inclusion in the serial property to demonstrate the full range of landform evolution from youth to maturity to old age.

The landscapes display geological and landform relics of different stages since the late Mesozoic, including fault and joint structures; relics of differential uplift of the crust and different stages of development of denudation planation surfaces; relics of river terrace, relics of corrosion of soluble elements; and relics of colluvial deposits and flake denudation deposits. Taining show geological process of dissection and fluvial erosion dictated by structure. Danxiashan shows geological process erosion and crustal uplift at different stages. Longhushan shows geological process of on-going water erosion and river erosion, Langshan show geological processes associated with rapid uplift of the crust. Chishui shows geological process of intense down-cutting due to rapid uplift and vigorous fluvial erosion processes.

The landscapes display a full suite of typical Danxia landforms of eleven types:

“Danxia peak forests”: including compact type peak forest (Langshan), cluster flat-top peak forest (Danxiashan), round scattered type peak forest and scattered erosive remaining peak forest (Longhushan).

“Peak cluster”: including, conical cluster type peak cluster (Danxiashan, Langshan), round peak cluster (Paiya peak of Longhushan).

“Cliffs and walls”: found in each nominated site, these are the most outstanding landscape element in Danxia landscapes.

“Mesa”: represented by Danxiashan, and characterized by flat tops, steep cliffs and gentle lower slopes.

“Cuesta”: found at different stages of development in each site, typical cases such as the Danxiashan, Langshan and Guifeng of Longhushan.

“Peak walls”: the big peak walls group in Herd of Elephants peaks of Danxiashan is the most typical.

“Stone columns”: the most typical is the scattered type stone column group in Danxiashan.

“Isolated peaks”: the most outstanding are high isolated peaks in Jianglangshan and Danxiashan, Longhushan contains lots of old stage isolated peaks in the surrounding area.

“Valleys”: the most typical are the dense deep valley-meander group in Taining and the big ladder type valley group in Chuishui.

“Caves”: the most typical are the cliff cave group in Taining and along the bank of the Luxi River in Longhushan.

“Holes and stone arches”: represented well in Danxiashan, and Langshan.

“Shaped rocks”: the most typical and unique are the various rock shapes in Guifeng of Longhushan, Danxiashan, and Langshan.

Red beds are a widely distributed phenomenon of the earth’s terrigenous crust, with special earth science values. Thus, Danxia landscapes are special geological places of global significance.

China has the widest distribution of Danxia landscapes in the world. The nominated property is confined to Danxia landscapes in the southern humid region of China. They exhibit not only geology and landforms but also the typical ecologic systems and biodiversity of this geotype.

China Danxia has been studied for 80 years, and makes a significant contribution to geology and landform science worldwide.

(3) China Danxia represents important landform evolutionary and on-going processes: Each of the candidate sites is in a crustal uplift zone. Each is in a different stage of geomorphic development. Therefore, the nominated property is a natural laboratory and for studying modernlandforming processes. To date, each site has established places for observing geologic processes and landform development at work, mainly for observing weathering and erosion of soft-rock sediments, stresses in slope generation, gravitational movement of blocks, geological hazards, fluvial erosion processes and volumes and retreat of valley and cliff walls.

3.b-4 Study of ecological processes of red beds areas

3.b-4-1 Ecological values of the nominated property

(1) Rich community and ecosystem diversity: The nominated property has many and varied



terrestrial, aquatic and wetland ecosystems. There are eight first-level types of habitats recognized by IUCN / SSC, such as forests, bush, wetland, bare rock, and caves. These cover 61.5% of total number of first-level habitat types in the world. There are 47 second-level ecosystem types, and higher diversification of ecosystems at smaller scales. These reflect the complex array of physical habitats in Danxia landscapes. There are special ecosystems also, the result of special landforms. The community diversity is rich, containing 23 vegetation types (including artificial ones), 261 formations and 424 associations, making the property extremely important for in-situ biodiversity conservation.

(2) Representative of evergreen broadleaf forest in the east monsoon zone: The evergreen broadleaf forest extends over a vast area of the sub-tropical realm in China. It is one of the most extensive tracts of this forest type in the world. Subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest is also the typical vegetation type in the nominated property. Normally, there are grasslands and deserts at this latitude elsewhere in the world. The forest exists here because of the influence of the east monsoons, and this makes the forest of particular scientific and conservation interests globally.

(3) Intact ecological succession processes: Changes in vegetation communities occur with changes in landscape development. Primary succession starts from collapsed surfaces with mosses and lichen communities. Secondary succession develops from pioneer forests to transitional forests and finally to essentially stable mature forest.

(4) Evolution of climax communities in a special Landscape: The influence of a ravine topography creates special ecological effects, contributing to latitudinal shift of tropical plant distribution. Some south subtropical species now occur in the mid-subtropics. The zonal vegetation is typical mature sub-tropical evergreen broadleaf forest in the ravines. This can be called a geo-climax community as it is controlled primarily by topography. While the Danxia landscapes here are similar to those elsewhere, they differ in having different climax vegetation types, and this makes them special in the world.

3.b-4-2 Biodiversity of the nominated property

(1) Rich biodiversity: The nominated property belongs to the “Chinese Subtropical Forest Biogeographical Province” and the “Chinese Southern Rain Forest Biogeographical Province” in the Udvardy scheme. It is a key biodiversity centre in the world. There are 5,772 species of higher plants, comprising 293 families 1,271 genera; 836 species of vertebrate animals, with 37 orders 129 families; and 3,073 species of insects. Compared to other World Heritage sites in China, the number of species of plants and animals is greater than Wuyi Mountain in Fujian Province and Sanqingshan in Jiangxi Province. This emphasizes the relative importance of the biodiversity in China Danxia.

Comparison of the numbers of higher plants in World Heritage areas

Heritage site	Danxia regions	Sanqing shan	Huangshan	Taishan	Japanese Yakushima	Yosemite National Park of USA
The number of species	5772	2373	1304	1056	1900	2003 (Vascular plants 1900)
%*	100.0	41.11	22.59	18.29	32.92	34.70

* The percentage of the number of species in nominated sites with its affiliated regions

The biodiversity comparison between the nominated sites and adjacent domestic World Heritage sites

Name	Plants	Animal	Vegetation and ecosystem	Unique species				
The existing World Heritage sites	Plants more than 210 branches, more than 1,200 genus and more than 6,000 kinds.	173 kinds of mammals, 417 kinds of birds, 59 kinds of reptiles, 36 species of amphibians and 76 kinds of fish, 31 species of Papilionidae category insects.	Gathered all of types including the northern hemisphere, South subtropical, the North subtropical, temperate, cold temperate and boreal, and other types of climate and biological communities. 10 vegetation types, the 23 vegetation subtypes, more than 90 formations. Not covered by mainland glacier during Quaternary Ice Age, many ancient original vegetation left, a residue development behind during the Pleistocene.	Local endemic species: <i>Firmiana danxiaensis</i> , <i>Isoetes sinensis</i> , <i>Ranunculus xinningensis</i> , <i>Chirita langshanica</i> , <i>Synotis lanshanensis</i> , <i>Cynodontium gracilescens</i> , <i>Hypericum hengshanense</i> , <i>Phlegmariurus mingchegensis</i> , <i>Asplenium juxtapositum</i> , <i>Dryopteris jiangshanensis</i> , <i>Shibataea chiangshanensis</i> , and other more than 40 species.				
				The Nominated sites	China Danxia	5,772 kinds of higher plants. Of 5,181 kinds of seed plants, and 591 kinds of ferns	132 kinds of mammals, 364 kinds of aves, 109 kinds of reptiles, 70 amphibians, 161 kinds of fish; 3,073 kinds of insects	Vegetation type in a subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, mixed broad-coniferous-leaved forest, coniferous forest and other 23 vegetation types, 261 vegetation formations, 424 associations. Mainly in subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest. Biomes with ancient and integrity.
					Wuyi Mountain in Fujian province	282 kinds of ferns; 1,976 kinds of seed plants	71 kinds of mammals, 256 kinds of birds, 73 kinds of reptiles, 35 amphibians, fish 40; insects 28 orders 341 section 4557 kinds.	The area in a typical area of vegetation in the subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest with rich species composition in flora complex, unique and residual species distribution. However, longer exploitation and development in Wuyi Mountain, less subtropical ecosystem integrity.
The Nominated sites	China Danxia	132 kinds of mammals, 364 kinds of aves, 109 kinds of reptiles, 70 amphibians, 161 kinds of fish; 3,073 kinds of insects	Vegetation type in a subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, mixed broad-coniferous-leaved forest, coniferous forest and other 23 vegetation types, 261 vegetation formations, 424 associations. Mainly in subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest. Biomes with ancient and integrity.	Local endemic species: <i>Firmiana danxiaensis</i> , <i>Isoetes sinensis</i> , <i>Ranunculus xinningensis</i> , <i>Chirita langshanica</i> , <i>Synotis lanshanensis</i> , <i>Cynodontium gracilescens</i> , <i>Hypericum hengshanense</i> , <i>Phlegmariurus mingchegensis</i> , <i>Asplenium juxtapositum</i> , <i>Dryopteris jiangshanensis</i> , <i>Shibataea chiangshanensis</i> , and other more than 40 species.				
					Wuyi Mountain in Fujian province	282 kinds of ferns; 1,976 kinds of seed plants	71 kinds of mammals, 256 kinds of birds, 73 kinds of reptiles, 35 amphibians, fish 40; insects 28 orders 341 section 4557 kinds.	The area in a typical area of vegetation in the subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest with rich species composition in flora complex, unique and residual species distribution. However, longer exploitation and development in Wuyi Mountain, less subtropical ecosystem integrity.
The existing World Heritage sites	Plants more than 210 branches, more than 1,200 genus and more than 6,000 kinds.	173 kinds of mammals, 417 kinds of birds, 59 kinds of reptiles, 36 species of amphibians and 76 kinds of fish, 31 species of Papilionidae category insects.	Gathered all of types including the northern hemisphere, South subtropical, the North subtropical, temperate, cold temperate and boreal, and other types of climate and biological communities. 10 vegetation types, the 23 vegetation subtypes, more than 90 formations. Not covered by mainland glacier during Quaternary Ice Age, many ancient original vegetation left, a residue development behind during the Pleistocene.	5 species : <i>Dipentodon sinicus</i> , <i>Cephalotaxus lonceolata</i> , <i>Magnolia rostrata</i> , <i>Davidia involucreta</i> var. <i>vilmoriniana</i> , <i>Taiwania flousiana</i>				
				Three Parallel Rivers flow of Yunnan	Plants more than 210 branches, more than 1,200 genus and more than 6,000 kinds.	173 kinds of mammals, 417 kinds of birds, 59 kinds of reptiles, 36 species of amphibians and 76 kinds of fish, 31 species of Papilionidae category insects.	Gathered all of types including the northern hemisphere, South subtropical, the North subtropical, temperate, cold temperate and boreal, and other types of climate and biological communities. 10 vegetation types, the 23 vegetation subtypes, more than 90 formations. Not covered by mainland glacier during Quaternary Ice Age, many ancient original vegetation left, a residue development behind during the Pleistocene.	

(2) Rare, endangered and unique species: The nominated region is located in the " Global 200 Eco-regions for Saving Life on Earth ", and the " Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forest " region of the "Indo-Malayan" realm. Protection of ecosystems and endangered species is therefore given special emphasis in the nominated property.

In the nominated property there is a very high level of endemic species diversity. There are 394 species of rare and endangered plants and animals. Among there are 214 species of rare and endangered plants, included 34 species identified by IUCN for protection, 104 species under CITES protection, 49 species of plants belonging to China national key protection; and 180 species on the Red Species List of China. There are 189 species of rare and endangered animals, of which 45 species are IUCN-listed, 66 are listed under CITES, 88 are China national key protected species; and the Red Species List of China contains 145 species.

Isoetes sinensis, an ancient and relict plant, is found in Danxishan. According to records, *Isoetes sinensis*



is also found in Xiuning in Anhui Province, and Songyang and Jiande in Zhejiang Province, but the widespread occurrence in valley wetlands of Danxiashan is the most important occurrence of this plant. Langshan is a special habitat region, revealing co-evolution between basal groups of the angiospermae and insects. For example, *Kadsura japonica*, has a highly specialized pollination mechanism which requires insects. So, the presence of such “living fossils”, among both plants and animals demonstrates tenacity and continuity of biota evolution in the nominated area.

The world’s largest wintering population of the Chinese merganser *Anatidae mergus*, which is extremely endangered, is found on the Luxi River and in the Qinghu section in Yiyang of the Xin River in Longhushan. About 150 birds have wintered here over many years, accounting for approximately 4% of the total global population. The sites have the status of Wetlands of International Importance, under criteria ii and vi of the International Wetlands Convention. This is an extremely significant population of this species for scientific study and conservation.

According to the description and classification of “Endemic Bird Areas of the world: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation”, the nominated property is in three endemic regions, as follows: South-east Chinese Mountains, Chinese sub-tropical forest and Central Sichuan Mountains. The property is mostly in the Southeast China Mountain region, and there are four endemic species - *Arborophila gingica*, *Tragopan caboti*, *Syrmaticus ellioti* and *Latoucheornis siemsseni* with limited distribution.

There are more than 600 species of endemic plants, including regional endemics such as *Firmiana danxiaensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica*, limited to the nominated property. *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica* grow only on cliffs in Langshan, revealing its very limited ecological distribution.

The rich biodiversity and the presence of rare, endangered and endemic species emphasize the global significance of the nominated property for biological conservation.

(3) Ancient flora and fauna and pristine communities: The nominated property was not directly affected by Quaternary glaciers, and it became a refuge for many species of biota. The flora has ancient origins and includes many relict species from the Cretaceous and the Paleogene. Of special importance are the 5,444 trees more than 100 years old, 25 trees more than 1,000 years old, such as *Taxus chinensis*, *Cephalotaxus sinensis*, and *Sabina chinensis*. They reflect the antiquity of habitats and the pristine state of biological communities here, and thus their importance in the world.

3.b-4-3 A model area for biological research of the world’s red sedimentary landscapes

(1) Research values for succession theory: The intact primary and secondary succession in communities in the property, especially the primary succession series, which are generated by special physiognomy, means that this is an ideal place to study the theories and principles of biotic succession processes and patterns. The intact primary and secondary succession series here can be used as reference models in the process of vegetation restoration.

(2) Geomorphological effects of species distribution: Species distribution regions vary in shape and size. Species are constantly shifting and expanding their range. Study of the relationship between

species distribution and environment is a key element for understanding biogeography. Climate, landforms, soil and organisms all affect species distribution. Climate is the most important factor affecting species (especially plant) distribution.

In the nominated property the ecological influences of the ravine topography make Danxia landscapes different from all others. The differences mean that tropical plant flora is relatively more important here than in other places at the same latitude. Ravine topography causes a latitudinal shift of plant distribution, which means some typical southern subtropical species appear in the mid-subtropics. The ravines of Danxia landscapes are, therefore, excellent places to study the interrelationships of landforms and plant communities.

(3) Research values of conservation biology

- **Natural laboratory for island biogeography theory:** Species abundance in islands is controlled by two processes - import of new species and species extinction. When the rates of introduction and extinction are equal, the island species numbers are in dynamic balance. While the species number is relatively stable, the species composition is continually changing and rejuvenating. This is the core of island biogeographical theory.

The hilltop island effect in Danxia landscapes demonstrates these principles. The summit areas of Danxia landscapes are very isolated. Biological groups on the summits are simple and population numbers are much less than those at the base of the mountains. Therefore, Danxia landscapes are important places for research into the theory of island biogeography.

- **Research values of rare and endangered species in conservation theory:** Biological conservation, especially rare species conservation, has an international focus today. Mechanisms by which species become endangered are a core interest in conservation biology, and rare species protection.

In the nominated property, there are many rare species (including birds, reptiles and amphibians). There is also an abundance of rare habitat types - large marshes and water areas, including three regions identified in the “Endemic Bird Areas of the world: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation”, and five species of limited distribution - *Arborophila gingica*, *Tragopan caboti*, *Syrnaticus ellioti*, *Gorsachius magnificus* and *Latoucheornis siemsseni* – identified in EBAs. The property is, therefore, an ideal site for research on mechanisms causing rarity among species, and for pursuing rare species conservation.

- **Research values in relationships of special species:** The correlation between species development and their habitats is a crucial issue for biological and ecological research. Especially of interest are some special species, which exist in special local environments and have a closely dependent relationship with their habitat.

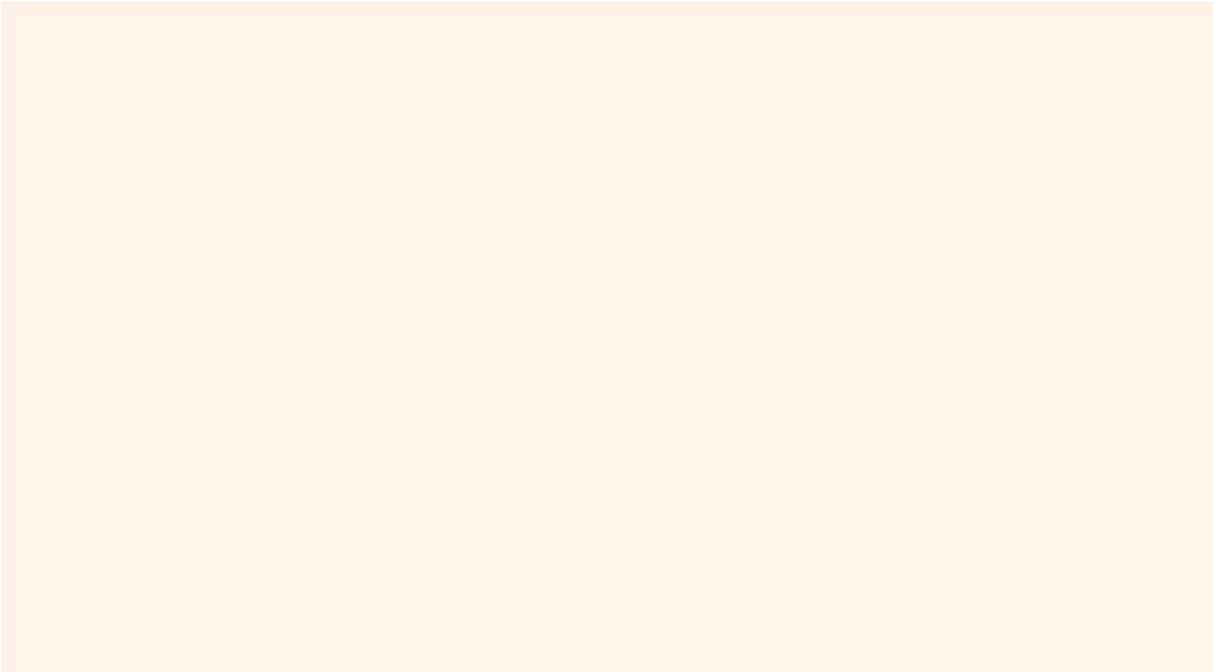
Langshan has special habitats revealing co-evolution of angiosperm communities and insects. Additionally, in the nominated property, there are many other special species, such as *Firmiana danxiaensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis*, *Chirita Langshanica*, and *Sedum fangyanense*. Species studied widely over many years are *Firmiana danxiaensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita Langshanica*. *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita Langshanica*, for example, grow only on cliffs in Langshan.



3.b-5 China Danxia is an outstanding global example of harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature

In addition to the natural values of the nominated property, there are also very significant historical and cultural values. In particular, Taoist, Buddhist and Confucianist cultures are well known in the nominated sites from the abundance of archaeological artifacts and other relics. These relics extend back over 2,600 years, providing a very long-term picture of the associations between religious beliefs and natural landscapes. The cultural history also reveals very strikingly the close harmonious relationships that has developed between people and nature, and which continues today. The property also includes places that gave birth to the Taoist religion and associated culture. The core Taoist principle of harmony between people's lives and their natural environment is fundamental to the protection of these Danxia landscapes over many generations, and is a key reason why the landscapes and their biota are still intact and in a natural state.





3.c Comparative Analysis

3.c-1 The basis of Comparative analysis

3.c-1-1 General Analysis

'Danxia' defines an exogenetic landscape type developed on continental red terrigenous sedimentary beds. It is characterised by a particular rock sequence, tectonic background, climatic conditions, erosional processes and suite of landforms. While there are some other locations in the world that bear similar visual, geological and geomorphological properties with Danxia, none are as well-defined, complete or extensive as the Danxia landscapes of China. Indeed, the landscape type was first recognised in China, and it is fitting that the name 'Danxia' is derived from the classical landscape of the Danxiashan National Park in Guangdong province. One problem in undertaking this comparative analysis is that while the Danxia landscape type exists in other parts of the world, its geomorphology has not been as extensively studied as in China, and good scientific information - the knowledge base - on which to undertake a meaningful comparison is scarce.

The nominated property stands distinct in the world from other inscribed and non-inscribed sandstone landscapes because through its six sites in south-east China it represents a complete geomorphic sequence, or system. It is in fact a series of landscapes, each site having some elements different from the other,

that collectively demonstrates the complete evolutionary development of Danxia in a warm, humid environment, from youthful to late mature stages. Any other similar site in the world represents only an individual component in the Danxia evolutionary sequence, or it may show forms more typical of a drier morphoclimatic environment ('dry Danxia', to form a later second stage of this serial nomination). Even then, only a handful of comparable sites are as well developed, as scientifically important, or a visually impressive, as the China Danxia.

A further feature of the Danxia in SE China is that it is characterised by a distinctive suite of landforms. Thus, continuing structural uplift of Danxia sedimentary blocks, and dense networks of faults and joints, guide rapid fluvial incision to create deep clefts and narrow valleys, while also leaving unstable slopes which collapse to form precipitous cliffs. At later stages valleys become wider and plateau remnants become isolated table mountains, mesas, buttes and columns. Still later, mountain-tops become rounded by physical and possibly some chemical weathering activity. By the final stages only isolated, low, rounded monadnocks remains.



3.c-1-2 Basis for comparative analysis

It is important that any comparative analysis should compare like with like. It is clear that Danxia sites can be compared on the basis of geology (continental red bed lithology), although the geomorphology is rather more problematic. The Danxia landscape is a product of dissection by fluvial action of greatly fractured, usually near-horizontally bedded (sometimes with low dip) terrigenous sediments (not solely sandstones, but also conglomerates, siltstones and some evaporites). Logically this process would lead to the production firstly of plateaus dissected by river-cut canyons and gorges, then to valley widening and valley-side collapse, to produce more isolated table lands, and ultimately to a more open landscape with mesa and buttes representing the remnants of the former plateau. Theoretically such a process would lead to angular or rectilinear landscape forms, particularly in arid and semi-arid climates, but in the warm humid climate of SE China many Danxia sites have rounded and fluted slopes, with groups of bell-shaped hills, indicating a very active surface weathering regime. Thus it appears that the process of tectonically-controlled fluvial dissection of plateaus described above is supplemented or overprinted by significant surface weathering, in some sites producing a landscape visually analagous to cone karst (but it is not correct to call Danxia sandstone karst or 'psuedokarst').

A fundamental geomorphological question is the nature of the weathering that causes slopes to become rounded and fluted. The Danxia sediments are relatively young (Cretaceous), mainly sandstones, siltstones and conglomerates. While some quartz dissolution of the sandstones may occur, some of the Danxia rocks may have a carbonate cement, which is more susceptible to

dissolution than quartz. However, dissolution is not thought to be the most important weathering process, and the rounding and fluting of slopes is more likely to be an effect of weakening of the shear strength of the clayey sedimentary rocks due to poor mineral overgrowths and saturation with water.

The particular values of this serial nomination and the bases upon which it should be compared with other similar sites therefore are:

- 1) Danxia geomorphology is more extensively developed and diverse in China than anywhere else in the world
- 2) The serial nomination illustrates a complete geomorphic system and evolutionary equence
- 3) The serial nomination embraces a unique assemblage of landforms, as a group not replicated with the same quality or as complete in any other world location
- 4) The China Danxia's red bed geology signifies a particular geological climatic period and environment not well represented in the World Heritage List
- 5) The Danxia landscapes of SE China have formed in one particular group of rocks, under a particular morphoclimate regime, and under particular tectonic conditions
- 6) The China Danxia harbours largely untouched forest, of high biodiversity and with important protected species
- 7) The Danxia landscapes of SE China have unrivalled, majestic and colourful

scenic beauty,. Each landscape is a combination of imposing vistas of table mountains and peak forest, abundant exposed red rock in cliffs and ravines, extensive forest cover, superb and highly visible wildlife, and abundant water courses (as large rivers , mountain streams and lakes)

8) The serial nomination claims Outstanding Universal Value under scenic, geomorphological and biological criteria (vii, viii, ix, x)

Technical note on the difficulties of comparative analysis and on the titles of the columns in the following tables.

Danxia-type landscapes are present throughout the world, but very little research has been undertaken on any of them, in particular of their biological and geomorphological values. However, both of these values are heavily influenced by climate. Climate therefore is an important comparator.

Nevertheless, while biology responds relatively rapidly to climate change, modification of landscape form (geomorphology) is much slower, and it is suspected that some Danxia-type landscapes throughout the world may still exhibit forms that were developed in a previous climatic regime. There is also some evidence that the length of time that Danxia-type rocks have been exposed to the atmosphere (ie., weathering and erosion) may have influence on the landforms we see today. Thus, when considering the evolution of any Danxia-type landscape in any part of the world, it is essential to know the length of time the rocks have been exposed to exogenetic processes, and how these processes might have changed (for example from humid to arid-type processes, or vice versa) over that period of exposure. What we observe in any physical landscape may therefore be an illusion of the truth. It is therefore necessary to ask the question: to what extent are the landscapes we

see today fossil landscapes, fossil landscapes undergoing modification in the contemporary climate, or wholly the product of the contemporary climate? The answers to this question is not known in any Danxia-type landscape in the world, It is therefore not possible with the current state of knowledge to compare Danxia geomorphological landscapes on the basis of their morphogenesis, which means that comparison is only possible on the basis of the visual appearance, or form, of the landscape.

A simple grouping of the different types of landscape is therefore necessary. As noted above, some Danxia landscapes contain rounded slopes, while others are angular or rectilinear, and still others have combinations of these land forms. While we may speculate on possible causes for these different landscape forms (e.g., angular forms from mechanical weathering in arid or cold climatic conditions, rounded forms caused by mixtures of physical and chemical weathering in warm, humid climatic conditions), the determining processes are not known definitively, and so any classification must be solely descriptive. Even here, the 'types' of Danxia landscapes are not clear-cut, because some (as in this serial nomination) have formed discrete mountainous area, while others occur because sedimentary red beds have become exposed and eroded through the widening of major river valleys (e.g., the Grand Canyon, or Three Parallel Rivers) or previously glaciated valleys (e.g., Pyrenees - Mont Perdu, or Canadian Rocky Mountains).

Another problem in identifying like for like is the degree of completeness, or integrity, of the geomorphological landscapes. As a first base to identifying Danxia world-wide it is possible to locate important outcrops of continental red sedimentary beds, but these do not always form complete, discrete (closed?) geomorphic landscapes. The places where such landscapes are known in the





world are very few and in any case on the basis of our present scientific knowledge are difficult to identify.

In summary, Danxis can only be compared around the world by description of form and not by origin. Furthermore, while climate is an important controlling factors, climatic information is only of sufficient to be able to use it at the macro (world) scale, rather than at the local or site level. Geology, geomorphology and climate are also controls on biology, but again a lack of information from sites across the world precludes any attempt to produce a deep, meaningful comparison, other than in world climatic zones.



3.c-1-3 Sandstone landscapes on the World Heritage List

In August 2008 the World Heritage List contained 878 properties in 145 countries. These properties included 174 inscribed in the natural heritage category, 25 in the mixed category and 679 in the cultural heritage category. In the 199 properties in the natural and mixed categories, 16 have red bed geology (including 1 natural and 2 mixed category sites in China), while of the 679 cultural properties, there are 16 properties with red bed geology (including 3 properties in China) (32 properties in total, 6 being found in China). The table below shows that these properties are distributed across all continents, except Antarctica.

Table 3.c.1 World Heritage Sites that contain continental red beds geology and Danxia-type landscapes






Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Grand Canyon National Park	USA	1979	(vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	Pre-Cambrian to Paleogene	Subtropical Semiarid /arid	Rocky Mountains; Mixed mountains/highland systems with complex zonation	✓	✓			Valley exposing sequence with Mesozoic continental beds forming upper part. Landforms are mainly large valleys, the layered cliffs along the two banks are majestic and spectacular and cut into block mountains. This kind of red beds landforms is widely distributed in Colorado plateau.	
Dinosaur Provincial Park	Canada	1979	(vii) (viii)	Cretaceous	Temperate Semi-arid	Grasslands Temperate grasslands			✓		There are mainly Cretaceous grey-brown, sandy beige red bed and colorful rocks. They are red bed accumulation 75 million years ago, Contains steep cliffs of tens of meters. There were several intense glaciations in Quaternary ice age.	

China Danxia






Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks	Canada	1984, 1990	(vii) (viii)	Pre-Cambrian to Cretaceous	Temperate Highlands	Rocky Mountains; Mixed mountain systems	✓				Fold mountains with range of strata, among which in Banff Nat. Park is Cretaceous grey-brown sed. rock. Suffered intense glaciations.	
Purnululu National Park	Australia	2003	(vii) (viii)	Devonian	Subtropical Semi-arid	Savanna; Tropical grasslands/savannas			✓	✓	Dark brown mixed quartz sandstones eroded into tower and cone-shaped hills separated by linear valleys/canyons, eroded over 20 million years. Cliffs range up to 100m high	
The Greater Blue Mountains Area	Australia	2000	(ix) (x)	Trias	Subtropical sub-humid/Highlands	Eastern Sclerophyll; Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands		✓	✓		Sandstone plains, cliffs and valleys. Nearly horizontal, medium -thin bedding, cut by canyons into blocks and columns.	
Canaima National Park	Venezuela	1994	(vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	Cretaceous	Tropical wet	Guyanana; Tropical humid forest		✓			Cretaceous quartzites and red-brown sandstones rest on Pre-Cambrian rocks. Strata have been eroded for millions of years to create flat-topped plateaus and table mountains. Cliffs over 1000m.	
Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan	China	2003	(vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	Tertiary	Humid sub-tropic	Mixed mountains/highland systems with complex zonation	✓		✓		Deep, parallel gorges of the Jinsha, Lancang and Nu Jiang. Large area containing Tertiary red beds. Typical Danxia mesas, peak clusters, red cliffs and caves in Lao Jun Mountain. Turtle-like weathered convex hills are unique.	



World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties






Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Australia	1987	(v)(vi)(vii)(ix)	Cambrian/Ordovician	Subtropical Arid/Semi-arid	Central Desert; Warm deserts/semi-deserts			✓		After long-term weathering and erosion, the red beds of Cambrian/Ordovician have become rounded hills. The remnant Ayers Rock big stone and a group of smooth domes of the Olgas makes up spectacular beautiful scene.	
Kakadu National Park	Australia	1981	(i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)	Cretaceous/Proterozoic	Tropical Sub-humid /Sub-dry	Northern Coastal; Tropical dry or deciduous forests		✓	✓		The Proterozoic chocolate brown middle-thick layer sandstones and sandy conglomerate are covered by the Cretaceous rock group and the continental Petrel rock group. Suffered severe weathering and erosion, it formed the following landscapes: residual mesas and isolated hills lying in the wide canyon, flat plateau surface, cliffs up to 100m at the edge of the plateau and smooth rock edges.	
Drakensberg Park	South Africa	2000	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)	Trias	Moderate Marine	South African Highlands; Mixed mountains/highland systems with complex zonation		✓			Composed of nearly horizontal red sandstones, shale and basalts of early Trias. Because of the deep cut of valleys, the landform is table-shape mountain with flat top as a whole, also with surrounding cliff slope tens of meters high.	
Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	1982	(i)(iii)(vii)(viii)	Pre-cambrian to early Paleozoic	Arid	Sahara; Warm deserts/semi-deserts				✓	The base of Pre-cambrian rocks, overlain by an accumulation of early Paleozoic brown and beige coloured sandstones and conglomerates of, near-horizontal occurrence. Various red bed stone forests and peak clusters, with lots of rock peak scattering in big desert, with relative height of tens of meters.	
Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	Mali	1989	(v)(vii)	late Precambrian	Semi-arid /arid	West African Woodland/savanna; Tropical dry or deciduous forests or woodlands		✓			The littoral-neritic facies red beds of late Precambrian comprise of red quartz sandstone and gravelly sandstone. There are cliffs on the edge of the red beds plateau and table-shape mountain. Some rounding of slopes.	

China Danxia

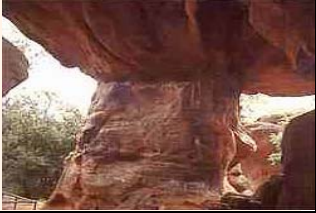

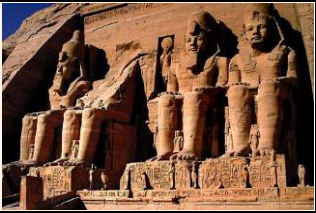


Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Meteora	Greece	1988	(i)(ii) (iii) (iv); (vii)	Oligocene	Mediterranean	Balkan Highlands; Mixed mountains/highland systems with complex zonation			✓		Gently inclined red beds accumulated in a piggyback basin during the Oligocene.. The rock peaks and steep cliffs developed on the red beds are of tens to hundred of meters' high, with smooth edges and corners.	
Pyrénées - Mont Perdu	France/ Spain	1997 , 1999	(iii) (iv) (v); (vii) (viii)	Cretaceous -Paleogene	Coastal Mediterranean climate	Iberian Highlands; Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands	✓	✓			Large scale of steep cliffs and mesas were developed along the joints. The calcareous massif of the Mount Perdu displays classic geological land forms, including deep canyons and spectacular cirque cliffs.	
Mount Wuyi	China	1999	(iii)(iv); (vii)(x)	upper Cretacic	Subtropical humid monsoonal climate	Chinese subtropical forest; Evergreen broad-leaved forest or sclerophyllous forests			✓	✓	Made up by mauve and sandy conglomerate of upper Cretaceuos series, it developed Danxia peak cluster, massive mountains stone columns, and etc.	
Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	China	1996	(iv)(vi); (x)	Cretaceous	Subtropical monsoonal climate	Oriental Deciduous Forest; Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands	✓	✓			Vertical joints are not well developed here. The red cliffs along the riverside are typical types and the famous Giant Buddha was carved on the cliff on the bank.	
Mesa Verde	USA	1978	C(iii)	Cretaceous	Semiarid	Rocky Mountains; Mixed mountains/highland systems with complex zonation		✓			Colorado plateau, constituted by Cretaceous red sandstone, formed various sized canyons and cliffs through river force. The caves developed on red bed sandstone became dwelling for Ancient Indians.	



World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties






Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1985	C(iii)	lower Cambrian	Arid	Sahara; Warm deserts/semi-deserts		✓	✓		The middle section of lower Cambrian is red bed greywacke, which is widely distributed in this area and belongs to the sedimentation of intertidal zone and coastal environment. The uppermost and lowermost are similar, but lack volcanic rocks and in macroscopic view, feature in erosion tableland and monadnock in red bed of the arid area.	
Capivara National Park	Brazil	1991	C(iii)	Silurian-Devonian	Tropical semiarid	Caatinga; Tropical dry or deciduous forests or woodlands			✓	✓	Consist of Silurian- Devonian brown and beige coloured sandstone deposited in fluvial, delta, coastal and neritic environments. The area comprises red sandstone peak forest and peak cluster of tens of meters high.	
Petra	Jordan	1985	C (i), (iii), (iv)	Cretaceous	Arid	Arabian Desert; Warm deserts/semi-deserts		✓			Cretaceous vermeil, brown and filemot sedimentary rock with various colors and gentle occurrence. Some beds form flat hills, tens of hundreds of meters across. The narrow canyon in which the archaeological site is located is 1.5 km long, and 70~100 m high.	
Bamiyan Valley	Afghanistan	2003	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Neogene	Semi-arid	Hindu Kush Highlands; Warm deserts/semi-deserts		✓			Neogene continental red bed, in the bottom with lower Cambrian, Ordovician, upper Carboniferous, Permian, lower Cretaceous and late Tertiary marine red conglomerate, sandstone and shale of hundreds meters thick. Scarp slope of 50-100 meters is developed along the valley.	
Ouadi Qadisha and the Forest of the Cedars of God	Lebanon	1998	C(iii),(iv)	Cretaceous	Mediterranean	Mediterranean Sclerophyll; Warm deserts/semi-deserts				✓	Consist of Cretaceous ochre and sandy beige conglomerate and sandy conglomerate, with nearly horizontal occurrence. Numerous red bed massifs, canyons and scarp slope.	

China Danxia

Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	India	2003	C(iii)(v)	Proterozoic	Tropic monsoon	Bengalian Rainforest; Tropical humid forest	✓	✓			Proterozoic brown and ochre sandstone are widely distributed in the middle of India, with nearly horizontal occurrence. Numerous caves and shelters are developed in the rock and scarp slope of tens of meters high developed along the ravine.	
Old Walled City of Shibam	Yemen	1982	C(iii)(iv)(v)	Cretaceous	Tropical arid	Arabian Desert; Warm deserts/semi-deserts		✓			The Cretaceous reddish-brown quartz sandstone, siltstone and shale of littoral neritic facies have horizontal altitude. The mountain has a flat top, steep face and gentle piedmont, rising 200 meters above the Masila valley.	
Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae	Egypt	1979	C(i)(iii)(vi)	Carboniferous to Cretaceous	Tropical desert climate	Sahara; Warm deserts/semi-deserts		✓	✓		It belongs to the thick-bedded Nubian Sandstone of the Carboniferous-Cretaceous, from filemot to ochreous color. Outside the reservoir, there are residual platforms with height of few meters, also with steep cliff slope in part.	
Twyfelfontein	Namibia	2007	C(iii)(v)	Neoproterozoic to Cretaceous	Subtropical arid and semi-arid	Namib; Warm deserts/semi-deserts		✓	✓		The macro-landform is mainly residual red sandstone platform.	
Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	South Africa	2003	C(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Cretaceous-Paleogene	Tropical savanna climate	Malagasy Rain Forest; Tropical dry or deciduous forests or woodlands		✓	✓		It belongs to the ochre-red sandstone and sediment rock of Cretaceous-Paleogene, with sub-horizontal altitude. There are steep cliff slops with a height of several meters on the red residual hill and platform which is of old stage.	



World Natural Heritage Nominated Properties

Name of property	Country	Date of inscription	Criteria under which inscribed	Age of beds	Climatic zone	Udvardy Biological zone	Dominant landscape form				Notes	Photo
							Fold mtns and valley sides	Recti-linear (table mtn)	Rounded	Peak Forest		
Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou	Morocco	1987	C(iv)(v)	Triassic – Jurassic	Semi-arid tropical desert	Mediterranean Sclerophyll Warm deserts / semi-deserts		✓	✓	✓	The red sandstone, shale and basalt of Triassic - Jurassic has sub-horizontal altitude. It developed the residual hill and golden sandstone stone fortress with sub-horizontal top or perfect circle peak.	
Al-Hijr Archaeological Site (Madāin Sālih)	Saudi Arabia	2008	C(ii)(iii)	Cretaceous	Arid tropical desert	Arabian Desert; Warm deserts/ semi-deserts			✓		It is marked by a number of sandstone outcrops of various sizes and heights.	
Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	China	1994	C(ii)(iv)	Cretaceous	Humid temperate continental monsoon	Oriental Deciduous Forest; Deciduous forests, scrubs or woodlands			✓		This isolated mountain is formed by conglomerate, sandstone and shale. It develops peak and queer stone with typical wall shape, pillar shape and block shape.	
Dazu Rock Carvings	China	1999	C(i)(ii)(iii)	Lower Cretaceous	Humid sub-tropical monsoon	Oriental Deciduous Forest; Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands	✓			✓	The light pink and mauve massive sandstone of lower Cretaceous developed red hills, with typical red cliffs and red walls in part. They were often developed into grottoes.	
Sichuan Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	China	2000	C(ii)(iv)(vi)	Cretaceous – Paleogene	Subtropical humid-wet monsoon	Oriental Deciduous Forest; Evergreen sclerophyllous forests, scrubs or woodlands	✓			✓	Mainly formed by amaranth conglomerate from Cretaceous to old lower Tertiary with the development of vertical joint, and then it formed red cliffs and red walls after erosion and corrosion.	

General points arising from analysis of the table are as follows:

1. Only 8 of the 32 properties with red bed geology were inscribed under Criterion (viii) in recognition of their important geological values, and just 3 of these 8 properties - Canaima (Venezuela), Tassili n'Ajjer (Mali) and Purnululu (Australia) - were inscribed specifically in recognition of their distinctive geomorphic features. The other 24 properties do contain red beds, but the extent of any Danxia-type geomorphic landscape is variable. Furthermore, in these latter properties, red bed geology is only a subordinate part of their general geology, and the presence of these beds is incidental to their inscription.
2. Of the 32 properties in the table, just 9 can be identified as representing an integral, discrete Danxia-type landscape system in the model of the sites forming this nomination. These sites are Grand Canyon, Dinosaur Prov. Park, Purnululu, Canaima, Three Parallel Rivers, Uluru-Kata Tjuta, Tassili n'Ajjer, Meteora, Capivara, Bamiyan Valley.
3. The 6 properties identified above each represent a single, isolated landscape occurrence, and none forms part of a series that demonstrates a sequence of evolutionary stages, as the China Danxia serial sites do.
4. The geological basis of the China Danxia are red beds from the Mesozoic era, reflecting a particular period of continental environmental conditions poorly represented in the sites listed in the table
5. Rock lithology and structures in the China Danxia are unique and different from those exhibited in all other red bed properties. Especially important to

landscape formation in the Danxia of SE China, poorly represented in other sites in the world, are the very dense networks of faults and master joints.

6. Of the 6 properties identified in 2. above, only 3 fall in the same climatic regime as the Danxia of SE China, The others occur in arid/semi-arid or Mediterranean type climates.

7. Despite the fact that 15 of the 32 red bed World Heritage properties are inscribed under aesthetic criterion (vii), just 7 are specially recognised for their distinctive red bed geomorphological scenery (Purnululu, Uluru-Kata Tjuta, Canaima, Tassili n'Ajjer, Cliffs of Bandiagara, Meteora, Mt Wuyi), and usually this element is subordinate to other values (ie, merely one component of the landscape, as in the Grand Canyon, Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan, Mt Purdu, Drakenburg Mountains, Dinosaur Provincial Park, Drakenberg Park, Kakadu NP, Canadian Rocky Mountains Parks, etc.)

8. In all red bed World Heritage properties, the association between geology and culture is utilitarian (i.e, cultures has been related to the economic, defensive or religious value in the rock structures), whereas cultural associations with the China Danxia are much broader, emphasizing the spiritual harmony between people and nature.

3.c-1-4 Danxia in existing World Heritage Sites in China

With over 700 separate areas of red beds landscapes, China is the country in which Danxia geology and geomorphology is most prominently displayed and

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recognised. It is probably also the only country which contains a complete developmental series of both warm-humid and arid climate landscapes, as well as a complete range of Danxia landform types. It is therefore not surprising that many protected areas in China contain Danxia, although as the table shows, only 6 of China's 37 existing World Heritage Sites have notable red beds geology and geomorphology.

Although present, Danxia geology and geomorphology is not well developed in any of the 6 World Heritage Sites, with the exception of Mt Wuyi. The Danxia landscape of Mt Wuyi is representative of the Mature stage cuesta-type peak cluster. The red cliffs are well developed, especially in the area of the





Nine Bend River, forming a beautiful landscape of red cliffs and green river, while the best landscape is to be seen in the Tianyou district. While some features, such as the peak forest are well developed, individual landforms are better represented in one or other of the 6 component sites of the serial property. Moreover the area of Wuyi mountain is smaller than any of the serial sites of the nomination, while in the area of the Wuyi Danxia very little of the original forest remains.

The next table supplements the information on the China Danxia sites to be found in previous table.

Table 3.c.2 Existing World Heritage Sites in China that contain Danxia geology and geomorphology (these sites are also listed in last table)

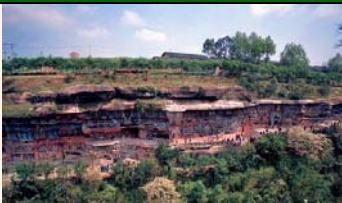

General situation		Geologic structure	Geomorphologic feature	Physical environment	Photograph	Geomorphology value
Name of the property	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	The property is of outstanding value for displaying the geological history of the last 50 million years associated with the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate, the closure of the ancient Tethys Sea, and the uplifting of the Himalaya Range and the Tibetan Plateau. These were major geological events in the evolution of the land surface of Asia and they are on-going. The diverse rock types within the site record this history. The purple conglomerate and calcareous siltstone interbed in the Baoxiang Temple formation(E ₂ b) with the upper portion of light gray conglomerate; the sandstone with middle-thick laminiplantation, gentle dipped occurrence and well developed vertical joints. Danxia was chiefly formed on the red beds of Baoxiang Temple formation.	The landforms are predominantly typical Danxia mesas, peak cluster, steep cliffs and caves in Laojun mountain of Lijiang. The near-surface caves called “color waterfalls” are common in this area. In particular, the turtle-back shaped weathering convex hull (ramous convexity) has unique characteristic and formed the “Qianguishan(a thousand turtles)” Incomplete Danxia cliffs were developed, the height of which is greater than 80m.	The natural phenomena and natural beauty of the parallel gorges of the Jinsha, Lancang and Nu Jiang are outstanding and irreplaceable. Due to the huge rises and falls of the terrain, this site may be the most biologically diverse temperate region on earth, and is of outstanding universal value.	 A scenery of Laojunshan of Lijiang	Danxia of Lijiang in the site, is one of the many geological elements, belongs to the plateau- mountain type Danxia of humid zone. The turtle-shaped weathering convex hull has unique characteristic. The overall scenery is monotonous relating to the Danxia of the eastern area.
State Party	China					
Date of Inscription	2003					
Type	N					
Criteria	N(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)				 The mountain type Danxia of Laojunshan	

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Name of the property	Mount Wuyi	From late Paleozoic to mid- Triassic, Wuyi mountain region was in a state of uplift. From late Triassic, it formed a series of fault basin, in which were deposited extremely thick sandstone and volcanic rock. Some small-scale fault basins developed in the east, and in which were deposited Cretaceous purple sandstone and glutenite. The red beds in this area are mainly represented by the purple thick layer of sandstone of the Cretaceous Chishi group. The Chishi group belong to the pluvial phase and fluvial facies, with 707 to 2246 meters thick. The red beds generally face towards the NW, the inclination is 20°~30°.	Most of the shape of peak plane is arc type (I do not understand), while area present conical and cuesta forms.. The maximum altitude of the steep cliff is 200~300m, whose geometry has a stepladder shape. There are some high cliffs near the ravine and river. Some caves along bedding planes are distributed on the cliffs. The geomorphologic features include Danxia cuesta, stone peak, caves, lane valley, stone wall and stone castle.	Mount Wuyi is the most outstanding area for biodiversity conservation in south-east China and a refuge for a large number of ancient, relict species. The dramatic gorges of the Nine Bend River have serene beauty, with numerous temples and monasteries.		The red beds of Cretaceous sandstone and glutenite.(?) developed the landscape of Danxia peak cluster, block mountain and stone column. The scenery is the most concentrated along the Nine Bend River. However, the scenery away from the Nine Bend River is quite simple.
State Party	China					
Date of Inscription	1999					
Type	C / N					
Criteria	C (iii)(vi) N (vii)(x)					
					The scenery along the Nine Bend River	
					The Shaibu Cliff beside the Nine Bend River	
Name of the property	Mt Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	Leshan is located in the southwest of Sichuan Basin, and the area is noted for its massive red sandstone; The red beds of are of the Cretaceous Jiaguan formation(K_2j)chiefly belonging to the brick red, massively bedded feldspar quartz sandstone, which is 300 ~ 900m thick and sub-horizontal in occurrence. There are also purple, brick red mudstone and sandstone of Guankou formation (K_2g)	The landscape is of scattered Danxia hills, the side near water was cut into to form cliffs that reach 30-80m in height The Giant Buddha was curved out of the cliff near water.	The Giant Buddha of Leshan, was carved out of a hillside and lookis down on the confluence of three rivers. The Giant Buddha is the most remarkable and the largest Buddha in the world.		Leshan, formed by the Cretaceous brick red sandstone intercalated by mudstone and shale. It is a typical Danxai cliffs along the river.
State Party	China					
Date of Inscription	1996					
Type	C / N					
Criteria	C(iv)(vi); N(x)				The Giant Buddha was curved out of the red beds	
Name of the property	Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	The outer mountains are composed of the Cretaceous Chengde conglomerate, Pingquan layer sandstone, shale and conglomerate.	The landform is mainly composed of cutting hills and other well developed Danxia landform such as Danxia cliff, mesa, stone peak and column. One of the most typical landscapes is Qingchui peak (wooden club mountain).	The property belongs to the sub-humid temperate climate, and the predominant vegetation is deciduous broadleaved forest. This is an outstanding example of harmonious existence of architecture and natural.		The mountains are composed of the Cretaceous Chengde conglomerate, layer, and shale, where the typical Danxia was developed well.
State Party	China					
Date of Inscription	1994					
Type	C					
Criteria	C(ii)(iv)				Qinchui peak: Danxia column	

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Name of the property	Dazu Rock Carvings	Dazu district is mainly composed of sandstone and shale of upper Jurassic Penglaizhen formation(J ₃ p), with sub-horizontal occurrence. The average altitude of the hills is 500m, and the relative cutting depth is 50-100m. The steep hillsides of the Dazu area contain an exceptional series of rock carvings dating from the 9 th to the 13 th century.	The Dazu carvings were carved on the hilly red beds area, as the sand shale is relatively easy to be weathered and eroded, so the steep cliffs is not very typical. The famous Dazu carvings were carved on some steep cliffs.	East of the grottoes is the Pingqiu watershed with a NNE-SW distribution. The top of the Grotto Buddha Gulf is flat. The vegetation belongs to the subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest.	 <p>The Danxia cliff with grottoes</p>	The lower Cretaceous light pink, purple massive sandstone, developed into the red bed hills. Some Danxia cliffs are developed as grottoes.
State Party	China					
Date of Inscription	1999					
Type	C					
Criteria	C(i)(ii)(iii)					
Name of the property	Mt. Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	Qingcheng mountain is composed of the Mesozoic red beds, including red conglomerate and sandstone dating from the Cretaceous to the Palaeogene, which is a typical coarse -grained molasse construction. The rock occurrence is gentle, and vertical joints are well developed.	Mt. Qingcheng is a low-hill or middle-hill landscape area, and it belongs to the strong uplifting and deep cutting mountainous Danxia landform area. A single red steep cliff is not high.	It belongs to the subtropical monsoon climate zone, the lush forest. Qingchengshan is a famous Taoist mountain in China, known as the “lucky place” and “worldly paradise”	 <p>The cliff on the upper part of Mt. Qingcheng</p>	The purple Cretaceous - Paleogene conglomerate was eroded to form the mountainous type Danxia. The caves are often used as venues for religious activities.
State Party	China					
Date of Inscription	2000					
Type	C					
Criteria	C(ii)(iv)(vi)					

Conclusion

Compared with the sites of this serial nomination, the Danxia landscapes in existing world heritage properties in China are unremarkable. The best representative of Danxia is in the Mt. Wuyi property, which has the best landfoms, and has also benefitted from some research. The Danxia of the other five sites is deemed to be ordinary and lacking any significant research. The scientific and landscape values of the Danxia landforms of these sites are therefore relatively low.

Compared with the six existing world heritage sites, the sites forming this serial nomination have outstanding geological and geomorphological qualities, as

follow:

1. The Danxia sites of the serial nomination have been chosen in a systematic way for their unique, but related qualities. These sites form a complete geomorphological story, which has great integrity. They possess outstanding aesthetic value and many of have the highest biological values.
2. The geological structures, rocks and landforms of the Danxia sites forming the serial nomination contain invaluable information on the geological, environmental and biological evolution, and on-going geological processes, of Southern China. This information is all the more important because the sites represent different, scattered sedimentary basins, and therefore the information

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they contain is more extensive and comprehensive of the history of the Earth's crust since Mesozoic period in Southern China than if they were all found in a single, large basin.. The Danxia of the existing China World Heritage Sites does not remotely achieve the same value.

3. The nomination is able to reflect the ecosystem and species diversity of the China subtropical evergreen broadleaved bio-geographic region. The

nominated sites also represent the ecological succession of the unique Danxia ecosystem in the recent geological past, and have preserved prominent species diversity. Therefore as a collection of sites the nomination has greater importance than the existing World Heritage sites with Danxia landscapes in meeting criterion (x).

3.c-2 Comparison with other Danxia-type sites from across the world not inscribed on the World Heritage List

The following table lists other red bed sites that are located throughout the world. This list is the product of a literature search, and because of limited available detailed scientific information on the geology and geomorphology of individual sites, it does not claim to be definitive.

The research was helped particularly by publications by Wray, 1997, and the Proceedings of two conferences on Sandstone Landscapes in Europe (Koprivova, 2002 and Christian & Krippel, 2005). In all, the world-wide search revealed a total of 49 red bed sites. The table shows that while red beds are well-represented throughout the world, their rocks date from widely different periods. Also notable is that, while many of the red bed landscapes listed in the table are located in arid, or semi-arid, morphoclimatic zones, this, contrasts with the sites forming this nomination which are all located in a warm,

semi-monsoonal climate. It is unfortunate that because of the dearth of scientific information, the extent and integrity of the geomorphological system of the principal sites in the table cannot be ascertained. Nevertheless, the most important conclusion to be gained from reviewing this table is that no-where in the world is Danxia as well represented as in the sites forming the subject of this nomination in SE China.

The table does include some iconic red bed landscapes, particularly in the USA and Australia. Some of these sites bear some visual resemblance to the Danxia of SE China, but frequently the scale is much smaller and karstic processes (e.g., quartzite dissolution) may be more dominant than in the Chinese sites.

Table 3.c.3 Other sites from around the world with red bed geology and Danxia-type landscapes

Country	Number	Geographic Location	Stratum and Structure	Danxia landform	Memo
Canada	1	Fundy National Park, New Brunswick in the southeast	Lower Paleozoic mauve sandy conglomerate with the dip 30°	Cliffs, rock columns and stone arches along coast, the angularity of rocks is not smooth	Fig.1



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	2	Prince Edward National Park in the southeast	Paleozoic nearly-horizontal red sedimentary rocks with soft lithology	Sea cliffs are more than 10m in height with smooth angularity	Fig.2
USA	3	Monument Valley is located in the intersection of Utah and Arizona, and to the west of Masienvaught	Red nearly-horizontal sandstone formed by 250 MaBP	Rock peaks with the height less than 100m are scattered hundreds of metres apart from each other in red desert. These rock peaks feature stone wall, column and needle, resembling many monuments.	Fig.3
	4	Rainbow Bridge is located nearly 100 miles to the west of Monument Valley.	Pink and lavender gentle-inclined sedimentary rocks	A natural bridge which goes across a valley is 94m long, 10m wide and 88m deep. The angularity of rocks is smooth .	Fig.4
	5	Bryce Canyon park is located in the east of Pausaugut Plateau	The red beds are formed by 60 MaBP with nearly-horizontal occurrence. The color is transitioned from orange in the upper to the red in the lower.	Cliff slope is broken by vertical joints into dense almost linked rock columns, which are usually as high as tens meters with smooth angularity	Fig.5
	6	Capitol Reef National Park, Utah	Red beds formed by 65 MaBP, the colors of red and red-yellow dominate and the occurrence is nearly horizontal.	The cliff slope with hilly tip top is more than 100m high. The summit-slopes of hills around display in circular-arc form.	Fig.6
	7	Natural Bridge National Park, 50m to the southeast of Hiatt, Utah	Jurassic continental red sandstone with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Huge number of red sandstones, penetrated by caves and natural bridges. There are more than 1,000 natural bridges, among which Lantiscap Arch is 89m long and 32m high.	Fig.7
	8	Natural Stone Arch, Missouri	Red-yellow nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks	The arch gate spans tens of meters, the cliff slopes around are tens meters high.	Fig.8
	9	Sedona Talc Park in the south of Flagstaff	Nearly horizontal brown sedimentary rocks, the upper of some rock peaks is white.	The height of Danxia rock peak cliff slope is from tens meters to one hundred meters.	Fig.9
	10	Gold Valley, Death Valley National Park, South Canifornia	Early Cambrian red-brown and mauve sandy conglomerate with gentle-inclined occurrence	Plenty of cliffs with height ranging from tens meters to one hundred	Fig.10
	11	Around Hoover Dam, Dark Valley, Colorado	Jurassic-Cretaceous mauve sedimentary rocks with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Cliff valley, the slopes are over 100m with blunt rock angularity	
	Guyana	12	In the west of the country adjacent the Canaima National Park in the neighbor country, Guyana Plateau	Early Cambrian red-brown sandstone, including quartzite and conglomerate with horizontal or gentle-inclined occurrence	Danxia-type Mesa, many waterfalls, cliffs around are hundreds of meters high.
Brazil	13	In the north of Roraima, adjacent the Canaima National Park, belonging to Guyana Plateau	Early Cambrian red-brown sandstone, including quartzite and conglomerate with horizontal or gentle-inclined occurrence	The Mt.Roraima with the altitude of 2810m is the boundary mountain of Venezuela, Guyana and Brazil, Danxia-type mesas are developed.	
Australia	14	Kings Canyon, which belongs to northern region, is on the way from Alice Springs to Aias	Thin yellow horizontal bedding red sedimentary rocks included	Rock peaks display in circular-arc form, the side slopes display in convex cliffs with height from tens to hundred meters. The rock angular is smooth.	Fig.11
	15	Funke Gorge National Park, to the west by north of Funke Town in the north	Red-yellow sedimentary rock, thin-layer and nearly-horizontal	Rock peaks display in circular-arc form, steep valley. The height is from tens to hundred meters. The rock angularity is	Fig.12

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				smooth.	
	16	Victoria River Valley in the Northwest of northern region.	Red-yellow sedimentary rock with gentle-inclined occurrence	The height of valley cliff is over 10m	Fig.13
	17	Carr Boyd Ranges in the northern part of West Australia, to the southeast of Wyndham.	Early Cambrian brown sedimentary rocks with nearly-horizontal occurrence	The rock peaks feature round top, partly flat top with the height of 300m. The height of cliffs is over 100m.	
	18	Kimberley, in the Kimberley Plateau	Early Cambrian brown nearly-horizontal sedimentary rocks with yellow thin beddings	300m high hills, in Geikie Canyon Park, Canyon	
	19	Dales Gorge, Hamersle Range, West Australia	Red-brown sedimentary rocks with nearly-horizontal occurrence	The height of valley cliffs is over 10m.	Fig.14
	20	Murrav Valley, northeast of Adelaide, West Australia	Early Cambrian red sedimentary rocks with nearly-horizontal occurrence	There are 30m high cliff slopes along the river bank.	
France	21	Swiss-Sachsen, in the southern part of France Central Massif and the northern part of the Vosges	Cretaceous red sandstone, including thin-layer shale in which vertical joints developed	Rock peak, rock column and rock needle are all developed on red beds tectonic platform. The cliff of rock peak is shown in forehead-like cliff.	
Germany	22	Bohemia Plateau in South Germany and the area of this plateau from which the Elbe flows	Cretaceous red sandstone with vertical joints and horizontal occurrence	Rock peak, rock column and rock needle are all developed on red beds tectonic platform. Danxia natural bridges and basking-cloth rock landform exist also.	
	23	Orkney Islands, northeast Scotland	Devonian red sandstone containing conglomerate and siltstone, belonging to continental sediments with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Plenty of sea cliffs, Hoy Island has sea columns with the height of tens meters.	Fig.15
	24	Duncansby Head, northeast Scotland	Devonian red sandstone containing light-colored rock with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Sea cliffs are developed with tens meters height	Fig.16
	25	Edinburgh, on the southern side of False Bay, Scotland.	Devonian red sedimentary rocks	Brown-red cliffs with the height of tens meters	
U.K	26	Brecon Beacons National Park, South Wales	Devonian red sandstone containing conglomerate and siltstone with gentle-inclined occurrence	Over 10 rock peaks, uni-facial hills with cliffs, Cliffs can be seen in valleys	
	27	Gower Peninsula and South Glamorgan, South Wales	Devonian red sandstone containing conglomerate and siltstone	See cliffs and valley-slope cliffs	
	28	The coast of South Devon and Dorset England	Red sandstone, feldspar breccias, weathering sandy-colliculus rock mainly formed in Permian	Developed sea cliffs	
	29	Norfolk, Southeast England	Late Cretaceous red sedimentary rocks	Developed sea cliffs, some of whose upper parts are white sedimentary rocks	
Greece	30	Mt. Olympus, west of the west side of Aegean Sea	Oligocene gentle-inclined red beds which are developed in tectonic window	Plenty rock peak cliffs with the height of tens to one hundred meters, the rock angularity is relatively smooth	
	31	Kastraki Village, Thessalia	Red-brown sandstone with clear beddings,	The cliffs are over 200m high with smooth angularity	Fig.17



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			gentle-inclined		
	32	Corinth Bay, Peloponnesian Peninsula.	Cretaceous mauve nearly-horizontal sedimentary rocks	The cliffs are tens or more meters high	
	33	Sounion Cape, Peloponnesian Peninsula.	Cretaceous red-brown sedimentary rocks	The sea cliffs are 10 or more meters high	
	34	Thera Island, the furthest south of Cyclades Archipelago, Aegean Sea	Brown nearly-horizontal rocks.	The sea cliffs are tens or more meters high	Fig.18
	35	Amorgos Island, near Syra Island	Brown and drab sedimentary rocks	The sea cliffs are tens meters high, the angularity of rocks is not smooth	
Jordan	36	Moon Valley, 56km to the northeast of Agaba, 50m to the south of Petra Ancient City	Cretaceous red-brown sedimentary rocks with gentle-inclined occurrence	Canyon, steep cliffs are tens meters high with blunt angularity of rocks	
Saudi Arabia	37	Northwest Saudi Arabia	Cambrian-Ordovician sandstone, the color ranging from brown to black, thick-layered, from medium to coarse grain, partial cross-stratum with hard lithology and 600m in thickness	Group of cliffs	
	38	Middle Saudi Arabia	Permian V-sandstone whose lower part is brown, thick-layered, cross-stratum, quartz sandstone from medium to coarse grain, the thickness is 150m	Mesas, located in red desert of this country with little population where red beds formed stone columns, rock needles can be seen. The height is tens meters	
Egypt	39	Luxor, on the both sides of Nile, 675km to the south of Cairo	Tertiary little drab and brown mudstone and sandstone with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Hilly cliff slopes are tens meters high. There locates many historic relics and artificial landforms, such as Thebes City, Valley of the King and ancient temples	Fig.19
	40	Mt.Sinai , Sinai Peninsula	Oligocene brown and red sedimentary rocks	Group of cliff slopes are hundreds of meters high with tip top and blunt rock angularity	
Algeria	41	Constantine, Constantine Province	Cretaceous light red-brown containing light color sedimentary rocks with nearly-horizontal occurrence	The city is built on top slope with valleys around, the height of cliff slope is tens meters	
Mali	42	Manding Plateau, to the west of the capital of Bamako which is in the southwest of Mali	Late early Cambrian littoral facies red greywacke with great thickness and horizontal or gentle-inclined occurrence	Mesas, cuestas, T and Mande (two grand cliffs) with the height of hundreds of meters, rock columns and mushrooms included	Fig.20
	43	Gangdamiya - Hongbo hills, in the east of Dayton, the south of Grand Meander of Niger River	Late early Cambrian littoral facies red sandstone and conglomerate with horizontal or gentle-inclined occurrence	Hhe highest altitude of 1155m, is a mesa; relative height is hundreds of meters. It is very majestic.	
	44	Timeteine Plateau, Taoudenni	Cretaceous-Tertiary red sedimentary rocks with horizontal or gentle-inclined occurrence	Cuesta, the relative height is from tens to over 100 meters. It is the largest area in four of Danxia-type landscape in Mali.	
Guinea	45	Mande Plateau (also in Mali)	Late early Cambrian littoral facies red sandstone	Mesa, cuesta	
Burkina Faso	46	Dogon Plateau (also in Mali),	Late early Cambrian littoral facies red sandstone	Mesa, similar to Dogon Plateau, Mali	
Tanzania	47	The Olduvai Valley, Lake Natron	Grey-brown volcanic clastic rocks with	Cliffs with the height of over 10m	

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			nearly-horizontal occurrence	
South Africa	48	The Barren Coast of India Ocean from Edvard Harbor, south of Durban to Morgan Bay	Triassic or earlier drab rock series with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Sea cliffs and arches
	49	Shedlberg, Western Cape	Red rock series with nearly-horizontal occurrence	Duo-layered stone arch

Annexes : Images of some international red bed sites

<p>Fig. 1 Canada Fundy National Park By (CAN) Michael Ivory Canada. 2002</p>	<p>Fig.2 Canada Prince Edward National Park By (CAN) Michael Ivory Canada. 2002</p>	<p>Fig.3 America Monumant Valley By Yuan Kejuan From the Arctic to the Antarctic .2003</p>	<p>Fig.4 America Monument Valley By Shi Yingtian Nation Ethnic.1999</p>	<p>Fig.5 America Rainbow Bridge By Recharh Phelpport 100 Natural Wonders .1999</p>
<p>Fig.6 America Bryce Canyon By Fang Hao. America .1977</p>	<p>Fig.7 America Arches National Park</p>	<p>Fig.8 America Missouri stone circle By Shi Yingtian Nation Ethnic 1999.</p>	<p>Fig.9 America Sedona Slide Rock Park By Nicholas etc. Los angeles 2002.</p>	<p>Fig.10 America Dath Valley By Wang Zhihong. America West Coastline .1999</p>



 <p>Fig.11 Australia Kings Canyon By Jocelyn Burt. Australia.1987</p>	 <p>Fig.12 Australia Finke Gorge National Park By Huang Zhongzheng Australia .1995</p>	 <p>Fig.13 Australia Victoria river valley By Jocelyn Burt. Australia.1987</p>	 <p>Fig.14 Australia Dales Gorge By Jocelyn Burt.Australia.1987</p>	 <p>Fig.15 UK Orkney Islands By K. Somerville UK .2002</p>
 <p>Fig.16 UK Duncansby Head By Faang Hao UK .1979</p>	 <p>Fig.17 Greece Kastraki By APA Publication <i>South Africa</i> .2001</p>	 <p>Fig.18 Greece Thera Island By Gao Liang Greek .2000</p>	 <p>Fig.19 Egypt Luxor By Henglaisifu, Egypt .2003</p>	 <p>Fig.20 Mali Manding Plateau</p>

3.c-3 Synthesis conclusion of the Comparative Analysis

1. As a serial nomination, the Danxia of SE China reveals a sequence of different, but related landscapes that explain the development from youth to old age of this landscape type. This cannot be done in any other place in the world.
2. In order to undertake a comparative analysis it should be necessary to separate the Danxia-type landscapes of the world into different geological and morphoclimatic types. However, good scientific knowledge on the ages and formation of the vast majority of these landscapes does not exist, and therefore

it is not possible to classify them, other than on simple morphological or climatic grounds. However, neither of these categories enable meaningful geomorphological comparisons between sites.

It is known that the Danxia sites forming this serial nomination are all located in the warm, humid zone of SE China and have been greatly influenced by fluvial processes. The sites of SE China appear to be unique, particularly in the density of the fracture systems which control fluvial incision, and the weathering processes working on the clayey clastic sedimentary rocks, to produce in many of the sites remarkable bell-shaped or cone-shaped mountain groups. Some other of the world sites also exhibit rounded slopes and groups of cone-shaped hills (e.g., Meteora, Purnululu, Capivara) but these fall in

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different climate zones, and in any case it is suspected in one at least that quartzite dissolution and a long period of erosion helped determine the formation of the landscape we see today. Neither of these factors are considered to be of great importance in the formation of the Danxia in SE China..

Thus, while there are some other inscribed and non-inscribed red-bed, landscapes around the world that are visually similar to China Danxia, these all have elements which are different from the China examples, and in any case are single, isolated sites, not representative of a geomorphological group, or series, as in China

4. No red bed, 'Danxia' geomorphological landscape, has been specifically inscribed on the World Heritage List. This current nomination will fill this gap, and could eventually be extended to also include China's arid zone Danxia landscapes.

3.d Integrity

The sites of the serial nomination have great integrity, both individually and as a group. As explained in the preceding section, each individual site exhibits distinctive continental sedimentary geology, (lithology and structure), exogenetic geomorphological processes, and landforms. Other than small local differences in the factors controlling landscape formation, such as rock lithology, bedding, structure, climate and the relative balance between the geomorphic process, it is mainly time or stage of degradation which separate them. Thus, each site is a scientifically integral system, while the same can

5. While there is some Danxia in China's existing World Heritage Sites it is not well developed and does not rival the quality and importance of the Danxia of this serial nomination.

6. The landscape character and scenic beauty of the Danxia of SE China are unique and of a higher quality than most other red bed geomorphological and biological landscapes on the planet.

7. The Mesozoic stratigraphy of the China Danxia fills a gap in the planetary record of continental red beds formation.

8. The relationships between geology, landscape and culture in the nominated sites are different from those in other Danxia-type sites around the world in being more spiritually connected and less utilitarian.

also be said for the suite of complementary sites that make up the serial nomination.

These landscapes also have great conservation and management integrity. Because the Danxia sites of this serial nomination have distinctive geographic environments, they remain some of the few natural areas that have been barely touched by human activity. They therefore remain very special natural resources, which contemporary laws and management practices seek to maintain for the future. The nominated properties not only have outstanding, distinct earth science, ecological and natural aesthetic qualities and values, but also each region seeks to maintain the integrity of its heritage and the pristine



and diverse condition of its natural environment.

3.d-1 The outline of property is clear and the boundary is clarified

Each China Danxia nominated property has a core zone that is distinctly divided by ridge line, valley line, river and other natural line, and also has a buffer zone. Usually the boundary corresponds with the border of current protective denomination zone. Every nominated property has undertaken a boundary survey. There are distinct borders in accordance with the nominated property, the buffer zone, and strictly protected areas within the core zone.

In defining a property's core zone, the following principles have been used: the area must be typical and the most representative of the Danxia landscape; it must have low population, and no large urban development, industrial or mining enterprises; it must have a good forest ecosystem and ecological environment for endangered species; it should be an area not threatened by any future large projects.

Each nominated property has a buffer zone. The principles of defining the boundary of the buffer zone are: the peripheral natural area must provide a buffering effect; there should be low population, no large urban development, industrial and mining enterprises (residential areas already established inside the buffer area will be strictly controlled, and industrial and mining enterprises will be steadily closed down or moved); the foreground area should reflect the significance of the nominated property, not including potential air and water pollution source; the buffer area should have sufficient width.

All the nominated properties except the Xinjiang basin and the Jianglangshan

region are developed to old age that distribution showing natural spot-like, the other youth and adult Danxia were display highly of continuity and integrity. While these landscapes are not very high, the walk is rather tough. This is because the positive landform has a steep cliffs, while the valleys are also difficult to go through. The old-stage Danxia generally has wide and flat river valleys, and extensive mountain valley, with many developed into agricultural zone, but the landform completeness has not been damaged.

3.d-2 The property has sufficient area, which benefits the protection and natural development of property

Except the old-stage Danxia landforms like Mt.Guifeng and Mt.Jianglangshan, the areas of the nominated sites are all over 6000 ha, which forms a large enough“ecological island”. Most of the nominated properties have been hardly touched by human activity, providing a big natural scope for protecting endangered species. All the sites have more than one national protective designation, and all but one are national parks. The import of exotic plant has not been permitted, and restrictions dictate that each nominated site should developed based on the natural evolving law.

The basic attributes and characters of China Danxia are achieved in each site. First, a nominated area should present the most beautiful landform, water and biological factors; second, the site and its landforms should illustrate the long the geological and geomorphological history, the palaeo-environment and palaeo-geography of the area, which is the most typical area in Danxia development, with assurance that the factors that reflect the earth scientific value most completely preserved; third, the scale of the area nominated is of sufficient size to ensure protection of species diversity and the original biological environment, protection of endangered animal and plant distribution

areas. As a group therefore the nominated sites provide completeness and a diversity of ecological environments, and excellent protection for the continued evolution of the biological and ecological system.

3.d-3 The influence exerted by human on the natures and outstanding universal value of Danxia

Conditions for farming and other economic landuses in the Danxia sites is harsh, such possible developments being impeded by a terrain made-up of criss-cross gulleys, intense rises and falls of the land surface, a thick weathering crust and poor soil nutritionin soil, and a fragile ecological balance. Therefore, development is usually limited. This kind of landuse is restricted to traditional agricultural along the river valley plain, and does not change the natural attributes of Danxia. The ancient people constructed temple, mountain village, graveyard based on the Danxia landform, involving the natural beauty of the environment, pursuing “the harmoniousness between human and heaven” state and formed natural but complicated beauty. Today care is taken to ensure the Danxia landscape is free of harmful industry and mining, but allowing some dispersed small areas of traditional agriculture. This has little adverse effect on the natural environment.

In history, there were cutting firewood, hunting and gentle slope reclamation activities in the nearby villages; however, since the imposition of a protective landscape zone, and with the intensify of the protection measure, the protection

thought of farmers, the country economic growth, the above ways of developing just disappeared.

3.d-4 The system of protection and management and the measures of protection

The common landscapes resource among nominated properties include 6 classes: the landscape of red beds geological relics, Danxia landform, rare species, river scenery and waterfall, weather and meteorology and historic culture. Such landscapes mentioned above are well protected. Since 1980s, the country has successively promulgated a series of laws and regulations on natural protection and clarified the nature of regional protection by establishing nature reserves, scenic spots, forest park and geopark. Meanwhile, local governments have established authorities at all levels, teams for protection and legislated concrete regulations and measures on management. The villages have established relevant regulations and engagements, made it clear that the top leaders of party and government at all levels are the first person liable and formed a comprehensive system of management for the heritage protection. Meanwhile, projects have been adopted regarding the preservation of water conservation, forest, natural forest and ecological forest, which makes all the heritage factors of properties have been effectively protected.



The Jinjiang Valley of Danxiashan



Chapter 4



Conservation and factors affecting the Property

4 State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property

4.a Present state of conservation

(1) Human exploitation in history never affects the outstanding universal value of nominated properties

In ancient times, China Danxia nominated properties simply have simply developed original fishing, hunting and traditional agriculture, any of which poses little effect on the nature. As the accreditation of Danxia aesthetic value and the access of religious culture, awe and psychological reliance emerge from people's cognition and the the idea of nature protection becomes quite acceptable. Meanwhile, it is also belonging to traditional farming economic time when the effect on Danxia landform area was still weak. In modern times, nominated properties still belong to undeveloped area, together with the precipitous landform and sparse population, which makes nominated properties remain the production mode of agriculture area. Natural force dominates the regional development.

Although natural factors and human activities might inevitably affect the nominated properties to some extent, they hardly influence the integrity and outstanding universal value of nominated properties. In general, it is well preserved that the key elements of nominated properties, including not only Danxia landform, aesthetic value of landscape, ecosystem, endangered species and habitats, but the integrity of species tendency, ecosystem and natural environment as well.

(2) Nominated properties have been granted high-class protective denominations, which means that they will be under the protection of national laws.

Since China's Reform and Opening, people have placed a growing emphasis on the scientific and landscape value of Danxia landform. Therefore, it is increasingly acceptable that it serves as the value of important natural heritage for the country and the whole people. Due to the significant scientific and landscape value, nominated properties have been successively granted protective denominations in every class by the government of province or the country, such as nature reserves, scenic spots, national heritages, forest parks and geoparks. Accordingly, they are under the protection of relevant laws and regulations, such as Constitution of PRC, Forest Law of PRC, Environmental Protection Law of PRC, Water Law of PRC, Law of PRC on Protection of Wildlife, Regulations of PRC on Nature Reserves, Regulations of PRC on Protection of Wildlife, Detail Rules for Implementation on Forest Law, Regulations of PRC on Scenic Spots, and so forth. The state of conservation is favorable at present. The comparison between nominated properties and IUCN in the category of protection has been shown in the table as below:



The comparison between China Danxia nominated properties and IUCN in the type of protection

Category of Protected area	Sub-category or type	Examples of candidate protected areas	Potentially possible assignment to IUCN categories
Nature Reserve	Ecosystem type	---	I, II, V, or VI
	Wildlife type	Chishui (Nature reserve of wildplant type)	IV
	Natural relic type	Mt.Danxiashan (Reserve of significant geological and geomorphic relics)	III
Scenic interest area (National Park)		Danxiashan, Langshan, Taining, Longhushan, Jianglangshan, Chishui	II(National Park) V(Protected Landscape)

Remarks: the corresponding names of numbers in the table stem from IUCN's category of protected area (1994): I. Strict Nature Reserve; I a. Strict Nature Reserve; I b. Wilderness Area; II. National Park; III. Natural Monument; IV. Habitat/Species Management Area; V. Protected Landscape/Seascape; VI. Resource Management Protected Area

(3) The extent to which the management system, staff, organizations and funds are guaranteed in nominated properties

An effective multilevel management system has been established in China Danxia nominated properties in which all aspects are included, such as the attention of government, the cooperation among departments, the support from society, the uniform coordination and management of environmental protection. Besides, the local authorities on resource and relevant enterprises have accordingly established environmental protection organizations. Due to such acts, the pollution has been controlled and ecological environment has been well preserved. The atmosphere, water, soil and noise are kept in a perfect state. It is especially favorable in nominated properties with sparse population that natural ecology is still kept in original state with virginity, marvelousness and beauty.

All the China Danxia nominated properties have clarified the boundaries and established corresponding monitoring index, which will help timely monitor and solve problems in time. The staff, organizations and funds have been sufficiently guaranteed. (Detail in 6.a)

(4) The geological geomorphic elements and natural ecological elements of China Danxia have been well preserved.

First, in 6 Danxia landform areas involved in nominated properties, the outshirt hill and plain have been exploited for traditional farming, no quarry or mining industry occur in history. Especially with the economic development after China's Reform, farmers no longer use the trees or stones for money, which is a beneficial factor for the management of the parks.

Secondly, the intensity for tourism development of these areas is not strong. Furthermore, the protection of the tourism resources has always served as the precondition for any development and construction. No explosion for any purpose is allowed and resources are well protected from the damage from tourists. Proper development guaranteed the preservation of geologic relics.

Thirdly, the population in typical Danxia landform areas is small, the villages and buildings are harmonious with the environment, with agricultural activities limited within the river plain, which, however, could not form threat towards the protection of geological heritage or environment. Therefore,

the Danxia landform areas have always been well protected and remained in the natural status. For instance, the slightly affected and intact regions of Mt. Danxiashan sum up to 210.8km², taking up 78% of the total regions.

Such nominated properties mentioned above locate in places where strata outcrop well, with clear tectonic structure and typical elements of the Danxia landform, which clearly display undergoing geomorphologic phenomena. These geological relics are evolving according to the natural rules; there would be no threat to the relics from any human factor or tourist activities except for natural collapses of some cliffs, stone arches or caves.

(5) Monitoring archives of main natural elements (properties) have been established in every China Danxia nominated property

Under the guidance of Ministry of Construction, all nominated properties have made comprehensive monitoring broadcast on bio-diversity, ecological environment, state of vegetation, forest coverage, surface water quality, biology, air, natural disasters, settlement sites and villages, human landscapes and economy of society and community by means of satellite monitoring, air monitoring and ground itinerant monitoring, etc. Meanwhile, monitoring archives of properties have been established.

(6) Nominated properties have been under the fork traditional protection

Natural factors and human activities have affected China Danxia nominated properties to some extent. Natural factors are manifested as landslide, debris flow, forest fire, forest pests, and so forth; while human activities display as farming, forest-cutting and projects in nominated areas. Nevertheless, relevant authorities have taken effective action to control the situation. For example, there implements the project of returning farmland to bamboo on Danxia hills, especially on many slopes where farming is not suitable. Moreover, it has made good effect by planting some economical trees, adjusting local industrial structure of agriculture and developing diversified economy. Accordingly, external elements, no matter natural factors or human activities, have never basically affected the outstanding universal value of nominated properties.

4.b Factors affecting the property

As nominated properties have been affected by human activities in varied forms, their Danxia landscapes, ecological environment, bio-diversity and ethnic culture are suffering from pressures to some extent. Nominated properties, however, have been granted protective denominations (national nature reserve, scenic spot, geopark, etc.) and been under increasingly strict protection, which reduces the harmful effect exerted by human activities to some extent. Therefore, the negative effect on properties is weak at present.

(i) Development Pressures (e. g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

Each of nominated properties has experienced thousands of years of human activities and the population of both property and buffer zone are about 10,000. There always exists a contradiction between the demand of natural resource for human survival and development and the protection of resource. Some of the villages inside property and buffer zone are still poor and the villagers are highly dependant on the nature environment, trees in the surrounding areas are often cut down by the villagers. The protection of Danxia landscape and ecology can also be affected by the construction of towns and infrastructure occurring near buffer zone, such as village construction and road construction. In



addition, some water projects, which change the local hydrological environment, have influenced the inhabit and multiply of aquatic and land wildlives.

Modern civilization and exotic cultures have exerted significant influence on the preservation of traditional architectural style, the continuity of local folk customs and the inheritance of local art and national culture. Especially the application of modern architectural materials destroy the traditional architectural style in scenic spot, disturb the visual landscape of the nature and burden the difficulty and the pressures in the preservation of traditional architectural culture.

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., Pollution, climate change, Desertification)

Since all nominated properties are denominated as national scenic spot or national nature reserve, some problems, such as soil and water loss and forest-cutting, have been effectively controlled. Tourism development, especially the infrastructure construction of tourism reception, however, has brought about some pollution and visual effect on local water environment and landform. Meanwhile, it has also affected the animal inhabit and the integrity and stability of ecosystem. Furthermore, the protection for bio-diversity will be threatened.

There imposes great pressures on the protection of natural environment due to poor peasants' laggard mode of living and production and over-exploitation of natural resources as the rapid social-economic development in nearby areas. There are increasing possibilities of pollution in the rivers in every nominated area due to the urban and industrial development and dumping of residential areas in the upper reach of the rivers.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk Preparedness (earthquakes, floods, Fires, etc.)

Main natural disasters affecting nominated properties include:

- ① Forest fire: forest fire occurs easily in drought season due to the feature of distinct dry-wet seasons
- ② Mountain torrents, collapse and landslide: historic records show that nominated properties are often threatened by collapse, landslide and debris flow due to their particular geomorphic and ecological conditions. Small-scale collapse in cliffs is quite common.
- ③ Freezing hazard: the rare freezing hazard happened in the early 2008 damaged a lot on the vegetation and infrastructures of some nominated properties.

Means of preparedness:

In order to control such natural disasters in scientific approaches and to positively prepare for any risk, the training for the sense and measures of disaster preparedness has been in progress in nominated properties. Besides, the caution board and other protective measures have been set in dangerous places of tourism area and patrolled and inspected regularly. In order to enhance the propaganda, preparedness and remedy of forest fire, nominated properties have established forest fireproof preparedness, fireproof warning system of government-village-resident, fireproof headquarter and professional team of forest fire protection. They help enhance the sense of fireproof among villagers by fireproof propaganda, such as slogans and entering household proprganda, etc. Moreover, nominated properties have founded professional monitoring teams to scientifically compile the report of evaluation and forecast on nominated properties geological disasters and to strengthen the project construction, such as protective project on geological relics, the project on the river-dredging and levees reinforcement and the establishment of scenic forest fireproof channel and ecological fireproof.

Finally, they monitor and control sudden diseases and pests, enhance the quarantine inspection of exotic timber and bamboo species, put an end to the biological invasion, lead the masses to plant mixed forest in a reasonable way and enhance the tending management.

(iv) Visitor/tourism pressures

In general, these nominated properties develop relatively late. The amount of tourists is far smaller than the capacities of scenic spot and the environment would not be quite negatively affected probably because of the limits of location and transportation. The current tourism development mainly focuses on the sightseeing, leisure and holiday oriented projects in the river plains and outskirts of the hilly region is under-developed, which makes the scenic spots very crowded, especially in holiday. The amount of tourists will be saturated, even overloaded in short time. Also, the pollution of trash caused by huge amount of tourists is increasing and insufficient capacities of the scenic spots become an outstanding problem.

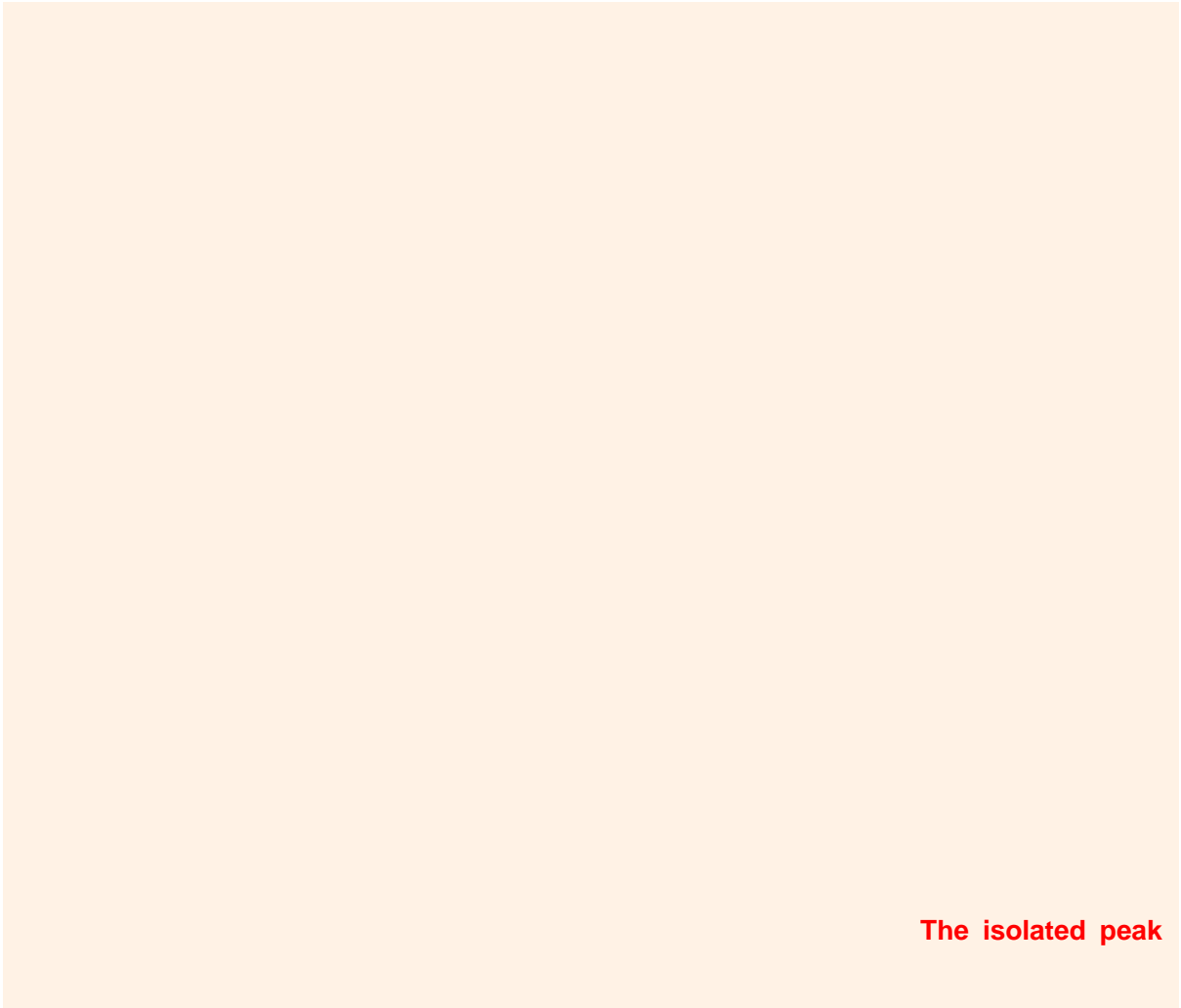
In order to reduce the influence exerted by the peak of tourists on environment, nominated properties are planning to enhance the propaganda and management, clear up the trash and wastewater caused by tourism and maintain a nice sanitation. Armed with the system of tourism information management and environmental monitoring information, authorities in nominated property could monitor the total amount of tourists in scenic spot. If necessary, they should evacuate tourists in a scientific way and limit the amount of tourists within the bounds of environmental carrying capacity.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the Property and the buffer zone

The total area of core zone in China Danxia nominated properties is 821.51km² with the population of 34026 persons, the population density is 41 persons /km². The total area of buffer zone is 1362.06km² with the population of 100259 persons and the population density is 74 persons /km². The area in sum is 2183.57 km² with the population of 134285 and the population density is 62 persons /km². Among them, there is no population living in the core zone of Jianglangshan; the population density of Taining core zone is only 6 persons / km²; Danxiashan is 9 persons /km²; Longhushan in old age is relatively larger in population density. However, the population in these two properties are distributed in river valley.

Residents in Nominated Properties (Year : 2007)

Province	Property	Residents in core zone (person)	Population density of core zone (person/km ²)	Residents in buffer zone (person)	Population density of buffer zone (person/km ²)	Total Population (person)	Mean population density (person/km ²)
Guizhou	Chishui	4751	17	19756	44	24507	40
Fujian	Taining	691	6	10872	87	11563	49
Hunan	Langshan	3040	46	12983	209	16023	125
Guangdong	Danxiashan	1578	9	8724	70	10302	35
Jiangxi	Longhushan	23966	122	46560	78	70526	89
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	0	0	1364	239	1364	115
total		34026	41	100259	74	134285	62
The total amount of residents in core zone and population density					34026 / 821.51=41 (person/km ²)		
The total amount of residents in buffer zone and population density					100259 /1362.06=74 (person/km ²)		
The total amount of residents and population density					134285 / 2183.57=62 (person/km ²)		



The isolated peak





Chapter 5



Protection and Management of the Property

5 Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

The nominated China Danxia is owned by the People’s Republic of China.

Constitution of the People’s Republic of China

Article 9 All mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the state, that is, by the whole people. The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants.

The executive authorities of the resources, tourism facilities, public facilities and infrastructures in China Danxia Landscape nominated property are owned by the state and managed by local governments; the right of using the paddy fields, dry lands, orchard and forestland in the nominated sites is owned by collectives. Dwelling buildings and ancillary facilities are owned by individuals and service facilities are owned by enterprises. All ownerships are clearly defined.

5.b Protective designation

5.b-1 Designation

All the sites of the nominated China Danxia Landscape have been granted national or provincial protective designations, such as National Park (or National Scenic Spot), Nature Reserve, Natural Heritage and Geopark, World Geopark etc, which fully shows the outstanding universal values of Danxia Landform as the excellent landscape, and powerfully promote the protection, sustainable development and management of the nominated property.

Protective Designation of the China Danxia Landscape Nominated Site

Province	Nominated Sites	Protective Designation	Approved Date
Guizhou	Chishui	National Nature Reserve	1992
		National Park	1994
		National Forest Park	1993
Fujian	Taining	World Geopark	2005
		National Park	1994
		National Forest Park	2000
		National Geopark	2001
Hunan	Langshan	National Geopark	2001



		National Park	2002
		National Natural Heritage	2005
Guangdong	Danxiashan	World Geopark	2004
		National park	1988
		National Nature Reserve	1995
		National Geopark	2002
Jiangxi	Longhushan	World Geopark	2008
		National Park	1988
		National Geopark	2001
		National Natural and Cultural Heritage	2006
		National Park	2004
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	National Park	2002

5.b-2 Legal Status of the Nominated Site

5.b-2-1 Legislative Laws, Arts and Relevant Articles that Guarantee the Legal Status of the Nominated Site

Summary of Laws and Regulations that Guarantee the Legal Statute of the Nominated Site

Name	Issued Date	Issued By
<i>Constitution of the People's Republic of China</i>	1982	National People's Congress
<i>Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	December 1989	The 11th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 7th National People's Congress
<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife</i>	January 1988	The 4th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 7th National People's Congress
<i>Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	April 1998	The 2nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress
<i>Water Law of the People's Republic of China</i>	January 1988	The 24th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress
<i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Scenic Spots</i>	September 2006	State Council of the People's Republic of China
<i>Regulations of the People's Republic of China On Nature Reserves</i>	October 1994	State Council of the People's Republic of China
<i>Provisions for Administration on Protection of Geological Relics</i>	April 1995	State Council of the People's Republic of China
<i>Measures of Guizhou Province Concerning Scenic Spots</i>	September 2007	People's Congress Standing Committee of Guizhou Province
<i>Measures of Fujian Province Concerning Scenic Spots</i>	2009	People's Congress Standing Committee of Fujian Province
<i>Measures of Fujian Province on Protection of China Danxia Natural Heritage</i>	January 2009	People's Government of Fujian Province
<i>Measures of Zhejiang Province Concerning the Management of Scenic Spots</i>	June 1996	People's Congress Standing Committee of Zhejiang Province
<i>Measures of Hunan Province</i>	1997	People's Congress Standing Committee

<i>Concerning the Management of Scenic Spots</i>		of Hunan Province
<i>Measures of Guangdong Province Concerning Scenic Spots</i>	1998	People's Congress Standing Committee of Guangdong Province
<i>Measures of Jiangxi Province Concerning the Management of Scenic and Historic Area</i>	2000	People's Congress Standing Committee of Jiangxi Province
<i>Provisional Regulations Concerning the Management of Chishui National Park</i>	July 1997	The People's Government of Chishui City
<i>Detailed Rules Concerning the Management of Chishui Alsophila spinuloso National Nature Reserve</i>	January 2005	The People's Government of Chishui City
<i>Provisions concerning the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics in Zhejiang Province</i>	January 2006	People's Congress Standing Committee of Zhejiang Province
<i>Provisions of Hunan Province on Protection of Langshan Scenic Spots</i>	2004	People's Congress Standing Committee of Hunan Province
<i>Provisions of Jiangxi Province on Longhushan Peak National Park</i>	2008	People's Government of Jiangxi Province
<i>Interim Measures for Administration of Jiangshan City on Scenic Spots</i>	April 2006	The People's Government of Jiangshan City
<i>Provisional Regulations Concerning the Management of Jianglangshan National Park in Zhejiang Province</i>	(To be Permitted)	People's Congress Standing Committee of Zhejiang Province

5.b-2-2 Executive Summary of Main Relevant Laws and Regulations

Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Article 9 All mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the state, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, mountains, grasslands, unreclaimed land and beaches that are owned by collective in accordance with the law. The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. Appropriation or damaging of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 22 The state protects places of scenic and historical Area, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other important items of historical and cultural heritage in China.

Article 26 The state protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and controls pollution and other public hazards. The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 17 The people's governments all levels shall take measures to protect regions representing various types of natural ecological systems, regions with a natural distribution of rare and endangered wild animals and plants, regions where major sources of water are conserved, geological structures of major scientific and cultural value, famous regions where karst caves and fossil deposits are distributed,



traces of glaciers, volcanoes and hot springs, traces of human history, and ancient and precious trees. Damage to the above shall be strictly forbidden.

Article 19 Measures must be taken to protect the ecological environment while natural resources are being developed or utilized.

Article 23 In urban and rural construction, vegetation, waters and the natural landscape shall be protected and attention paid to the construction of gardens, green land and historic sites and scenic spots in the cities in the light of the special features of the local natural environment.

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife

Article 6 The governments of all levels shall strengthen the administration of wildlife resources and formulate plans and measures for the protection, development and rational utilization of wildlife resources.

Article 8 The State shall protect wildlife and the environment for its survival, and shall prohibit the illegal hunting, catching or destruction of wildlife by any unit or individual.

Article 9 The state shall give special protection to the species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction. The wildlife under special state protection shall consist of two classes: wildlife under first class protection and wildlife under second class protection. Lists or revised lists of wildlife under special state protection shall be drawn up by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council and announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 24 The competent department of forestry under the State Council and the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government should delimit nature reserves and step up protection and administration in typical forest ecological regions, forest regions where in rare and precious animals and plants grow and breed (multiply), natural tropical rain forest regions and other natural forest regions with special value of protection in different natural belts.

Article 25 Hunting and catching of wild animals under state protection in forest regions are prohibited; where hunting and catching are necessitated for special requirements, they shall be handled pursuant to relevant state provisions.

Water Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 5 The state shall protect water resources and adopt effective measures to preserve natural flora, plant trees and grow grass, conserve water sources, control water and soil losses and improve the ecological environment.

Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Scenic Spots

Article 24 the landscapes and natural environments in scenic spots should be strictly protected and should not be damaged or changed randomly, according to the principle of sustainable development.

Managing agencies of scenic spots should establish and improve every managing system concerning the protection of scenic resources. The residents and visitors inside scenic spots should protect the landscapes, water, grass and forests, wildlife and infrastructures.

Article 25 Management Agencies of national parks should do investigations and identifications on important landscapes inside national parks and establish relevant protective measures.

Article 26 The activities are forbidden in national parks as: (1) some activities which could destroy the landscapes, vegetations and landforms, such as digging mountains, quarrying, mining, wild land reclamation, build graves and steles; (2) building infrastructures for storing explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, corrosive objects; (3) carving and smearing on sceneries and infrastructures; (4) littering.

Article 27 It is forbidden to disobey plans of national parks and to set up each kind of development zone within national parks and to build the hotels, rest houses, training centers, nursing homes, as well as other constructions which are irrespective with the protection of scenic resources in the core area; buildings already constructed, should be moved out gradually in accordance with national park plans.

Article 30 Architectures in scenic spots should be in accordance with the plan of scenic spots and be in harmony with landscapes. They can not destroy landscapes, pollute environments and affect visiting.

Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves

Article 10 In the areas which meet one of the following requirements, a nature reserve shall be established: (1) typical physiographic areas with representative natural ecosystems, and those similar areas where the natural ecosystems have been damaged to some extent, but can be restored through proper protection; (2) areas with a natural concentrated distribution of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species; (3) those areas which are of special protection value, such as marine and coastal areas, islands, wetland, internal water bodies, forests, grassland and deserts; (4) natural remains which are of scientific or cultural value, such as geological structures, famous karst caves, fossil distribution areas, glaciers, volcanoes, and hot springs; (5) other natural regions requiring special protection by the approval of the State Council or the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 14 The range and boundary of nature reserves shall be determined by the people's government responsible for the approval of the establishment. The boundaries of nature reserves shall be indicated and announced to the public. The determination of the range and boundaries of nature reserves shall be given consideration to the integrity and suitability of the protected object as well as the needs of local economic construction, the production activities and the everyday lives of local residents.

Article 18 Nature reserves may be divided into three parts: the core area, buffer zone and experimental zone. The intact natural ecosystems and the areas where the rare and endangered animals or plants are concentratedly distributed within nature reserves, shall be included in the core area into which no units or individuals are allowed to enter. Scientific research activities are generally prohibited in the core area except for those approved according to

Article 26 In nature reserves, such activities as felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging etc., shall be prohibited unless it



is otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations.

Article 27 Certain amount of area surrounding the core area may be designated as the buffer zone, where only scientific observations and other research activities are allowed. The area surrounding the buffer zone may be designated as the experimental zone, where may be entered for various activities such as scientific experiment, educational practice, visit and investigation, tourism, and the domestication and breeding of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species. If the people's government responsible for the approval of the establishment of the nature reserves thinks it necessary, certain amount of area surrounding the nature reserve may be designated as the outer protection area.

Provisions for Administration on Protection of Geological Relics

Article 7 The following geological relics should be protected.

First, typical stratotype sections, sections reflecting fossils groups, formations sections of lithological character and face, and typical geological formations sections and traces, which are of great scientific research values for ascending geological history.

Second, fossils and fossil localities about ancient human, ancient vertebrates, invertebrates, microfossils, old-age trees and historical remains ancient creatures, which are of great scientific and culture research values for geological evolution and creatures.

Third, Geological landscapes such as karst, Danxia, loess, Yadan, granite peaks, quartz peaks, volcanoes, icebergs, aerolites, singing sands and seacoasts etc., which are of great scientific and appreciation values.

Four, rocks, minerals, boulders and their localities, which are of special scientific and appreciation values.

Five, hot springs, mineral springs, pulp, marks of underground water which are of special medical or scientific values. Waterfalls, lakes and strange springs which are of special geological significances.

Article 17 No units or individuals shall quarry, get soil, mine, graze animals, cut trees and do other activities which are harmful to the protected objects. It is forbidden to collect samples and fossils without allowance of managing agencies inside the reserve.

Article 18 workshop and other architectures that have nothing to do with geological relic protection are not allowed to be built inside reserves. Some infrastructures already constructed which might pollute or damage geological relics should be moved out in certain period.

Measures of Guizhou Province Concerning Scenic Spots

Article 18 natural water systems inside scenic spots should be protected according to plans of scenic spots or other plans.

No units or individuals shall wall up water area, use the water exceeding the capacity of the water and change the existing water use without allowance or to letter polluted water, rubbish and other contaminations into the water.

Wastes let from scenic spots should be in accordance with the state letting standard and should be let in appointed place.

Article 19 managing systems in scenic spots should protect ecological environment inside, and conserve environment for plants and animals.

Article 21 Some business are forbidden in scenic spots as below: (1) occupying scenic resources and land inside scenic spots illegally and change features of scenic resources and land inside scenic spots without allowance; (2) actions that may damage landscapes, vegetation and landforms such as quarrying, sand excavation, and depict or smear on sceneries or infrastructures; (7) smoking, playing firecracker and setting up campfire in woods. (8) littering; (9) other activities that possibly damage the resources of scenic spots.

Measures of Fujian Province Concerning Scenic Spots (Draft)

Article 15 Every unit and individual in the Scenic Spots shall consciously comply with related regulations and protect scenery, forest and environment in the Scenic Spots.

Article 16 Forest in scenic spots are forbidden to be cut down. For those forests that essentially need to be cut down for construction and renewal, the permission from scenic spots administration departments shall be received and go through related procedures. Without the permission of Scenic Spots administration departments, any one cannot collect wildlife specimen, wild medicinal herbs and forest by-product.

Article 17 The protection of wild life habitat environment in Scenic Spots shall be strengthened. Forbid hurting and hunting wild life in Scenic Spots.

Article 18 It is prohibited to collect stone, dig sand and soil, destroy vegetation, deforested-land reclamation, reclamation of land from the lake, build tomb and related sabotages.

Measures of Fujian Province on Protection of China Danxia Natural Heritage

Article 6 All units and individuals shall have the obligation to protect the natural heritage resources of China Danxia Landscape and shall have the right to refrain to and report on which actions will damage the resources.

Article 9 In the natural heritage area of China Danxia, it is prohibited to do any constructing activities that will damage the heritage. If it is necessary to be built, the item shall be in accordance with the protection and management plan of China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage and then apply for the approval of relative laws. Then the item will be implemented.

Article 10 In the buffer zones of China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage, all construction activities shall be in accordance with the protection and management plan of China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage, and the layout, scale, height, shape, material, color, and so on should be in harmony with China Danxia Landscape natural heritage and its ecological environment. Then the items will be implemented.

Article 11 Those original buildings which do not conform to the protection and management planning



of China Danxia Natural Heritage, damage the landscape, affect the ecology, and prejudice the safety and pollute the environment should be cleared, rectification or removed in a deadline.

Article 19 In the protection areas of China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage, those activities should be prohibited such as quarrying, cutting tree, mining, prospecting mineral, reclamation land, shearing turpentine, collecting wild landscape plants, building graves and steles and so on, which will damage the landscape, vegetation and landform.

Measures of Zhejiang Province Concerning the Management of Scenic Spots

Article 7 Governments of City (or County) shall organize some relative agencies to set up landmarks along the outlines of scenic spot and peripheral protective zone and identify the area.

Article 8 scenic resources should not be remised or remised in disguised form. The establishments of development zone, resort are forbidden inside scenic spots. Land inside scenic spots should not be remised or remised in disguised form.

Article 12 landforms inside scenic spots should be strictly protected, activities that may damage landforms such as quarrying, mining, sand and soil collecting, building tombs etc. should be forbidden without allowance of relative administrative sections and scenic spots managing agencies

Article 13 trees inside scenic spot and peripheral protective zone shall be managed in accordance with relative plans. Forests in scenic spots are forbidden to be cut down. For those essentially need cutting forest for construction and renewal, shall receive the permission from Forestry departments in accordance with laws and go through related procedures. The behaviors of the collection of specimen, wild medicinal materials and other forest byproducts should be permitted by relevant authorities and authorities of scenic spots, and are taken at appointed place with limit amount.

Measures of Hunan Province Concerning Scenic Spots

Article 24 The landscapes and natural environment in the scenic spot shall be strictly preserved based on the principle of sustainable development and cannot be destroyed and casually changed. The authorities of scenic spots shall establish sound administration policies of scenic spot protection. The residents and tourists in scenic spots shall protect the landscape, water, vegetation, wildlife and facilities.

Measures of Guangdong Province Concerning Scenic Spots

Article 22 Authorities in scenic spots shall set up landmarks along the outlines of scenic spot and peripheral protective zone and identify the area.

Article 23 Authorities in scenic spots shall register all ancient structures, gardens, histrionic relics, old valuable trees and set up signs for necessary protection.

Article 24 The behaviors of the collection of specimen, wild medicinal materials and other forest byproducts should be permitted by relevant authorities and authorities of scenic spots, and are taken at appointed place with limit amount.

Article 25 The behaviors by which land of scenic spots are occupied are strictly forbidden. The establishments of development zone, resort, hospital, industrial or mineral enterprise, warehouse and freight yard are forbidden. Besides, it is forbidden that damage of cultural relics and landscapes in scenic spots. Furthermore, the emission of over-standard wastewater, gas, noise and solid waste to scenic spots is also forbidden.

Article 26 Some business are forbidden in scenic spots as below: (1) sand excavation, quarrying and borrowing; (2) reclamation, inning, pond-filling and tomb construction; (3) hunting and harming of wildlife; (4) scribbling, writing, carving and drawing on landscapes and facilities; (5) cutting of ancient valuable trees; (6) casual abandonment of waste; climbing up trees, bamboos and breaking flowers and grass; firing and smoking in fire-forbidden zone; (7) setting up ads, occupying and offering for sale in main spots.

Provisional Regulations Concerning the Management of Chishui National Park

Article 5 All units or individuals in the National Park should obey the unified management of the administration and cherish the resources, environment and infrastructures in national parks, and abide by relative regulations.

Article 10 The protection of scenic resources, including trees, mountains and rocks, water, wild animals, atmosphere and human landscapes should be strengthened, not be destroyed and polluted.

Detailed Rules Concerning the Management of Chishui Alsophila spinuloso National Nature Reserve

Article 4 All companies and individuals are forbidden to damage the natural environment. The activities strictly prohibited are as follows: felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging, building outdoor fires, blasting operations and taking wild animals and plants out of the nature reserve.

Article 5 Every company and individual must protect the signs, equipment and facilities of the nature reserve. It is forbidden to damage the signs, landmarks, boundary stones, roads and railings, to smoke in the field and leave litter and garbage behind.

Article 6 The following activities can only be implemented after the examination and the agreement of the administrative office of the nature reserve and reported to the Environment Protection Department of Guizhou or the Ministry of Environmental Protection for approval: (1). Activities with indispensable scientific research carried out in the zone; (2). Nondestructive scientific research, teaching, educational practice and specimens collection in the buffer zone; (3). Foreigners' entering the buffer zone for scientific research and observation; (4). Collecting and hunting of national class , class and class protected and endangered or unique wild animals and plants for specimens.

Provisions concerning the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics in Zhejiang Province

Article 19 Unmovable cultural relics shall be adopted the protection principle of the original sites. Without the approval of relative laws, the sites can not be moved and dismantled.

Article 20 Those repairing, maintenance, moving and using unmovable cultural relics must observe the



principle of keeping the cultural relics in their original state, and may not damage, reconstruct or extend them.

The protection construction work to the cultural relics should be in accordance with the project design scheme which has been approved by the administrative department concerning the cultural relics. If change the important contents of the engineering design which has been approved, there must be approved by the original approval authority.

Article 22 The local people's governments at and above the county level shall delimit the necessary scopes of protection of the cultural relics within a year from the date of the approval the protection sites of the cultural relics. According to the needs for the protection of cultural relics, certain areas for construction control may be delimited around the sites.

When protection scopes and certain areas for construction control of the cultural relics are delimited, the safety shall be ensured and the historical features shall be kept the integrity. Before the delimiting the opinions of the relevant departments concerning protection for the cultural relics and adjacent interested parties shall be asked.

Provisions of Hunan Province on Protection of Langshan Scenic Spots

Article 5 The People's Government of Hunan Province and the People's Government of Shaoyang shall strengthen the leadership of protecting of the Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots. The People's Government of Ningxin County is responsible for the protection and administration of Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots. The People's Government of Hunan Province establishes administration management department directing and supervising the protection of Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots. Land, forest, environmental protection and other related administration departments shall accomplish their job of Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots protection according to their own responsibilities.

Article 10 Any unit or individual cannot encroach, sell or illegally transfer the scenery, heritage resource and land.

Article 11 Protection policies of Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots landform resource shall be made, avoiding geological hazard and maintaining the integrity of Danxia landform. Strictly control the Rock-climbing activity inside the Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots. Rock-climbing activities are prohibited without permission.

Article 14 Environment, forest and Water Conservancy administration department shall strengthen the monitoring of environment quality and supervising the environment protection, strictly protecting the natural ecology environment of Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots.

Article 15 The old buildings, tombs and heritages in Mt. Langshan Scenic Spots shall be registered, establishing document and labeled and protected.

Provisions of Jiangxi Province on Longhushan-Guifeng Peak National Park

Article 4 Carrying out the principles of scientific planning, unified management, strict protection and sustainable development for the Scenic Spots, realizing the uniform of ecology, society and economic interests.

Article 5 People's Government of Yingtian and People's Government of Shangrao separately establish administration department for Scenic Spots management, and are responsible for the protection, utilization and uniform management of their own Scenic Spots according to related laws, regulations and this Provision.

Article 14 Danxia landform and natural environment in scenic spots shall comply with the sustainable regulation, strictly protect and cannot be destroyed or changed.

The administration departments shall establish sound environment protection, animal protection, plant protection, harmful biological control, forest fire prevention, soil and water conservation, construction, safety management, hygiene management and other protection administration policies.

Article 17 It is prohibited to violate Integrated *Plan* and Detailed Plan of the scenic spots, to construct any kinds of development zone and hotels, training centre, sanatorium, or other unrelated constructions.

Article 26 People's Government of Yingtian, Shangrao and authorities in scenic spots shall support, guide and help the villages, group and villagers inside the scenic spots or protection zone, utilizing the advantage of natural resource to develop ecological agriculture, ecological forest and tourism service; lower the pollution of agrochemicals, improving the ecological environment, beautifying the tourism environment.

Interim Measures for Administration of Jiangshan City on Scenic Spots

Article 6 People's Government of Jiangshan City shall organize some relative agencies to set up landmarks along the outlines of scenic spot and peripheral protective zone and identify the core area.

Article 7 Basing on some relative laws, regulations and their own responsibilities, the administrative agencies of Jiangshan City should do the job of afforestation, forests protection, fire preventing, water and environment protection, environment pollution preventing etc. and protect the habitats of wildlife.

Article 8 basing on some relative laws, regulations and their own responsibilities, the administrative agencies of Jiangshan City should carry on activities about the investigation, registering, setting files, implementing protecting and managing measures on scenic resources such as ancient architectural, gardens, carved stones, relics, old trees and so on.

Article 9 landforms inside scenic spots should be strictly protected, activities that will damage landforms such as quarrying, mining, sand and soil collecting, building tombs etc. should be forbidden without allowance of relative administrative sections and scenic spots managing agencies.

Provisional Regulations Concerning the Management of Jiangleishan National Park in Zhejiang Province

Article 22 landforms inside scenic spots should be strictly protected, activities that will damage landforms such as quarrying, mining, sand and soil collecting should be forbidden without allowance of relative administrative sections and scenic spots managing agencies. Any sorts of nursing homes, rest houses, hotels, singing and dancing halls should not be newly built or enlarged.



Article 23 protective measures to landform resources inside scenic spots should be taken to prevent disasters and protect the integrity and uniqueness of Danxia landforms.

5.c Means of implementing protective Measures

5.c-1 Management system

The China Danxia Landscape World Natural Heritage Nominated Site implements the management system of national unified management and respectively implementing in each candidate site by local governments and relative agencies.

The Nominated Site are unified managed by Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China; provincial Construction Departments and the World Heritage Management Committees (or World Heritage Application and Management Offices) in each candidate site will protect and manage the own site in their province; liaison staffs are arranged from each provincial construction department and form the China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage Coordination Managing Committee. The Committee establishes internal coordination and examination mechanism for serial heritage of “China Danxia Landscape” and set up heritage management offices in management institution of each candidate site, which take charge of the connection and implement of serial heritage management; in each candidate site, they have heritage management offices and relative managing agencies, and will implement measures and protect and manage the site directly.

On the basis of the existing Chinese laws and regulations (5.b-2 for details), the China Danxia Landscape Nominated Site has established a series of management systems and regulations to make the protection measures have better pertinence and feasibility. The protection measures are improved in heritage, and the protection and management activities are well practiced in the nominated sites.

5.c-2 Management agency

Management agencies of China Danxia Landscape World Natural Heritage Nominated Site comprise national, provincial and county level agencies, one comprehensive negotiation committee and many sections. These departments form a good managing and agency system that operates smoothly through good cooperation among Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Department of China, provincial Construction Departments and the attached World Heritage Management Committee (or World Heritage Application and Management Office) in each candidate sites, the China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage Coordination Managing Committee, scenic spot administration councils of county (or city) level. The main responsibilities of relative agencies in protecting and managing the China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage Nominated Site are as following:

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Department of China are mainly responsible for the coordination and guidance of the application, protection, planning of the China Danxia Landscape, as well as the master plan, protection, construction, administering of national parks inside the nominated site.

Provincial Construction Departments and the attached World Heritage Management Committee (or World Heritage Application and Management Office) in each candidate sites of the China Danxia

Landscape are mainly responsible for the application, protection, planning of the candidate site in their province, plan, organization, examination and approval of the heritage sites; as well as training the personnel being charged with the heritage work.

The China Danxia Landscape Natural Heritage Coordination Managing Committee are mainly responsible for the application, protection, management of the serial nomination, coordinating all the candidate sites, sponsoring meetings, inspections together periodically or aperiodically among all the sites, presenting and promoting all the sites together, and organizing the researches on the serial value of the China Danxia Landscape.

Each candidate site sets up scenic spot administration council, which is the standing management institution and agency of local government, charging for the planning, protecting, exploiting, construction management and cultural relic protection in heritage sites and reserve. Under the council the heritage management offices and institutions of planning and construction, resource protection and regulation implement are set up.

Every agency cooperates with each other, and takes its own responsibility and manages the China Danxia Landscape directly for its protection and development. The administration council in each candidate site contains national management stuffs, adding the relative stuffs of business management, tourism management and scientific research. The stuffs in the management system are qualified enough to implement strict, orderly protection and management in heritage sites and surrounding areas.

5. c-3 Protection Contents

Relative plans are made for each candidate site, which promote detail regulations and requests to the management and protection of candidate site from different aspects and dimensions. According to the value of elements in each candidate site, the common protection contents are put forward as following:

(1) Geologic contents: stratigraphic boundary, standard section, fossil site, sedimentary structure, lithology, joint, fault, fold, etc.

(2) Physiognomic contents: large-scale gravitational landform, landform developing along big joint, landform controlled by attitude of rocks, symbol landform of crust uplifting, landform developing from erosion and accumulation of water flow, landform of weathering function, Danxia Karst landform, various micro-landforms and morphological landform with outstanding features, etc.

(3) Biological contents: various ancient trees and national key protection trees, rare and endangered plant, endemic species of Danxia landform, subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest in valley, original vegetation in mountaintops, natural secondary vegetation, green-belt vegetation on cliffs, vegetation in caves, various wildlife in candidate sites, original entironment in core zone.

(4) Water and water environments: water quality of rivers in natural channel, environments of riverside, water quality of current lakes and reservoirs, environments of lakeshore, groundwater, fountain, torrent water flows, waterfalls, drop waters, ponds, etc.

(5) Cultural relics and modern cultural items: relics of ancient grotto temples, ancient rock grave of hanging coffins, ancient fortified villages, stockade walls, stockade gates, water wells, pools, cliffside



carvings and rock drawings in different times, ancient villages and ancient residences, field-garden sight, folk-custom culture with special features.

5. c-4 Partitioned Protection

According to the sensitivity, endangered extent, distribution characters of protecting objects, necessity of heritage display, the protection sections of candidate sites carry on partitioned protection. So as to coordinated treat the organic relationships of protection and foster, development and utilization, and management, establish relevant protection and management measures. On the whole, treat the protection regionalization according to the difference between buffer zone and candidate site.

Protection sections of candidate sites for China Danxia Landscape this time include: forbidden-limited area (special-grade protection), showing area (visiting area); limited utilization area (village and service area):

(1) Forbidden-limited area: mainly protect important original ecosystem, representative species and biological natural succession areas, which are areas with outstanding value and habitats of animals and plants. In forbidden-limited areas, the natural ecosystem and landscape must be kept present situation, forbid non-relative persons enter, forbid any construction which are not relative to protection and observe, forbid the construction of vehicle travel way and service facilities. Only necessary research, supervise and security safeguard are allowed.

(2) Showing area: it is real showing area of heritage value open to tourists. It allows the construction of walking path, signal system, environment sanitation facilities, rest facilities and other most necessary management and service facilities. Other construction items irrespective with sightseeing are confined. Improve the monitoring of tourism and environment in showing areas, insure the sustainable use of resources.

(3) Limited utilization area: this area is set up for the production and living of residents in candidate sites, which is limited area demarcated for the protection management, tourists service and infrastructure construction. It allow proper utilization and reasonable production activities, the constructions must be controlled orderly and comply with scenic environment and the environment of candidate sites.

5.c-5 Monitoring

Each candidate site has established broad monitoring system for timely monitoring of regular time or irregular time. This is help to observe geology-physiognomy, ecosystem, species of animals and plants, social economy, population, geologic disasters, vegetation renewal, tourists number, dynamic process of land development better, also help managers find and resolve problem in time, protecting the outstanding value of candidate sites better.

5.c-6 Local traditional conservation

Village regulations, formulated and conformed by residents, is a sort of provision about individual behavior criterion. It is original form of law with high authority. In candidate sites, on the one hand, residents in community have accustomed themselves in environment; on the other hand, they have

adopted some traditional measures to preserve their resident environment. Village regulation is regarded as one of the effective measures.

Due to village regulations, it has been enhanced that consciousness of natural preservation, capacity of community administration and self-restraint. Meanwhile, it also has played an important role in effective management of local eco-environment, ecosystem and natural resources. As the social-economic development and the pursuit of residents for modern life in candidate sites, the mode of production and living of residents would transfer from original lifestyle of slash and burn to ecological and environmental protection type of life.

5.c-7 The Implementations of Other Measures For Protection

In order to guarantee that it would be perfectly funded that the permanent protection of candidate sites and the protection of Danxia landform, cultural relics and eco-environment, the governments of province, city and county in candidate sites should make all heritage area included in the protection of national ecological forest. According to laws and regulations promulgated by provinces and the nation, there includes the expense of ecological forest cultivation and management.

As to the landscape resources used by the tourism exploitation, usually the administration council of heritage site should sign compensation compact with relative villages and towns, which are usually given part of the tourism income as compensation. Meantime, implement the principle of “Integration of heritage site exploitation and countryside construction”, guide and help the residents participate in management of tourism, improve the protection of landscape resources from residents materially.

In order to improve the protection, management and scientific research of heritage, each candidate site cooperated with universities and research centers, retain experts, researchers and consultant, establish complete system of protection, management and scientific research. Meanwhile, with the assistant of foreign and domestic expert, research centre and nongovernmental organization, provide high-tech technology support for heritage through natural and human resource research, specific scientific research, consulting and technology cooperation.

5.d Existing plans related to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

5.d-1 Existing plans related to province and city in which the China Danxia Landscape World Natural Heritage Nominated Site is located

Existing plans related to province and city in which the Nominated Site is located

Province	Candidate Sites	Plans	Compiling Organization	Approval date
Guizhou	China Danxia Landscape World Natural Heritage Nominated Site	11 th 5-year Social and Economic Development Plan of Guizhou Province	The People's Government of Guizhou Province	2006

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property



		Integrated Tourism Development Plan of Guizhou Province	The People's Government of Guizhou Province, World Tourism Organization, State Bureau of Tourism	2002
		11 th 5-year Social and Economic Development Plan of Chishui City	The People's Government of Chishui City	2006
		Integrated National Ecological Construction Demonstration Area Plan of Chishui City	The People's Government of Chishui City	1995
		Integrated Tourism Development Plan of Chishui City	Center for Tourism Planning & Research. Sun Yat-Sen University	2002
		Integrated Plan of Chishui National Park	the Institute of Urban and Rural Planning and Designing of Guizhou Province	2001
		Integrated Plan of Chishui <i>Alsophila spinulosa</i> National Nature Reserve	Department of Environment Protection	1996
		Community Participation Plan Guided by Eco-tourism	Guizhou Normal University	2007
Fujian	Taining	Scenic Spots Systematic Plan of Fujian Province (2006-2020)	Construction Department of Fujian Province	2008
		11 th 5-year Special Plan for Tourism Development of Fujian Province	The People's Government of Fujian Province	2006
		Integrated Plan of Jinhu Lake Scenic Spot (1997-2020)	The Administration of Taining National Park	2002
		Integrated Plan of Taining World Geopark in China(2005-2020)	The People's Government of Taining County	2005
		Integrated Plan of Taining national Ecological Demonstration Area in Fujian province	The People's Government of Taining County	2002
		Integrated Plan of the downtown of the Taining county	Tongji University in Shanghai Urban Planning & Design Institute	2000
		Taining County Urban System Planning (2003-2020 years)	Zhejiang University, Urban and Rural Planning, Design and Research Institute	2002
		Taining County, Fujian Province, overall land use planning (2006-2020)	Beijing Teacher University	2006
		Taining County, Fujian Province, biodiversity conservation planning	Taining County Forestry Bureau	1995
		Taining Fujian tourism industry development planning	Beijing Jiaotong University, Department of Tourism Management	2008
		Sanming City, the overall plan for the tourism industry	Zhejiang Institute of tourism planning vision	2008
Detailed Plan of the Service Center of Fengdong	The Administrative Committee of Taining National Park	2004		
Hunan	Langshan	Integrated Plan of Langshan Scenic Spot	Institute of City Planning of Hunan Province	2005
		Integrated Plan of the Eco-Demonstration Construction of Xinning County	Nanjing Environmental Institute of Environmental Protection Agency of China	2002
		Integrated Plan of Xinning County Town	Institute of City Planning of Hunan Province	2002
		Integrated Plan of Langshan National Geopark	Geological Institute of Hunan Province	2001
		Protection and Development Plan of Peitian Ancient Village	Institute of Urban Planning and Designing in Tongji, Shanghai	2005
		Detailed Plan of Wangfoshan-Dong Village Scenic Spot	Institute of Architectural Science in Hunan Province	2008
Guangdong	Danyashan	Integrated Plan of Tourism Development of Shanguan City	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	1994
		Plan of City System of Renhua County	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	2001
		Plan of City System of Shaoguan City	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	2003

		Concept Plan of City System of Shaoguan City	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	2003
		Integrated Plan of Shanguan City Town	Institute of Planning and Designing in Tongji university	2006
		Integrated Plan of Danxiashan Scenic Spot (Danxiashan Provincial Scenic Spot)	School of Geography in Sun Yat-Sen University	1986
		Integrated Plan of Danxiashan Scenic Spot	School of Geography in Peking University	1990
		Integrated Plan of Xianglonghu District	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	1992
		Integrated Plan of Yangyuanshan District	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	1993
		Integrated Plan of Danxiashan National Geological Landform Nature Reserve	School of Geography in Sun Yat-Sen University	1997
		Integrated Plan of Jingjiang Bank (Northern Reach)	Center for City and District Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	1999
		Integrated Plan of Shaoshishan Scenic Spot	Center for Tourism Development Research in Sun Yat-Sen University	2000
		Integrated Plan of Danxiashan National Geopark	School of Geography Science and Designing in Sun Yat-Sen University	2001
		Integrated Plan of Danxiashan World Geopark	School of Geography Science and Designing in Sun Yat-Sen University	2003
		Concept Plan of Tourism Development of Danxiashan	Institute of Urban Planning and Design of Sun Yat-Sen University	2004
		Integrated Plan of Danxiashan Scenic Spot (updated)	Institute of Urban Planning and Design of Sun Yat-Sen University	2008
Jiangxi	Longhushan	Plan of Town System Construction in Jiangxi Province (2005-2020)	The People's Government Jiangxi Province	2004
		Plan of Tourism Development of Jiangxi Province (2003-2020)	The People's Government Jiangxi Province	2002
		Integrated Plan of Longhushan Scenic Spot (1995-2010)	Institute of Jiangxi Province on Urban Planning and Design	1995
		Integrated Plan of Longhushan National Geopark (2001-2020)	Institute of Geological Survey, Jiangxi Province	2001
		Integrated Plan of Yiyang Scenic Spot (1999-2010)	Institute of Jiangxi Province on Urban Planning and Design	1999
		Integrated Plan of Shangqing National Forest Park of Longhushan (2000-2020)	Institute of Jiangxi Province on Forest Reaching and Design	2000
		Integrated Plan of Land use in Longhushan Scenic Spot (1997-2010)	East China Institute Of Technology	1997
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	Integrated Plan of Jiangshan City	The People's Government of Jiangshan City	2002
		Integrated Plan of Jiangshan Tourism Development	The Administration of Jiangshan Scenic Spots	2002
		Integrated Plan of Jianglangshan National Park	The Administration of Jiangshan Scenic Spots	2004
		Integrated Plan of Jiangshan City Town	The People's Government of Jiangshan City	2006
		Environmental Integrated Treatment Plan of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	The Administration of Jiangshan Scenic Spots	2008



5.d-2 Summary of the Main Contents in Relevant Plans

Plans of various types and different levels have been completed in each candidate site. The main features of the general plans of various categories of national protective areas, such as national key scenic spot, national nature reserve, world geopark and national geopark (combined into geological park) are analyzed from overall level as follows.

Analysis and comparison of general plans of diversified categories in different sites

Category	National key scenic spots	National nature reserve	The world or national geological park
The main factor	Natural and human landscape with Danxia landform as the main	Natural landscape and natural ecological system in Danxia landform	Geological relics and Danxia landform
positioning of the character	National park, taking Danxia landform as the main features of the landscape, and also possessing religious culture and famous historical site	typical geological phenomena, and protected areas of natural ecological system	Danxia landform as the main body of a typical natural geological relics park
Main features	The protection, watch and tour of natural landscape and cultural landscape	A variety of natural landscapes, ecosystems and biodiversity conservation	Geological relics protection, geological science education tourism
Key content	Protection of natural and human landscape Plans and design of landscape and tour Tourism development and scenic spots construction Tourist facilities planning and design	Geological relics protection of the ecological environment Scientific research and popular science tourism Facilities protection	Geological relics protection Protection of the ecological environment Scientific research and popular science tourism Sustainable development of community
Planning features	Emphasis on the protection of all types landscape and environment Cultivate various types of landscape ornamental Attach importance to developing viewing tourism	Emphasis on the protection of nature and zoology Attention to ecological and science-education tourism Attention to geological research	Attention to geological relics protection Attention to geological science-education tourism and research Attach importance to the development of scientific expedition and science-education tourism
The relationship between development and protection	Pay equal attention to protection and development	Protection based, limited use, no tourism development in core area	Pay equal attention to protection and development
Examination and approval departments	State Council of People's Republic of China	State Council of People's Republic of China	UNESCO, Ministry of Land and Resources

Coordination of plans from different candidate sites is analyzed as following:

(1) Common Ground

1. All belong to natural regions dominated by Danxia Landform (natural park or reserve);
2. All put emphases on conservation of geological remains and natural landscape with Danxia Landform as main body, regarding protection as the primary function.
3. Basically all adopt the principle of placing equal stress on development and protection, except for relatively more restrictions on tourism development in nature reserve.

(2) Difference

1. On nature orientation, geological park and reserve emphasize natural science feature, while scenic spot stress both natural and cultural landscapes in planning area;
2. Different priorities are set in function; when all placing emphases on conservation, geological park have a bias towards science education tourism, while scenic spot stress sightseeing, and reserve place more weight on ecological restoration and experiment , with adequate science education tourism;
3. Small differences exist in area division; geological park and reserve possess core areas, which are not open to public and equal to special reserves planned in scenic spot;
4. Distinctions in planning content demonstrate that reserve and geological park are oriented towards research and popular science tourism, while scenic spot stress landscape and scenery construction, sightseeing system and service facilities planning, as well as science education tourism;
5. From the perspective of plans function features, reserve and geological park value scientific research and popular science tourism, while scenic spot focus attention on sightseeing tour of diversified landscapes and the role of science education tourism.

Generally speaking, except for the inappropriateness in development of core zone is emphasized in plans of reserve, various other plans is coordinated; though keystone expressed in different plans differs from each other slightly, the spiritual essence is basically identical; tourism development has not yet been promoted in large areas of every candidate site, thus plans of function division, landscape system, service system, protection system and infrastructure system are not faced with the problem of adjusting with the change of plan, and is entirely possible to seek a better coordination scheme; in the respect of tourism function, despite the fact that various planning place distinctive emphases, they are compatible with each other: scientific research, science education, science popularization, ecological sightseeing and cultural sightseeing can be represented by various forms in different areas, instead of contradict each other.

5.e Property management plan or other Management system

5.e-1 Completed Management Plans in Candidate Sites

Completed Management Plans in Candidate Sites

Province	Candidate Sites	Management Plans	Compiling Organization	Approval Time
Guangdong	Danxiashan	Conservation and Management Plans of World Natural Heritage Candidate Site in Danxiashan	Institute of Urban Planning and Design of Sun Yat-Sen University	
Hunan	Langshan	Conservation and Management Plan of World Natural Heritage Candidate Site in Langshan		Year 2008
Fujian	Taining	Conservation and Management Plan of World Natural Heritage Candidate Site in Taining	Fujian Institute of Urban Planning and Design	Year 2008
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Candidate Site in Jianglangshan		Year 2008
Jiangxi	Longhushan	Conservation and Management Plan of World Natural Heritage Candidate Site in Longhushan		Year 2008
Guizhou	Chishui	Conservation and Management Plan of World	Guizhou Architectural	Year



5.e-2 Analysis and explanation

Each heritage site has constituted some relevant management plan, guiding the management work of nominated heritage sites through planning:

The conservation management plans of the Nominated China Danxia Landscape for world natural heritage have delimited the locations and areas of the heritage nominated property, expatiated their outstanding universal value, analyzed the conservation status quo of the nominated areas, brought forward the importance and necessity of protection and conservation management plans.

Management principles are clear that take relative laws and regulations as the basis, such about environment, land, forests, heritage and landscape protection, for the sake of effective protection on Danxia Landscape; protect the punctate protection targets, which are mainly standard profiles of Danxia Formation and Changba Formation, Danxia landform sites and paleontological life-form, and ancient human relics, protect eco-environmental regional protection targets, which are mainly potential subtropical rain forests; coordinate the planning between scenic area, geological parks and protected areas; conducive to the coordination between resources protection and rational exploitation, and enhance sustainable development mechanism of heritage sites.

Conservation objectives are formulated, such as protection of resource authenticity, environment integrity, wildlife diversity and habitat, etc, in order to effectively protect original karst, natural beauty, forest ecosystem, rare and endangered wildlife, and rich cultural relics. Consequently, the public gains more awareness of conservation, and is more willing to participate in environmental protection, in turn, the community adopts the goal of continuing development, and outstanding universal value of the heritage is maintained and strengthened. Short-term goals are to establish right management system and management agency, strengthen the construction of local legal system, establish law enforcement teams for professional protection, consummate the planning system of resources protection, scenic areas infrastructure construction, development and utilization of scenic spots, national culture mining and economic and social development, establish exercisable systems with technology support and modern management model in Nominated Region. Long-term objectives are that through scientific management, perfect legal guarantee and a powerful technological support, effectively protect Danxia geological natural relics, which is regional standard stratum and naming place of this kind, effectively protect paleontological life-form and ancient human fossil remains, effectively protect the integrity of the ecological environment and the diversity of species in heritage site, ensure that the system can permanently maintain self-development and succession laws, so that the whole heritage sites can be world bases for scientific research, popular science education and geological tourist destination, become an outstanding world natural heritage site.

On the basis of functional zoning of the nominated property, serials of effective protection and management measures are pointed out to adhere to the principle of "scientific planning, uniform management, strict protection, and sustainable use", have effective protection on natural and cultural heritage in heritage site, landform of which is mainly Danxia landform, resume and strengthen itself

function of natural ecosystems, and enhance natural adjustment and development capacity inside the system; coordinate the relationship between tourism development, production development and protection of environmental resources, promote the development of regional economic scientifically, use regional economic development to promote substantive protection, make heritage site develop a healthy ecological mechanism, and ensure sustainable development of tourism and local economic. To ensure that Danxia landform and forest water system can get strict protection, adhere to the permanent use and sustainable development of scenic resources; support characteristics tourism of Danxia geological relics and moderate development of national culture; government should ensure the effective management of heritage site through funding, technical support and enacting laws, at the same time, help residents in scenic area develop eco-agricultural economy, balanced with tour management to raise production levels and life quality, with the purpose of permanent conservation and sustainable development of heritage site.

Its concrete contents are as follow: 1. Fulfill the obligation of implementing the World Heritage Convention through the protection and management plans. 2. Objective statement of the candidate property's satisfaction to the justification for nomination, including the outstanding universal value and protection and management status. 3. Objectively analyzes the faced challenges and problems. 4. Put forward the conception and objectives of the protection, management and development in the coming 5 years. 5. Means, management policy and related action projects of achieving the objectives. 6. Carry out district partition of the protection and management of the candidate property, constitute long-term protection and management policy and mechanism. 7. Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to insure the efficient implementation of the planning and action plans.

5.e-3 Guarantee of Effectively Implementing Management Plans or Other Management Systems

Guarantee of Law: the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China provide a legal basis for conservation and management planning of the heritage nominated areas. The laws must be followed when implementing conservation measures. At the same time, every nominated area has also formulated the relevant regulations and management measures, and provided guarantee for the implementation of conservation and management plan.

Management organization: There are special management organizations from Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Department of the People's Republic of China (MOHURD) to Construction Department of province. Management committee is established in the candidate site, under which several office-level departments, namely, Protection and Management Office, Planning and Construction Office, Scenery Administration Office, Protection and Regulation Office, Comprehensive Development Office, Research Centre, Propaganda and Communication Office, as well as law-enforcing ranks, such as Construction Supervision Corps and Forestry Corps. All the mechanisms work in cooperation with a due division of labor, providing the implementation of the management planning with a powerful organization guarantee.

Management countermeasure: Set up a special grade nature reserve for Danxia landform and ecological environment on the basis of the core area of the former national nature reserve. The local government



offers a series of special supporting regulations and policies, as well as special capital input and technical support in protection and management, searching for a protection mode the comprehensive protection of landscape resources.

Community Participation : Community residents are an important part of the buffer zone of a heritage nominated area. Resident life is closely linked to its environment, and more so with the conservation effect of the heritage area. With the establishment of different types of conservation areas such as scenic and historic areas and nature reserves, participation and management ability of the community residents is increased, execution of the forestry laws enforced, and ecological awareness of the farmers gradually increased. Consequently, sharing of forest resource management is satisfyingly transformed from passive participation and management to initiative participation and management, and community participation in the implementation of management planning of every heritage nominated area is guaranteed.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

5.f-1 Sources of finance

The state and the province government as well as relevant departments according to the need of the daily management in the candidate site, implementation of the protection planning and Infrastructure planning, appropriate special fund to the infrastructure, ecological forest protection, environment protection, green barren hill project, conversion of cropland to forest, pollution prevention, relics conservation, etc, providing the protection, construction, planning and design, scientific researches, as well as daily management expenses with a guarantee.

Each city or county government of the candidate sites adopt the policy of “Sustaining mount by means of mount”, and put coordinated investment into the infrastructure, basic researches and planning researches, ecological forest compensation, ecological migration compensation, social security, exploitation of the folk customs and management expenses of the heritage, according to the need of the planning, researches, protection, and instruction of the candidate site.

Meanwhile, the candidate sites increase the income through the development of tourism so as to strengthen the protection to the resources and environment. All the committees of the candidate sites have decided to take 5-10% of the ticket income as special fund of protection and researches, and make sure that special fund must be expended on special project.

Sources and levels of finance of the Chishui Danxia Candidate Site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Account
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County Fund		
2001	205	800				1005
2002	506	1400			2000	3906
2003	625				2500	3125

2004	1011	1000			2011
2005	1520			3000	4520
2006	2696.6				2696.6
2007	3520			200	3720

Sources and levels of finance of the Taining Candidate Site

Year	Capital Resources and Amount(10,000RMB)				
	Ticket Income	Subsidized Incomes from Higher Authorities National/Provincial/City Fund	Financial Revenue County Fund	Total Investment in Fixed Assets Others	Account
2003	307	776.5	113.1	4000	5196.76
2004	435	497.58	103.99	5000	6036.57
2005	1101	971.7	127.184	8905	11104.88
2006	2383	654.1	144.65	15098	18279.75
2007	2233	716.77	167.55	18510	21627.32

Note: Subsidized Incomes from Higher Authorities include the National/Provincial/City's Funds and transfer payment

Sources and levels of finance of Langshan Candidate Site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Account
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County's Fund		
2001	200	800	80	120		1200
2002	260	550	65	90		965
2003	300		20	55		375
2004	500			540		1040
2005	650	150	20	850		1670
2006	800	220	20	660		1700
2007	1100	360	600	2080		4140

Sources and levels of finance of Longhushan Candidate Site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)			
	Financial Revenue	Special Subsidy	Total Investment in Fixed Assets	Account
2002	1 188	1 114	13 150	15 452
2003	1 414	1 310	15 000	17724
2004	1 794	1 562	12 600	15956
2005	1 662	2 393	18 600	22655
2006	2086	2 403	19 160	23649

Sources and levels of finance of the Danxiashan Candidate Site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount(10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Account
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County's Fund		
2001	1348.8		70			1418.80



2002	1719.20		100		1819.20
2003	1608.60	2100	50		3758.60
2004	2909.36		80		2989.36
2005	2604.45	100	40		2744.45
2006	3023.87	65	40		3128.87
2007	3449.05	190	35		3674.05

Sources and levels of finance of Jianglangshan Candidate Site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Account
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County Fund		
2001	197.24		60	30	35	322.24
2002	222.57		60	30	38	350.57
2003	261.54		50	60	43	414.54
2004	352.7		150	75	50	627.7
2005	374.6		75	98	55	602.6
2006	420		105	143	62	730
2007	522.4	890	120	190	56	1778.4

5.f-2 Fund Using Condition

Set up project feasibility study report demonstration and strict capital budget, engineering supervision, engineering final accounts, and financial management security system, making sure the smoothly implementation of construction and environment protection as well as the fair use of the project funds.

Establish and perfect a complete supervision system of law, administration and technology, to make sure that the capital invested by government departments at all levels is used scientifically and rationally. Take all methods to increase income and decrease expenditure, so as to create the greatest social benefit and reasonable economic benefit by using the limited capital.

So far, the funds invested in heritage protection, management, development and construction have being used rationally in strict accordance with the investment channels and requirements of the project. All parts of the China Danxia Landscape Nominated Areas for world natural heritage have relatively sufficient financial sources without big gaps or deficiencies.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

5.g-1 Retaining Authoritative Research Institutions in the Conservation Research of Candidate Sites

Demonstration, establishment and implementation of major planning, conservation and construction projects are under direct leadership of related administration departments, and organized by associated authoritative research institutions. Long-term co-operative mechanisms have been established between

candidate sites and related colleges and universities, research institutions, as well as planning and design institute. Internship, monitoring and research bases are set up in candidate sites, well known experts are regularly designated to present lectures about conservation and management, and conduct scientific investigation into the conservation work of candidate sites; many famous experts of scientific research institution are retained to participate in the planning and study of conservation work. Details are as follows:

Co-operation between Candidate Sites and Research Institutions

Candidate Sites	Research Institutions	Cooperation Organizations	Training Condition
Chishui		Associated staff members are offered support and guidance of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China, State Environmental Protection Administration and World Wildlife Fund etc many times, and receive various training of Guizhou Construction Department, Guizhou Normal University, Guizhou Environmental Protection Administration and Travel Bureau etc	It has been a tradition to pay attention to the improvement of personnel quality and training of expertise in Chishui Danxia candidate site for a very long time. Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China also attaches significant importance to personnel quality in candidate site, providing training of various types regularly or irregularly.
Taining		Establish research base, teaching practice base and monitoring base in co-operation with Chinese Academy of Botany, Fudan University, Shanghai Normal University, Xiamen University, Chinese Academy of Geo-Science, Fujian Institute of Urban Planning and Design, Fujian Geological Investigation Institute etc; retain experts and professors as chief engineers, retain more than 20 scientific consultants	Invite national and international geoscience experts to deliver lectures; Invite national experts on heritage and tourism to provide Management training
Langshan		Retain authoritative research institutions to participate in conservation research of candidate sites, introduce and train advanced technicians	Improve comprehensive quality of management personnel in candidate sites through post retraining plan; programme of quality training for residents in candidate sites
Longhushan		Establish research base, teaching practice base and monitoring base in co-operation with East China Institute of Technology, Shanghai Normal University, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Jiangxi Geological Investigation Institute, Jiangxi Institute of Urban Planning and Design etc; retain 12 scientific consultants	Invite national and international experts on geology, geomorphology and ecological environment to deliver lectures; Invite national experts on heritage and tourism to provide conservation and management training
Danxiashan	Danxia Landform and Tourism Development Research Center	China Danxia Landform and Tourism Development Research Society Secretariat affiliated units; establish research base, teaching practice base and monitoring base in co-operation with Sun Yat-Sen University, Beijing University, South China University of Technology, South China Normal University, Ji'nan University, Chinese Academy of Geo-Science, Guangdong Institute of Urban Planning and Design, Guangdong Geological Investigation Institute etc; retain professor of Sun Yat-Sen University as chief engineer, retain 16 scientific consultants	Invite national and international geoscience experts to deliver lectures; Invite national experts on heritage and tourism to provide management training
Jianglangshan		Beijing University, Nanjing University, Zhejiang Forestry College, Institute of Urban Planning and Design in Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Institute of Urban Planning and Design in Nanjing University, Institute of North China Forestry Investigation and Design in State	Hold tourism junior college, as well as study and training of internal scenic spot with provincial Tourism College. Encourage staff members to Attend adult college, correspondence



Forestry Administration, Institute of Landscape, Tourism College of Zhejiang	school and qualification certificate examination.
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5.g-2 Improve Comprehensive Quality of Management Personnel in Candidate Sites through Post Retraining Plan

Post retraining plan developed by management organization of candidate sites emphasizes on training of management personnel in candidate sites, designedly introduce and train management talents of medium and high levels. As to incumbency management personnel, provide continuing education and lifelong education, continuously improve the Quality of employees; enhance the training of professional skills, information technology, sales technique, foreign language proficiency and management theory, promote the systems of mounting guard with certificate and qualifications authentication, and accomplish the dual tasks of popularizing primary personnel and elevating advanced personnel. It is important to combine working practice to conduct special subject training and discussion regularly, in the forms of training class, seminar and symposium, with main content of advanced experience on geology and geomorphology science, ecological environment, natural resources, management, conservation, tourism planning, tourism development management. Establish and continuously perfect joint training mechanism of management organization and educational institutions, promote long-term co-operation, conduct training and evaluation regularly according to requirement, train personnel of different levels with content of different depth, and introducing high-level professionals.

In the meantime, promote full co-operation with related universities and research institutions, cultivating management talents of medium and high levels for candidate sites in various forms. Through the co-operation with higher education institutions, establish a base combining production, education and scientific exploration, as a carrier for training, research, communication and improvement of management talents of medium and high levels; strengthen the reform of personnel system and distribution system, create favorable working environment and conditions for high-level talents, endeavor to establish a management mechanism full of vigor and incentive mechanism, so as to meet the requirements of conservation and management of World Heritage.

5.g-3 Introduce and Train Advanced Technicians

Plans of introducing and training advanced technicians in candidate sites aim to designedly educate local inhabitants to learn professional knowledge systematically, stably maintaining advanced technical personnel for conservation, management and scientific research of candidate sites. In the meantime, through making feasible talent policy, provide favorable working conditions, and attract graduates, postgraduate and scientific research talent to candidate sites, and comprehensively raise the science and technology levels of conservation and management personnel.

5.g-4 Programme of Quality Training for Residents in Candidate Sites

Through ecological engineering and new rural construction, conduct extensive propaganda and education for residents around candidate sites, spreading advanced scientific knowledge. With the

means of designating technical personnel to countryside, helping and guiding residents around candidate sites on-the-spot, it is expected to provide training on heritage conservation, utilization of sustained resources, ecological agriculture technique, modern life style and traditional culture, raise the public awareness of protecting geological remains and ecological environment, increase the modernized technological content in traditional production and life style, and improve the overall cultural quality and living standard, so as to ensure the permanent maintenance and sustainable development of geological remains as well as traditional culture in candidate sites.

5.h Visitor facilities and statistics

5.h-1 Tourism Statistic

Statistical Tables of Tourists in Recent Years in Candidate Site

(unit: 10,000 person-time)

Candidate Sites	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chishui	21.0	25.0	27.5	35.0	58.6	66.6	80.1
Taining	16.61	11.94	8.31	10.70	25.52	50.97	41.79
Langshan	9.0	10.0	11.0	25.0	38.0	45.0	48.0
Danxiashan	44.59	55.43	63.43	95.37	100.29	101.09	110.65
Longhushan	28.9	29.1	30.4	41.4	41.5	44.7	53.9
Jianglangshan	10.1	11.8	15.1	19.2	22.2	25.5	25.6

5.h-2 Tourism Facilities

Tourism industry in candidate sites has transformed from sightseeing-dominated tour to geological investigation, leisure vacation, self-driving and specialized expedition tour, and public service facilities system which match tourism industry, such as medical treatment and rescue, meals and accommodation, entertainment and shopping are basically relying on peripheral town, so as to reduce service facilities within candidate sites. So far, around different candidate sites, sightseeing-related directional signals, road traffic, safety facilities, environment sanitation facilities, tourist pedestrian and outlooking pavilions on the scenic spots have been basically matched.

Tourists Facilities in China Danxia Landscape World Natural Heritage Site

Candidate site		Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxia shan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan
Tourists Facilities	Tourist Highway (km)	46	60	39	30	22	20
	Tourist Pedestrian (km)	24	25	38	22	13.33	9.7
	Tourist Waterway (km)	4.5	25	27	5.3	9	0.8
	Car Parking (m ²)	16500	5000	19500	60000	26040	16550
Interpretation/Explanation	Signs	580	650	130	215	126	216
	Publications	5	20	20	12	52	10
Museum		1	1	1	1	1	0
Visitor Center		2	5	1	1	1	1
Overnight Accommodation		16	18	20	35	10	1
Restaurants or refreshment facility		12	6	35	27	15	10



Shops	16	72	58	68	58	8
Pavilion, Observation Tower	18	50	14	20	12	56
Monitoring Tower, Lookout Platform	1	13	12	10	6	1
Lavatories	15	26	20	12	17	9
Search and Rescue	5	8	7	4	0	6

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Each candidate site of the China Danxia Landscape has been brought into the local integrated social economic development plan and other relevant plans. This has established its status of being under continuous protection and the role it has played in local social economic development. Many programmes have been carrying out for presenting, interpreting, and promoting the site.

5.i-1 Research Plans

Strengthen the relationship with national and international universities and scientific research institutions, host academic seminar, and enhance academic exchange; establish special research foundation, develop series of research plans, and further increase the academic influence and international impact of candidate sites.

Integrate conservation of candidate sites with the needs of tourism development research and resource use in land, forest and rivers, and conduct studies on geology, geomorphology, ecology, GIS and application research. Hold symposium of high level, promoting the candidate sites to research bases of Danxia landform, geology and geomorphology tourism of Danxia landform, as well as standing forum location both at national and international levels.

(1) Conventional Basic Research Conventional basic research in candidate site basically consist of investigation and research on geology, paleogeography, landform development, quasi-South Asian tropical animals and plants habitat, as well as ecological community succession. It is constant work of candidate site construction, in order to continuously supplement and perfect GIS.

(2) Technical Monographic Study The emphases lay on quantitative studies of dynamic mechanism of Danxia landform development and geomorphology evolution rate with the aim of reasonable conservation; technical studies for restoration and optimization of damaged primary ecosystem; and also the development study on mutual promotion between regional economic development and candidate site construction for the purpose of effective protection on natural ecology.

(3) Protracted Monitoring Research Protracted Monitoring Research is mainly about observation and monitoring on development mechanism and process of Danxia landform, long-term monitoring and comparative study with the purpose of restoration of primary ecosystem and optimization of artificial ecosystem. Carry out long-term researches and tasks, in accordance with the construction of agricultural domestication and breeding base and fish reserve, as the basic research work for species breeding base.

5.i-2 Tourism Development and Control Planning

With the increase of popularity and fine reputation in candidate site, continuous improvement of various infrastructure, tourism reception ability will increase yearly. Fully utilize the diverse natural and cultural tourism resources of candidate site, plan rationally on the basis of conservation, and effectively preserve Danxia landform and tectonic geomorphology landscape with typicality and uniqueness through implementation of the plan. In addition, protect historical and cultural relics, integrity and origin of ecological environment in an effective way, promoting regional economic development through scientific exploitation, promoting substantive natural conservation through regional economic development, and ensure the sustainable development of candidate site.

During exploitation, it's important to follow better conservation of natural resources and natural environment, effectively preserve the function and structure of the whole landscape dominated by Danxia geology and geomorphology, paleontology and ancient human sites, gradually restore the subtropical evergreen vegetation in the peripheral hilly areas, and improve the overall environment in the scenic spot, with little change to the nature and function of candidate sites and primary environment. Furthermore, protect religious cultural landscape and environment, as well as humanistic relic, rural culture and rural flavor with historical and cultural values, importance should be attached to highlighting the local characteristics during tourism development.

The intensity of development and utilization should be kept within the limitation of ecological balance, and tourist amount within effective environment capacity; harmonize the conflict of landscape protection and tourism activities, rationally carry out tourism facilities construction, avoid constructive destruction, adequately extend the range of tourism, scientifically organize spacial system of scenery, and gradually improve tourism service system and corresponding infrastructure

5.i-3 Conservation of Natural Landform and Ecological Environment

Strictly follow the regulation of not blasting through the mountain during tourism exploitation and rural development, and it's a principle to remove as much earthwork as possible. Through the continuous projects of converting cropland to forest, forest form improvement and greening barren hill, gradually restore the natural outlook of candidate sites. With means of ecological migration, it is expected to mitigate poverty in backward rural areas, reduce the effect of human encroachments on natural environment, relieve its pressure and improve the overall quality of environment and forest coverage in candidate sites, achieving the harmonious development of human and nature.

5.i-4 Presentation of Properties in Candidate Site

Presentation of properties in candidate sites: conventional and modern communication means (broadcast, TV, internet, newspaper, magazine, publication, exhibition) are utilized by different candidate sites, promoting the programmes and plans which publicize and exhibit the natural quality, scientific and aesthetic value of candidate sites.

◇ To publish monographs, thesis and corpus. Scientific research institutes and colleges are relied on to further the scientific research. Experts and scholars both at home and abroad are always invited to



the Chishui Danxia Nominated Site to explore and discover the Danxia geology and landscapes, Ecological process, vegetation and animal resources, Danxia environment, Danxia tourism, and Danxia culture protection and development etc. Potentials of the nominated area are discovered; some articles about the China Danxia Landscape and its eco-system and biodiversity are published and some books are issued. All these make the China Danxia Landscape Nominated Site as a scientific base for the national and international academe.

✧ To publish some picture books, brochures, Pamphlet, Poetry and videos. Candidate sites of the China Danxia Landscape publish some picture books, brochures, Pamphlet, Poetry and videos to present the amazing landforms, flourish primary forests, water and so on. Some of them are free for tourists. These play an important role not only in propagandizing and promoting the China Danxia Landscape, but also in recording the outstanding universal value of the site in different time.

✧ Television media and newspaper publicity. Candidate site of the China Danxia Landscape often contact television media and newspaper society and show the outstanding universal values and beautiful landscapes of the China Danxia Landscape on CCTV - 1、2、4、7、10、12 for many times. Local television media and newspaper are also used to present the sites.

✧ Music creations. Famous musicians, artists from folk songs collection group, and photographers' group etc. are always invited to visit China Danxia Landscape Sites, creating fantastic articles and beautiful music, which are hard to forget.

✧ Web. Each candidate site of the China Danxia Landscape has their own websites to present and promote the value. A unite website of all the candidate sites will also be established, presenting and promoting the integrated value of the China Danxia Landscape.

5.j Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

✧ Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Department of the People's Republic of China, the Construction Departments of Guizhou, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Guangdong and Jiangxi Provinces attach great importance to the protection, management, monitoring and other work of the China Danxia Landscape Nominated Site. Besides, each candidate site of the nomination have full-time staffing who are specially responsible for the administration of the estate, protection of landscape resources, excavations of national culture, geography geological research, biodiversity research, propagandistic education, law enforcement and supervision of the environmental and biologic protection and work about nationality and religion.

✧ The Nominated China Danxia Landscape for world natural heritage currently has 1264 full-time personnel. Among them, 282 people are professional administrative and technicians, 209 of them are with college education or above, occupying 74.11% of the total. Also, 135 of the 282 have technical of mid-level or above, occupying 47.87% of the total. The professions include natural geography, geology, environmental protection engineering, administration management, botany, zoology, planning engineering, national park and garden management, geography information system, finance and accounting, sociology, tourism management, forestry, Chinese, and water conservation and hydrology engineering. The personnel are skilled in their fields, respectively responsible for the

administration of the estate, protection of landscape resources, excavations of national culture, geography geological research, biodiversity research, propagandistic education, law enforcement and supervision of the environmental and biologic protection and work about nationality and religion. There are 917 other official staffs and 65 external experts. Each scenic spot of the nominated site has special managing station with staff and managing instruments, forming an entire managing system. They have enough qualification to give the nominated sites and the surrounding areas strict, good protection and management. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance) of each site are shown as follows.

The Current Staffing Levels (professional, technical, maintenance) of Each Site

Nominated Sites	administrative and professional technical staffs			other official staffs	external experts	The total number
	Total	staffs with college education or above	technical staffs of mid-level or above			
Chishui	44	41	17	142	6	192
Taining	49	44	11	186	20	255
Langshan	35	28	12	141	8	184
Danxiashan	43	19	4	152	16	211
Longhushan	86	62	86	210	8	304
Jianglangshan	25	15	5	86	7	118
total	282	209	135	917	65	1264

Note: The staffs of this table are on-job staffs of management, protection and safeguarding, not including staffs of other services industry, such as those engaged in dining, accommodations, traveling, entertainment and shopping.



World Natural Heritage Nominated Property





Chapter 6



Monitoring

6 Monitoring

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

6.a-1 Monitoring of Natural Ecological Environment

Through satellite monitoring, aviation monitoring, circuiting monitoring on ground and other means of monitoring, we can have a comprehensive monitoring and forecasting in heritage site, such as biological diversity, ecological environment, vegetation conditions, forest cover, the water quality of surface water in Danxia hills, biology, air ,and so on.

6.a-2 Monitoring of Geological Relics

Through satellite monitoring, circuiting monitoring on ground and other means of monitoring, we can do some daily monitoring in the heritage sites, such as observation, survey and measurement of the geological relics and environment, so as to prevent hidden dangers such as geological disasters, and it is convenient to develop practical protection programme and scientific utilization ways.

6.a-3 Monitoring of Settlements

The monitoring of permanent population and villages in heritage site can provide the population, constitution, construction situation and economic development, so as to timely develop economic development plan which is accordant to conservation planning, and guide local government decision-making, insisting entering only and controlling population growth.

6.a-4 Monitoring of Human Landscape

The tracking surveys, research of ancient ruins, ancient architecture, ancient tombs, ancient cultural relics, folk customs and religious sites, and the monitoring of daily work in heritage site can provide first-hand information for the development and conservation of human landscape.

6.a-5 Monitoring of disaster patrol and protection

Observe, detect and prevent hidden dangers such as meteorological disasters, fires, pests and man-made destruction, and promptly deal with unexpected incidents.

6.a-6 Key Indicators Table of Monitoring

Monitoring Indicators in Chishui

Monitoring indicators	Period	Data storage sector
Danxia landform, development process and integrity	aperiodicity	Guizhou Normal University, Administration of World Heritage Management of Chishui City
plant types and numbers	aperiodicity	Guizhou Normal University, Forestry Bureau of Chishui City, Tree Fern Nature Reserve Management Office of Chishui City
animal types and numbers	aperiodicity	Guizhou Normal University, Forestry Bureau of Chishui



		City, Tree Fern Nature Reserve Management Office of Chishui City
alien species and its harm	aperiodicity	Guizhou Normal University, Forestry Bureau of Chishui City, Tree Fern Nature Reserve Management Office of Chishui City
hydrology dynamics and water quality	month	Forestry Bureau of Chishui City, Environmental Protection Bureau of Chishui City
physical and chemical changes in the nature of the soil	aperiodicity	Environmental Protection Bureau of Chishui City
weather conditions	day	Meteorology Bureau of Chishui City
changes in land use types and arable land area	aperiodicity	Land and Resources Bureau of Chishui City, Agricultural Bureau of Chishui City
the number and source of tourists	day	Tourism Bureau of Chishui City, Scenic Spot Committee of Chishui City
tourism and entertainment facilities in tourism area	year	Tourism Bureau of Chishui City, Scenic Spot Committee of Chishui City
tourists number and tourism programme	year	Tourism Bureau of Chishui City, Scenic Spot Committee of Chishui City
forest pests	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Chishui City, Administration of World Heritage Management of Chishui City
forest fires	constant monitoring	Forestry Bureau of Chishui City, Administration of World Heritage Management of Chishui City
population and residents situation in Nominated Region	aperiodicity	Statistics Bureau of Chishui City, Administration of World Heritage Management of Chishui City
the border demarcation of dependency and its type	aperiodicity	Guizhou Normal University, Administration of World Heritage Management of Chishui City, Administration of Chishui National Park, Administration of the Chishui <i>Alsophila spinuloso</i> National Nature Reserve

Monitoring Indicators of Taining

Monitoring indicators	Period	Data storage sector
integrity (category, border, type)	year	Fujian Provincial Construction Department, Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
the spots number and integrity	year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
vegetation, plant species and quantity	year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
animal types and numbers	five year	Forestry Bureau of Taining County
alien species and its harm	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Taining County
environmental quality of atmosphere, water and noise	year	Environmental Protection Bureau of Taining County
hydrology dynamics and water quality	year	Water Conservancy Bureau of Taining County, Environmental Protection Bureau of Taining County
numbers of village and population in the buffer zone	year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
arable land area in the buffer zone	year	Land and Resources Bureau of Taining County,
tourism and entertainment facilities in tourism area	year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
tourists number and tourism program	year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
natural disasters	year	The Office of Land and Resources of Fujian
social development impact on the Nominated Region	five year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County
changes in the type of land utilization	five year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Taining County, Land and Resources Bureau of Taining County
forest fires	year	Forestry Bureau of Taining County

Monitoring Indicators of Langshan Mountain

Monitoring indicators	Period	Data storage sector
integrity (category, border, type)	one year	Hunan Provincial Construction Department, Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain

the spots number and integrity of Danxia landform	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain
vegetation and plant species and quantity	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Xinning County
animal types and numbers	five year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Forestry Bureau of Xinning County
alien species and its harm	aperiodicity	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Xinning County
environmental monitoring on atmosphere, water and noise	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Environmental Protection Bureau Xinning County
hydrology dynamics and water quality	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Environmental Protection Bureau of Xinning County
tourism and entertainment facilities in tourism area	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain
tourists number and tourism program	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Tourism Bureau of Xinning County
village population and architecture in the buffer zone	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Land and Resources Bureau of Xinning County
arable land area in the buffer zone	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain
ancient cultural relics, ancient ruins	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Cultural Relics Conservation Bureau of Xinning County
social development impact on the Nominated Region	five year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain
natural disasters	one year	Hunan Province Land and Resources Office, the Office of the Hunan Provincial Forestry
forest fires	one year	Scenic Spot Management Office of Langshan Mountain, Forestry Bureau of Xinning County

Monitoring Indicators of Danxiashan

Monitoring indicators	Period	Data storage sector
Danxia landform and its development process	aperiodicity	Land and Resources Bureau of Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
changes in the type of land utilization	aperiodicity	Land and Resources Bureau of Renhua County ,Shaoguan City
plant types and numbers	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Renhua County ,the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
animal types and numbers	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Renhua County ,the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
forest ecosystems and dynamic movement	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Renhua County ,the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
physical and chemical changes in the nature of the soil	aperiodicity	Agriculture Bureau of Renhua County, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
forest pests	aperiodicity	
forest fires	all-weather monitoring	Forestry Bureau of Renhua County , Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
water quality monitoring	month	Environmental Protection Bureau and Water Conservancy Bureau of Renhua County, Shaoguan City,
weather conditions	day	Meteorology Bureau of Renhua County, Shaoguan City
tourism and entertainment facilities in tourism area	year	Tourism Bureau of Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
the number and source of tourists	day	Tourism Bureau of Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
tourists and tourism program	year	Tourism Bureau of Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
the condition of community residents	aperiodicity	Statistics Bureau of Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
humanities sites monitoring	aperiodicity	Cultural Bureau of Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee
the border of dependency	aperiodicity	Affairs Bureau of Renhua County, Shaoguan City, the Research Center of Danxiashan Mountain Committee



Monitoring Indicators in Longhushan Mountain

Monitoring indicators	Period	Data storage sector
Danxia landform and its development process	aperiodicity	Land and Resources Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Land and Resources Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
changes in the type of land utilization	aperiodicity	Land and Resources Bureau of Yingtan City Land and Resources Bureau of Shangrao City
plant types and numbers	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
animal types and numbers	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
forest ecosystems and dynamic movement	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
physical and chemical changes in the nature of the soil	aperiodicity	Environmental Protection Bureau and Agriculture Bureau of Yingtan City, and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain, Environmental Protection Bureau and Agriculture Bureau of Shangrao City, and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
forest pests	aperiodicity	Forestry Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
forest fires	all-weather monitoring	Forestry Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Forestry Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
water quality monitoring	month	Environmental Protection Bureau and Water Conservancy Bureau of Yingtan City, and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain, Environmental Protection Bureau and Water Conservancy Bureau of Shangrao City, and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
wather conditions	day	Meteorology Bureau of Yingtan City and Scenic Spot Committee Weather Station/Sentry in Longhushan Mountain Meteorology Bureau of Shangrao City and Scenic Spot Committee Weather Station/Sentry in Guifeng Mountain
tourism and entertainment facilities in tourism area	year	Tourism Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Tourism Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
the number and source of tourists	day	Tourism Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Tourism Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
tourists and tourism program	year	Tourism Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Tourism Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
the condition of community residents	aperiodicity	Statistics Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain Statistics Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
monitoring of humanities relics	aperiodicity	Cultural Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain, Cultural Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of

		Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain
the border of dependency	aperiodicity	Civil Affairs Bureau of Yingtan City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Longhushan Mountain, Civil Affairs Bureau of Shangrao City and Scientific Research Institution of Scenic Spot in Guifeng Mountain

Monitoring Indicators in Jianglangshan Mountain

Monitoring indicators	Period	Data storage sector
rare species	fifteen years	Forestry Bureau of Jiangshan City
forest cover	ten years	Forestry Bureau of Jiangshan City
forest pests	daily monitoring, monthly statistics	Forestry Bureau of Jiangshan City
endangered geological relics	quarterly monitoring	Scenic Tourism Authority of Jianglangshan Mountain
village population	quarterly monitoring	Scenic Tourism Authority of Jianglangshan Mountain
architecture	quarterly monitoring	Scenic Tourism Authority of Jianglangshan Mountain
forest fires	daily monitoring, monthly statistics	Scenic Tourism Authority of Jianglangshan Mountain
water quality of Linshan Lake	quarterly monitoring, each lasts seven days	Environmental Protection Bureau of Jiangshan City
SO ₂ content	quarterly monitoring, each lasts seven days	Environmental Protection Bureau of Jiangshan City
NO ₂ content	quarterly monitoring, each lasts seven days	Environmental Protection Bureau of Jiangshan City
TSP content	quarterly monitoring, each lasts seven days	Environmental Protection Bureau of Jiangshan City
noise	quarterly monitoring, each lasts seven days	Environmental Protection Bureau of Jiangshan City

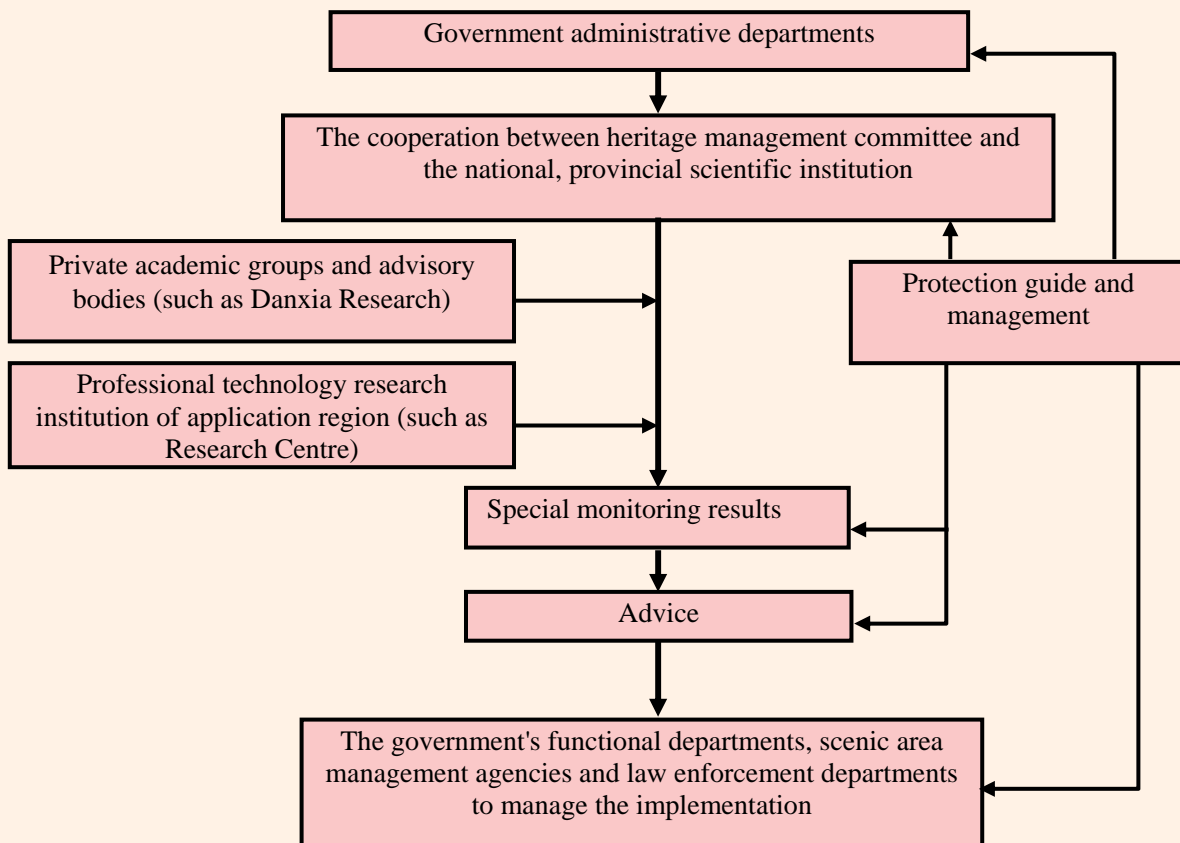




6.b Administrative arrangements for Monitoring property

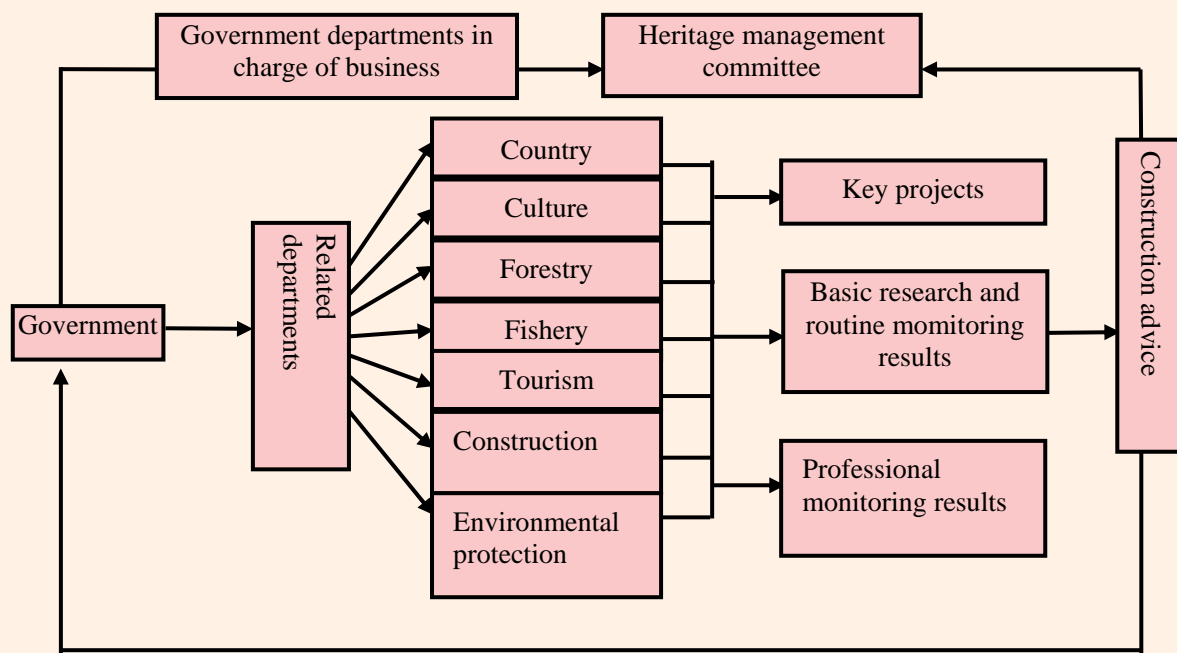
In order to ensure the permanent protection of heritage sites, the Heritage Management Committees have all established a relatively consummate heritage monitoring system, which is consisted by management and monitoring system and the technology monitoring system. Technology monitoring system is responsible for providing scientific basis and decision-making suggest to administrative leadership. Management and monitoring system is responsible for the implementation of specific projects. Heritage Management Committee analyses, checks and report the outcome of special monitoring, at the same time, it is also responsible for the suppression and management of various destruction acts and unexpected incidents.

6.b-1 Technology Monitoring System



The main monitoring system composing of nominated sites

6.b-2 Management Monitoring System



Monitoring management system of nominated sites

6.b-3 Monitoring Departments

Monitoring Departments in Chishui

Monitoring Departments	Contact		
	Phone	Address	Zip Code
Chishui City Scenic Spot Administration Bureau	+86-852-2861329	RenMing Road, ChiShui City, Guizhou Province	564700
Chishui City Tourism Bureau	+86-852-2863680	RenMing Road, ChiShui City, Guizhou Province	564700
Chishui City Forestry Bureau	+86-852-2821154	YanAn Road, ChiShui City, Guizhou Province	564700
Chishui City Environmental Protection Bureau	+86-852-2864990	HeBin Road(Mid), ChiShui City, Guizhou Province	564700
Chishui City Bureau of Meteorology	+86-852-2821832	RenMing Road(North), ChiShui City, Guizhou Province	564700
Chishui City Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-852-2823443	DongZheng Street, ChiShui City, Guizhou Province	564700

Monitoring Departments in Taining

Monitoring Departments	Contact		
	Phone	Address	Zip Code
Taining Scenic Spot Management Committee	+86-598-7832680	No.1, ShangShu street , TaiNing county	354400
Taining County Construction Bureau	+86-598-7832962	JianShe Building, ZhuangYuan street , TaiNing county	354400
Taining County Environmental Protection Bureau	+86-598-7832958	No.3, ShangShu street , TaiNing county	354400
Taining County Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-598-7832128	No.25, HePing street(Mid) , TaiNing county	354400



Taining County Land and Resources Bureau	+86-598-7832205	No.2, DongZhou Road , TaiNing county	354400
Taining County Forestry Bureau	+86-598-7834001	No.8, JiuJu Lane, ShuiNan street DaiNing county	354400
Taining County Bureau of Meteorology	+86-598-7832244	No.83, JinHu Road(West) , TaiNing county	354400
Taining County Tourism Bureau	+86-598-7839197	No.1, ShangShu street , DaiNing county	354400

Monitoring Departments in Langshan

Monitoring Departments	Contact		
	Phone	Address	Zip Code
Langshan Mountain Scenic Area, Langshan Mountain National Geological Park Committee	+86-739-4822405	No.122, JieFang Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Land and Resources Bureau	+86-739-4811736	JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Construction Bureau	+86-739-4822528	ChunFeng Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Tourism Bureau	+86-739-4835188	No.122, JieFang Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Forestry Bureau	+86-739-4822317	No.122, CheZhan Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Environmental Protection Agency	+86-739-4812546	JieFang Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Bureau of Meteorology	+86-739-4822109	No.39, Daxing Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-739-4822356	No.108, JianLou Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Agriculture Bureau	+86-739-4811800	No.91, JieFangYi Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Bureau of Statistics	+86-739-4822321	No.122, JieFang Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700
Xinning County Style Council	+86-739-4822547	GuangChang Road, JinShi town, XinNing county	422700

Monitoring Departments in Danxiashan

Monitoring Departments	Contact		
	Phone Number	Address	Zip Code
Shaoguan City Land and Resources Bureau	+86-751-8777860	Building No.42, HuiMing Road(South), ShaoGuan City	512026
Shaoguan City Tourism Bureau	+86-751-8885710	No.125, FengDu Road(North), ShaoGuan City	512000
Shaoguan City Forestry Bureau	+86-751-8885348	No.5, WenHua Street, ShaoGuan City	512026
Shaoguan City Environmental Protection Bureau	+86-751-8622730	No.84, XinHua Road(North), ShaoGuan City	512026
Shaoguan City Bureau of Meteorology	+86-751-8738363	No. , GongYe Road(West), ShaoGuan City	512026
Shaoguan City Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-751-8775249	No.20, GongYe Road(East), ShaoGuan City	512026
Shaoguan City Department of Agriculture	+86-751-8885744	No.9, XunFeng Road, ShaoGuan City	512026
Shaoguan City Civil	+86-751-8760865	No.2, GuangXiao Road, ShaoGuan City	512026

Affairs Bureau			
Shaoguan City Bureau of Statistics	+86-751-8883992	No.125, FengDu Road(North), ShaoGuan City	512000
Shaoguan City Cultural Bureau	+86-751-8828399	No.28, DanXia Road, ShaoGuan City	512000
Management Committee of Danxiashan	+86-751-6291683	Xinshanmen Building, DanXiashan Mountain Scenic Area, ShaoGuan City	512300

Monitoring Departments in Longhushan

Monitoring Departments	Contact		
	Phone	Address	Zip Code
Yingtian City Land and Resources Bureau	+86-701-6223145	No.6, ZhanJiang Road, Yingtian City	335000
Shangrao City Land and Resources Bureau	+86-793-8261366	No.10, DaiHu Road, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Construction Bureau	+86-701-6221902	No.4, LinYing Road(East), Yingtian City	335000
Shangrao City Construction Bureau	+86-793-8223196	No.42, GanDong Road(North), Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Tourism Bureau	+86-701-6433885	ZhengFu Building 12th, Yingtian City	335000
Shangrao City Tourism Bureau	+86-793-8220290	ZhongShan Road, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Forestry Bureau	+86-701-6441361	No.9, FuQian Road, MeiYuan New District , Yingtian City	335001
Shangrao City Forestry Bureau	+86-793-8293631	No.69, ShengLi Road, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Environmental Protection Bureau	+86-701-6231779	No.4, HuDong Road, Yingtian City	335000
Shangrao City Environmental Protection Bureau	+86-793-8316268	No.16, GanDong Road(North), Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Bureau of Meteorology	+86-701-6213923	No.19, JunMing Road, Yingtian City	335002
Shangrao City Bureau of Meteorology	+86-793-8293768	No.1, DouYa Lane, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-701-6441467	MeiYuan New District , Yingtian City	335001
Shangrao City Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-793-8307194	No.116, WuSan Big Street, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Department of Agriculture	+86-701-6222246	HuanCheng Road(West), Yingtian City	335000
Shangrao City Department of Agriculture	+86-793-8300630	No.80, WuSan Big Street, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Bureau of Statistics	+86-793-8307112	No.116, WuSan Big Street, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Civil Affairs Bureau	+86-701-6221665	No.18, ShiHu Road(West),	335000
Shangrao City Civil Affairs Bureau	+86-793-8223173	No.9, ZhongShan Road(East), XinZhou District, Shangrao City	334000
Yingtian City Quarantine Bureau of Animals and Plants	+86-701-6222246	No.6, HuanCheng Road(West), Yingtian City	335000
Yingtian City Quarantine Bureau of Animals and Plants	+86-793-8293631	No.69, ShengLi Road, Shangrao City	334000
Longhushan Mountain Scenic Spot Management Committee	+86-701-6656232	No.1, Long Hu Shan Big Street, Lunghushan Mountain Scenic Spot, Jiangxi	335005
Guifeng Mountain Scenic Spot Management Committee	+86-793-5824728	NanYan Scenic Spot, YiYan County, Shangrao City	334400



Monitoring Departments in Jianglelangshan

Monitoring Departments	Contact		
	Phone Number	Address	Zip Code
Jiangshan City Land and Resources Bureau	+86-570-4022576	No.10, Nanyi Street, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Tourism Bureau	+86-570-4015925	No.29, Jiangbin Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Forestry Bureau	+86-570-4110933	No.115, Jiangbin Block 4, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Environmental Protection Bureau	+86-570-4116496	No.24, Beiguan Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Bureau of Meteorology	+86-570-4116564	Chengbei Plaza, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Water Conservancy Bureau	+86-570-4031915	No.4, East Xianhe Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Department of Agriculture	+86-570-4024464	No.8, North Jiangcheng Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Civil Affairs Bureau	+86-570-4031835	Dongmen Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Bureau of Statistics	+86-570-4022563	No.118, Zhongshan Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Jiangshan City Cultural Bureau	+86-570-4031912	No.30, Zhongshan Road, Jiangshan City	324100
Management Committee of Jiangshan Scenic Pot	+86-570-4911010	Jianglelangshan Scenic Pot, Jiangshan City	324100

6.c Results of previous reporting Exercises

The Monitoring Data of Chishui

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
The Monitoring of Quality of Atmosphere	The content negative oxygen ion can reach 3.2 per cubic centimeter	Chishui Meteorological Bureau	Chishui Meteorological Bureau
The monitoring of the water environmental quality	Reach the national secondary water standard	The Environmental Monitoring Centre of Guizhou Province	The Environmental Monitoring Centre of Guizhou Province
The Scientific Research on Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	Recording the general situation of Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, which include the geology, geomorphology, weather, hydrology, soil, spore and pollen, plant, vegetation, Alsophila spinulosa community ecology, Alsophila spinulosa biology, animal, environmental background, environmental benefits, environmental management and scenic-tourism.	The Environment Protection Bureau of Guizhou Province	Guizhou Nationalities Publishing House , 1990
The Collected Papers on Alsophila spinulosa in Chishui	Recording the general situation of Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, which include the geomorphologic landscape characteristics, vegetation tourism resource, the growing environment of Alsophila spinulosa, economic environment around the reserve, natural resource protected by local community people	The Management Agency of the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	The Management Agency of the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve , 2004
Contributions of Entomological Researches on the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	Recording the general situation of the insect in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	The Environment Protection Bureau of Guizhou Province	Guizhou Nationalities Publishing House , 1990

The Insect Landscape in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	It is a scientific summary of the systematic investigation on the insect resource in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, Guizhou Province. In the book, it discusses the insect fauna characteristics, the origin and evolution of the insect, the insect resource and biodiversity, and also provides a new connotation for the planning and management of the reserve, as well as the protection and development of the insect resource. The book also describe the type of the insect in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, including 16 items, 150 sections, 507 genus ,781 types, in which there are 44 new species and 4 new records. As to the known species, it briefly describe the morphologic features, distribution and host plant; while the new species are published in this book, based on the International Animal Naming Rules. This book is attached with 44 maps of imago morphologic features, and the a function distribution map of the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve.	Jindaochao, Lizhong , etc.	Guizhou Science and Technology Publishing House , 2006
The Popular Science Investigation Reports on Ecological Tourism of Chishui	A description of biodiversity, Chishui Danxia landform, the evaluation on the ecological tourism status	Guizhou Scientific Association	The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou
An Photo Album	Recording the main landscape characteristics of each scenic spot in Chishui national tourism scenery area in the form of photo	Sunjianhua	Hunan map publishing house , 2005
The mysterious Chishui (photo album)	Recording the main landscape characteristics of Chishui national tourism scenery area, Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, Chishui Zhuhai national forest park, Chishui national ecological demonstration region in the form of photo	The People's Government of Chishui City	The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou
Chishui Tourism(photo album)	Recording the main landscape characteristics of each scenic spot in Chishui national tourism scenery area in the form of photo	Chishui Tourism Investment and Development Company	The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou
Chishui Tourism	The book, recording every aspect of Chishui National Tourism Scenery Region, is the travel guides for tourists and the manual for the cicerones and tourism practitioners, provides convenience for the tourists traveling in Chishui, provides reference for the tourism practitioners promoting their service quality, also plays a positive role in investigating and developing Chishui ecological tourism resource, in carrying forward Chishui historic culture and strengthening the protection of the Chishui ecological tourism resource.	The Administrative Committee of Chishui Scenic Spot, The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou	The Administrative Committee of Chishui Scenic Spot, The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou

The Monitoring Data of Taining

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
China Taining Global Geopark comprehensive report	Comprehensive investigation and evaluation on the geological background, the main characteristic of geological relic, the evaluation on the scientific value and aesthetic value of Danxia Landform, the research on condition and process of geomorphology evolution, the evaluation on the Danxia Landscape of Taining, Compiling the distribution map of microtopography landscape, the discussion on approaches of protection and development, etc.	Chensidun, Wenfeicheng, Liangsijing,etc	Fujian Geological Research Institute
Comprehensive Investigation Report on Biodiversity of Danxia Landform in Taining	Comprehensively recording the distribution status of the rare and endangered species, including the composition of vegetation and species as well as the characteristic of biological chain, the pest influence for the forestry, etc.	Lizhenji, Liuchangqing, etc.	Xiamen University
The General Report on the Tourism Resource Investigation of	Comprehensive investigation and evaluation on the status of tourism resource, as well as the probability of development	Qiuraorong, Chendazhao, etc.	The Academy of East Forest Inventory and



Taining County in Fujian Province.			Planning
The Investigation Report on the Forest Resource of the Danxia Landform in Taining	Comprehensive and systematic Management Inventory general investigation on the forest resource of the candidate site.	The Forestry Bureau of Taining County	The Administrative Committee of Taining Scenic Spot

The Monitoring Data of Langshan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
The academic works related to the scientific monitoring of the Candidate Site	The Research on the Danxia Landform in Langshan	Huangjin	Sun Yat-sen University
	The Collected Papers of the Third Symposium on Danxia Landform in China	Danxia geomorphology and tourism development research society of China	Sun Yat-sen University
The Investigation and Evaluation of the Landscape Resources of the Candidate Site	The Geological and Geomorphologic Landscape and Human Landscape	Hunan City University	Hunan City University
The Comprehensive Scientific Investigation Reports on the Geology and Geomorphology of the Candidate Site	Geological Background, Valuable Geological Relic, Geomorphologic Landscape, Earth Science Value, Aesthetic Value, Condition and Process of Geomorphology Evolution, The International Compare and Evaluation on Geomorphology Landscape between the candidate and the world property sites, The Distribution Map of Geomorphology Landscape, The Approaches of Protection and Development	Luoweiqi, Liuzhongwei, Liujianglong, Zhaozhenhua, Zhanlin, etc.	Hunan Geological Research Institute
Investigation on the Forest Resource of the Candidate Site	Its main achievements on the forest resource include the type, distribution, characteristic, coverage, forest form, forest stand, the standing stock volume and growth, the situation of protection and breakage, the influence of harmful organisms, etc.	Yuanzhengke, Lixingzhao, Luo Zhongchun, etc.	Central South University of Forestry, Hunan Forestry Academy
The Investigation Report on Biological Resources and Biotic Environment of the Candidate Site	The comprehensive investigation and evaluation of candidate site, which include the species, vegetation and community, biodiversity, biotic province, rare and endangered species, conservation-focus species, the tendency of forest and crops jeopardized by pests, the condition and influence factor of biotic environment, the countermeasure on ecological conservation and ecological restoration, the conservation planning, etc.	Yuanzhengke, Lixingzhao, Luo Zhongchun, ect.	Central South University of Forestry, Hunan Forestry Academy
The Investigation and Evaluation Reports on Historical and Cultural Resources of the Candidate Site	Comprehensive and systematic Logging in and evaluation on the historical and cultural resources of the scenic spot, as well as including the current situation of protection and development, potential threat and prevention, distribution of cultural landscape, conversation effort and development planning, etc.	The Cultural Relic Preservation Bureau of Xinning County	The Cultural Relic Bureau of Xinning County

The investigation, evaluation and monitoring results of the property in Danxiashan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
The academic works related to the scientific monitoring of the Nominated Site	The Process of Chemical Weathering and Soil-forming of fuchsia sandstone and conglomerate in Mt. Danxiashan	Zengshuiq uan	Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Sunyatseni
	The Basic Geological Characteristics of Danxia Basin	Wu qijun	Economic Geography
	Danxiashan Natural Reserve, Guangdong Province	Penghua	Anhui Science and Technology Publishing House

	The Investigation Report on Mt.Danxiashan	Huangjin	Sun Yatsen University Press
	The Impact of Tourist Development on the Vegetation cover of Mt.Danxiashan, Guangdong	Lizhen and two others	Acta Geographica Sinica
The Investigation and Evaluation of the Landscape Resources of the Nominated Site	The evaluation of the landscape resources(Natural landscape and human landscape)	Sun Yat-sen University	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
The Comprehensive Scientific Investigation Reports on the Geology and Geomorphology of the Nominated Site	Geological Background, Valuable Geological Relic, Geomorphologic Landscape, Earth Science Value, Aesthetic Value, Condition and Process of Geomorphology Evolution, The International Compare and Evaluation on Geomorphology Landscape between the Nominated and the world property sites, The Distribution Map of Geomorphology Landscape, The Approaches of Protection and Development	Geological Survey of Foshan, Guangdong Province	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
Investigation on the Forest Resource of the Nominated Site	Its main achievements on the forest resource include the type, distribution, characteristic, coverage, forest form, forest stand, the standing stock volume and growth, the condition of protection and breakage, the influence of harmful organisms, etc.	The Forestry Bureau of Renhua County	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
The Investigation Report on Biological Resources and Biotic Environment of the Nominated Site	The comprehensive investigation and evaluation of Nominated site, which include the species, vegetation and community, biodiversity, biotic province, rare and endangered species, conservation-focus species, the tendency of forest and crops jeopardized by pests, the condition and influence factor of biotic environment, the countermeasure on ecological conservation and ecological restoration, the conservation planning, ect.	Sun Yat-sen University	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
The Investigation and Evaluation Reports on Historical and Cultural Resources of the Nominated Site	Comprehensive and systematic Logging in and evaluation on the historical and cultural resources of the scenic spot, as well as including the current situation of protection and development, potential threat and prevention, distribution of cultural landscape, conversation effort and development planning, etc.	The Cultural Relic Bureau of Shaoguan City	The Management Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot

The Monitoring Data of Longhushan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
The Study Report on the Protection and Development of the Landscape Resource of Longhushan Scenic Spot	The report focus on the protection and development of the symbol landscape that include “the origin of Taoism”, “the beauty of Danxia”, “the splendor of Luxi River” and “the mystery of cliff-tomb”, and meanwhile, providing some constructive suggestions on protection and development of other important landscapes in the scenic spot, such as the Lu Village, Xu Village, Mazu Rock and some non-material cultural landscapes.	Lvhua, Huangqiang, Chenjianguo, etc.	The Administrative Committee of Longhushan Scenic Spot
Photo Album	The Geological and Geomorphologic Landscape and Human Landscape	Yijian	The Administrative Committee of Longhushan Scenic Spot
The Comprehensive Report on the Proposed World Geopark of Longhushan	Comprehensive investigation and evaluation on the geological background, the main characteristic of geological relic, the evaluation on the scientific value and aesthetic value of Danxia Landform, the research on condition and process of geomorphology evolution, the international compare and evaluation on geomorphology landscape between Longhushan and the world property sites, compiling the distribution map of microtopography landscape, the discussion on approaches of protection and development, etc.	Lixiaoyong, Liaoliugen, etc.	Jiangxi Geological Research Institute



The Investigation Report on Bird Resource of Scaly-sided Merganser Natural Reserve in Yiyang County	Comprehensively recording the amount, characteristics and the habitat situation of Scaly-sided Merganser	The Forestry Bureau of Yiyang County	The Forestry Inventory and Planning Institute of Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province
The Investigation Report on the Ecological Environment Status of Longhushan Scenic Spot	Comprehensive investigation and evaluation on the climate, land use, natural disaster, vegetation, biodiversity, hydrological environment, the energy structure of county, the tendency of forest pests and crop pests, and based on the above-mentioned information, the ecological environment is in good condition.	The Environment Protection Bureau of Yingtan City	The Environment Protection Bureau of Yingtan City

The Monitoring Data of Jianglangshan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
Comprehensive Investigation Report on Biodiversity of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	Comprehensively recording the distribution status of the rare and endangered species, including the composition of vegetation and species as well as the characteristic of biological chain, the pest influence for the forestry, etc.	WangXiaode, etc	The management committee of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot
The Investigation Report on the Danxia Landscape Resource of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	Geological Background, Valuable Geological Relic, Geomorphologic Landscape, Earth Science Value, Aesthetic Value, Condition and Process of Geomorphology Evolution, The International Compare and Evaluation on Geomorphology Landscape between the Nominated and the world property sites, The Distribution Map of Geomorphology Landscape, The Approaches of Protection and Development	ZhuCheng etc	The management committee of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot



Chapter 7



Documentation

7 Documentation

7.a Photographs, slides, image inventory and authorization table and other audiovisual materials

- Digital Photos of China Danxia (able to use as candidate site photos on the website, 180 digital photos with resolution 300dpi and jpg format; 80 slides with the size of 35mm) ;
- A Piece of Videodisc with 15 minutes of China Danxia;
- A Picture Album of China Danxia;
- The Image Listing of China Danxia;
- The China Danxia photographs and audio-visual materials (use) Authorization Form

The China Danxia photographs and audio-visual materials (use) Authorization Form

Id.No	Format (slide/print/video)	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/yr)	Photographer/Director Of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
1	35mm slides 65; 300dpi the jpg format	China Danxia landscape and Ecological Landscape	2008	China Danxia related candidate sites	China Danxia related candidate sites	Penghua eesph@sysu.edu.cn	Authorized
2	15 minutes videodisc	China Danxia landscape and Ecological Landscape	2008	China Danxia related candidate sites	China Danxia related candidate sites	Penghua eesph@sysu.edu.cn	Authorized
3	one piece of picture album of China Danxia and digital document	China Danxia landscape and Ecological Landscape	2008	China Danxia related candidate sites	China Danxia related candidate sites	Penghua eesph@sysu.edu.cn	Authorized

7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

7.b-1 Texts relating to protective designation

Scenic Spots Scenic spot is a sort of region, which possesses visual, cultural and scientific value with natural landscape and human landscape concentrated, whose environment is beautiful, provides good



visit conditions with certain scale, validated and named by the people's government above the county level, and designated certain area for people to visit, leisure and carry out some scientific and cultural activities. The national important scenic area is examined, approved and defined a range by the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Natural Reserve The natural reserve, is the natural concentrating distribution area for the representative of the natural ecosystems, rare and endangered wildlife species, is the land, water on land or sea water for the natural relics with special significance, is a region set aside a certain area with special protection and management according to law. The national natural reserve is the region approved and delineated by the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Forest Park The forest park, is the forest that is available for a free short-term holiday after finishing, or the forest with a certain landscape system after gradually transforming. The forest park is a complex, which has diverse functions such as building, recuperating, learning knowledge and forest management, but also a kind of management area with a prerequisite for protection and utilizing the multiple functions of forest to provide various forms of travel services and scientific cultural activities for people.

Geopark The Geopark, which is the natural park with its importance significance of geological science, exotic beautiful and unique geological landscape, and integration of natural landscape and human landscape; is used for the conduct of various geographic disciplines related to the sustainable development education, environmental education, training and research; and is also used for promoting the sustainable development of regional society, economy and environment. The national geopark is approved and named by the national geopark administrative agency, while the world geopark is assessed and named by the UNESCO.

7.b-2 Copies of property management plans

Each candidate site of China Danxia all have completed their protection and management plan.

As an entirety, the nominated sites have completed "the Protection and Management Plan of the China Danxia Nominated Sites for the World Natural Heritage".(see annex)

The Protection and Management Plan of the China Danxia Nominated Sites for the World Natural Heritage.(see annex)

7.b-3 Extracts of other plans relevant to the property

(1) Chishui

Guizhou Province the 11th Five Year Plan of National Economy and Social Development

Strengthen the eco-protection, eco-construction and eco-restoration of the natural reserve, scenic spots and important ecological functional areas. Speed up the establishment of ecological compensation mechanism according to the principle that the developer is responsible for protection while the beneficiary are obligated to compensate. Encourage qualified regions striving to develop the rural tourism and other characteristic industry.

Guizhou Province Tourism Development Master Plan

Chishui scenic spot include the Shizhangdong spectacular waterfall, Jingshagou Alsophila spinulosa natural reserve and four-ditch resort. Numerous valleys in upper reaches of Chishui River, demonstrates the unique style of scenery of Chishui, which is characterized by lush mountains, a variety of landforms, peculiar waterfall, cliffs and lakes, and strange Danxia landform. Xishui is famous for the evergreen broad-leaved forest nature reserve, all these area, on the premise of ensuring the protection for the local fragile ecological environment, are suitable for developing the ecological tourism.

Chishui City the 11th Five Year Plan of National Economy and Social Development

Strengthen the planning, protection and development for the tourism resources; complete the planning and construction of “three areas, one lake, one river”, work hard to accomplish the tourism promotion.

Chishui City Overall Planning on the Construction of the Ecological Demonstration Area

Implement and improve the eight regulations of the environment management, actively carry out the control of key pollution, strengthen the management of environmental law enforcement and supervision, implement and improve the responsibility system for all types of environmental objectives.

Strengthen the environmental protection, planning, and construction management for the natural reserves and scenic spots. Strengthen township enterprises’ efforts at the environmental planning and the supervision management of the projects. Develop the ecological agriculture, protect the eco-environment, increase the input for environment protection, thus complete the virtuous circle of the ecology and economy.

Chishui Scenic Spot Master Planning

The rectification of the tourism environment should comply with the Overall Plan of Tourism Development, the Environment Protection Plan and the Urban Development Plan. According to the national environmental regulations, promote the establishment of a set of plan, developing and management system, in order to guide, manage and control the tourism development of the scenic spot. Promote the implementation of ISO14000 standard in the scenic spot; achieve the standardized management for the environmental facilities and the sanitation. Strengthen the supervision and management for the environmental sanitation and protection of the cultural relics.

(2)Taining

Fujian the “11th Five Year” National Economic and Social Development Program :

Promote the optimization and upgrading of industry structure, accelerate the development of tourism economy. Arrange and develop the four major four tourism industry cluster with rational structure and complete functions. Build up the tourism industry cluster in northern Fujian, with the focus on Wuyishan world natural and cultural heritage, Taining world geopark, Mangdang Mountain- Yanpin Lake, Jiangle yuhudong, Yongantaoyuandong and Shaowu peaceful ancient town.

Sanming City “the 11th Five Year” National Economic and Social Development Program :

Give prominence to the development of tourism and strive to create the overall tourism image of “China Green City”. With Taining World Geopark as a leader, focus on developing series of tourism products, such as the eco-tourism resort with the function of leisure, sightseeing and holiday, the red culture, historic culture and local culture; and build “one belt , two resorts, two windows”, that is, the



Shaxi riparian leisure and tourism belt with Sanmin urban as the center , the northern eco-tourism resort of Shanhudong with Taining world geopark as the leading role, the western Su district Hakka cultural resort with the Hakka ancestors as leader, the two windows construction of Youxi County adjacent with provincial capital and Datian County connected with the Golden Triangle area of southern Fujian.

Fujian Jinhu National Scenic Spot Master Plan :

In the scenic spot, set up protection zones and implement the cascade protection.

Sanming Cities and Towns System Planning:

Strengthening the regional development and utilization of tourism resource. In the aspect of scenic spot construction, focus on the development and construction of three national scenic spots which are Taoyuandong-Stone Forest scenic spot, Jinhu-Shangqingxi scenic spot and Yuhudong- Yinghudong-Longxi scenic spot.

Taining County Tourism Development Plan:

Focus on the development goals of building domestic first-class tourist destination, the development orientation of China's mountainous hinterland and leisure, the development requirements of the "the city as a good leading into the province's top three and strive to be one of the forefront of the country". With declaration for world heritage and reaching 5 A standard as the main line, the theme of improving the transition and upgrading to promote, do everything possible to increase the tourists, improve the management of the tourist destinations, accelerate the optimal adjustment of the space layout of the Taining tourism overall development into "one center, two resorts, three sightseeing areas, and four special tourism reserves ".

(3) Langshan

The 3rd and 7th articles of the **Hunan “the 10th Five Year Plan” social-economic development planning and long-term planning (2000-2020):**

Protect Hunan cultural and natural heritage and develop the tourism.

The 3rd, 6th and 7th articles of the Shaoyang City **“the 10th Five Year Plan” social-economic development planning and long-term planning (2000-2020):**

Protect the resource in the Langshan scenic spot, improve the ecological environment and develop the tourism.

The 18-29 articles of the **Hunan Langshan Scenic Spot Master Plan (2003-2020):**

Based on the value of the resource, implementing premium level, one-level , two-level and three-level protection. And the concentrated area of natural resources will be delineated as core area for protection.

Hunan Langshan National Geopark Master Plan:

Establish the functional area delineation of geological relic and geological landscape, provide specific request on the protection and research of geological relic and ecological vegetation, and determined the construction scale and functional layout of the museum.

(4)Danxiashan**Guangdong Tourism Strategy Report(2000~2020)**

Establishing the “Extensive Danxiashan” as the new concept of development, intensifying the protection and regulation and implementing unified planning and management, striving to make Danxiashan-Nanxiong Dinosaur Site declared for the World Natural and Cultural Heritage and become the world affected tourism destination of Guangdong Province.

The Regional Tourism Development Master Plan of Northern Guangdong (2003~2015)

Danxiashan is the heavyweight tourism area in Guangdong Province, and also the tourism image brand for attracting investment. Danxiashan will become the leading international tourist destination in northern Guangdong in 21st century, the new national tourism hot spot, the breakthrough of the international tourism development pattern in Guangdong, a modern demonstration area of Guangdong tourism.

The “11th Five Year Plan” Program of Shaoguan City

Start the declaration project of Danxiashan and NanhuaSi for the World Heritage, highlight and build two unique tourism brand that include the world famous Danxiashan and sacred NanhuaSi. Set up the key construction project of the tourism resource development, which consist of Danxiashan tourist attraction and Nanhua cultural tourism.

The “11th Five Year Plan” Program of Renhua County

Based on the Danxiashan tourist attraction, vigorously develop the tertiary industry that matching the tourism, and the district outside the new gate of Danxiashan will become a leisure resort with various functions such as accommodation, catering, entertainment and shopping.

The “11th Five Year Plan” Tourism Development Plan of Shaoguan City

Give prominence to the protection and construction of the two leading scenic spots consisted of “World Geopark” Danxiashan and the sacred NanhuaSi, build the tourism aircraft carrier of Guangdong. Bigger and stronger consolidate the brand of the Danxia Landform naming place, and develop into the most important international tourist destination of Guangdong in 21st century.

The Concept Plan for the City Overall Development of Shaoguan (2003)

Danxiashan-Shaoshishan is a scenic spot, and all the tourism service facilities around which will be the tourism development area.

Shaoguan City Urban System Planning(2003~2015)

Focusing on developing Danxiashan, NanhuaSi, Nanling National Forest Park, the Dinosaur Fossil Site, Ruyan Grand Canyon to high-quality tourism production. Highlight its advantages in resource, develop the sightseeing tour-based supplemented by holiday tourism, and strive to create the image of sightseeing tour.

The Study on Tourism Development and Planning of Shaoguan City (1995~2010)

Establish the leading position of Danxiashan in Shaoguan tourism, which is the central organization



of large-scale comprehensive scenic tourist area, as well as the name brand tourism image of Shaoguan.

Danxiashan Scenic Area Master Plan (Revision) (2007~2025)

The characteristics of the scenic spot: the world's rare peak-hoodoo and peak forest, the Danxia landform of the mature stage, as the main landscape; and possessing the typical subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest and unique biotic community of Danxia landform; the best combination of red cliffs, blue water, green trees and countryside; rich characteristics of religious, historical sites and local culture; build as the national scenic spot and world natural property site that is suitable for the development of tourism, leisure, scientific education, investigation, adventure tourism.

(5) Longhushan

The 3rd and 7th articles of the Jiangxi “ the 10th Five Year Plan” social-economic development planning and long-term planning (2000-2020):

Protect Jiangxi cultural and natural heritage and develop the tourism.

The 3rd, 6th and 7th articles of the Yingtan City “ the 10th Five Year Plan” social- economic development planning and long-term planning (2000-2020):

Protect the resource in the Longhushan scenic spot, improve the ecological environment and develop the tourism.

The 3rd, 5th and 7th articles of the Shangrao City “ the 10th Five Year Plan” social- economic development planning and long-term planning (2000-2020):

Protect the resource in the Guifeng scenic spot, improve the ecological environment and develop the tourism.

The 45-48 articles of the Jiangxi Province Longhushan Scenic Spot Master Plan (2003-2025):

Based on the value of the resource, implementing premium level, one-level, two-level and three-level protection. And the concentrated area of natural resources will be delineated as core area for protection.

The 45-48 articles of the Jiangxi Province Guifeng Scenic Spot Master Plan (2006-2025):

Based on the value of the resource, implementing premium level, one-level, two-level and three-level protection. And the concentrated area of natural resources will be delineated as core area for protection.

The 7th and 10th articles of the Jiangxi Province Cities and Towns System Planning:

Accelerate the development of Longhushan scenic spot and strengthen the eco-system protection.

Jiangxi Province Longhushan National Geopark Master Plan:

Establish the functional area delineation of geological relic and geological landscape, provide specific request on the protection and research of geological relic and ecological vegetation, and determined the construction scale and functional layout of the museum.

(6) Jianglangshan Jiangshan City Master Plan (2002-2020):

The plan ensured developing scenic tourism resources. The construction of food and drink, habitation, transportation should be strengthened. A tourism hotspot and relay station will be formed which is composed of West Zhejiang Province, East Jiangxi Province and North Fujian Province and takes Jianglangshan-Xianxiaguan as its center.

The Tourism Development Master Plan of Jiangshan City (2002-2015) :

Two area of manual lake will be developed for holiday and the routeway of Jianglangshan and Yujiawu valley will be connected. A compositive tourism area including sightseeing, tourism, relax, holiday will be formed and make Jianglangshan its center. The construction of basal establishment is primarily finished while the continuation of Jianglangshan scenic pot is under construction. The framework of tourim of the city which takes Jianglangshan as its center is formed.

Jianglangshan National Scenic Spot Master Plan (2004-2025) :

The scenic pot is divided into Nature scenery reserve, historical relic reserve, scenery resuming reserve, scenery visiting reserve, developing management area and periphery protective area. The scenic pot is divided into 4 levels by tourism and relic value. There are 17 chapters in the text of the plan. The condition of the resource in the nominated site is analysed based on a lot of field investigation, document collection and research. And the plan set a criterion for the developing goal, planning structure, protection and fostering plan, society and economic control, scenery tourism planning, typical scenery plan, basal project, road and traffic plan, economic development guiding plan, protection by stages and development plan. The protection principle, measure and methods are established as the creed of the protection and management of the nominated site.

Jiangshan City Region Master Plan(2006-2020):

Jianglangshan and Qingyangmaoshi historical culture scenic pot is one of the five scenic pots. Jianglangshan scenic pot includes the core scenery of Jianglangshan and Xunv Lake scenic pot, covering 11.8km². The function of the scenic pot is sightseeing, historical culture education and investigation and tourism.

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

Form of most recent records of property

Province	Nominated Site	The up to date record	Date
Guizhou	Chishui	The main landscape character of Chishui nominated site	2008
		The list of animal and foliage of Chishui nominated site	2008
		Red List of the species in the IUCN, CITES, National Protection □-□, species in server danger in China and the list of the local special animal and foliage	2008
		The Insect Landscape in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	2006
		An Photo Album	2005
		The Scientific Investigation on the Danxia Landform of Chishui	2001
		The Popular Science Investigation Reports on Ecological Tourism of Chishui	2001
		The Scientific Research on Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	1990



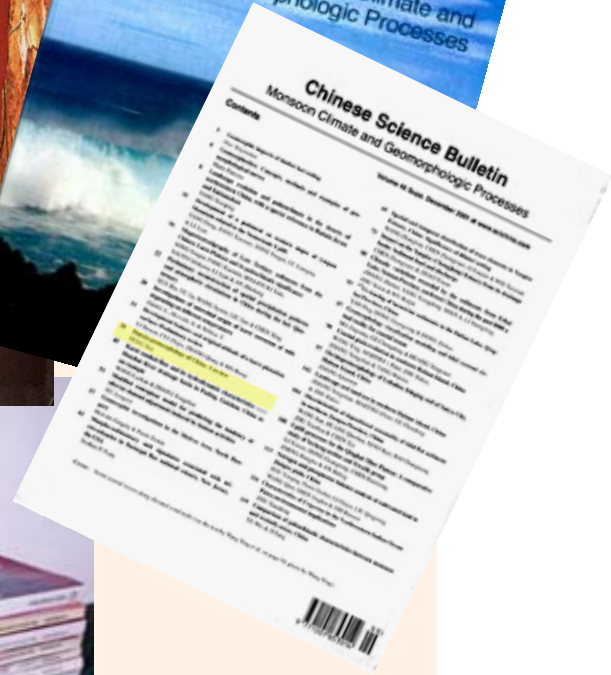
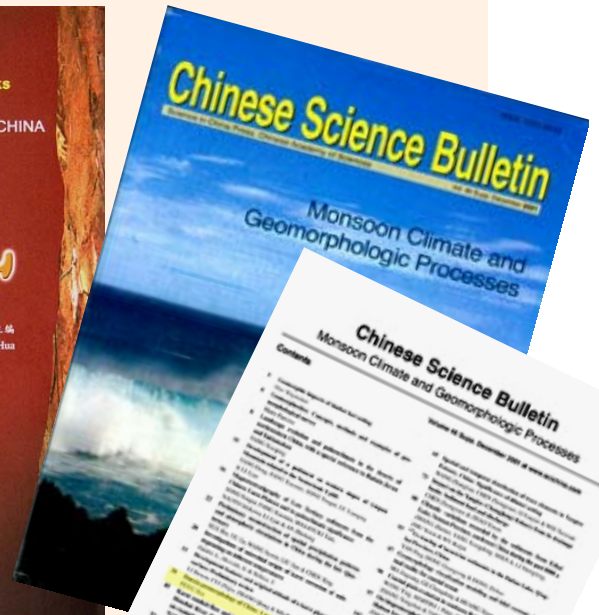
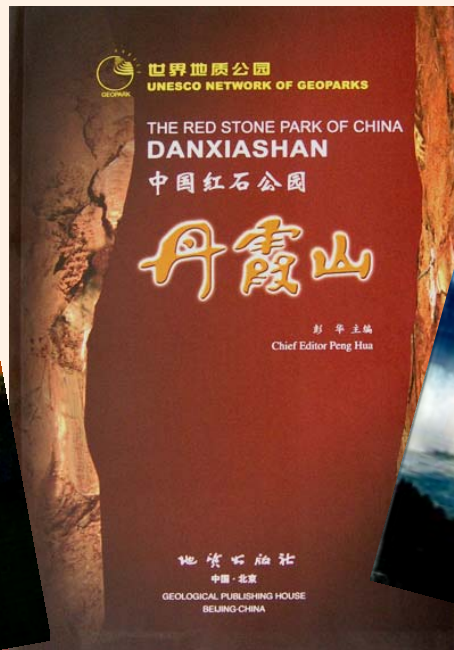
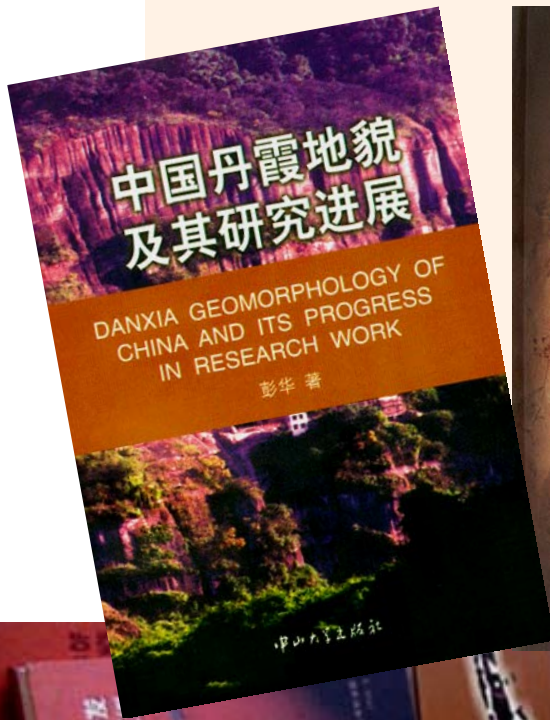
Fujian	Taining	The Monomer Form of the Tourism Resource in Taining County	2004
		The Overall Report on General Investigation of the Tourism in Taining County	2004
		The Distribution of Tourism Resource and the well graded Resource of Taining County	2004
		The Comprehensive Report on Proposed Taining World Geopark	2004
		The Study on the Geological Structure and Danxia Landform of Taining Basin in Fujian Province	2004
Hunan	Langshan	The Investigation and Evaluation of the Landscape Resources in Langshan, Hunan Province	1994
		Comprehensive Investigation Report on Langshan National Geopark	1999
		The General Investigation on Animal and Plant Resources	2000
		The Basic Data Compilation of <i>Langshan Scenic Spot Master Plan</i>	2003
Guangdong	Danxiashan	The Monomer Form of the Tourism Resource in Renhua County	2004
		The Overall Report on General Investigation of the Tourism in Renhua County	2004
		The Distribution of Tourism Resource and the well graded Resource of Renhua County	2004
Jiangxi	Longhushan	The Investigation Report on Bird Resource of Scaly-sided Merganser Natural Reserve in Yiyang County	2002
		The Investigation Report on the Ecological Environment Status of Longhushan Scenic Spot	2005
		The Comprehensive Report on the Proposed World Geopark of Longhushan	2007
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	The Investigation Report on the Biodiversity of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	2008
		The Investigation Report on the Danxia Landform of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	2008

7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Province	Nominated site	Name	Address
Guizhou	Chishui	Guizhou Construction Department	No.2 YanAnxi Road Guiyang City Guizhou Province
		Guizhou Normal University	No.116 Baoshanbei Road Guiyang City Guizhou Province
		The Forestry Bureau of Chishui City, Guizhou Province	YanAn Road Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Environment Protection Bureau of Chishui City, Guizhou Province	Hebinzhong Road Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Weather Bureau of Chishui City, Guizhou Province	Renminbei Road Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Water Resources Bureau of Chishui City, Guizhou Province	Dongzhen Street Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Construction Bureau of Chishui City, Guizhou Province	Xineihuan Road Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Tourism Bureau of Chishui City, Guizhou Province	Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Administrative Bureau of Chishui Tourist Attraction in Guizhou Province	No.25 Renmin Street Chishui City Guizhou Province
		The Administrative Bureau of Chishui Alsophila spinulosa Nature Reserve in Guizhou Province	Caishentuo Chishui City Guizhou Province
Fujian	Taining	The Forestry Bureau of Taining County, Fujian Province	Jiuju Lane Taining County Fujian Province
		The Museum of Taining County	No.15 Shangshu Lane Taining County Fujian Province
		The Administrative Committee of Taining Scenic Spot	No.1 Shangshu Lane Taining County Fujian Province
Hunan	Langshan	The Administrative Committee of Langshan Scenic Spot	Jiefang Road, Jinshi Town, Xinning County
		The Construction Bureau of Xinning County	Jiefang Road, Jinshi Town, Xinning

			County
		The Forestry Bureau of Xinning County	Jiefang Road, Jinshi Town, Xinning County
		The Tourism Bureau of Xinning County	Jiefang Road, Jinshi Town, Xinning County
		The Land and Resources Bureau of Xinning County	Jiefang Road, Jinshi Town, Xinning County
		Hunan Construction Department	Jiefangzhong Road, Changsha City
		Hunan Geological Research Institute	No.223 Furong Road Changsha City
		The Forestry Bureau of Tongdao County	No.19 Mid Changzheng Road, Shuangjiang Town, Tongdao County
Guangdong	Danxiashan	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot	Danxiashan, Shaoguan City
		The Museum of Qujiang County	Qujiang County, Shaoguan City
		The Museum of Renhua County	Renhua County, Shaoguan City
Jiangxi	Longhushan	The Administrative Committee of Longhushan Scenic Spot	Longhushan Town Yingtan City Jiangxi Province
		The Administrative Committee of Guifeng Scenic Spot	Yiyang Town Shangrao City Jiangxi Province
		Jiangxi Construction Department	Shengfubei No.2 Road Nanchang City Jiangxi Province
		Jiangxi Geological Research Institute	No.938 Yingbin Road Nanchang City Jiangxi Province
		The Forestry Inventory and Planning Institute of Shangrao City Jiangxi Province	No.69 Shengli Road Shangrao City Jiangxi Province
		The Administration Bureau of Wildlife Protection in Jiangxi Province	Shengfudong No.3 Road Nanchang City Jiangxi Province
		The Urban and Rural Planning Research Institute of Jiangxi Province	No.610 Erqibei Road Nanchang City Jiangxi Province
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	The Muniment Room of Tourism Administrative Office of Jiangshan City	Jiangbin Road Jiangshan City



部分研究成果

The part of the research results on China Danxia

7.e Bibliography

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Chapter 8



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Name: Chen Sidun
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Name: Zhu Surong
Title: President
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Postalcode: 100871
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 Fax: 86-851-6690478
 E-mail: dfj521@sina.com

8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

8.b-1 Official Local Institution/Agency of the State and Province

Name: Ministry of construction of China
 Address: 9 Sanlihe Road, Beijing, China
 Postalcode: 100835
 Tel: 86-10-58933014
 Fax: 86-10-58933014
 E-mail: zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn

Name: The Office of application of Danxia Landscape of China for World Natural Heritage \

Address: Reconstruction department of Hunan Province , 86 Jiefang Road, Changsha, Hunan Province, China
 Postalcode: 410003
 Tel: 86-371-2214030, 2214070
 Fax: 86-371-2212782, 2214070
 E-mail: hnjst1003@126.com
 Web: <http://www.hnjs.gov.cn/>

Name: Reconstruction department of Hunan Province
 Address: 86 Jiefang Road, Changsha, Hunan Province, China
 Postalcode: 410003
 Tel: 86-731-2311103
 Fax: 86-731-2212782
 E-mail: hnjst1003@126.com
 Web: <http://www.hnjs.gov.cn/>

Name: Reconstruction department of Guangdong Province
 Address: The government building 5, 305 Dongfeng Road, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China
 Postalcode: 510031
 Tel: 86-20-83133500

Fax: 86-20-87251025
 E-mail: yjw@gdcic.net
 Web: <http://www.gdcic.net>

Name: Reconstruction department of Fujian Province
 Address: 242 Beida Road, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China
 Postalcode: 350001
 Tel: 86-591-87616694
 Fax: 86-591-87614005
 E-mail: jstxxzx@fjjs.gov.cn

Name: Reconstruction department of Zhejiang Province
 Address: No.242 North Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China
 Postalcode: 350001
 Tel: 86-591-87616694
 Fax: 86-591-87614005
 E-mail: jstxxzx@fjjs.gov.cn

Name: Reconstruction department of Jiangxi Province
 Address: Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, China
 Postalcode: 330046
 Tel: 86-791-6221621
 Fax: 86-791-6222769
 E-mail: dxq86-791@163.com

Name: Reconstruction department of Guizhou Province
 Address: Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China
 Postalcode: 550002
 Tel: 86-851-5360262
 Fax: 86-851-5360267
 E-mail: xgl9596@163.com

8.b-2 Official Local Institution/Agency of the candidate site

Name: The Office of application of Danxiashan for World Natural Heritage of Shaoguan
Address: Synthetical building of Danxiashan scenic spot, Shaoguan, Guangdong Province, China
Postalcode: 512300
Tel: 86-751-6291683
Fax: 86-751-6291689
E-mail: danxiashanaaaa@126.com
Web: www.danxiashan.org.cn

Name: Management committee of Danxiashan scenic spot
Address: Danxiashan, Shaoguan, Guangdong Province, China
Postalcode: 512300
Tel: 86-751-6291683
Fax: 86-751-6291689
E-mail: danxiashanaaaa@126.com
Web: www.danxiashan.org.cn

Name: Management office of Langshan scenic spot
Address: The county government of Xinning, Hunan Province, China
Postalcode: 422700
Tel: 86-739-4822405
Fax: 86-739-4822405
E-mail: langshan2009@163.com

Name: Management committee of Taining national scenic spot
Address: 1 Shangshu Lane, Taining Country State, Province, City: China, Fujian Province, Sanming
Tel: 86-598-7832680
Fax: 86-598-7833243
Postalcode: 354400
E-mail: tnjhgwh@126.com

Name: Management committee of Longhushan scenic

spot
Address: Longhushan, Yingtan City, Jiangxi Province, China
Postalcode: 335005
Tel: 86-701-6656232
Fax: 86-701-6656332
E-mail: longhushansyb @163.com

Name: Management committee of Guifeng scenic spot
Address: Yiyang country, Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province, China
Postalcode: 334400
Tel: 86-793-5824728
Fax: 86-793-5824729

Name: Scenic administration bureau of Jiangshan City
Address: Binjiang Road, Jiangshan City, Zhejiang Province, China
Postalcode: 324100
Tel: 86-570-4028 953
Fax: 86-570-4015 947
E-mail: xdq88@tom.com

Name: Scenic administration bureau of Chishui City
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Postalcode: 564700
Tel: 86-852-2861329
Fax: 86-852-2861329
E-mail: csfgc369963@163.com

Name: Taining County People's Government
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8.C Other local Institutions

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Address: Xiangfu Road, Changsha City
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Name: People's Government of Guangdong Province
Address: 305, Dongfeng mid Road, Guangzhou City
Postalcode: 510045

Name: People's Government of Shaoguan City
Address: 125, Fengdu north Road, Shaoguan City
Postalcode: 512002

Name: Construction office of Shaoguan City
Address: Shaoguan City
Postalcode: 512000

Name: People's Government of Shaoyang City
Address: Dong feng Road, Shaoyang City
Postalcode: 420000

Name: Construction office of Shaoyang City
Address: Xihu Road, Shaoyang City
Postalcode: 420000

Name: People's Government of Langshan Town
Address: Langshan Town, Xinning Country
Postalcode: 422700

Name: People's Government of Xinning Country
Address: Country Government of Xinning
Postalcode: 422700

Name: People's Government of Sanming City, Fujian Province
Address: Dongxin 2 Road, Sanming City, Fujian Province, China
Postalcode: 365000
Tel: 86-598-8222989
Fax: 86-598-8242122
E-mail: smzwzx@163.com



Name: Land and resources department of Fujian Province
 Address: 38, Jinquan Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China
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 Tel: 86-591 - 87665600,
 Fax: 86-591 - 87665600,
 E-mail: @fjgtzy.gov.cn

Name: Forestry Department of Fujian Province
 Address: 10, Yeshan Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China
 Postalcode: 350003
 Tel: 86-591 - 87856608-8123
 Fax: 86-591 - 87070068
 E-mail: fjslyxxx@163.com

Name: Environmental protection bureau of Fujian Province
 Address: 138, Fufei Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, China
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 Tel: 86-591 - 87866778
 Fax: 86-591 - 87868328
 E-mail: zbc@fjepb.gov.cn

Institution: Scenic administration bureau of Jianglangshan
 Address: Binjiang Road, Jiangshan City, Zhejiang Province, China
 Postalcode: 324100
 Tel: 86-570-4028 953
 Fax: 86-570-4015 947
 E-mail: xdq88@tom.com
 Web: <http://www.cnjls.com>

Name: People's Government of Yingtan City, Jiangxi Province
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 Postalcode: 335000
 Tel: 86-701-6441241

Name: People's Government of Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province
 Address: Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province, China
 Postalcode: 334000
 Tel: 86-793-8222076
 Fax: 86-793-8222076
 E-mail: srsfcmk@sr.jiangxi.com

Name: Land and resources department of Jiangxi Province
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 Fax: 86-791-8592904
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 Fax: 86-851-6571881
 Website: <http://www.gzforestry.gov.cn/>

Name: Environmental protection agency of Guizhou Province
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 Postalcode: 550002
 Tel: 86-851- 5570576
 Fax: 86-851- 5573414
 Website: <http://www.gzhjbh.gov.cn/>

8.d Official Web address

Institution: Ministry of Construction of China
 Web: <http://www.cin.gov.cn>
 Contact name: Zuo Xiaoping
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Institution: Official Website of Danxiashan
 Web: <http://www.dxs.org.cn>
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Web: <http://www.gzjs.gov.cn>
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Institution: Peoples's government of Sanshui City
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9 Signature on behalf of the State Party

Jiang Weixin

**Minister of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural
Development of the People's Republic of China**

APPENDIX 1

THE WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE NOMINATED PROPERTY

CHINA DANXIA

● THE PHOTO ALBUM

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
of the People's Republic of China

December, 2008

























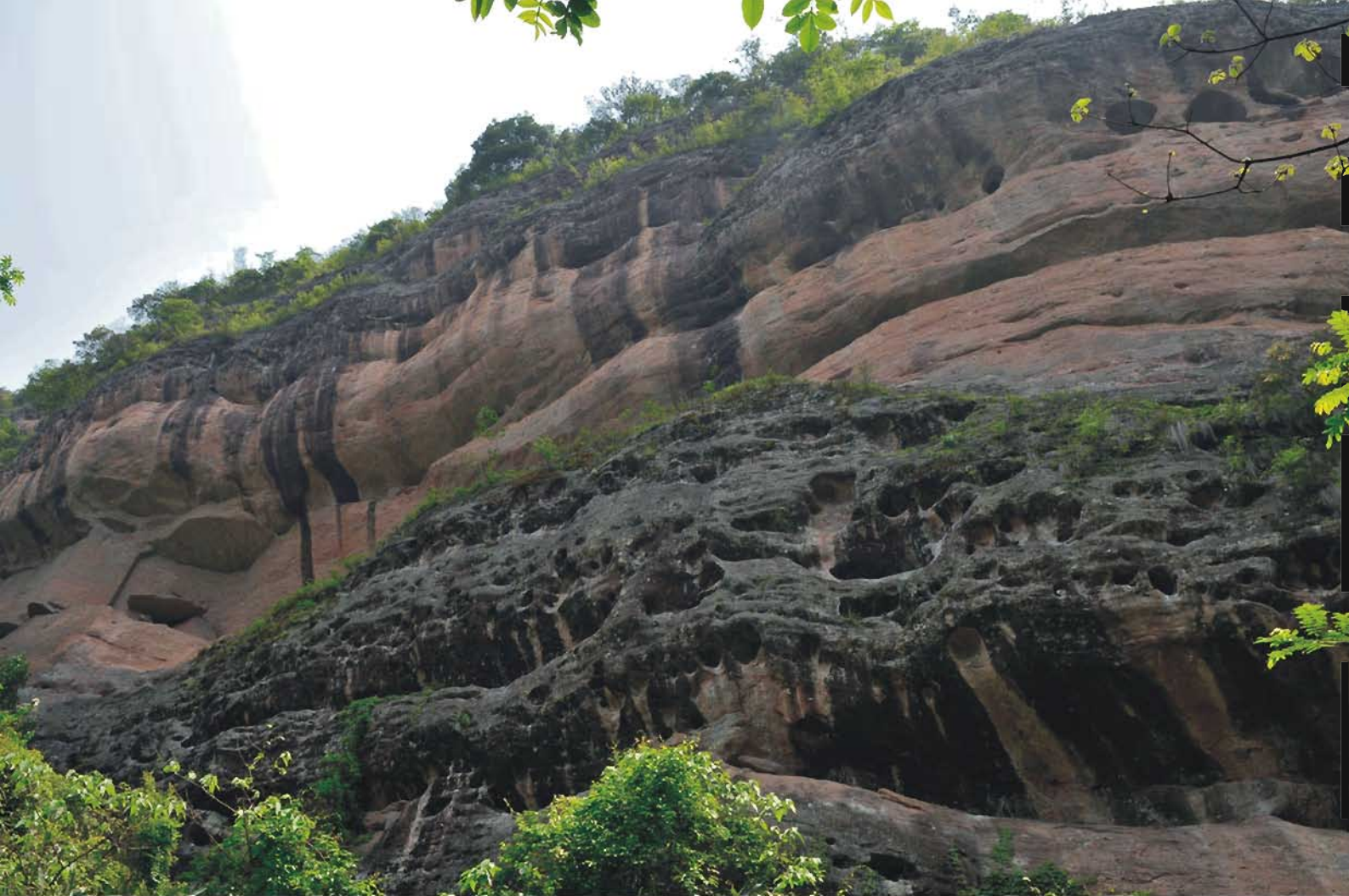
































赤水国家重点风景名胜区

中华人民共和国国务院一九九四年批准

中华人民共和国建设部监制

龜山寺

大地之華 莫窮於 冥冥之際
猶存以 寺苑如 壘 蓋 西 北 原
黃 宜 人 若 否 受 心 琴 操 沈 香
女 樂 林 微 燭 色 慈 心 塔 塔
鐵 窗 寺 官 目 行 經 仁 心 塔 塔



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天師真經



中国空间

中国空间

中国科技馆





联合国教科文组织2005年2月11日批准
Approved by UNESCO on Feb. 11th 2005

中国  泰宁
China  Taining

世界地质公园
Global Geopark

中华人民共和国国土资源部
Ministry of Land and Resources P.R.C.
福建省人民政府
Fujian People's Government
二〇〇五年十二月 2005

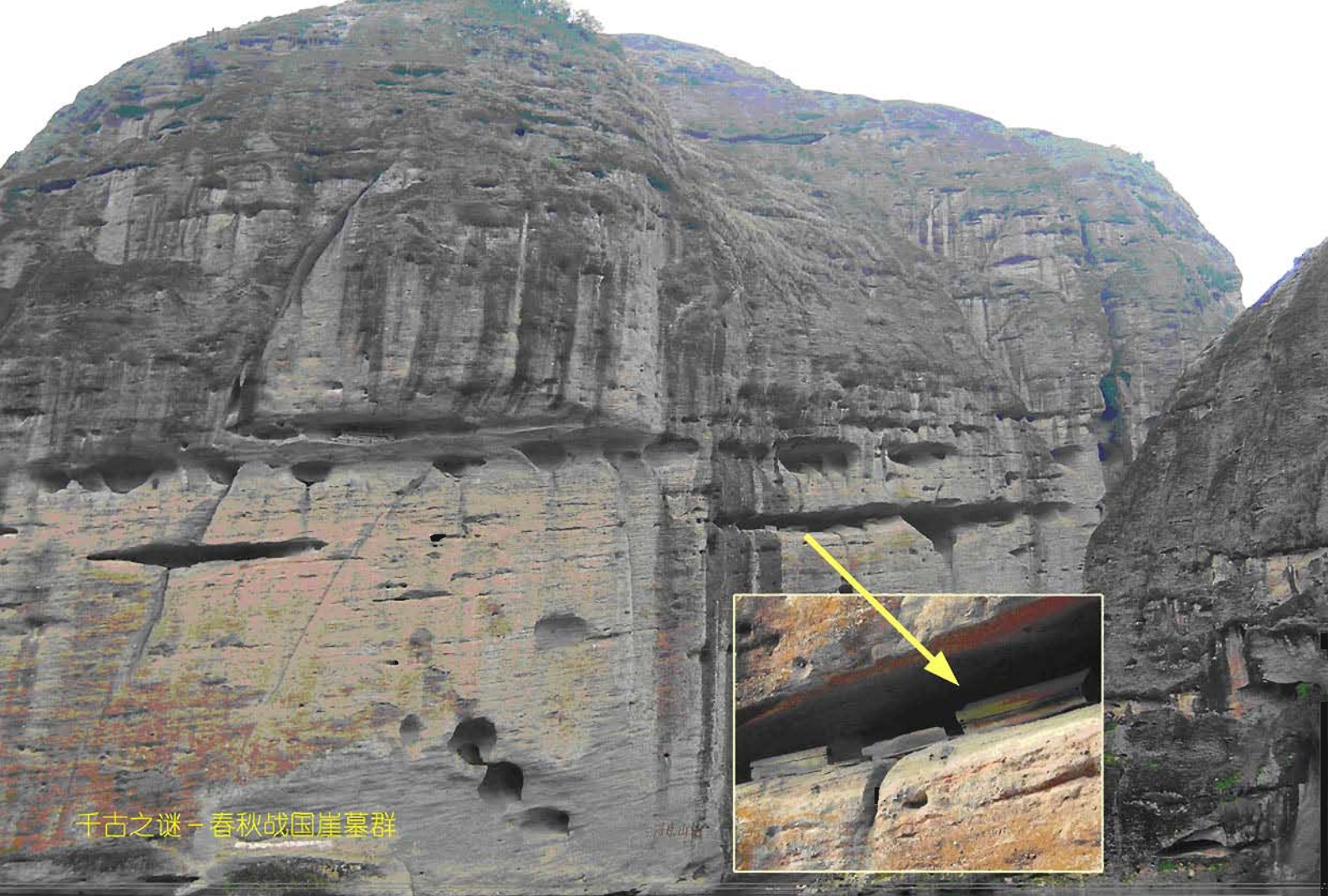












千古之谜—春秋战国崖墓群



翠微山
觀音殿
明





































第一级

第二级

第三级

























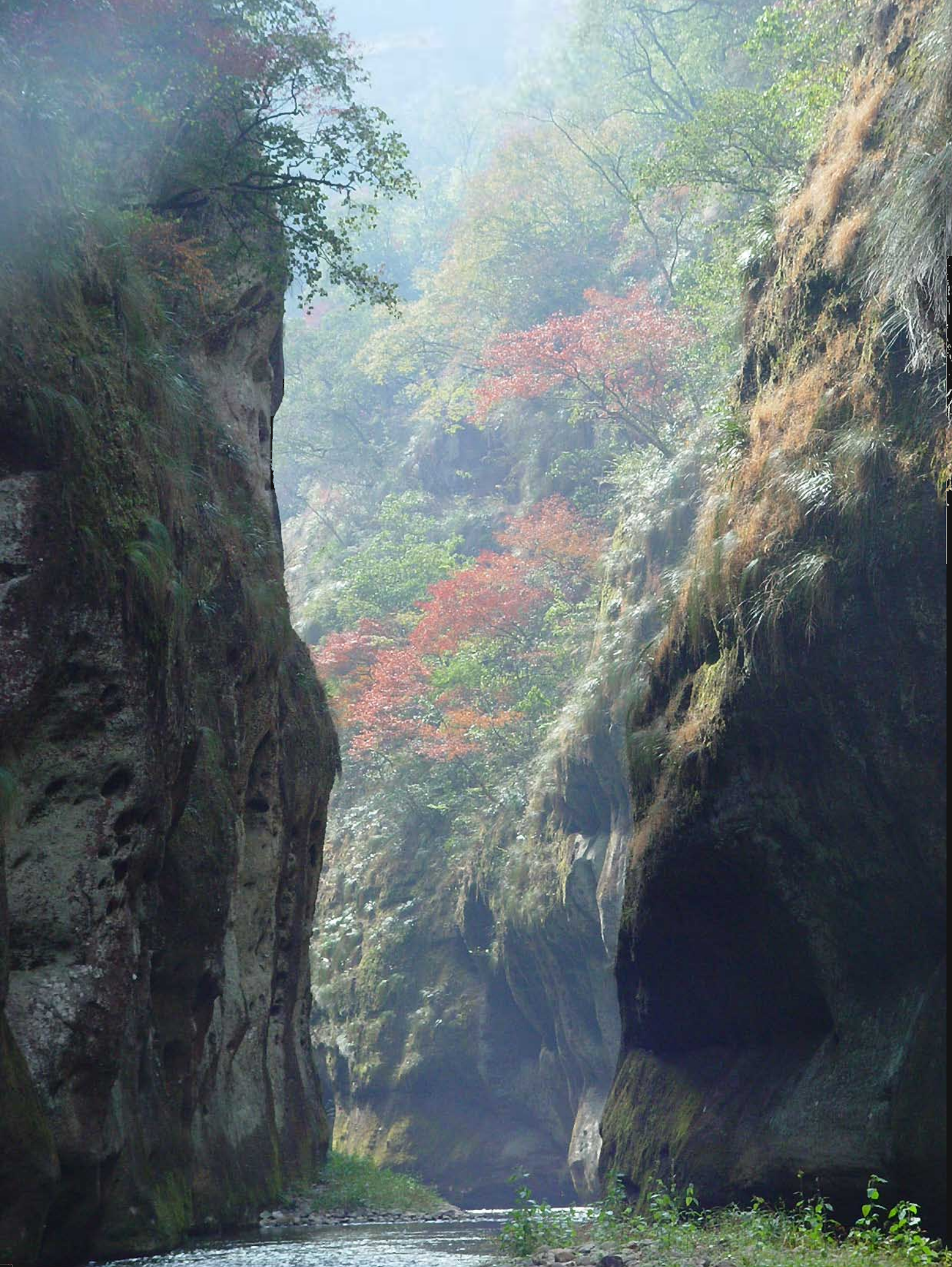












































中国龙虎山地质公园仙水岩景区
Celestial Water Rock Scenic Zone of Longhushan Geopark, China



信江盆地 - 龙虎山 Xinjiang Basin, Mt. Longhushan

信江盆地位于江西省东部武夷山北麓，是中生代形成的近东西向的断陷盆地，沉积了巨厚层状以火山碎屑为主的河湖相沉积岩系。龙虎山地质公园仙水岩景区位于信江盆地的西南缘，在晚白垩纪末地壳开始抬升，并伴有断层、节理或裂隙的产生，经长期的水流侵蚀、差异风化、钙质溶蚀、重力崩塌等内外营力的综合作用，造就了龙虎山地质公园奇、险、秀、美等千姿百态的丹霞地貌景观。



Situated on the northern piedmont of Wuyi Mountain Range in the northeast of Jiangxi Province, Xinjiang Basin is east-west striked fault basin formed in Mesozoic, formed tremendous thick strata of fluvial and lacustrine facies precipitations dominated by conglomerate and sand stone. The Celestial Water Rock scenic zone of Langhushan Geopark is located on the southwest edge of Xinjiang basin, where at the end of Late Cretaceous, the crust uplifting yielded the development of fault, joints or cranny in strata. The common effect of all kinds of endogenetic and exogenic forces, including normal erosion, differential weathering, solution of calcareous and gravity collapse, brought up the Danxia landform sight of Mt. Longhushan Geopark.

世界罕见的侏罗纪地球史迹自然生态园林
——赤水桫欏国家级自然保护区

中国侏罗纪公园

中国侏罗纪公园位于赤水金沙沟桫欏国家级自然保护区的实验区，是世界上唯一的侏罗纪地球史迹自然生态园林。园内开辟了甘沟、大水沟、两岔河三个景点供游人观光游览、生态旅游、回归自然、领略远古风貌。面积38平方公里，以“古生物化石”桫欏为主体景观。

2000年10月，国家旅游局批准在赤水桫欏国家级自然保护区内，开设“地球爬行动物时代”标志植物及其生存环境游览观光园林，正式命名为“中国侏罗纪公园”，向中外游人推出地球侏罗纪、白垩纪自然生态景观，展示2亿年前地球的原生态自然风貌。

赤水桫欏国家级自然保护区是世界上以桫欏及其生存环境为保护对象的唯一的自然保护区，也是中国目前距离长江最近的一处国家级自然保护区之一，拥有世界上数量最多、面积最广的桫欏林区。区内蕴藏2500多种动植物种群的优势，是一个植物繁茂、物种丰富、自然环境良好的圣洁之地，也是生态旅游、科研教学的理想基地。被誉为“两亚飞地”、“世界动植物种源基因库”。

赤水桫欏国家级自然保护区的“现代环境”保存了远古环境原始的“本底”状态，古生代孥植物桫欏因此得以幸存，主宰着这一片新时代里的古环境，见证了地球亿万年前风雨沧桑、沧海变迁的进化演变历史，成为“地球爬行动物时代”的标志性植物。

赤水桫欏国家级自然保护区生存的桫欏，普遍株高4—6米，最高达8—9米，根茎直径20—25厘米。其中有不少双株共生、共生、主干双叉、三叉的株型；很多地绳成片分布，形成以桫欏为优势的植物群落，种群数量达4万余株，具有桫欏数量多、生长好、分布集中、生态原始的突出特点。被科学家誉为“桫欏王国”、“桫欏的最后一块避难所”。

密无间，形同连理，故名『鸳鸯树』。

鸳鸯树：学名贵州石笔木，因两树

鸳

鸯

树

Mandarin
Duck
Tree



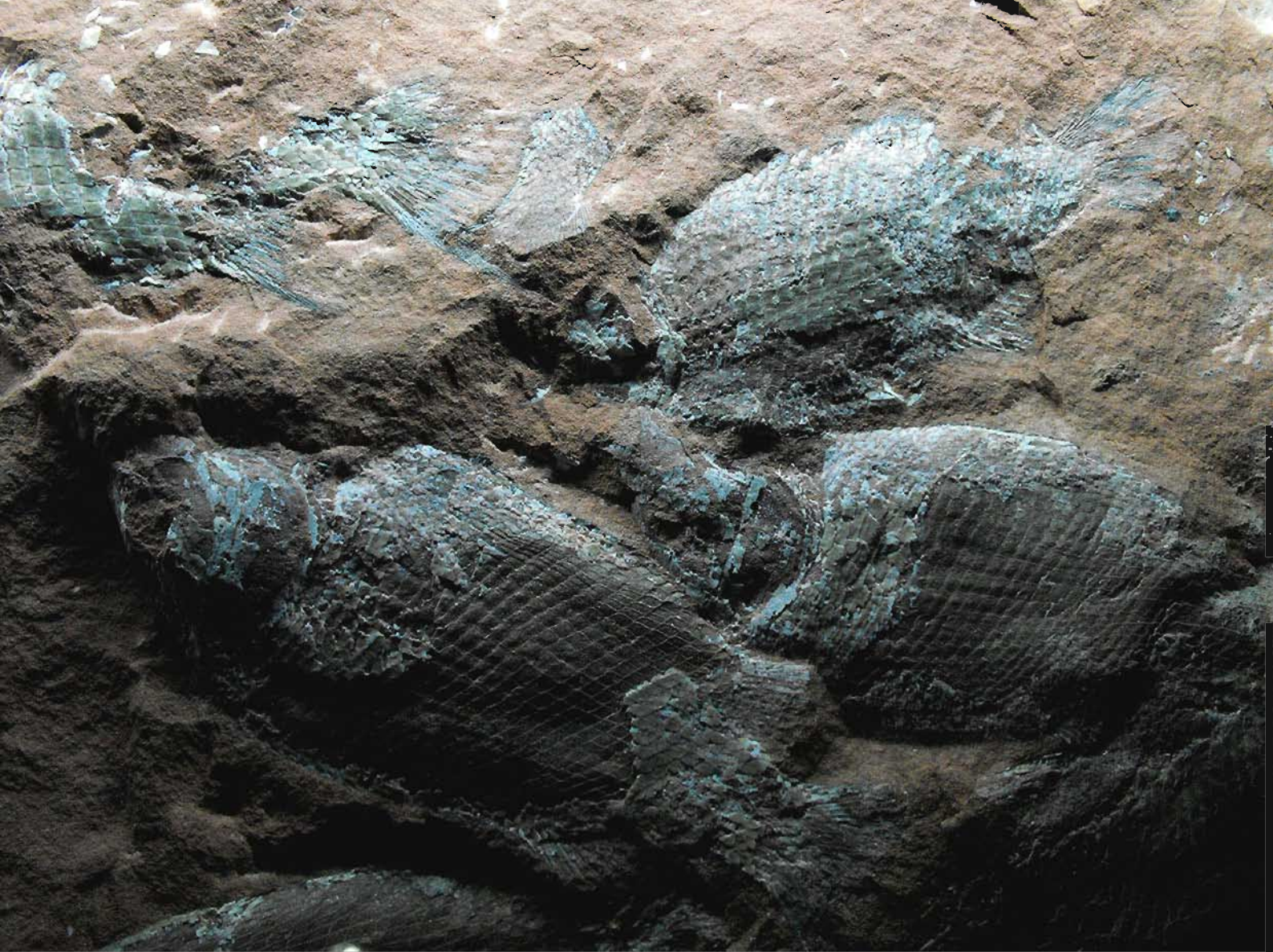
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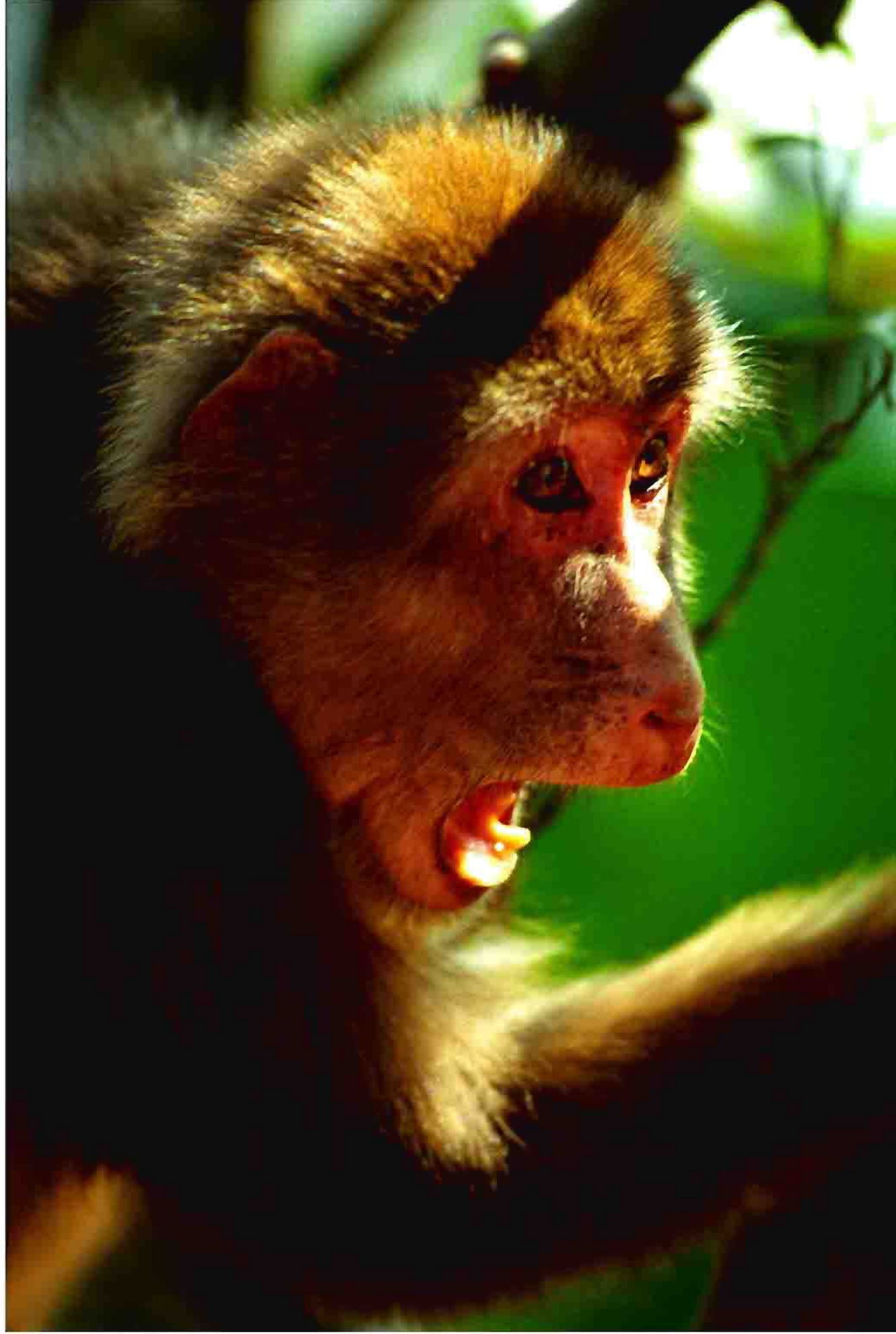












Appendix 2

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property

China Danxia

THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

THE LEADER GROUP FOR THE APPLICATION
FOR WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE OF CHINA DANXIA

December, 2008

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FOREWORD

The Leading Group of the Serial Nomination for the World Natural Heritage of China Danxia organizes compiling the planning of protection and management for the serial heritage of China Danxia. It is the common management document and guideline for the serial heritage sites of China Danxia in the following 5 years.

This planning involves the 6 nominated sites of the serial nomination for the World Natural Heritage of China Danxia: Chishui in Guizhou Province, Taining in Fujian Province, Jiulangshan in Zhejiang Province, Langshan in Hunan Province, Danxiashan in Guangdong Province and Longhushan in Jiangxi Province.

These serial nominated sites are located in the region of 24°51'48" - 28°33'03"N , 105°47'39" - 118°35'02"E , spanning 4 degrees in latitude and 13 degrees in longitude. The total area of the 6 sites is 821.51 km², with a buffer zone of 1362.06km² and ads up to a total area of 2183.57km². The nomination property of China Danxia involves a large scope and many sites. Furthermore they largely differ in the fundamental conditions and development background. As a serial nomination, it is the key point of this planning that how to implement the coordinating management in order to guarantee that the obligations of *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* promised by China government would be perfectly fulfilled in the future under an uniform management framework and operation mode.

The planning belongs to coordinating management planning, which is the general reflection on the future management and action scheme, and the promise fulfilling the obligation of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*. Meanwhile, it is also the goal of management and protection on heritage sites and program of action in coming five years. It is mainly used to provide evidence to implement effective management for World Heritage Committee, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, the heritage administration departments of heritage site governments (province, city and county), after the nominated sites will have been inscribed on the World Heritage list.

According to the spirit of *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and the requirement of *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World*

Heritage Convention, this planning was organized by the Leading Group of the Serial Nomination for World Natural Heritage of China Danxia, under the direction of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China. Leaders and experts, from the government of province, city and county of each nominated site and its administration department of heritage, administration departments and the planning departments of each nominated site, participate in the compilation of the planning. During the period, we get the instruction from a number of international experts from IUCN. Each nominated site has all complied specific planning of protection and management before the planning of serial overall management. The planning of protection and management of each nominated site has gone through the process of demonstration from experts, consultation from the officials of local government, and the investigation and consultation of local residents and the relative stakeholders. On the basis of the planning of each nominated site, this planning focus on the unified consideration and planning integration of the overall series. Therefore, this planning can be on behalf of the basic wishes and aspirations of Coordinating and Leading Group of the Serial Nomination for World Natural Heritage of China Danxia, the administration department of the six nominated sites and stakeholders within the nominations.

From the perspective of serial integrity, this planning has completed: outstanding universal value and current situation of management and protection on heritages presented and satisfied by serial nomination, the general reflection and planning goal towards the management and protection on serial heritages, the laws and regulations that need to be improved in case that the value of heritage might be undermined, the administration departments, personnel allocation and finance-security planning in order to attain the goal of management and protection, special planning on heritage protection (the protection of outstanding universal value, the grading protection and zoning management, environment protection and control, the utilization of heritage sites and tourists management, the presentation and propaganda, the community development and civil participation in heritage sites, the future scientific research and the monitoring of the heritage sites), the management policy and relevant action plans established in order to attain the general goal, and so forth.

1 General Introduction

1.1 Introduction to Nominated sites

“China Danxia” is the general title of serial nominated sites of World Natural Heritage. Specifically, it consists of the most representative 6 Danxia nominated sites in China. They are,

- Chishui, Guizhou Province;
- Taining, Fujian Province;
- Jianglangshan, Zhejiang Province;
- Langshan, Hunan Province;
- Danxiashan, Guangdong Province;
- Longhushan, Jiangxi Provinc.

China Danxia serial nominated sites have selected those Danxia geomorphologic regions that can most appropriately represent comprehensive characters of China Danxia. The first batch is the representative of low-altitude peak cluster-forest Danxia developed in Cretaceous red beds of southeastern humid region. Not only in China but in the world it does have outstanding universal value. The comprehensive value is presented as followed:

(1) The Daxia landscapes in the humid regions of China, especially the water-adjacent peak- cluster/ peak-forest type Danxia landscapes in southeast China, have a close association of mountains and water, which formulates the most beautiful landscape combination of red mountain-blue water-green tree.

(2) The nominated sites are the representative regions of different development stage (from youth to old) and different landscape characters, constructing intact science series of Chinese Danxia landform.

(3) The nominated sites are among the most intensively researched Danxia landscape areas in China, all of which have the technical support for promoting science, education, tourism and sustainable development among heritage areas.

- Chishui, Young Stage A - representative of plateau-canyon Danxia landscapes with intensive uplift and deep incision.
- Taining, Young Stage B - representative of deeply incised river meanders in a mountain-plateau and canyon landscape, with cliffs and caves of varying origin and formation.
- Langshan, Mature Stage A - representative of Danxia peak clusters and peak forests, with a dense array of dome- and needle-shaped forms.
- Danxiashan, Mature Stage B/C - the “type area” of Danxia landscapes, representative of classical

peak clusters and peak forests.

- Longhushan, Old Stage A/B - representative of Danxia landscapes with scattered peak forests and single-peak groups of diverse origins, separated by lower altitude areas.
- Jianglangshan, Old Stage C - representative of Danxia landscapes with prominent, isolated single-peak landforms surrounded by lower terrain.



Fig.1-1 Location of the China Danxia Nominated sites in China

1.2 Location and Scope

1.2.1 Subordinate Region

“China Danxia” nominated sites are located in 7 cities in 6 provinces of South China:

- Guizhou Province the city of Zunyi (Chuishui)
- Fujian Province the city of Sanming (Taining)
- Hunan Province the city of Shaoyang (Langshan)
- Guangdong Province the city of Shaoguan (Danxiashan)
- Jiangxi Province the city of Shangrao (Longhushan)
- Zhejiang Province the city of Quzhou (Jianglangshan)

1.2.2 Geographic Coordinates

Span of property as a whole: 24°57'55" - 28°31'44"N , 105°47'39" - 118°33'43"E

Table 1-1 Geographic Location of the China Danxia Nominated Areas

No.	Province	Nominated sites	Central Coordinates	
			West area	East area
1	Guizhou	Chishui	28°22'11" N, 105°47'39"E	28°25'19" N, 106°02'33"E
			North area	27°00'37"N, 117°13'07"E
2	Fujian	Taining	26°51'56"N, 117°02'22"E	
			South area	26°51'56"N, 117°02'22"E
3	Hunan	Langshan	26°20'24"N, 110°46'45"E	
4	Guangdong	Danxiashan	24°57'55"N, 113°42'12"E	
5	Jiangxi	Longhushan	Longhushan	28°04'15" N, 116°59'05" E
			Guifeng	28°19'03" N, 117°25' 10" E
6	Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	28°31'44"N, 118°33'43"E	

1.2.3 The Size of Nominated sites and Their Buffer zones

The total size of 6 nominated areas is approximately 82151 ha, of buffer zones is around 136206 ha, of overall area is 218357ha.

Table 1-2 The Size of Nominated Areas (hm²)

No.	Province	Nominated site		Area of Nominated site	Area of Buffer Zone	Total
1	Guizhou	Chishui	West area	10142	25341	72178
			East area	17222	19473	
2	Fujian	Taining	North area	5277	4247	23488
			South area	5810	8154	
3	Hunan	Langshan		6600	6200	12800
4	Guangdong	Danxiashan		16800	12400	29200
5	Jiangxi	Longhushan	Longhushan	16950	41030	79510
			Guifeng	2740	18790	
6	Zhejiang	Jianglangshan		610	571	1181
Total				82151	136206	218357

1.2.4 Description of the Boundaries of the Nominated sites and Buffer Zones

China Danxia nominated sites are all designated as protective denominated sites, such as National Park, National Natural Reserve or National Heritage, etc. The scope included in the first batch contains core areas of scenic spots, natural reserves and national heritages with the total size of 821km². The each nominated site areas are continuous natural regions where contain typical Danxia landform as main

body, the integrity of Danxia landform and forest ecosystem and the environment of rare and endangered species is kept. The boundaries of the sites are carefully surveyed on the ground and identified in planning documents. The boundaries are based on the natural features such as rivers, valleys, and ridges. The boundaries are located to exclude major residential areas, mining areas and any industrial or other large building or construction sites. The specific border and description may be seen in appendix figures and the planning of each single nominated site.

The boundaries of buffer zones are also distinct and well-surveyed, and are clearly shown in planning documents. These, too, are primarily based on natural features but in places are roads or land use boundaries. In setting the boundaries of the buffer zones, consideration is given to the need to protect the nominated core zones from external human influences as much as possible. Relevant regulations are enforced within village areas and special protecting and monitoring teams exist to implement effective protection (The specific description of the border may be to see the figures and planning of the each single nominated site).

1.3 Description of Nominated sites

1.3.1 The General Introduction to Physical Geography

(1) Geographic Location

The nominated sites locate in 6 provinces (Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong) in South China. While Chishui belongs to the transmitting zone between Sichuan Basin and Yungui Plateau, the other nominated sites locate in Jiangnan hilly region.

(2) Geology and Geomorphology

The nominated sites all locate in South China Plate, formed in Nanling, Wuyi fold zone or depression-fault basins except Chishui; the age of stratum belongs to the Cretaceous sediment; they are integrated or differential uplifted zone since Cenozoic. They are distributed along the both sides of main Chains of Nanling and Wuyi mountains. The terrain is framed by the Nanling and Wuyi Mountains, declining to the both sides respectively. Except some high peaks, the altitude is usually below 2000 m. The low hills with altitude lower than 1000m are dominant. The Danxia Landform areas are still in basins, the average height is among 300 to 500m; with some mountains reach the height of 600. Rivers continue to down-cut these regions while the red beds basins are uplifting, and the Danxia hoodoos and peaks are formed by the riverside. The running water, together with various mountains, forms an gorgeous natural landscape with high aesthetic value.

(3) General Introduction to the Climate

The candidate sites are all located in the basins along the Nanling-Wuyi Ridge, which belongs to the

middle subtropical humid monsoon climatic zone. Generally, these regions have sufficient sunshine and rainfall, with short frost-free period, the winters are short and summers are relatively long, weather tend to be dry in winter and autumn while spring and summer are rainy.

(4) General Introduction to the Hydrology

The candidate sites of Chishui, Langshan, Longhushan, which lie in the northwest of Nanling and Wuyi mountain, belong to Changjiang Water system; and the candidate sites which lie in the southeast of Nanling and Wuyi mountain are complex: Danxiashan belongs to Zhujiang Water system, Taining belong to Minjiang Water system, and Jianglangshan belong to Qiantangjiang Water system. Since the candidate sites are located in subtropical humid zone, the water resource in the rivers flowing through the candidate sites are rich and the water quality is fine. But the distribution of the water of the rivers has a high seasonal difference, changing with the monsoon rainy season. On the whole, spring and summer are high water seasons while autumn and winter are dry seasons.

(5) Biological Communities and Eco-environment

The candidate sites locate in the mountain area of Nanling and Wuyishan, the types of vegetation and vegetation communities are rich and various. The Nanling and Wuyishan Ridge are important physical geographical boundary, with distinct environments on each side. In the ice age of the Quaternary, the Jiangnan hilly regions are relatively warm and far from the impact of glaciers, thus provided shelter for various species. So far, precious plants, such as *Alsophila spinulosa*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Pseudolarix amabilis*, *Taxus chinensis* and *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, are well preserved in all the candidate sites.

The normal regional vegetation in the valleys of the candidate sites is evergreen broadleaved forest of the subtropical zone. On the south slope of the Nanling Mountain, south subtropical ravine rainforests have been found.

The diversities of landforms, structure and vegetations, formed complex environment, and preserved ideal eco-system for wildlife animals. The Danxia landform regions are excellent habitat for the reproduction of various animals, where Black ear vulture, Forest eagle, Snake eagle, Hawk eagle and common eagles are relatively common, thus make itself an indispensable base for wildlife protection.

1.3.2 Geological Structure

(1) Geotectonic Background

All the nominated sites are located on the South China plate, formed by the collision of the China ancient plate and the Yangtze plate in the Neoproterozoic, which became combined during the Silurian. South China and North China, Indo-China and other neighboring continental segments are combined in the Triassic, forming a unified China continental plate. Since the Jurassic, the eastern part of South China is in an underthrust zone of the Pacific plate, forming a NNE-oriented magma tectonically active

zone. The eastern basins of red beds are strongly controlled by this structural zone. In the west of South China is the Qinghai-Tibet orogenic belt, formed between the China Plate and the Gangdise, Indian plate which moved rapidly northward after the late Jurassic. The foreland basins of red beds in the western part are formed within this background of tectonic activity.

During the early Yanshan movement in the Middle Jurassic-Early Cretaceous, an inner part of the continental margin tectonic-magma belt formed in the eastern sector of the South China plate, and large-scale intermediate-acidic magma activities occurred in the Nanling-Wuyi regions. Compression changed into extension in the south of South China plate, forming a series of NE-NNE extension-fault basins along the regional fault, and the extensive development of red beds deposition of interior basins facies.

In Cenozoic, The nominated site essentially inherited this Mesozoic tectonic framework, with crustal uplift being the dominant force. With the onset of the Himmerian movement in the early Neogene, these red bed basins experienced large scale and differential uplift, which caused erosion and incision from exogenic sources, and began the development of the modern Danxia landscapes.

(2) Stratigraphy and Lithology

Stratigraphy: the strata of the serial nominated sites are composed of Cretaceous continental red clastic rock; several nominated sites in the east are generally immingled with volcanic rock or gravels. The specific characteristics of these strata are controlled by the structural attributes of the basin and this produced differences

Lithology: the lithology of the sediments among nominated sites differed vertically and horizontally. For example, very thick pluvial mud and gravel ingredients often accumulated at basin margins, then changed gradually toward the center to pluvial conglomerate, gritstone, sandstone, lacustrine fine sand, siltstone or argillaceous rock.

The Effects of Stratigraphy and Lithology on the Development of Danxia Landscapes: The resistance of red beds to weathering and erosion, as well as the different thickness of the sediments played a crucial role in the development of Danxia landscapes. Research shows that the alluvial-pluvial deposits are often in thick or very thick layers; conglomerate and gritstone with a silt and sand cementation or siliceous, iron cementation are relatively hard. Danxia sediments in China's southern humid zone mostly developed on relatively thick layers of hard conglomerate, sandstone and conglomerate. However, the siltstone, argillaceous rock deposits in the center of the basin contained much soluble material and rich water, thus it is quite weak, and produced the red beds.

The thickness of terrain is also an important controlling factor in the development of Danxia landscapes. The very thick red beds with a uniform texture often produce blocky structures, which resist weathering and erosion well, and form large scale cliffs and hill blocks. But the Red Beds with thin layers are weak in their resistance to erosion on the whole because of the highly variable layers and form red beds hills.

(3) Geological Structure

The South China east-west section geo-structure's difference has controlled each nominated site place since Mesozoic Era's different geologic structure style. All the red beds basins of the nominated sites are NE-NNE oriented tectonic basins. From the Cretaceous on (late Yanshan Movement), the main lineament is not subject to disturbance and many impacts of boundary tectonics have persisted until today.

The basins mentioned above experienced only minor folding or non-essential development during the Cenozoic. They develop a range of different sized multistage faults due to regional faults, causing either integral or differential uplift featuring block structures. In addition, the basins develop numbers of groups of large joint systems. These faults and joints are basic factor controlling the shape and pattern of hill blocks. The large tectonic lineaments control the general arrangement of hill blocks, while the secondary structures control the trend, density and plane pattern of hill blocks.

The impact of stratum occurrence on Danxia Landform is to control the hill block apical plane and structural slope surface. During the Neozoic crustal movement, apart from a slightly larger dip near the fault zone and basin margin, the majority of sites are located in a horizontal or near horizontal uplift. The Danxia landform developed features "flat top, steep face, and gentle piedmont". The Danxia landform developed on the inclined terrain has cuesta characteristics.

All the Danxia landscapes in the nominated sites are in a differential and intermittent uplift zone during the Neotectonics Movement. They are formed under the influence of exogenic forces and processes such as fluvial erosion and mass movement. Where the region is uplifted in an early stage followed by a long-term stable state this allowed for successive and gradual evolution of Danxia landscapes from infancy to old stage, such as at the Xianshuiyan scenic spot and Mazuyan scenic spot in Longhushan, where the landscape is now at a relatively old age stage, while the intermittent uplift has developed multi-layered Danxia landscapes forming multi-layer plantation surface.

1.3.3 Danxia Geomorphologic Features

(1) The General Situation

The nominated sites are in the Jiangnan Hills Zone composed of low mountains and hills. The height of Danxia hilly blocks is mostly between 300 and 500 meters. Danxia Peak-cluster is often developed near water in this region, which is beautiful and splendid.

Since the Neogene Period, uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau intensified the circulation of the East Asian monsoon, and the climate in Southern China changed from arid to humid, so that fluvial processes strengthened gradually. With various geomorphic factors working together, Danxia landscapes of different development stages and topography emerged. Danxia landscape is the representative of the most unique, exquisite natural landscape with excellent eco-environment and abundant human landscape.

(2) The Features of Danxia in the nominated sites

Rich geometric types of single landform: Because there is a different geological environment in each nominated site, Danxia landforms have a very varied morphology. Some of the most conspicuous and spectacular landforms are cliffs, towering peaks, deep and quiet meandering valleys, and caves of various sizes and types.

Diverse combination of landforms: An intricate combination of different sorts of Danxia landforms occurs forming many kinds of Danxia landform combination. The youthful stage of geomorphic development is characterized by incised meanders, deep canyons and narrow valleys. The mature stage of development exhibits a landscape of very strong relief with majestic peak forests. The landscapes of older age have isolated peaks with the lush mountains and serene rivers.

Integrated development stages and evolutionary processes of Danxia landscapes: In this nominating process, Danxia landscapes from South China subtropical humid zone in different developing stage are selected to make up an integrated series of Danxia landscapes. Meanwhile, these sites in combination fully display the integrated development processes of Danxia landscapes and both positive and negative landforms. The evolutionary process of positive landform development is: plateau and highland→dense peak cluster→clustered peak-hoodoo→scattered peak forest→isolated peak and residual hill. While the development process of negative landforms is: line ravine→lane valley→canyon→dale.

A perfect combination of mountain-water-forest landscapes: The nominated sites have natural environments with lush forest cover and harmonious cultural and natural landscapes, which create a colorful landscape of red cliffs, blue waters and green forests. Danxia landscapes have diversity, uniqueness, rarity and naturalness, which makes them special in the global context.

(3) The Landform Types of Nominated Sites

Nominated sites belong to Danxia Landform featuring subtropical humid zone sub-horizontal gritstone, formed by flowing water. From the morphological perspective, the Danxia landform in nominated sites can be classified into positive and negative landform as follows:

● Positive Landforms

Table 1-3 Morphological classification of positive landforms of China Danxia

Type	Description
Danxia steep cliff	The steep cliffs with the slope > 60° and the altitude > 10m
Danxia mesa	The gentle mountain tops, steep walls on sides, take the shape of castle.
Danxia cuesta	The gentle dipped tops with 1 - 3 steep cliffs
Danxia spire	The pyramidal peak composed by surrounding scarp slopes with spire tops, flat tops and round tops
Danxia stone wall	a kind of wall shaped mountain block whose length is greater than twice of its width and its height > its width, the lower can be named rock beam

Danxia column	Square or round isolated stone column, height greater than diameter; some lower one (height is smaller than diameter) called stone-mound
Danxia isolated peak	Weathering and relict butte disseminate upon river valley plain or hillock, some lower one can be called butte or isolated stone
Colluvial cone and colluvial rock	Megalith and pyramidal colluvial stones in irregular shapes distributed at the foot of steep cliffs; Rocks exist in various sizes, including huge ones of more than a hundred cubic meters.
Peak cluster	Group of peaks, its the base has not been cut, and the height of the base is greater than 1/3 of the mountain's relative altitude

• Negative landform

Table 1-4 Morphological classification of negative landforms of China Danxia

Type	Description	
Danxia valley	Linear ravine and lane valley	The ravine developed along the tectonic faults with almost parallel valley walls. Depth/width>10, the width is less than 1m. The valley can not be passed or allowing only one man to pass, is called linear ravine; while the valley with the width between 1m and 10m is called lane valley.
	Canyon	The depth is greater than the width; the width of the bottom >10m, both sides of the canyon are steep; present a "V" shaped valley walls; the bottom is flat
	Mesa valley	The valley composed by surrounding curved or straight cliffs with one side open
	Incised meander	Winding river with curvature ≥ 1.5 , with gorge-like valley and steep cliffs on the both sides
	Broad valley	Width of the bottom is generally between 10m and 100m with many peak-cluster and peak forest on both sides, with some large river passing though.
Groove	Vertical groove	The groove is formed by the long term erosion of the vertical stream along the cliff
	Bedding groove	Shallow groove that is usually developed along the soft-rock strata of the cliff; the bedding groove can be continuous or discontinuous; ,depth>height; generally unable to pass.
	Bedding rock tank	A kind of deep groove, with the depth greater than its height, is generally available to pass and developed by the rapid weathering or fluvial erosion along the soft-rock strata on the cliff.
	Forehead-shaped rock tank	With the rock tank turned further deeper and higher, it form the forehead-shaped rock tank featuring larger mouth and gentle dipped top surface
Danxia cave	Large single cave	The width of the mouth is generally greater than 10m, and exist alone
	Niche-like cave	Distributed in a group with diverse pattern; the width of a single cave is several meters;
	Honeycomb-like cave	The micro cave group has the even size and dense connection, and the diameter of a single grotto is less than 30cm, taking the shape of honeycomb
	Colluvial superposed cave	Colluvial superposed caves are formed at the piedmont due to the pilling up of giant colluvial rocks
	Danxia Karst cave	Danxia Karst cave is formed by the dissolution, suffosion and collapse of the red beds with calcium conglomerate
Danxia perforated cave	The cave that could penetrated the mountain	
Stone arch and natural bridge	the perforated cave with the height greater than the thickness of the top	
Pothole	On some bedrock river beds, currents carried gravel or clastic rocks for rotating movement, eroding the bedrock and forming the subcircular pothole	

1.4 The Outstanding Universal Value among Nominated Sites

1.4.1 The Satisfied World Heritage Criteria

According to Paragraph 137 of the Operational Guidelines it is the series as a whole that must be of outstanding universal value (“and provided it is the series as a whole—and not necessarily the individual parts of it—which are of outstanding universal value.”). On this basis, the nominated site of China Danxia meets the following criteria: (vii), (viii), (ix), (x); each nominated site independently meets two or more criteria respectively.

(vii) Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

(viii) Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

(ix) Be outstanding examples, representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

(x) Contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

1.4.2 The Outstanding Universal Value

① Landscape Aesthetic Values

China Danxia is a sort of natural landscape which is characterized by the ingenious combination of natural colors such as red, green, blue and natural elements such as mountain, water, trees, which is diverse in landform types and rare in landscapes. It includes rich and colorful landscape of rock monomer, the orderly various landscapes of mountain groups, and the whole colorful landscape of red mounts - clear water - green trees - blue sky - clouds, all of which constitute a landscape system of high aesthetic value. The landscape is a distinguished representative of Danxia landform which is the most typical, beautiful, the best ecological environment and allocation of mountain - water - trees landscape in the world, all of which makes Danxia landscapes to be a distinguished physical geographic phenomenon and an extraordinary natural beauty.

The beauty of China Danxia landscape has given birth to a series of exclusive Danxia aesthetic vocabularies in China aesthetic culture. The “perpetuate castle” shaped mountain block and red color produce a sense of sacredness and solidness, which become the symbol of power, honor and auspiciousness and the main color valued by Chinese traditional religions; make Danxia areas to be

religious holy land and ideal place attracting literati and refined scholars. It is a fairyland in which noble beauty is advocated by ancient Chinese culture.

Earth Science Values

China Danxia is an outstanding example representing elements of the evolution of the Earth's continental crust since the Mesozoic. It includes a range of geological phenomena and on-going landform evolution. It contains a significant record of life on earth, and important and distinctive landforms. Overall, it can be considered to be of outstanding universal value for earth science.

China Danxia demonstrates the character of the earth's continental crust at a specific phase of development. The extensive Chinese red beds were formed in the late Mesozoic, and contain key geological information about that period, such as the character of continental fault basins, and ancient geography, climate and environment. The red beds were uplifted in the Cenozoic, which initiated the development of the Danxia landscapes. They reveal evolutionary elements of the continental crust, including the formation of large-scale crustal plates in a relatively late geological era. They also show the complete process of regional crust formation with alternating periods of activity and stability. In particular, Danxia landscape evolution is globally significant for revealing the history and processes of geographical and environmental changes and of climate changes on earth since the Cretaceous period.

China Danxia displays the ongoing geomorphological evolution (and modern geological effect) .

The nominated sites of China Danxia display a great diversity of landscapes and landforms and on-going landforming processes are clearly shown. Danxia landform is important and special geomorphological feature and natural geographical phenomenon on the planet; Danxia landscapes are important in global geology as an outstanding example of the ongoing geological changes in the earth's surface.

The nominated site is an irreplaceable Danxia landform and landscape system. The serial nominations of China Danxia include landscapes at different stages in their geomorphic evolution, with different landform types and different combinations of landscape features. The general scientific value, aesthetic value and ecological value cannot be replaced by any single similar heritage site. The nominated sites in the first batch include Danxia series in different evolution stage (young-mature-old stage in humid zone) and different single-group type. It is the base in which the comparative researches on Danxia landform development can be conducted.

Biological and Ecological values

There is a complex and varied pattern of natural habitats in the nominated site. Included are eight first-grade habitat types recognized by IUCN/SSC, accounting for 61.5% of these habitat classes in the world. The typical zonal vegetation in the property is evergreen broad-leaved forests, comprising 70 different formations and 102 associations. Driven by the southeast monsoon, these forest types are globally representative of intact sub-tropical evergreen broad-leaved forests. They display an integral series of primary and secondary succession of forest. Its specific geological and geomorphic structures

and geographical environment caused intense dissimulation of ecological succession and drastic spatial differentiation. A variety of ecosystems are presented in the small-scale range. This produces special “island effects” on hilltops and in ravines in particular. The property is therefore a natural laboratory for the study of the dynamics of biological communities, and for the understanding of conservation biology.

The nominated site, located within the humid regions of eastern Asia, is representative of biological diversity in the Palaearctic Realm and Indo-Malayan Realm of recognized global bio-geographical systems (Udvardy 1975). The property is also representative of the southeast China-Hainan moist forest ecotope within the system of 200 global biotas recognized by WWF, and it extends across three biological diversity centers in Southern China, Central China and Southwest China. Its biological composition has strong features of ancient flora and original communities. There are approximately 400 rare and endangered species at all levels, as well as more than 40 locally endemic species. The biological diversity is significantly higher than surrounding area at the same altitude. Therefore, the Danxia property is a key area in the world for protecting wildlife diversity and endangered species, and is of primary significance for the preservation and in-situ conservation of the world’s natural habitats and biological diversity.

1.5 Description of Buffer Zone

1.5.1 The Define and Function of Buffer Zone

The buffer zone is a sort of outer protective area which is specifically defined to preserve outstanding universal value among nominated sites. Besides, it can prevent the protective areas from outside disturbance with the purpose that it might guarantee the ecological environment in nominations is free from human interruption and hostile invasion; and provide the growth and reproduction of species in nominations with sufficient inhabits. Furthermore, it is also a transitional or isolated area between natural ecological preserves among nominated sites and outer living area for citizens and villagers.

Served as a sort of area combining the protection and moderate development, the buffer zones make the resource and environment among nominated sites to be protected in a multi-level gradual change mode. Thus, different sort of resource is capable of being protected in accords with different intensity. The delimitation concerns mostly the integrity of ecological environment, the continuity of visible environment as well as the availability of protection and management. The boundaries of buffer zones among nominations have been clearly defined both on maps and fields. Meanwhile, every nominated site has accomplished the boundary survey and established the pile. Each nominated site has the buffer zone that is distinctly divided by ridge line, valley line, water coastline as well as other natural lines and roads; a variety of factors affecting the protection of nominations are fully taken into consideration. Besides, attempts to avoid human activities are necessary. Moreover, some relevant laws and regulations have been formulated and teams established who are responsible for specific protection and

monitoring, both of which are helpful to carry out effective protection.

1.5.2 The Current Situation of Buffer Zones

The total area of buffer zones among China Danxia nominations is 1362.06 km² with the population of 100259, the population density is 74/km². The valley plain in buffer zones is usually the agricultural area in history with relatively larger population, most of which belongs to rural population. Apart from some towns and tourism projects, all the land belongs to agricultural use without any industrial- mining enterprises and large projects. Nevertheless, nearly all the agricultural areas are used for traditional agricultural purpose.

In buffer zone, village and farming fields are distributed in some relatively larger valley plain; outer hills affected to varying degree have been utilized for forest, tea-planting and orchards, forming artificial tree-belt in outer village. The scope and extent to which poses effects depend on the size of village and the features of outer hills, it is generally proportional to the size of village; soil down-land hills exert significant effect while stony not. In general, down-land hills with thick soil are cultivated for tea-fruit planting or economic forest, while stony hills preserve natural secondary forest.

Having been granted protective denominations, the buffer zones in nominated sites are usually within the protective scope of scenic spots, reserves, forest park or geological park, and some protective projects have been carried out. Compensated by governmental finance, most of buffer zones have been defined as natural forest reserves, water-source reserves as well as ecological forest. It makes sense.

2 Comments on Current Situation of Protection and Management

2.1 History of Protection and Management in Nominated Sites

Conclusively, the conservation history of candidates can be categorized into three stages.

(1) The Stage of Conscious Conservation Affected by Inornate Philosophy of Ancient China

As what has mentioned above, affected by Chinese traditional culture, residents of candidates awe nature, worship nature and protect nature consciously. This has become the creed of environment conservation for their livings in ancient time. Influenced by religion, geomantic omen and cultural harbinger, the cultural tradition of nature conservation has been continued. It has objectively promoted the conscious conservation of local residents and sustainable utilization of natural resource. In this stage, the lasting time differs in different areas. Though it is not the leading power, the influence of culture has lasted till now and become the most crucial power of nature conservation.

(2) The Stage of Village Rules Conservation

As the growth of population and social development, the conflicts between human and nature are increased. Thus, there successively appears a sort of village rules to protect natural environment, such as mountain forest, woods and water source. It has been regarded as the embodiment of original rules conservation consciousness. Residents make and obey it together. It is established by usage and considered as a sort of original form of law.

(3) Conservation and Administration of Government

After 1949 when PRC was founded, the resources conservation of candidates was highly valued by the nation. The government of candidates successively established forest farm and management organization to protect heritage site. Danxia Landform areas in which candidates locate are not used as productive forest farms. Instead, there has built some bases for seeding cultivation, livestock farms and cultivation bases, therefore, landscape resource has been well preserved.

Since 1956, the nation has established nature reserve and national scenery and resort area (1982). Meanwhile, relative laws have been made. Local governments in different levels formulated and promulgated corresponding management regulations for nature and scenery resource conservation. Thus, the conservation of scenery and resort resource has been brought into legal orbit. Each of the

candidates in this nomination has national protective designation, has established corresponding management organizations and made planning for conservation and management. The conservation of heritage sites is legally guaranteed by the nation.

2.2 The Types and Effect of Human Activities

(1) Size and nationality of the population

The total area of core zone in China Danxia nominated properties is 821.51km² with the population of 34026 persons, the population density is 41/km². The total area of buffer zone is 1362.06km² with the population of 100259 persons and the population density is 74 persons/ km². The area in sum is 2183.57 km² with the population of 134285 and the population density is 62 /km². Among them, there is no population living in the core zone of Jianglangshan; the population density of Taining core zone is only 6 persons / km²; Danxiashan is 9 persons /km²; Longhushan in old age is relatively larger in population density. However, the population in these two properties are distributed in river valley. while old-stage Longhushan have higher population density, the people of the nominated site is distributed in the valley. People of the nominated sites all belong to the Han nationality. There are also some individual ethnic minority villages in Langshan and Chishui.

(2) The Ways and Effect of Human Activities

Farming Activities: there were farming activities in the valley plains of nominated site beginning thousands of years ago, but this was limited largely to traditional farming, aquaculture, fishing and hunting. Because of the difficulties of settlement in the mountainous Danxia landscape areas, most of the typical Danxia landform areas remained unpopulated. Therefore, the influence from traditional farming activities on Danxia landform and general environment has been minimal.

Religious Activities: The most influential indigenous religion in China is Taoism. The highest God Taoist belief is Laozi, and the highest code is "Dao De Jing "(Morality Lektion). The core theory of "Dao De Jing" is Humanity takes his law from the Earth; the Earth takes its law from Heaven; Heaven takes its law from the Tao. The law of the Tao is "everything being what it is". From the perspective of the modern nature conservation, Taoist thought is positive a positive force for establishing harmony between people and nature. Such beliefs have had a very positive impact on nature protection in the nominated site. Additionally, Longhushan, Danxiashan, Taining, Jianglangshan, and Langshan are Buddhist centers, or local Buddhist resorts, of considerable importance and influence. Natural grotto temples are a common manifestation of Buddhist religion in the landscape. Other religious beliefs in some regions always have their ideological roots within either Taoism or Buddhism, and they also play a positive role on the protection of nature and public education in conservation. For example, the central religious belief of the Dong Minority is to worship ancestors and nature. They believe that their ancestors and everything on earth have intelligence, and practice pantheistic totem worship of many kinds. They follow the teachings of their ancestors strictly, and thus protect the natural environment strictly.

College and academic activities: China's literati know that a quiet and peaceful environment can purify the soul, and that beautiful mountains and rivers can shape a person's temperament. Therefore, since the times of the Tang Dynasty some cultural celebrities have sought beautiful scenic places for establishing their schools, and this gradually became common practice, such as Xiangshan College near Longhushan, which was one of Four Colleges in the Southern Song Dynasty. Additionally, Jianglang College of Jianglangshan, Dieshan College near the Nanyan area of Guifeng, the Schooling-Rock Mingjing House and the studying place of Li Gang in Taining are all colleges stemming from ancient Chinese religious culture. The architecture of these colleges has traditionally been skillfully in harmony with the shapes and forms of the Danxia landscapes.

Tourism activities: Many of the nominated Danxia sites have been important scenic spots for a long period in Chinese history. The development of religion in the Danxia areas helped them to become famous scenic attractions. On the other hand, tourism development in places like Chishui, which are located in more remote western areas, is more recent. As a whole, tourism in the nominated site is not intensively developed, so most of the Danxia areas remain unaffected by any detrimental impacts of tourism and are essentially in their natural state. In some particular holidays, however, some hot destinations are still under large tourism pressure.

Scientific expeditions and scientific activities: Since ancient times, China Danxia nominations have captured the attention of Chinese geographers since ancient times. Xu Xiake (1586-1641), an ancient Chinese geographer, conducted a scientific expedition in Longhushan, Guifeng and Jianglangshan. Expeditions of geological, geomorphological and geographical experts in more recent times have focused on mainly on geological history, landform features, the natural environment and the value of these geological places as special tourism resources. In 1928, the academician Feng Jinglan termed the red beds in the Danxiashan region as "Danxia beds" when describing the landform features there. In 1939, the academician Chen Guoda named the landscape here as "Danxia Landform". Expeditions to Danxia areas have continued over a long period. Since 1991, when the "National Symposium on Danxia Landform and Tourism Development" was held, the Danxia landscape research activities among nominations are increasingly deep and comprehensive, which, meanwhile, has promoted the development of the research on special subjects within the Danxia landscapes, such as biological resources and biological landscapes, water resources and water environments, land resources, tourism resources and development, natural disasters, historical culture, and socio-economic development. Besides, Research has also promoted the development of scientific tourism and eco-tourism in these Danxia landscape areas. Consequently, they have become important bases for teaching, research and popular science education, used by many institutions of higher learning and scientific research, which has led the protection of resource and environment to a scientific way.

2.3 The Current Protection among Nominations

2.3.1 Human exploitation in history never affects the outstanding universal value of nominated sites

In ancient times, China Danxia nominated sites simply have simply developed original fishing, hunting and traditional agriculture, any of which poses little effect on the nature. As the accreditation of Danxia aesthetic value and the access of religious culture, awe and psychological reliance emerge from people's cognition and the idea of nature protection becomes quite acceptable. In modern times, nominated sites still belong to undeveloped area, together with the precipitous landform and sparse population, which makes nominated sites remain the production mode of agriculture area. Natural force dominates the regional development.

Although natural factors and human activities might inevitably affect the nominated sites to some extent, they hardly influence the integrity and outstanding universal value of nominated sites. In general, it is well preserved that the key elements of nominated sites, including not only Danxia landform, aesthetic value of landscape, ecosystem, endangered species and habitats, but the integrity of species tendency, ecosystem and natural environment as well.

2.3.2 Nominated sites have been granted high-class protective denominations, which means that they will be under the protection of national laws.

Since China's Reform and Opening, people have placed a growing emphasis on the scientific and landscape value of Danxia landform. Therefore, it is increasingly acceptable that it serves as the value of important natural heritage for the country and the whole people. Due to the significant scientific and landscape value, nominated sites have been successively granted protective denominations in every class by the government of province or the country, such as nature reserves, scenic spots, national heritages, forest parks and geoparks. Accordingly, they are under the protection of relevant laws and regulations. The state of conservation is favorable at present.

2.3.3 The extent to which the management system, staff, organizations and funds are guaranteed in nominated sites

An effective multilevel management system has been established in China Danxia nominated sites in which all aspects are included, such as the attention of government, the cooperation among departments, the support from society, the uniform coordination and management of environmental protection. Besides, the local authorities on resource and relevant enterprises have accordingly

established environmental protection organizations. Due to such acts, the pollution has been controlled and ecological environment has been well preserved. The atmosphere, water, soil and noise are kept in a good state.

The administration system of heritage in China is national management and regional responsibility at present. China Danxia nominated sites all belong to scenic spot with national protective denominations or national heritage, restricted by law of scenic spot and guided by ministry of construction and managed by local construction department and special department of authority.

Each local people's government has established protection and administration departments (Administration Committee or Bureau) replacing localized government to

exercise protection and management, which is responsible for the supervision of planning of scenic spot and protection and development & construction by law. Each administration department in nominated site has established executive office, Scenic Administration Bureau (O), Planning and Construction Bureau (O), Protection and Supervision Bureau (O), Comprehensive Development Bureau (O), Tourism Management Bureau (O), Propaganda and External-connection Office, Finance Office, and so forth. Protection & Supervision Bureau and Planning & Construction Bureau are responsible for the ordinary protection and supervision, among which Protection and Supervision Bureau establishes stations for comprehensive monitoring, enforcement, security and protection monitoring as well as forest guard, all of which are responsible for comprehensive protection and enforcement of resource environment in heritage sites, Planning and Construction Bureau is responsible for construction supervision. Otherwise, some nominated sites have established research and training center, rural coordinating office, and so forth.

At present, in accordance with the needs of daily management in nominated sites, the implementation of conservation planning and infrastructure construction plan, the state and provincial government of nominated sites, as well as the relevant departments will give some special funds each year for projects such as infrastructure construction, protection of ecological forest, environment protection, returning farmland to forests, pollution control and relics protection.

In accordance with the needs of heritage planning, research, conservation and construction, the

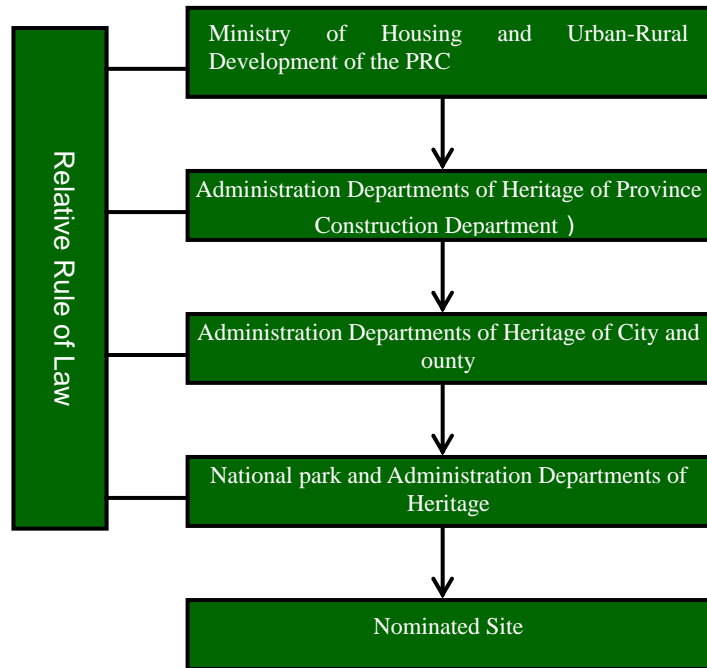


Fig.2-1 Administration System Frame of the Heritage in China

municipal or county government of each nominated site will devote some funds for the construction of infrastructure, basic research and planning studies, ecological forest compensation, compensation of ecological resettlement, social security, and exploitation of folk customs and management expenses of nomination property.

The nominated sites increase their funds of resource and environment conservation by developing tourism moderately.

The staff, organizations and funds of all the China Danxia nominated sites have been guaranteed in a certain extent.

2.3.4 The geological geomorphic elements and natural ecological elements of China Danxia have been well preserved

First, in 6 Danxia landform areas involved in nominated sites, the outshirt hill and plain have been exploited for traditional farming, no quarry or mining industry occur in history. Especially with the economic development after China's Reform, farmers no longer use the trees or stones for money, which is a beneficial factor for the management of the parks.

Secondly, the intensity for tourism development of these areas is not strong. Furthermore, the protection of the tourism resources has always served as the precondition for any development and construction. No explosion for any purpose is allowed and resources are well protected from the damage from tourists. Proper development guaranteed the preservation of geologic relics.

Thirdly, the population in typical Danxia landform areas is small, the villages and buildings are harmonious with the environment, with agricultural activities limited within the river plain, which, however, could not form threat towards the protection of geological heritage or environment. Therefore, the Danxia landform areas have always been well protected and remained in the natural status. For instance, the slightly affected and intact regions of Mt.Danxiashan sum up to 210.8km², taking up 78% of the total regions. Within the nominated area, apart from several small villages, nearly all the rest has been kept in their unaffected state.

Such nominated sites mentioned above locate in places where strata outcrop well, with clear tectonic structure and typical elements of the Danxia landform, which clearly display undergoing geomorphologic phenomena. These geological relics are evolving according to the natural rules; there would be little threat to the relics from any human factor or tourist activities except for natural collapses of some cliffs, stone arches or caves.

2.3.5 Monitoring archives of main natural elements have been established in every China Danxia nominated site

Under the guidance of Ministry of Construction, all nominated sites have made comprehensive monitoring broadcast on bio-diversity, ecological environment, state of vegetation, forest coverage,

surface water quality, biology, air, natural disasters, settlement sites and villages, human landscapes and economy of society and community by means of satellite monitoring, air monitoring and ground itinerant monitoring, etc. Meanwhile, monitoring archives of properties have been established.

2.4 Factors Affecting the Protection and Management

As nominated sites have been affected by human activities in varied forms, their Danxia landscapes, ecological environment, bio-diversity and ethnic culture are suffering from pressures to some extent. Some natural factors, such as landslide, debris flow, collapse, forest fire, diseases and pests, are the ever-existent threats; some other activities are also harmful to some extent, such as farming activities, deforestation, projects and tourism activities. Nominated sites, however, have been granted protective denominations (national nature reserve, scenic spot, geo-park, etc.) and been under increasingly strict protection, which reduces the harmful effect exerted by human activities to some extent. Therefore, the negative effect on properties is weak at present. Thus, both natural factors and human activities have never significantly affected the outstanding universe value among nominations.

2.4.1 The Main Threat faced by the Nomination

The threatening factors affecting the protection in nominated sites mainly stem from two respects, that is, natural disasters and human activities:

(1) Natural Disasters

Main natural disasters affecting nominated sites include: forest fire, diseases and pests, geological hazards (collapse, landslide and debris flow) and freezing hazard, etc.

- ① Forest fire: forest fire occurs easily in drought season due to the feature of distinct dry-wet seasons
- ② Historic records show that nominated sites are often threatened by collapse, landslide and debris flow due to their particular geomorphic and ecological conditions. Small-scale collapse in cliffs is quite common.
- ③ Freezing hazard: the rare freezing hazard happened in the early 2008 damaged a lot on the vegetation and infrastructures of some nominated sites.

In order to control such natural disasters in scientific approaches and to positively prepare for any risk, the training for the sense and measures of disaster preparedness has been in progress in nominated sites. Besides, the caution board and other protective measures have been set in dangerous places of tourism area and patrolled and inspected regularly. In order to enhance the propaganda, preparedness and remedy of forest fire, nominated sites have established forest fireproof preparedness, fireproof warning system of government-village-resident, fireproof headquarter and professional team of forest fire protection. They help enhance the sense of fireproof among villagers by fireproof propaganda, such as slogans and entering household propagandas, etc. Moreover, nominated sites have founded

professional monitoring teams to scientifically compile the report of evaluation and forecast on nominated sites geological disasters and to strengthen the project construction, such as protective project on geological relics, the project on the river-dredging and levees reinforcement and the establishment of scenic forest fireproof channel and ecological fireproof. Finally, they monitor and control sudden diseases and pests, enhance the quarantine inspection of exotic timber and bamboo species, put an end to the biological invasion, lead the masses to plant mixed forest in a reasonable way and enhance the tending management. The nominated areas and buffer zones are all included in the ecological forest protection system and compensated by the nation finance; those Danxia mountain lands which are not arable are returned to forest or used for bamboo-fruit planting. These implementations would help adjust the industrial structure in rural area and develop diversified economy, which impose good effect. Therefore, both natural factors and human activities have never significantly affected the outstanding universe value among nominations.

(2) Human Activities

Those human activities affecting the outstanding universal value among nominations are: the pressure of population and development, environmental pressure, tourism development, the construction of infrastructure, exotic biological invasion, exotic cultural influence, etc.

Each of nominated sites has experienced thousands of years of human activities and every nominated site and its buffer zone have a certain amount of original residents; especially in old stage Danxia landform area, where population is relatively concentrated in capacious valley plain. The total area of China Danxia nominated sites and buffer zones is 2183.57 km² with the population of 134285 persons and population density of 62 persons / km², which has imposed a great pressure on the protection of natural heritage. There always exists a contradiction between the demand of natural resource for human survival and development and the protection of resource. Some of the villages inside property and buffer zone are still poor and the villagers are highly dependent on the nature environment, trees in the surrounding areas are often cut down by the villagers. The protection of Danxia landscape and ecology can also be affected by the construction of towns and infrastructure occurring near buffer zone, such as village construction and road construction.

Environment Pressure: Since all nominated sites are denominated as national scenic spot or national nature reserve, some problems, such as soil and water loss and forest-cutting, have been effectively controlled. Tourism development, especially the infrastructure construction of tourism reception, however, has brought about some pollution and visual effect on local water environment and landform. Meanwhile, it has also affected the animal inhabit and the stability of ecosystem. There are increasing possibilities of pollution in the rivers in every nominated area due to the urban and industrial development and dumping of residential areas in the upper reach of the rivers.

Torism Pressure: In general, these nominated sites develop relatively late. The amount of tourists is far smaller than the capacities of scenic spot and the environment would not be quite negatively

affected probably because of the limits of location and transportation. The current tourism development mainly focuses on the sightseeing, leisure and holiday oriented projects in the river plains and outskirts of the hilly region is under-developed, which makes the scenic spots very crowded, especially in holiday. The amount of tourists will be saturated, even overloaded in short time, which leads to relatively great pressure and outstanding conflict of capacity. Also, the pollution of trash caused by huge amount of tourists is increasing and insufficient capacities of the scenic spots become an outstanding problem. In order to reduce the influence exerted by the peak of tourists on environment, nominated sites are planning to enhance the propaganda and management, clear up the trash and wastewater caused by tourism and maintain a nice sanitation. Armed with the system of tourism information management and environmental monitoring information, authorities in nominated site could monitor the total amount of tourists in scenic spot. If necessary, they should evacuate tourists in a scientific way and limit the amount of tourists within the bounds of environmental carrying capacity.

The Influenced Exerted by the Construction of Infrastructure: the effects of infrastructures are mainly from road construction, hydraulic project, tourism facilities which might destroy the heritage, interrupt the vision and distort the landscape. Recently, the development has added the implementation in the purpose of reducing the constructive destruction or influence, but the problems still exist. Therefore, the infrastructure requirement of community residents and tourism development should be fully demonstrated in order to guarantee that the planning, design and construction should affect natural environment as slightly as possible. Those projects that have caused water-soil loss and mountain landslide should be revised. Besides, it is necessary to construct biological road-overpass and complete the vegetation-repair along both sides of the road. It is forbidden to build or dismantle those facilities that affect the environment a lot.

The Influence of the Harmful Biological Invasion: although no invasion of destructive exotic species has been spotted among nominations, it is a very crucial work to strengthen the biological assay and quarantine to prevent the harmful species from invading nominated sites. Besides, it is also necessary to strengthen the harmful species monitoring of neighbor regions and to control the potential damage. Furthermore, many other works should be done, such as enhancing the protection and management of natural forest and ecological forest; local species should be mainly planted and these plants should grow in appropriate land and help to maintain the bio-diversity and original nature.

The Influence of Exotic Cultural Invasion: modern civilization and exotic culture have exerted a significant influence on the preservation of traditional architectural style, the continuation of indigenous folk, the inheritance of national culture and local arts among the nominated sites. Especially, the application of modern construction materials has destroyed the traditional architectural style and interrupted the visual natural landscape in the scenic spots, which has imposed difficulties and pressure on the preservation of traditional architectural culture. Therefore, it is necessary to further strengthen the exploration and research of regional culture, the preservation of historical features and environment of villages, the maintenance of rustic folkway and local folk characteristics. Combined

with the development of tourism, it is also should be done to display the regional cultural characteristics and to inherit the long-historical regional culture.

2.4.2 The Problems faced by Management

(1) Capital Gap

The economic condition is one of the restrictions of the funds supporting the protection and management of nominated sites. Every aspect needs a large amount of fund, such as resource preservation, scientific research, construction of protection facilities and monitoring system. Although authorities of nominations have strived for financing support, there is still a large gap of resource conservation and infrastructure in capital.

(2) Technical Level

A lack of professional technician; poor field-work conditions and deficient equipment; lacking research equipment and relevant information communication

(3) Interest Balance

There exists a sort of interest conflict between local enterprises and relevant authorities, heritage sites and community residents' interest expectancy.

Given the current problems in management among nominations, it is necessary to firstly make a long-term plan to guarantee the funds supporting protection and management and to encourage the combination of government investment, the donation from non-governmental organizations and tourism income. Secondly, something should be done to enhance the talent training, field monitoring, technical investment on patrol equipment and facilities. Thirdly, appeals from stakeholders among nominations should be seriously treated and a sort of interest-balance mechanism should be established to give the resource preservation priority. Fourthly, we should also improve the coordinating mechanism of protection and management among nominated areas (the buffer zones included). On the basis of international conventions and relevant national laws, we ought to finally enhance the effectiveness of management among nominated sites, to formulate unified management standard for nominated sites and to establish professional teams.

3 General Principles of Protection and Management

3.1 Planning's formulation and implementation departments

In order to guide the protection and management of the nominated sites through a planning, the leading group of China Danxia declaration to the world natural heritage made this planning mainly base on *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2008)*, *Regulations of PRC on Scenic Spots Administration (the State Council, 2006)*, and protection and management planning of the nominated sites. All major stakeholders is involved in the planning process of this planning, and construction department, development and reform commission, office of land and resources, forestry department, tourism bureau and environmental protection department and other government organizations of the relevant provinces and the people's government of nominated sites are also involved in the whole process. The protection and management department is the authority of the nominated site-the scenic area management committee of every nominated site.

In the implementation process of the planning, there are specialized administration departments from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development to the people's government of nominated sites and its construction department, construction bureau. All nominated sites set up specialized management committees/ authorities, and their executive affiliates set up as well, such as administration office, protection and monitoring office, planning and construction office, scenery administration office, comprehensive development office, research centre, propaganda and communication office, construction supervision corps and forestry corps. Besides, after China Danxia goes into world natural heritage, office for the coordination of China Danxia declaration to the world natural heritage will convert to office for the management of the world natural heritage of China Danxia, and administer the protection and management implementation process of the whole China Danxia World Heritage. Departments are responsible for different work and work together to guarantee the protection and management implementation of China Danxia.

3.2 Planning time limited

Planning time limited: 2008-2012

3.3 Planning basis

3.3.1 The main laws and regulations

Environmental Protection Law of PRC

Land Administration Law of PRC

Law of PRC on Protection of Wildlife

Water Law of PRC

Forest Law of PRC

Cultural Relics Protection Law of PRC

Regulations of PRC on Nature Reserves

Town and Country Planning Act of PRC

Regulations of PRC on Scenic Spots Administration, the State Council, 2006

Code for Planning of Scenic Area, Ministry of Construction and Quality Inspection Bureau, 1999

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972

Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2008

Provincial provisions on scenic spots

Master planning of the nominated sites' scenic spots/nature reserve/geoparks/forest parks

Obligation texts for the World Natural Heritage of the nominated sites

3.3.2 Relevant planning compiled and announced of nominated sites

Table 3-1 Relevant planning compiled and announced of nominated sites

province	nominated sites	relevant planning	organization	date
Guizhou	Chishui	National Economy and Society Development No.11 5 Year Planning of Guizhou Planning	The People's Government of Guizhou Province	2006
		National Economy and Society Development No.11 5 Year Planning of Chishui	The People's Government of Chishui	2006
		Ecological Model Zone Construction Master Planning of Chishui	The People's Government of Chishui	1995
		Tourism Development Master Planning of Chishui	Tourism Development Research Center of SUN Yat-Sen University	2002
		Master Planning of Chishui Scenic Spot	Urban Planning Institute of Guizhou Province	2001
		Master Planning of Chishui Spinulosa National Natural Protection Zone	Environment Protection Bureau of Guizhou Province	1996
		Ecological Tourism-led Participated Community Development Planning	Guizhou Normal University	2007
Fujian	Taining	Planning of Fujian Province on Scenic Spot System (2006-2020)	Bureau of Construction, Fujian Province	2008
		Specific Planning of Fujian Province on Shiyiwu Tourism Industry Development	The People's Government of Fujian Province	2006
		Master Planning of Taining Scenic Spot (1997-2020)	The Administration Council of Taining National Scenic Spot	2002
		Master Planning of Taining, China on World Geological Park (2005-2020)	Institute of Geological Survey, Fujian Province	2005
		Master Planning of Taining on National Ecological Model Construction	The People's Government of Taining	2003
		Urban Area Master Planning of Taining(2000-2020)	Institute of Planning and Design, Tongji University, Shanghai	2000

		Urban System Planning of Taining (2003-2020)	Institute of Planning and Design, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou	2002
		Land Use Master Planning of Taining(2006-2020)	Beijing Normal University	2006
		Planning of Taining on Biodiversity Protection Project	The Forestry Bureau of Taining	1995
		Planning of Taining on Tourism Industry Development	The Tourism Management Department of Beijing Jiaotong University	2008
		Master Planning of Sanming on Tourism Industry	Yuanjian Institute of Tourism Planning, Zhejiang Province	2008
Hunan	Langshan	Master Planning of Mt. Langshan Scenic Spot	Institute of Hunan Province on Urban Planning and Design	2005
		Master Planning of Xinning on Ecological Model Construction	Institute of Nanjing on Environmental Science, Ministry of Environmental Protection, PRC	2002
		Master Planning of Xinning	Institute of Hunan Province on Urban Planning and Design	2002
		Master Planning of Mt. Langshan National Geological Park	Institute of Hunan Province on Geological Research	2001
		Specific Planning of Fujian Province on Shiyiwu Tourism Industry Development	The People's Government of Fujian Province	2006
		Master Planning of Mt. Guanzhishan Scenic Spot	Tongji University, Shanghai	2002
		Planning of Guanzhishan on the Protection and Administration of World Natural Heritage and Environmental Regulation	Institute of Urban and Rural Planning and Design, Fujian Province	2008
		Detail Planning of Guanzhishan Scenic Spot on Development Strategy	Yihua Institute of Design, Guangdong Province	2008
		Planning of Peitian on the Protection and Development of Ancient Villages	Institute of Planning and Design, Tongji University, Shanghai	2005
		Control Detail Planning of Urban Area of Liangcheng	Institute of Urban and Rural Planning and Design, Fujian Province	2002
Guangdong	Danxiashan	Master Planning of Shaoguan on Tourism Development	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	1994
		Planning of Renhua on Urban System	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	2001
		Planning of Shaoguan on Urban System	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	2003
		Concept Planning of Shaoguan on General Development	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	2003
		Master Planning of Shaoguan	Institute of Urban Planning, Tongji University	2006
		Master Planning of Danxiashan (Provincial)	Geography Department, SYSU	1986
		Master Planning of Danxiashan Scenic Spot	Geography Department, PKU	1990
		Master Planning of Xianglonghu District	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	1992
		Master Planning of Yangyuanshan	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	1993
		Master Planning of Danxiashan National Geological Geomorphic Nature Reserve	Geography Department, SYSU	1997
		Master Planning along Jinjiang River (Northern Part)	Research Center of City and Region, Sun Yat-sen University	1999
		Master Planning of Shaoshishan	Research Center of Tourism Development, SYSU	2000
		Master Planning of Danxiashan National Geological Park	School of Geography and Planning, SYSU	2001
		Master Planning of Danxiashan World Geological Park	School of Geography and Planning, SYSU	2003
Concept Planning of Danxiashan Tourism Development	Research Center of Tourism Development, Guangdong Province	2004		

		Master Planning of Danxiashan Scenic Spot(Revision)	Institute of Urban and Rural Planning and Design, Guangdong Province Institute of Planning and Design, SYSU	2008
Jiangxi	Longhushan	Urban System Planning of Jiangxi Province(2005-2020)	The People's Government of Jiangxi Province	2004
		Tourism Industry Development Planning of Jiangxi Province(2003-2020)	The People's Government of Jiangxi Province	2002
		Master Planning of Longhushan Scenic Spot (1995-2010)	Institute of Jiangxi Province on Urban Planning and Design	1995
		Master Planning of Longhushan National Geological Park (2001-2020)	Institute of Geological Survey, Jiangxi Province	2001
		Master Planning of Yiyang on Guifeng Peak Scenic Spot (1999-2010)	Institute of Jiangxi Province on Urban Planning and Design	1999
		Master Planning of Longhushan on Shangqing National Forest Park (2000-2020)	Institute of Jiangxi Province on Forest Reaching and Design	2000
		Land Use Master Planning of Longhushan Scenic Spot(1997-2010)	East China Institute Of Technology	1997
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	Urban Master Planning of Jiangshan	The People's Government of Jiangshan	2002
		Tourism Development Master Planning of Jiangshan	Scenic Spot Administration Bureau of Jiangshan	2002
		National Peak Scenic Spot Master Planning of Mt. Jianglangshan	Scenic Spot Administration Bureau of Jiangshan	2004
		Urban Area Master Planning of Jiangshan	People's Government of Jiangshan	2006
		Environment Comprehensive Regulation Planning of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	Scenic Spot Administration Bureau of Jiangshan	2008

3.3.3 The existing management planning in the nominated sites

Table 3-2 The existing management planning in the nominated sites

province	nominated sites	management planning	organization	date
Guizhou	Chishui	The Protection and Management Planning of World Heritage nominated site Chishui Danxia	Institute of Guizhou Province on Architectural Design	2008
Fujian	Taining	The Protection and Management Planning of Taining World Heritage nominated site	Institute of Urban and Rural Planning and Design, Fujian Province	2008
Zhejiang	Jianglangshan	The Protection and Management Planning of World Heritage nominated site Jianglangshan Danxia	World Heritage Research Center, PKU	2008
Hunan	Langshan	The Protection and Management Planning of World Heritage nominated site Langshan Danxia	Institute of Hunan Province on architectural science	2008
Guangdong	Danxiashan	The Protection and Management Planning of World Heritage nominated site Danxiashan Danxia	Institute of Planning and Design, SYSU	2008
Jiangxi	Longhushan	The Protection and Management Planning of World Heritage nominated site Longhushan Danxia	Institute of Urban and Rural Planning and Design, Jiangxi Province	2008

3.4 Contents of the planning

This planning defines the locations and areas of all the nominated sites, demonstrates the outstanding universal values, and analyses the status quo protection. Although the overall protections are good, they

remain some defects. So the importance and the necessity of protection are included in this planning. The contents are as follows:

1. Through the implementation of this planning, commits to meet the obligation of *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.
2. State the nominated sites' locations, areas, nominated purposes, accordant standards, selected reasons, outstanding universal values and the protection and management of the status quo.
3. Analyze objectively the challenges and problems of the nominated sites.
4. Give a systemic goal about the protection and management of nominated sites, including a 5-year blueprint and a long-term goal.
5. Give a method, management policies and plan of action to make the goal come true. Make a series of specific planning on protection and management, such as geological heritage protection, biodiversity conservation, comprehensive treatment, interpretation and education, and the governance of tourist impacts.
6. Divide the nominated sites into different levels and districts of the protection and management, and formulate long-term policies and mechanisms of protection and management.
7. Formulate overall monitoring and evaluation mechanism to ensure the planning can be implemented effectively.
8. Formulate implementation programs of the overall protection and management, and guide the practice operation of the nominated sites.

3.5 Planning guiding ideology

In accordance with the spirit of the framework of *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, adhere to the principle of 'scientific planning, unified management, strict protection and sustainable use', strengthen the series of effective protection and coordinating management system mechanism, establish the overall pattern of nominated site protection and management, effectively protect the natural and cultural heritage of the nominated site for the main of Danxia landscape, restore and strengthen natural ecosystems function, enhance the self-adjusting system and development capacity. Harmonize the relationship of tourism development, production development and resources and environmental protection, direct the nominated site to promote the regional economic development with science, and impulse substantive protection, in order to make the nominated site form a benign ecological development mechanism as a whole and make sure the sustainable development of tourism and local economy. Ensure strict protection of landscape, water and forest, and permanent use of landscape resources and sustainable development. Support tourism of Danxia geological remains and culture with an appropriate development. Through capital investment, technical support and laws development by government to make sure the efficient management of

nominated site, at the same time to help the local residents to develop eco-agricultural economy and tourism, raise the level of productivity and quality of life, with a purpose of reaching a permanent nomination to the conservation and sustainable development.

3.6 Planning goals

This planning's overall goal is to give a frame to the protection and management of the World Heritage nomination China Danxia, in order to guide the protection and management of the properties' overall value by a unified standard. And then, the nominated sites can all run in a coordination mechanism so that geological/geomorphological relics, natural landscapes, forest ecological system, rare and endangered species and their habitats can be protected effectively by a unified standard model. What's more, due to the public awareness of protection raises, the communities in nominated sites can achieve sustainable development and the outstanding universal values of the nomination can maintain and strengthen.

The short-term goals are to establish and perfect the nomination's management system and management organization, strengthen the system of laws and regulations, build up law-enforcing ranks of professional protection in each nominated site, improve the planning systems of resources protection, infrastructure construction, development and utilization on scenic spots, explore national culture, as well as economic and social development, establish integral technology supporting system and modernized management mode in nominated sites.

The long-term goals are preserve Danxia geology and geomorphology natural relics through scientific management mode, certain legal guarantee, as well as strong technology support. Effectively protect the fossils, the relics of ancient human activity, the integrity of ecological environment in nominated sites, as well as species diversity, so as to maintain the permanent self-development and succession law of the system, promoting the whole nomination as a global research base, popular science base, geological tourism resort and excellent candidate site for world natural heritage.

4 Administration departments and personnel

4.1 Administration departments

The protection and management of 'China Danxia' world natural heritage nominated site involve national, provincial, city and county level governments and a number of government departments. When China Danxia nominated site is included in the official World Heritage List, declaration and co-ordination leading group will change to 'China Danxia World Heritage management coordination committee'. In the direct management level, form a management system and institutions with national Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development - every provincial departments of construction or heritage management organization of the nominated site - 'China Danxia World Heritage management coordination committee' - cities (counties) of the World Heritage management organization - the scenic area management organization, and other departments work together to promote a better management systems and departments. Main functions of protection and management of every department are as follows:

(1) National Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development in charge of the coordination and leadership about declaration, protection, planning and management of 'China Danxia' World Heritage, and the coordination and leadership of the master planning, protection, construction, management the 'China Danxia' World Heritage nominated site.

(2) Provincial departments of construction (heritage management organization) of the nominated site mainly in charge of declaration, protection and monitoring management of each provincial World Heritage, planning, establishment, examination and approval of the nominated site, organize heritage staffs training and so on.

(3) 'China Danxia World Heritage management coordination committee' responsible for the series of declaration, protection, planning management and establishment of management program of the whole 'China Danxia' World Heritage, coordination between the nominated sites or supervision and inspection work, overall management and exchange of information, regularly or irregularly held conference, organized exchange, and other activities to promote unity, organization to declare the basic research, protection and management research and so on of 'China Danxia'.

(4) scenic area management organization in each cities (counties), is the permanent management of the nominated site, responsible for the direct management measures, planning, protection, development, construction and heritage conservation etc. Committee (or authority) found heritage management office and the departments of planning and construction, resource protection and law enforcement, make sure the implementation of every protection measures.

Each department above is to do and perform their respective duties, cooperate with each other and co-management, to make the protection and management of every nominated sites of 'China Danxia' World Heritage orderly operation. Each nominated site's management organization all have national authorized managers, together with related business management, tourism management and scientific researchers. The actual management system staffs have enough condition to protect and manager the nominated sites and the surrounding areas strictly and orderly.

4.2 Management framework and staff structure of nominated sites

4.2.1 Chishui

(1)Management framework The World Heritage management office of Guizhou province guides, coordinates and supervises the protection and management of Chishui nominated site. People's government of Chishui is responsible for protection, utilization and integrated management of Chishui nominated site. Now there are two management committees in Chishui: national nature reserve of spinulosa in Guizhou Chishui and national scenic spots of Chishui. And also there are many departments that protect the Chishui nominated site directly, such as protection office, planning and design office, management of scenic spots office, tourism development office, treasury office, propaganda office, the police station, the protection station. The people's government of Chishui will establish world natural heritage management committee of Chishui after the declaration is success.

(2) Staff structure Till the end of 2007, the administration department has 44 employees, including 6 advanced administrators, 11 mid-level administrators and 26 other administrators.

4.2.2 Taining

(1)Management framework: Taining National Park management committee of Taining is affiliated to people's government of Taining, with the function of protection and management, and manage the planning, protection, development and construction of the nominated site in accordance with the law. Office of the party, monitoring room, tourism office, planning and construction office, resource conservation office, economic development office and the ancient city management office of Taining are affiliated to the management committee, and they are responsible for planning, construction, geological heritage protection, popularization earth science knowledge, establishment research and teaching base, training tour guides, propaganda, and enhancement the public awareness of protection on geological heritage and ecological environment etc. in the nominated site.

(2) Staff structure: Till the end of 2007, the administration department has 45 employees, including 10 advanced administrators, 17 mid-level administrators and 18 other administrators.

4.2.3 Langshan

(1) Management framework: The scenic spot administration and people's government of Langshan are both affiliated to the administration department of Langshan nominated site. General office, planning and construction management office, environment and resources protection office, geological relics protection office, management office and laws and regulations office are affiliated to the scenic spot administration, and exercising various management functions.

(2) Staff structure: Till the end of 2007, the administration department has 265 employees, including 25 advanced administrators, 42 mid-level administrators and 130 other administrators.

4.2.4 Danxiashan

(1) Management framework: Scenic spot management committee of Danxiashan is affiliated to people's government of Shaoguan, and general office, planning and construction office, landscape management office, the protection and inspection office, comprehensive development office, propaganda and liaison office and finance office are affiliated to the committee. The planning and construction office is also the urban monitoring group of Danxiashan and landscape department. and the protection and the laws and regulations office, affiliating laws and regulations, security and forest protection teams, is responsible for resources, environmental protection and law enforcement in Danxiashan. Besides, the committee sets up a research center which acts a secretariat of the Danxia geomorphology and tourism development research society of China and holds the responsible for management of the museums, archives and libraries.

(2) Staff structure: Up to now, the committee has 29 administrators, and employs the related business management, tourism management and scientific research personnel. So the management system actually has 43 employees and 16 external specialists. Affiliates of the committee have 152 employees and the service personnel of the service delivery departments are more than 200.

4.2.5 Longhushan

(1) Management framework: Planning and construction office, land office, the agricultural water and power office, tourism office, culture and education office, finance office, public security office, civil affairs office, transportation office, forestry office, economic and trade office, tourism office, food office and administrative law enforcement office are all affiliated to scenic spot management committee of Longhushan, and exercising various management functions.

Scenic spot management office, planning and construction office, tourism industry management office, environmental protection office and agriculture and forestry office are all affiliated to scenic spot management committee of Guifeng, and exercising various management functions.

(2) Staff structure: Till the end of 2007, the administration department has 323 employees, including 16 advanced administrators, 126 mid-level administrators and 181 other administrators.

4.2.6 Jianglangshan

(1)**Management framework:** The scenic spot management committee of Jianglangshan holds overall responsible for the protection, management and construction in Jianglangshan nominated site. The offices affiliated to the management committee are responsible for administration, protection of scenic resources, national culture, marketing, propaganda and education, law enforcement and supervision of religious in the nominated site.

(2) **Staff structure:** Up to now, the administration department has 25 employees, including 15 administrators and 5 technicians.

4.3 Organizations and personnel structure of the declaration to the world natural heritage

4.3.1 Administration departments of the declaration

(1)**The leadership organizations of the nomination at the overall level** The leading group for the coordination of China Danxia declaration to the world natural heritage is constituted by the related executives from Hunan, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Guizhou department of construction and the chief leaders of cities (counties) where Langshan, Danxiashan, Taining, Longhushan, Jianglangshan, Chishui are located. The office of the leading group is in construction department of Hunan and holds the responsible for routine work under the guidance of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC.

(2)**The leadership organizations of the nominated sites** Under the unified arrangement and guidance of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC, in order to strengthen the leadership of declaration to the world natural heritage in all nominated sites, the related provincial governments, city governments, county governments and the management committees set up inter-departmental leading groups of China Danxia declaration to the world natural heritage in three different administrative levels. The related executives of these governments and committees become leaders of the leading groups and the group members come from different government departments. The special offices also set up in different levels, establish coordination mechanisms and hold the responsible for declaration work, environment improvement, development of regulations and planning, propaganda and assistance to evaluations from the IUCN experts.

4.3.2 Expert organizations of the declaration

(1) **Expert organizations of the nomination at the overall level** The experts of the expert organizations are selected by the nominated sites and the related provinces. And the experts are strong in geology, geomorphology, biology, management and planning. They are responsible for the preparation of the technical information which is going to be declared, the preparation of conservation

planning and guidance to the technical work of nominated sites.

(2) Consultation organizations of declaration The leadership organizations of declaration engage the experienced heritage experts, IUCN experts and officials from all over the world to compose the consultation group of the declaration to the world natural heritage. They are responsible for consultation of the declaration technique.

(3) Expert organizations of the nominated sites All the nominated sites engage the domestic experienced heritage experts and planning experts to prepare the accessories, such as the declarations, and the planning. And they are responsible for consultation of the management and improvement as well.

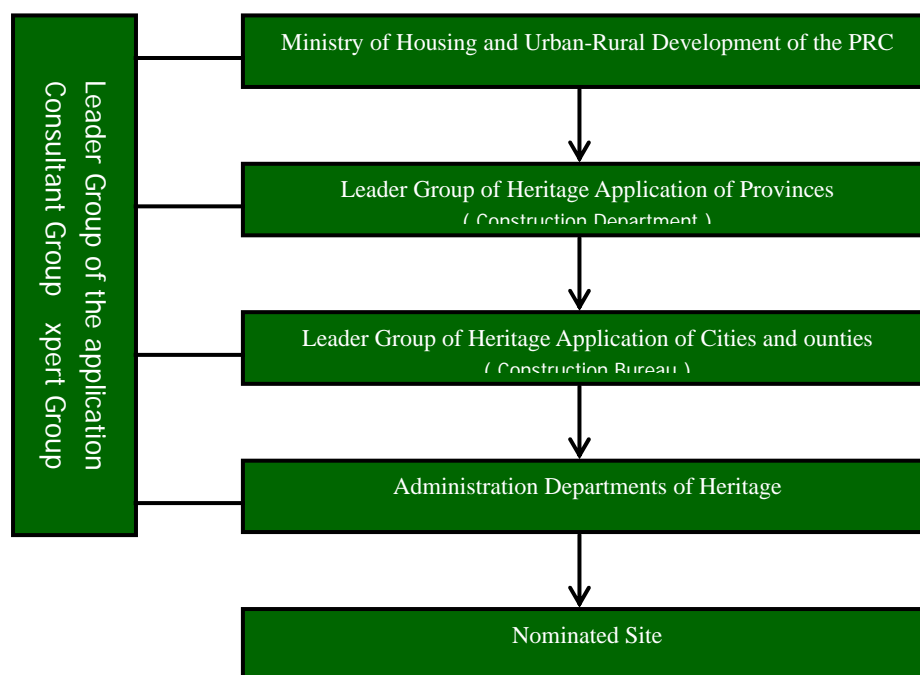


Fig.4-1 Management System Frame of the China Danxia World Heritage Nomination

4.4 The outlook of the administration departments of heritage and the staff structure

4.4.1 Management system

The world natural heritage China Danxia will implement the management system which is administrated by nation and executed particularly by the local governments and relevant departments of the nominated sites.

In the operational level, the heritage sites are administrated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC; the provincial departments of construction of the nominated

sites jointly set up the "China Danxia World Heritage management coordination committee" which is in charge of the contact and coordination of the heritage sites and establish internal coordination, inspection, exchange and cooperation mechanisms of the heritages of China Danxia; the World Heritage committees in the provinces of nominated sites set up the office of administration of heritage in the construction department, and the committees also coordinate the allocated liaisons, and are responsible for the vertical and horizontal coordination and communication and so on; the direct management sections of nominated sites establish a world natural heritage management office of China Danxia specializing in the measures of the heritage protection and management.

On the basis of following the existing laws and regulations of the countries, the administration departments of the province, the city, the county of the nominated site draw up specialized laws and regulations so as to ensure the direction and feasibility of the protective measures; and it is also necessary to further improve the solution of the protection of the nominated sites to implement protection and management.

4.4.2 The administration departments and their functions

(1) Administration departments at the national level The World Heritage sites in China are administrated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC.

(2)Cooperation and Administration departments of the nomination at the overall level The provincial departments of construction of the heritage sites jointly set up the "China Danxia World Heritage management coordination committee". The main function of it is to be the direct counterpart of the administration department of the country's ministry of construction and act as the liaison and coordination section among places of the heritage sites of Danxia; It formulates the unified mode in the management, development and collaboration of the heritage of Danxia and sets up the management system of the internal coordination, inspection, exchange, cooperation and training. The committee can be long-term linked to the ministry of construction of Hunan province or either designated by the departments of construction of different provinces. With a five-year-cycle, the committee assesses the condition of the implementation of the protection of the heritage Danxia and proposes a new guidance of revision.

(3)Provincial Administration departments The "provincial World Heritage management committee" is set up by the provincial governments where the China Danxia sites are located with the vice governor in charge as the director; and the office is established by the construction department. The main duties of the provincial world natural heritage committee and the office are as follows: Being the counterparts of the national ministry of construction and China Danxia world natural heritage management coordination committee and manage the heritage of Danxia in the range of the province; Introduce the necessary policies according to the provincial socio-economic development and the necessity of the heritage management; Communicate regularly with the international and domestic administration and the relevant departments to carry out exchanges and cooperation, so as to coordinate

the relationship of the protected heritage sites; organize the planning of protection and development of the heritage sites in the province; organize the demonstrating and verifying of the management and construction projects of the heritage sites; organize experts for the continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation on the management of the heritage sites.

(4)Local Administration departments of the heritage sites After inscribed on the World's Natural Heritage List, the governments of the cities and counties of the heritage sites set up the "world's heritage management office of China Danxia" in the administration departments and they can together function with the scenic area management organization of the heritage sites. Under the guidance of leaders of the world natural heritage of province and the China Danxia world natural heritage management office, it is responsible for the communication with the IUCN, other heritage management offices and the relevant interest groups. And in this way, it is in charge in the monitoring of the resources and environment of the sites, in the protection and management of the law enforcement, and also in the implementation of the regulations and planning of the sites. It also establishes digital monitoring and scientific research centers so as to strengthen the scientific protection and management of the sites and directly responses for the implementation of the protection and management of the heritage sites.

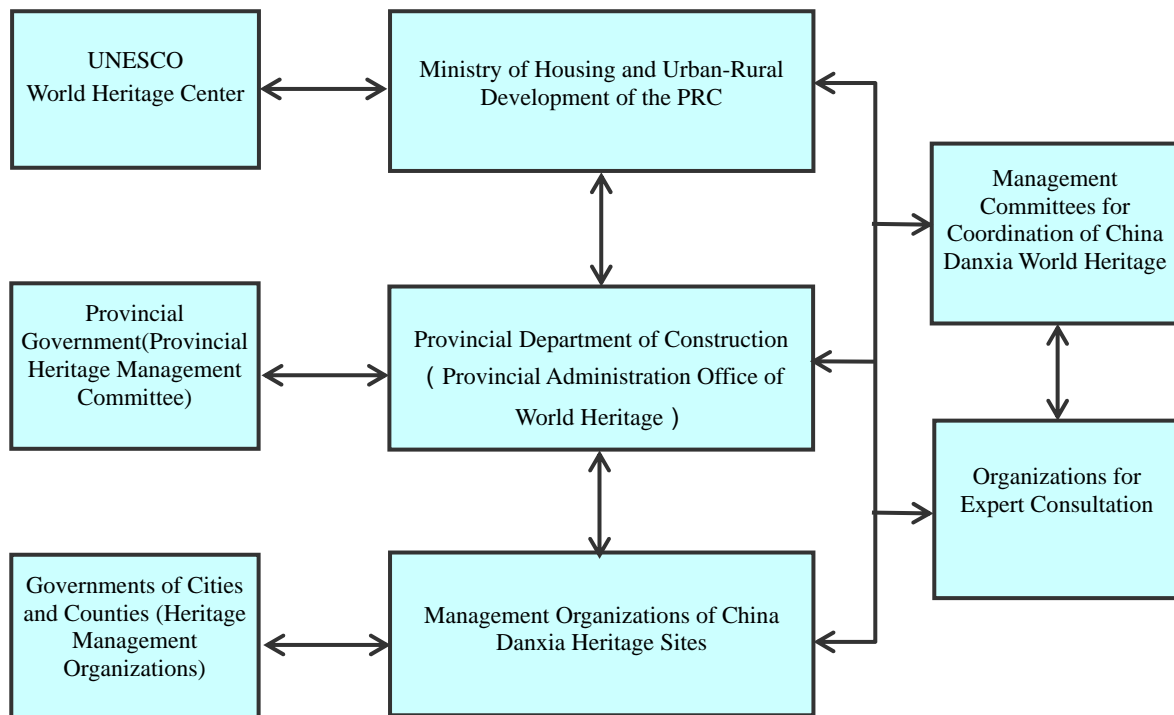


Fig. 4-2 Illustration of China Danxia World Nature Heritage administration departments

4.4.3 Planning of professional administrators' constitution of the heritage sites

(1) Chishui

Table 4-1 the scheme of engaging professional administrators for administration departments in Chishui heritage site

Major	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Geology	1	1		1		3
Protection of Animal and Plant			1		1	2
Environmental Engineering			1		1	2
Information-based Remote Sensing Monitoring			2			2
Management of Scenic Spots		1		1		2
Landscape Architecture	1			1		2
Law/English	2	1	1		1	5
Planning		1		1		2
Propaganda		1	1		1	3
External Professional Technicians			2	2	1	5
Total	4	5	8	6	5	28

(2) Taining

Table 4-2 the scheme of engaging professional administrators for administration departments in Taining heritage site

Major	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Geology	1	1		1		3
Protection of Animal and Plant		1	1		1	3
Environmental Engineering	1		1		1	3
Information-based Remote Sensing Monitoring			2			2
Management of Scenic Spots		1		1		2
Landscape Architecture	1			1		2
Law/English	1	1	1		1	4
Planning	1			1		2
Propaganda	1	1			1	3
External Professional Technicians	2	3	2	2	1	10
Total	8	8	7	6	5	34

(3) Langshan

Table 4-3 the scheme of engaging professional administrators for administration departments in Langshan heritage site

Major	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Geology	2	1	1	1		5
Protection of Animal and Plant	1	1	1			3
Environmental Monitoring	1	1		1	1	4
Information-based Remote Sensing Monitoring			1	1	1	3
Management of Scenic Spots	2	1	1			4
Landscape Architecture	1	1		1	1	4
Law/English	2	2	1	1	1	7
Planning	1	1	2	1		5
Propaganda	1	1	1			3
External Professional Technicians	2	2	2	1	1	8
Total	13	11	10	7	5	46

(4) Danxiashan

Table 4-4 the scheme of engaging professional administrators for administration departments in Danxiashan heritage site

Major	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Geology and Geomorphology	1	2	1			4
Protection of Animal and Plant	1	1	1		1	4
Environmental Engineering	1	1		1	1	4
Information-based Remote Sensing Monitoring		1	1	1		3
Management of Scenic Spots		1	1	1	1	5
Landscape Architecture		1		1		2
Law/English	3	3	2	1	1	10
Planning and Design	1	2	2	1		6
Propaganda and Marketing		1	1		1	3
External Professional Technicians	3	2	1	1	1	8
Total	10	15	10	7	6	48

(5) Longhushan

Table 4-5 the scheme of engaging professional administrators for administration departments in Longhushan heritage site

Major	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Geology	1	2	1	1	1	6
Protection of Animal and Plant	1	2	1	1	1	6
Environmental Monitoring	2	2	2	1	1	8
Information-based Remote Sensing Monitoring	2	2	2	1	1	8
Management of Scenic Spots	1	1	1		1	4
Landscape Architecture	1	1	1		1	4
Law/English	1	1	1	1		4
Planning	1	1	1	1		4
Propaganda	1	1	1	1		4
External Professional Technicians	5	2	3	2	3	15
Total	16	15	14	9	9	63

(6) Jianglangshan

Table 4-6 the scheme of engaging professional administrators for administration departments in Jianglangshan heritage site

Major	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Geology	1	1				2
Protection of Animal and Plant		1	1			2
Environmental Engineering			1		1	2
Information-based Remote Sensing Monitoring			2			2
Management of Scenic Spots		1		1		2
Landscape Architecture	1			1		2
Law/English	1	1	1		1	4
Planning		1		1		2
Propaganda		1			1	2
External Professional Technicians			2	2	1	5
Total	3	6	7	5	4	25

5 The Financial Guarantee

5.1 The Financial Sources

The state and the province government as well as relevant departments according to the need of the daily management in the candidate site, implementation of the protection planning and Infrastructure planning, appropriate special fund to the infrastructure, ecological forest protection, environment protection, green barren hill project, conversion of cropland to forest, pollution prevention, relics conservation, etc, providing the protection, construction, planning and design, scientific researches, as well as daily management expenses with a guarantee.

Each city or county government of the candidate sites put coordinated investment into the infrastructure, basic researches and planning researches, ecological forest compensation, ecological migration compensation, social security, exploitation of the folk customs and management expenses of the heritage, according to the need of the planning, researches, protection, and instruction of the candidate site.

Meanwhile, the candidate sites increase the income through the development of tourism so as to strengthen the protection to the resources and environment. All the committees of the candidate sites have decided to take 5-10% of the ticket income as special fund of protection and researches, and make sure that special fund must be expended on special project.

Table 5-1 The financial sources and levels of the Chishui nominated site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Total
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County Fund		
2003	625				2500	3125
2004	1011	1000				2011
2005	1520				3000	4520
2006	2696.6					2696.6
2007	3520				200	3720

Table 5-2 The financial sources and levels of the Taining nominated site

Year	Capital Resources and Amount(10,000RMB)				
	Ticket Income	Subsidized Incomes from Higher Authorities National/Provincial/City Fund	Financial Revenue County Fund	Total Investment in Tourism Fixed Assets	Total
2003	307	776.6	113.16	4000	5196.76
2004	435	497.58	103.99	5000	6036.57
2005	1101	971.7	127.18	8905	11104.88
2006	2383	654.1	144.65	15098	18279.75
2007	2233	716.77	167.55	18510	21627.32

Note: The subsidies from superior authority contain the subsidies of state, province, city and transfer payment.

Table 5-3 The financial sources and levels of the Langshan nominated site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Total
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County's Fund		
2003	300		20	55		375
2004	500			540		1040
2005	650	150	20	850		1670
2006	800	220	20	660		1700
2007	1100	360	600	2080		4140

Table 5-4 The financial sources and levels of the Danxiashan nominated site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount(10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Total
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County's Fund		
2003	1608.60	2100	50			3758.60
2004	2909.36		80			2989.36
2005	2604.45	100	40			2744.45
2006	3023.87	65	40			3128.87
2007	3449.05	190	35			3674.05

Table 5-5 The financial sources and levels of the Longhushan nominated site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)			
	Financial Revenue	Special Subsidy	Total Investment in Fixed Assets	Total
2003	1 414	1 310	15 000	17 724
2004	1 794	1 562	12 600	15 956
2005	1 662	2 393	18 600	22 655
2006	2 086	2 403	19 160	23 649
2007	2 154	4 198	11 457	17 809

Table 5-6 The financial sources and levels of the Jianglangshan nominated site

Year	Capital Sources and Amount (10,000RMB)					
	Ticket Income	Government Allocate Fund			Others	Total
		National Fund (including National Debt)	Provincial Fund	City/County Fund		
2003	261.54		50	60	43	414.54
2004	352.7		150	75	50	627.7
2005	374.6		75	98	55	602.6
2006	420		105	143	62	730
2007	522.4	890	120	190	56	1778.4

5.2 The Financial Expenditure

Generally, Set up project feasibility study report demonstration and strict capital budget, engineering supervision, engineering final accounts, and financial management security system, making sure the smoothly implementation of construction and environment protection as well as the fair use of the project funds. So far, the funds invested in heritage protection, management, development and

construction have being used rationally in strict accordance with the investment channels and requirements of the project. All parts of the China Danxia Landscape Nominated Areas for world natural heritage have relatively sufficient financial sources without big gaps or deficiencies.

Table 5-7 The Financial Expenditure of Chishui Nominated Site (unit:10 thousand RMB)

Investment projects	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Environment protection	413	643	766	848	1071
Community services management	146	200	270	293	355
Social security and employment	195	235	238	311	564
Education	450	450	480	538	635
Sanitary and medical services	126	112	124	143	209
Agriculture, forestry and water services	189	245	272	302	523
Tourism services	321	507	371	513	525
Total	1840	2382	2521	2948	3881

Table 5-8 The Financial Expenditure of Taining Nominated Site (unit:10 thousand RMB)

Investment projects	2005	2006	2007
Environmental improvement	400	600	800
Ecological restoration	800	1100	1300
Residents ecological transformation		30	50
Residents social security			50
Residents education	200	400	460
Residents training		20	30
Infrastructure for protection management	710	1000	1200
Technological outfit for protection management			50
Construction cost of special protection		300	400
Total	2110	3450	4340

Table 5-9 The Financial Expenditure of Langshan Nominated Site (unit:10 thousand RMB)

Investment projects	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Environment protection	3728	4479	4218	5516	5775
Community services management	273	300	326	370	406
Social security and employment	110	124	134	174	201
Education	134	156	165	206	222
Sanitary and medical services	30	140	180	186	190
Agriculture, forestry and water services	715	838	1203	1258	1252
Tourism services	590	760	520	1300	1512
Total	5608	6936	6922	9196	9748

Table 5-10 The Financial Expenditure of Danxiashan Nominated Site (unit:10 thousand RMB)

Investment projects	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Environment protection	212	361	346	429	468
Community services management	140	182	215	232	226
Social security and employment	169	224	236	365	387
Education	313	461	552	618	635
Sanitary and medical services	122	154	263	381	459
Agriculture, forestry and water services	237	382	561	450	503

Tourism services	392	337	382	508	578
Projects of development and protection	1660	1326	961	1023	1422
Total	3245	3427	3516	4006	4678

Table 5-11 The Financial Expenditure of Longhushan Nominated Site
(unit:10 thousand RMB)

Investment projects	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Environment protection	513	744	866	1048	1371
Community services management	146	200	281	293	355
Social security and employment	195	235	238	611	764
Education	451	449	480	638	735
Sanitary and medical services	126	114	124	144	209
Agriculture, forestry and water services	289	245	273	402	723
Tourism services	321	507	371	713	528
Total	2041	2494	2633	3849	4685

Table 5-12 The Financial Expenditure of Jianglangshan Nominated Site (unit:10 thousand RMB)

Investment projects	2004	2005	2006	2007
Environmental improvement	122	223	432	570
Ecological restoration	92	132	191	255
Infrastructure for protection management	93	134	178	258
Technological outfit for protection management	89	146	215	282
Construction cost of special protection	144	208	435	547
Total	540	843	1451	1912

5.3 The Financial Guarantee Program

5.3.1 The Financial Guarantee of the Administration

According to the need of routine operation, the implementation of protection planning and the planning of infrastructure construction of the nomination, the state's and provincial governments and relevant departments allot special funds for the construction projects every year, such as infrastructure construction, the protection of ecological forest, environment protection, afforesting bare mountains, returning land for farming to forestry, prevention and control of pollution, geological relics preservation and forest planting. The nomination's protection, construction, planning and designing, scientific research and routine management funds can be financially guaranteed.

According to the local annual financial budget for revenues and expenditures and state's and provincial construction projects, the each government of the nominated site allot sufficient funds for the infrastructure construction, tourism development subsidies, the compensation of ecological forest, protection forest project subsidies, the ecological relocation, folk custom research and nomination's operating charges.

By means of tourism development, each nominated site enhances tourism tickets proceeds and

management income to figure out the funds for infrastructure construction, scenery resource protection, the routine maintenance and operating costs.

5.3.2 Special Funds

For the sake of guaranteeing the long-term, stable and sufficient financial sources for the resource protection, tourist management and community coordination, the nomination set up a special funds. In accordance to the various services, the special funds have 4 items: the environment and resource protection special fund, tourist management special fund, community special fund and the capacity construction special fund.

The environment and resource protection special fund, puts particular emphasis on the research and monitoring of resource and environment inside the nomination, which includes the protection and study of Danxia landform, the protection and development of cultural resource, the protection and study of ecosystem, the dynamic monitoring of the environment, the specialist education on resource protection. The tourist management special fund, puts particular emphasis on the study and management on tourist security and tourist experience, which contains the specialist training on interpretation system and the study on the tourism market. The community special fund, puts particular emphasis on the resource protection and economic development of the local community inside the nomination, which contains the improvement of the community's infrastructure and the projects on community support. And the capacity construction special fund, puts particular emphasis on scientific research administrator training, which contains the basic and applied research projects, various training projects, the cooperation and exchange projects and meetings and the investigation projects.

6 Legal Safeguard

6.1 The Existing Legal and Administrative Rules

In the recent 20 years, China had promulgated a series of laws and regulations on the protection of natural resources and ecological environment, which, to varying extent, involved all kinds of content on the protection, ownership, proceeds, planning and development of natural resource. These laws, regulations and international conventions constitute the legislative authority for the protection and management of the nomination. The nomination is rigorous protected by the following laws and government regulations. Any individual, organization and government offices must strictly comply with them.

(1) The International Convention

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage , UNESCO, 1972 (Approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1985).

Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP,1992 (Approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1993).

(2) Law

Constitution of People's Republic of China (1982)

Mineral Resources Law of PRC (1986)

Forest Law of PRC (1984)

Law of PRC on Protection of Wildlife (1988)

Water Law of PRC (2002)

Environmental Protection Law of PRC (1989)

Water and Soil Conservation Law of PRC (1991)

The Law of PRC on Protection of Cultural Relics (2002)

The Town and Country Planning Act of PRC (2007)

Land Administration Law of PRC (1986)

(3) The Administrative Regulations

Regulations on the Management of Landscape and Famous Sceneries (2006)

Regulations for the Implementation of the Forest Law of PRC (2000)

Regulations for the Implementation on Protection of terraneous Wildlife of PRC (1992)

Regulations on Protection of wilding of PRC (1992)

Regulations on construction and management of the scenic spots (1993)

Regulations on protection of geological relics (1995)

Law of Environmental Protection of PRC (1994)

In addition, based on the national relevant laws, the provincial people's congresses and provincial governments laid down the corresponding measures and rules for the implementation as well as local regulations, which is accordance with the local practical situations.

Table 6-1 The local laws and regulations for the protection of the nominated sites

Provisions for Administration of Hunan Province on Scenic Spots	1997	People's Congress Standing Committee of Hunan Province
Provisions of Hunan Province on Protection of Langshan Scenic Spots	2004	People's Congress Standing Committee of Hunan Province
Provisions of Guangdong Province on Scenic Spots	1998	People's Congress Standing Committee of Guangdong Province
Provisions of Guangdong Province on Protection of Danxiashan	(to be approved)	Guangdong Provincial People's Government
Provisions of Fujian Province on Scenic Spots(Draft)	2009	Fujian Provincial People's Government
Provisions of Fujian Province on Protection of Natural Heritage of China Danxia	2009	Fujian Provincial People's Government
Measures for Administration of Jiangxi Province on Scenic Spots	2000	People's Congress Standing Committee of Jiangxi Province
Provisions of Jiangxi Province on Mt. Longhushan Peak	2008	People's Congress Standing Committee of Jiangxi Province
Provisions for Administration of Zhejiang Province on Scenic Spots	Jul. 1996	People's Congress Standing Committee of Zhejiang Province
Provisions for Administration of Zhejiang Province on Protection of Cultural Relics	Jan. 2006	People's Congress Standing Committee of Zhejiang Province
Measures for Administration of Zhejiang Province on Protection of Jianshan Scenic Spots	Nov.2008	Zhejiang Provincial People's Government
Provisions of Guizhou Province on Scenic Spots	Sep.2007	People's Congress Standing Committee of Guizhou Province

6.2 The Establishment of Protection and Management Laws

According to the legislative requirements of national scenic spots, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial people's governments respectively formulated and promulgated "regulations on the management of scenic spots", "management regulations" and "measures for protection" through legislative investigation and study. They all clearly stipulate that the administrative committee of the scenic spots is affiliated to the local people's government, is in charge of the tasks of protection, development and unified management in conformity to this provision. They also ensure the administrative dominant status of the management offices of the nominated sites.

Based on the principle that *scientific planning, unified management, strict protection and sustainable use*, each government of nominated site successively laid down the local administrative documents such as *the implementation measure of construction and management of scenic spots* and *the regulations of protection on resource and environment of scenic spots*, as to regularize the management and protection of the scenic spots.

After being inscribed on the world heritage list, each government of the nominated site, in accordance with *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* and the local practice of protection and management, would constitute a series of targeted management measures to strengthen the property protection.

7 The Protection of Outstanding Universal Value

7.1 Protection Content

Relative plans are made for each candidate site, which promote detail regulations and requests to the management and protection of candidate site from different aspects and dimensions. According to the value of elements in each candidate site, the common protection contents are put forward as following:

(1) Geologic contents: stratigraphic boundary, standard section, fossil site, sedimentary structure, lithology, joint, fault, fold, etc.

(2) Physiognomic contents: large-scale gravitational landform, landform developing along big joint, landform controlled by attitude of rocks, symbol landform of crust uplifting, landform developing from erosion and accumulation of water flow, landform of weathering function, Danxia Karst landform, various micro-landforms and morphological landform with outstanding features, etc.

(3) Biological contents: various ancient trees and national key protection trees, rare and endangered plant, endemic species of Danxia landform, subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest in valley, original vegetation in mountaintops, natural secondary vegetation, green-belt vegetation on cliffs, vegetation in caves, various wildlife in candidate sites, original environment in core zone.

(4) Water and water environments: water quality of rivers in natural channel, environments of riverside, water quality of current lakes and reservoirs, environments of lakeshore, groundwater, fountain, torrent water flows, waterfalls, drop waters, ponds, etc.

(5) Cultural relics and modern cultural items: relics of ancient grotto temples, ancient rock grave of hanging coffins, ancient fortified villages, stockade walls, stockade gates, water wells, pools, cliffside carvings and rock drawings in different times, ancient villages and ancient residences, field-garden sight, folk-custom culture with special features.

7.2 Protection on Geological Remains and Geomorphologic Landscape

7.2.1 Value of Geological remains and Geomorphologic Landscape

(1) **China Danxia displays geological evolutionary processes:** Danxia landscapes are a product of a special phase in the development of the regional continental crust in China. The symbol of the

landscapes is the “red beds”. These developed during the re-activation of plates that formed enclosed inter-montane basins, and it is only when these red beds were uplifted that the Danxia landscapes were formed. The differences between the appearance and distribution of continental red beds in the world reflect the differences of regional crustal evolution. The earliest large-scale red beds appeared in the late Proterozoic era on the southern Gondwana super continent: the red beds in the North American-Russia ancient continent appeared in the early Palaeozoic era; and the red beds in China formed in the Mesozoic era. All of these reflect the diversity in the evolution of ancient crustal plates around the world. Therefore, the red beds sediment in China reflect the special evolution process that the regional crusts posteriorly pieced up into a massive craton, and may disclose the global changes and critical events about the series of geology, geography and climate of the terrestrial surface system in Mesozoic and Cenozoic period.

(2) China Danxia landscapes are the most important red bed landscapes on earth: The Danxia landscape is characterized by great variety in its configuration, unique shapes, varied and vivid colours, and a special combination of red mountains-green vegetation-blue waters. The serial nomination is designed to be representative of the full range of Danxia landscapes and landforms, with associated biotic elements. It contains the best such landscapes in the humid areas of the world from Mesozoic to Cenozoic times. It also provide the most typical serial model sites of red beds landform in humid areas for the study of red beds landform in the world.

—On the aspect of developing stage of landform, the first period nominated properties of China Danxia contain the complete landform circle, it contains typical representative of the 3 landform stage process from young stage to mature stage to old stage. It also represents main natural evolutionary series of the 6 typical landform processes in the 3 stages.

—On the aspect of formation of landform, China Danxia preserve geological and landform relics of different stages since late Mesozoic, including fault and joint structure track that cut red bed, relics of differential uplift of crust and different stage denudation planation surfaces, relics of river terrace, trace of erosion by flowing water, trace of river erosion, corrosion relics of freely soluble elements, relics of colluvial deposits and flake denudation deposits etc. These landform relics have typical features and various types, systematically showing dynamic geological process of earth surface system, providing 6 typical examples for the research of the on-going dynamic geological process on earth surface.

—On the aspect of landform type, the first period nominated sites of China Danxia contain almost all the red beds landform types in humid geographical areas in the world, having the irreplaceable geomorphological values.

(3) China Danxia represents important landform evolutionary and on-going processes: Each of the candidate sites is in a crustal uplift zone. Each is in a different stage of geomorphic development. Therefore, the nominated property is a natural laboratory and for studying modern landforming processes. To date, each site has established places for observing geologic processes and landform

development at work, mainly for observing weathering and erosion of soft-rock sediments, stresses in slope generation, gravitational movement of blocks, geological hazards, fluvial erosion processes and volumes and retreat of valley and cliff walls.

7.2.2 Problems and Threat

The influencing factor for the geological relics mainly is natural elements, such as the river erosion of concave bank, the soft rock rapid weathering, uploading joint of side slope, the collapse of overhead block, the landslide of weathering layers on peak or slope and so forth. All of these belong to the natural geological process of geological evolution, but may constitute an act of geological disasters.

At present none of the nominated sites has the quarrying phenomenon, while in the process of opening up the tour routes, there still emerge some problems such as regional slope cutting, quarry and ignoring the potential geological disaster threat when deciding the construction sites and routes.

In the construction process of tourist facilities and infrastructure, the protection-awareness on the geological relics is still not enough, which has effect on the protection of significant geological relics, or even sometimes destroys the geological relics.

Although at present the nominated sites are the excellent region for studying Danxia landform, most of them have insufficient investigation and basic study on the geological science value, have inadequate expert teams or professional protection organization, and even have no professional facilities for protection and monitoring.

Because of the limitation of geological knowledge, the community residents and tourists lack the understanding for the property value, the protection measures for geological relics and the protection-awareness, and what's more, they are also short of guiding of geology appreciation.

7.2.3 Protection Measures

Strengthen domestic and international scientific cooperation, strengthen the basic research and evaluation on the geological sciences value of the nomination.

Establish the dynamic monitoring system of geological relics and process, establish the monitoring stations and observation points for geological relics, carry out scientific monitoring and insulation protection for the important geological relics and process, set up the key monitoring in the geological disaster-prone areas.

Before the construction of tourist facilities and infrastructure, the geological environment evaluation should be taken in the first place, as to minimize the influence of geological relics and prevent the potential threat of geological disaster.

For the significant geological relics, landform location and crucial conspicuous point of geological process, set up the protection enclosure to prohibit access for tourists. Announce the lists of protective

geomorphologic landscape and geological relics, add up the popular science interpretation system, set up the sign boards and explanatory signs of geological relic locations and geomorphologic feature, strength the popular scientific educational propaganda for the community residents and tourists.

Strength the environment protection of geological relics, including the protection on biology and water resource. Preserve the surrounding vegetation and ecological environment of the geological relics, as to ensure the geology and landform naturally developed, as to protect the combination of geology ,landform, water and vegetation.

7.3 Protection of Biodiversity and Habitats

7.3.1 Value of Biodiversity and the Habitats of Endangered Species

According to the “Global 200 Ecoregions for Saving Life on Earth” the property belongs to the “Indo-Malayan” region and “Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forest” areas. The protected status of the ecological zones is critical or endangered (CE). In terms of the Udvardy Biogeographical scheme, the nominated property is the ecotope with the highest biodiversity located in the “Chinese Subtropical Forest” and “South Chinese Rainforest” biomes. The property has vitally important natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity.

The nominated property has a high level of ecosystem diversity and species diversity. There are 8 first-level types of habitats recognized by IUCN / Species Survival Commission in the nominated property. There are various terrestrial ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems and wetland ecosystems. There are 47 types of second-level habitats ecosystems, and of them there are 14 natural ecosystems, 15 artificial ecosystems, and 18 compound ecosystems. There are 23 vegetation types (including artificial vegetation types), 261 formations and 424 associations. Ecosystem diversity is the basis of the development of species diversity. The nominated property protects a total of 5,772 higher plant species, 836 vertebrates and 3,073 types of insects. There are 400 rare and endangered biotic species in the nominated region, and 55 plants and animals are listed in the IUCN Red Data List, and 167 types are listed under CITES. There are more than 600 species endemic to China and more than 40 species which are regionally endemic. *Firmiana danxiaensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica* are three species found only in the nominated region. The property protects three endemic bird zones of the *Endemic Bird Areas of the world: Priorities for Biodiversity Conservation*, of which four species are limited to the EBAs. A “living fossil” *Mergus squamatus* is found here. The world’s largest known wintering flock of this bird species is protected here. In addition, the nominated property is the one of the four fragmented habitats critically important for the survival of the first class national protected plant *Isoetes sinensis*.

7.3.2 Problems and Threat

The dynamic study on the biotic resources and habitats is inadequate, so it is difficult to confirm the

expanded range of habitats.

It is inadequate for the basic research on the plant species and breeding study on the endemic species.

The activities of community and tour have certain interference for the biotic resources and habitats.

The segregation of biological overpass comes from infrastructure construction especially road construction.

The global climate change will bring immeasurable threat on the biotic resources and habitats.

7.3.3 Protection Measures

Strengthen the domestic and international intercourse and cooperation, set up the research base on species diversity by introducing academic institutions, cultivate the local biological research teams for long-term basic study and monitoring of biology.

Distinct boundary is the prerequisites for efficient protection of biotic resources and habitats. The administrative departments have set up the boundary tablet of the nominated sites and buffer zones, and designate the range of the tour and resident activities.

Build up a professional management team and community forest guards, strengthen the education on the knowledge and measures of biotic resources protection. For the duty of protection management departments, they should strengthen the prevention and monitoring of plant pests, prevent forest fire, consolidate the joint defense mechanism, avoid the invasion of exotic pests.

Strengthen protection of ecological forest, improve the living conditions of local residents by using the clean energy.

7.3.4 Plan for Protection

Set up and improve the biological research and protection administrative departments, cooperate with colleges and build up the research base.

Strengthen the management of ecological forest, especially improve and ensure the long-term implementation of government subsidies mechanism.

Set up multi-level monitoring and inspection system such as protection stations and protection points, preventing the invasion of exotic pests.

Set up the breeding base of biology and species, strengthen conservation and ecological restoration projects for the rare and endangered species.

Set up multi-level forest-fire prevention team, improve the regulations of forest-fire prevention, strengthen forest-fire prevention.

Strengthen the domestic and international intercourse and cooperation, explore together the protection measures for biodiversity in face of the global climate changes.

7.4 Protection of Natural Landscape

7.4.1 Value of Natural Landscape

The natural landscape of China Danxia nomination, composed by elements such as symbolic red rocks, various typical landforms, green vegetation and blue water and so on, constructing masses of colorful mountain and water picture scroll, containing exceptional and shocking natural beauty. Red bed landscape is a natural phenomena widely distributed in the world, the China Danxia nomination belongs to a kind of unique serial combination among the world red bed landscape, presenting unique natural beauty, is the outstanding representative of world red bed landscape, also is a outstanding representative of earth natural beauty, possessing the irreplaceable outstanding universal value in nature aesthetic. The nomination of China Danxia as world natural heritage, is an important complement in natural beauty to the current world heritage, has important contribution to enrich the world natural heritage.

(1) China Danxia landscape mainly contains Danxia landform landscape, hydrological landscape and biological landscape and so on, composing colorful and integral landscape system of red mountain-blue water-green trees-blue sky-white cloud compose landscape system with high aesthetic value. It is the representative of the typical natural phenomena with the most outstanding universal value and geographic area with best combination of natural beauty of mountains-water-forest landscapes.

(2) China Danxia Landscape shows natural beauty with unique personality, and are serial representative of young age, mature age and old age Danxia landform in humid area of south China. The dispersedness, orderliness, multilayer and difference of Danxia landform, form high mountains, deep valleys and peak forests full of formalization and changes in Danxia landform areas. These landscapes form rich and colorful three-dimensional space dimension and landscape features, constructing structure beauty of the colony landscape of Danxia landform. Therefore, China Danxia is the most outstanding representative of beauty among the red bed landform in the world.

(3) the natural aesthetic value of China Danxia landscape distinctly embodies at two aspects: one is from perspective of formal aesthetics, China Danxia has outstanding formal beauty of colorful mountain-stone monomer landscape, structure beauty of layered and orderly mountain group, rhythmic beauty of staggering mountains, color beauty of composed by red mountain, blue water, green trees, blue sky and white cloud. Another is from perspective of artistic conception aesthetics, The sublime and steep red walls and red cliffs, the marvelous and delicate morphological landform, the elegant and quiet mountains and waters, the deep and serene ravine forest, and the profound and wonderful cloud and mist, make China Danxia contain superlative beauty of artistic conception.

(4) China Danxia not only has outstanding universal natural aesthetic value, but also developed unique Danxia regional culture in Danxia distribution areas, forming unique “Danxia culture”phenomena. Such as: At regional background of Danxia landscape beauty, China Danxia

creates a series of aesthetic letters that belong to Danxia landform specially in the Chinese aesthetic culture. Such as “chi bi dan ya (red walls and red cliffs)”, “wan gu jin cheng (ancient gold castle)”, “zi fu dong tian (purple house and rock cave)”, “dan shan bi shui (red mountains and blue water)” etc.

Based on Danxia landscape regions, Chinese traditional characteristic culture—Taoist culture (Longhushan nominated property) is created, also there are many religious holy land phenomena built in Danxia landscape regions. The red color of Danxia landform forms feel of solemnity and sacredness, according with the color of authority, richness and honor, auspicious meaning of Chinese traditional culture, it is also the main color which the traditional religion advocate. The red mountains mostly are castle shape, thus are called “wan gu jin cheng (ancient gold castle)”, “zi fu dong tian (purple house and rock cave)”. Thus the Danxia landform areas become the ideal realm that religious persons yearn in China, building temples in Danxia landform areas or caves, reinforce stateliness and mystery of religious place on the aspect of environment, this makes the Danxia landform areas holy land of religion and perfect places for refined scholars to convalesce and writing books. Therefore there kept lots of cliffside carvings, cliffside statues and cliffside drawings and so on. In Longhushan nominated property, there is a intact cliff tomb group which is 2600 years ago in caves of Danxia cliff in the riverside of Luxi River, and a disappeared ancient Yue Nationality culture is found there too. These phenomena show that the ancients pursued hanging-coffin burial in Danxia caves for going to heaven easily, which is also closely related to the unique configuration and uncommon feature of Danxia landform. Thus, the combination of Danxia landform landscape and mysterious artistic conception, becomes representative of immortal realm with sublime beauty that advocated by the ancient culture of China.

7.4.1 Problems and Threats

During the tourism development process in the past, parts of the nominated sites had constructed some tourist service facilities in certain location with beautiful scenery. The development of local community especially the new houses, resulted in severe visual interference for landscape. It will increase if it is not timely controlled.

In the periphery of the nomination and main resident areas, the native ever-green forest has been replaced by dull planted forest owing to the historical exploitation. Some economic forest will be cut periodically, which decrease the quality of biological landscape in Danxia regions.

Because of the sewage discharge from the upriver cities or industrial areas, the water quality of Danxia regions tend to deteriorate, which has impact on not only the existence of aquatic organism, but also the quality of water landscape.

Some cultural relics landscape suffer the natural and man-made destroy as the time slips.

7.4.3 Protection Measures

Strictly control the construction projects of nominated sites and buffer zones, especially infrastructure, service facilities and resident areas. Ensure the harmony between the artificial projects and Danxia landscapes by strictly controlling the site selection, scale, building massing, color and style of the construction.

Strictly control upriver sewage disposal, gradually move out the water pollution industrial projects, improve the upriver urban sewage treatment standards; all the construction projects in the nomination, buffer zones and surrounding services areas should experience the environment impact assessment by laws, should carry out the protection schemes on the pollution control.

According to the vulnerability and resource features, the nomination management departments should confirm the range of the property display, reasonable control the sphere of tourist activities, decrease the influence on the ecological environment. By means of the development of tourism and ecological economy, help the local countries weaken the dependence on the forestry, reconstruct the surrounding forest, restore the peripheral ornamental forest background.

According to the effect of the environment and resources, evaluate the human activities inside the nomination, put forward the renovating projects.

Set up the overall protection scheme and management mechanism of the natural landscape, put forward the subarea management measures, harmonize the relationship between the protection and display.

Register the cultural relics landscapes in the nomination and buffer zones, distinguish types and ranks, build up the protection facilities.

7.4.4 Plan for Protection

Establish the planning of landscape protection and regulations of construction management, set up geography information system of the nomination and buffer zones; implement the examine and approve systems for the construction projects, put up multi-layer real-time monitoring to control the unqualified projects.

Rebuilt or clean up the absonant buildings in the nomination and buffer zones, remove the buildings that has negative effect on landscape.

Put up efficient pollution treatment projects, implement responsibility and accountability system of pollution discharge.

Actualize the forest form restoration of the artificial and natural forest in certain significant section, forbid cutting trees in the nomination and buffer zones, set up protection stations and checkpoints to control the wood outbound.

Announce the distribution of characteristic cultural relics landscape, mark its values and the protection

measures.

Strengthen the construction control inside the nomination. Large-scale service facilities, water conservancy project, road and bridge construction must meet the control requirement of planning and environment, must be passed through the professional demonstration of provincial construction departments. The village resident areas and small-size service points must be passed through the demonstration of the nomination's management departments. The permission of construction projects should belong to the administrative committee of each nominated site.

8 The protection and management of different grade and sub-area

On the basis of *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and *Convention on Biological Diversity*, the plan designates the nomination and the buffer zone; based on the sensitivity and endangerment of protective object, as well as the requirement of heritage display, it establishes the graded protection and sub-area protection management; emphatically focus on the major geological relics, geomorphological landscape, the representative species, ecosystems and the environment of biological evolution, to reduce the disturbance of human activities and protect the natural characteristics of the nominations; at the same time, the moderate use or reasonable management activities are acceptable, so as to exert the integrated value of heritage sites.

8.1 The graded protection of nomination

The nomination classification based on the importance, sensitivity and endangerment of protective object, as well as the requirement of heritage display; on the basis of the characters, distribution and possible disturbed degree of protective object, we classify the protective levels, so as to coordinate relationship between protection and nurture, development and utilization, as well as operation and management in different sections., searching for appropriate management. In accordance with the nomination and buffer zone, we differentiate the protective zoning as follow.

The conservation planning of China Danxia nominations is implemented in accordance with four grades, namely, forbidden-limited area, showing area and limited utilization area.

8.1.1 Forbidden-limited area

Forbidden-limited area is the core area of ecological protection, which is the area of typically developed Danxia landform, various types, intensive mountain blocks and deep and serene valleys, also the area with inaccessible traffic conditions; the natural environment is well preserved, and the subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest and its forest eco-system is basically in its original state. This type of area includes typical Danxia landscape and the ecosystems of subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, with high landscape quality and sensitivity. It also has very high value in ecology, aesthetics, science and teaching, and should be protected overall. The main protection is important primary ecosystems, representative species and natural succession region of biology, namely, the outstanding value region of the nominations, as well as the habitats of animal and plant.

The key points of protection: in the forbidden-limited area, there is strict prohibition on the

construction of various projects which have nothing to do with the resources and environment protection, as well as the construction of various buildings, structures and carriageway, while the scientific exploration and lines of science and education determined by the plan is acceptable. Only the scientific exploration line, observation and monitoring spot, and the protection sentry can be arranged in the region. The monitoring spot and protection sentry also has functions to provide the most necessary services and assistance to investigation staffs, no service infrastructure construction will be included. And other villages in the region and the irrespective project will have to be evacuated in deadline.

8.1.2 Showing area

In the typical Danxia areas and regions with good ecological environment, which is outside the forbidden-limited area, the main protective object is the geological and geomorphological landscape elements and subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest. The tourism development in these areas is quite early, with high degree of scientific research and prominent geological or geomorphological features, the conditions for science and education tourism are relative mature, which can be combined with mass tourism to carry out popular science education and scientific inspection. Therefore, showing area can appropriately carry out some exhibition activities of science and education tourism.

The key points of protection: in the sensitive parts in protected areas of this grade (such as the mountaintop and windward slope), it is prohibited to build any architectures and structures which is not compatible to the local environment. The necessary facilities such as cables and water towers should avoid these sensitive parts. Tour facilities are limited to walking paths, cruise ships and docks, signboards, sanitation facilities, science and education spots, recreational facilities, and simple service spots combined with protection sentry; the large-scale service facilities, such as resort villages, hotels, rest houses, training centers and nursing homes, are strictly prohibited; with the exception of the driveways and riding tracks determined by the master plan, it is prohibited to the construction of other roads. The various buildings, structures and driveways, which are not compatible with the planning, without the approval or has nothing to do with the resource protection, should be amended in deadline and take some treatments such as relocation, remove or convert to other kind of utilization. Strengthen the tourism and environmental monitoring in showing area, so as to ensure sustainable use of resources.

8.1.3 Limited utilization area

It is the area outside the forbidden-limited area and showing area, mainly including the villages which are unsuitable to remove or are planned to keep down, as well as the neighbouring areas of the service regions. These areas generally are gentle hills and valleys in the nominated sites, with clear geological process of valleys, abundant gulch landform types and various water and swamp resources, where the natural vegetations had been mostly replaced by the planted forests, orchards and tea gardens, forming

the water-mountains combinations and village scenery in accordance with the Danxia landscapes, forming the frontal views and as a part of overall vision environment of Danxia landscapes. Historically almost all the villages in the nominated sites developed in these areas, which were greatly affected by the agriculture activities. The main protection is about typically geological and geomorphological spots and closed forests, where the activities of landscape tour can be carried out appropriately. The area can be designated as limited-use areas for the producing and living of original inhabitants in nominations, as well as the appropriate construction of facilities in protection management, tourism services and other infrastructures. The second-grade protected area is the main region of service supply for tourism activities in the showing area, with the restrictions on irrespective construction projects.

The key points of protection: taking the rural development and tourism activities into account, build some necessary driveways in this area, roads for transporting and streets in accordance with the evaluation of scenic impact, so as to avoid the construction in high - sensitive parts which may bring potential landscape impact. Allow the proper use of tour facilities for walking paths, cruising ships and docks, public toilets, science and education facilities, small-scale service spots and tourism villages with the combination of rural development. The various construction projects should be compatible with the ecological environment and landscape of nominations, with prohibition on any large-scale services facilities.

There should be a comprehensive virescence focusing on geological and geomorphological relics and beach wetland ecosystem along the valleys, with the optimization and beautification of rural scenery, construction of hill landscape, and improvement of village environment. Region of this type should maintain the development model of traditional farming area, add some tourism activities based on this and develop the production of tourism products; it is also suitable for the development of melon-fruit garden and forest farming – under forest aquaculture- hilly pond aquaculture, so as to contribute to tourism services, also acceptable for the development of three-dimensional ecological agriculture.

Encourage farmhouse tourism projects and rural tourism services, and construct service facilities of farm inn, hostel, rural farming tourism and leisure . The construction projects should take local rural culture as designing elements to avoid the tendency of urbanization and modernization construction in scenic spots, also avoid the possible impact on the landscape and culture. Prohibit the establishment of holiday resort.

8.2 Zoning management in nominations

In order to include the protection and management of nominations into the orderly management system management of management institutions in nominations, combined with the sub-area protection requirements of the resources in nominations, and according to the principle of the unity in relevant administrative scope, the planning divides the protection and management work of nominations into

six sub-areas, respectively belongs to the management committee of Chishui, Taining, Langshan, Danxiashan, Longhushan and Jianglangshan; establish the relevant protection and management station in accordance with zoning, under the management station with the establishment of protection sentry. The establishment of protection station and protection sentry must be able to control all the regions and junctions, especially the exits of all paths valleys and streams which are accessible to forbidden-limited area.

The management station is mainly responsible for resource protection and monitoring, and guiding the work of protection sentry. The protection sentry mainly focuses on the custody of characteristics and functions of regional resources.

8.3 The construction of protection and management station in nominations

The construction of protection station in nominations is primarily on the basis of zoning management and protection in nominations, as well as land-use and traffic conditions, combined with the location of tourism service facilities, so as to carry out the construction of protection station.

The main duty of the protection and management station is to protect the integrity of regional resource and environment, carry out the implementation of monitoring, patrol and maintenance, and fulfill various protective measures constituted by the management bodies in nominations.

The protection sentries are dispersed in the nomination for the prevention of fire, unlawful felling tree, poaching, and cutting, as well as the one for ecological monitoring, geological environmental monitoring and observation of protection point; at the same time, they provide a place of replenishment and rescue for the patrolling staffs in wild area.

8.4 Protection and coordination in buffer zone

8.4.1 Objective of protection and management

Buffer zone is the peripheral area in nominations, and its use is also strictly limited. Although the quality of landscape aesthetics and landscape sensitivity is not high, the gentle hills, plains and villages constitute the foreground of Danxia mountains, as well as rural landscape compatible to Danxia scenery. The buffer zone becomes part of the overall visual environment in the peripheral nominations, as well as the showing zone of first-level image. Therefore, this area has an important function of the image display, with importance signification for the protection of landscape environment and visual line.

The management of the buffer zone should achieve the following objectives: Under normal circumstances, the management of buffer zone is in accordance with the one in limited utilization area.

Strengthen the management of natural resources in the buffer zone, so as to meet the needs of local residents and reduce the pressure of nominations. In phase develop the village settlements. Control and optimize the ecological conditions of buffer zones, so as to provide more inhabitation space for wildlife.

8.4.2 Zoning Management

Within the buffer zone, the management bodies of nominations establish several protection and management stations to coordinate and control, so as to strengthen effective control in buffer zone. Mainly establish the buffer zone protection and management coordination mechanism with relative town governments.

8.4.3 Protection and management of resources and environment

The protection and management in buffer zone mainly takes the form of joint defense, with the implementation of departmental and regional joint defense, forming the protection mode of coordinated joint defense between forestry department, public security, the regional town and village.

Establish the institutions of joint defense. The functional radiation areas of integrated checkpoints, with the functions of animal and plant quarantine, harmful biological control, forest fire prevention and timber inspection, should be extended to the entire buffer zone, making them the carrier of departmental and regional joint defense, so as to achieve coordinated protection.

Carry out the joint defense activities regularly and in time. Organize the departmental and regional defense activities annually, and gather strength from all aspects to eliminate unsafe factors of forest resources in the buffer zone, so as to contribute to the development of protection pattern of sector participation and regional cooperation, as well as a long-term mechanism.

Community residents participate. In the buffer zone, make full use of cable television, newspapers, home propaganda, and public columns to do the propaganda education for local residents and tourists, so as to improve the whole society's consciousness and sense of responsibility. Improve and give full play to the role of rural regulations, organize original inhabitants to involve in the management and protection of ecological forest, establish spontaneous guard teams, and put an end to the wild-farm fire use and illegal collection of landscape plants and hunting activities.

Strengthen forest nurture and water conservation in the buffer zone, implement returning farmland to forests and barren hills greening works, construct settlements, roads, paddy fields and green belts of water, so as to gradually resume the natural landscape in buffer zone; improve the unenlightened outlook of rural area through residential social control and the construction of new socialist countryside, as well as reduce the destruction of natural environment caused by human activities, reduce the bearing capacity of environment and upgrade the overall environmental quality of the buffer zone, so as to achieve harmonious development between human and environment.

8.4.4 Construction Management

Strengthen the protection and nurture of forest vegetation, comprehensively carry out tree planting and closed forest, and return land for farming to forestry partially, so as to resume ecology; prohibit on environmentally damaging activities, such as logging, mountain quarrying, medicinal herb picking, grave repairing and tomb building.

Strictly control the development and utilization of land within buffer zone, because its development should be consistent with the protection requirements of nominations, and prohibit the construction of some facilities and projects, which may do pollution or destruction to natural ecological environment or landscape of nominations.

In phase develop the village settlements in buffer zones, establish the guide planning of residential social control and economic development, strictly control the construction of village settlements in this region, divide and classify the area, repair settlements which the seriously affect the scenic landscape, strengthen greening, improve the construction of sanitation and other infrastructures, at last coordinate with the urban landscape style.

In the buffer zone, appropriate arrangements for the production, operation and management facilities are acceptable, and respectively control the size and content of various facilities.

The promotion of the original scientific and land-use patterns, its development and the nomination of protection requirements.

In accordance with protection and management issues, establish effective consultation mechanism of management institutions in nominations.

8.4.5 Management in Buffer zone

In accordance with the law, the management department of scenic area in nominations will be on behalf of the local People's Government, to make the unified planning and construction in buffer zones, also to organize and coordinate of the relationship between different stakeholders in buffer zone. The use of buffer zone is strictly limited:

(1) People's Government authorizes permission of the implementation of various construction projects to the management department of scenic area, and the various projects in buffer zone must comply with the conservation and management planning requirements in nominations.

(2) In buffer zone, the appropriate arrangements of necessary production, operation and management facilities are acceptable, but the construction scale and functions of various facilities should be strictly controlled. The original land use patterns and forms are permitted, in accordance with the protection requirements of nominations; the pollution and influential enterprises and processing industries are forbidden, as well as mining and damage on forest vegetation.

(3) Try hard to improve community residents' incomes, guide industrial restructuring in the buffer

zone, develop of tourism industry and construct tourism service base, but all the land use must be consistent with the protection requirements of nominations.

(4) Establish the consultation mode of "1 + X", that is the management institutions in nominations as the lead, representatives from local governments and village self-government organizations in buffer zones as the of coordination committee. In accordance with the requirements of conservation planning, coordinate and discuss the issues raised by stakeholders, and the uncoordinated problems will be submitted to local government for unified solution. The Provincial World Heritage Management Committee will check the implementation of coordination mechanisms in buffer zone without day.

(5) In the form of departmental or regional joint defense, strengthen ecological conservation and management of buffer zone. Establish the joint-defense institutions, so as to cover the functions, such as animal and plant quarantine, harmful biological control, forest fire prevention and timber inspection in the entire buffer zone; carry out joint-defense activities regularly and in time, so as to eliminate insecure factors of forest resources in the buffer zone; fully exert the function of community regulations, and organize community residents to participate in the management and protection of ecological forest.

(6) In accordance with the policy of ecological forest protection and returning farmland to forest, implement ecological compensation mechanism in the buffer zone.

(7) Encourage the development of excellent culture in buffer zone communities, and encourage community members to participate in the protection of natural heritage.

(8) The government finance at all levels gives priorities for the construction of public service facilities in the communities of nominations and buffer zone.

9 Environmental Protection and Control

9.1 monitoring and protection of water environment

(1) **Status quo of water environment** At present, the water quality is quite good in nominations. The upriver region is sparsely populated, no pollution sources of large-scale mining and industry, and the nominations belong to light polluted region as a whole. The likely pollution in the region is: the living untreated sewage from upper towns, the likely living sewage from the service points and settlements in nominations, as well as the oil pollution from tourism yacht. Basically, the infrastructure construction does not involve the destruction of groundwater; also there is no pollution to groundwater.

(2) **Controlling objectives of water environment** The standard of surface water environmental quality within the nominations is in accordance with (GB3838-2002) I-type; sewage treatment should reach the national standards.

(3) Controlling measures of water environment

● **strict enforcement of emission standards** First of all, strengthen the supervision and management of the enterprise pollutant's emission, strictly enforce the implementation of sewage discharge standards, so as to achieve stability of reaching standard discharge. Strictly prohibit the construction projects, which may possibly cause water pollution in the upriver region, construct simple sewage treatment facilities in the alongside settlements in long-term, and the sewage can only be discharged after reaching standards.

● **Control on agriculture pollution** Adjust agriculture structure and crop rotation, improve soil structure, carry out farmland greening, reconstruct sloping farmland, and reduce the farmland soil erosion; guide the shift to eco-agriculture, promote the use of organic manure, control the application of chemical fertilizer and pesticide, wash out persistent pesticides, gradually adjust the agricultural structure, develop green industries, and the final transit to a full cessation of the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Regulate the sewage disposal of livestock and poultry industry, centralize the pollution treatment, and use poultry manure fully.

● **Control the discharge of waste water** The facilities of management services, which may produce obvious sewage, should take some special treatment, such as the construction of septic tanks, filtration tanks and purifying pond.

● Gradually replace yacht into electric or clean energy one, to reduce oil pollution.

● **Cleaner production of enterprise** Achieve the rational use of resources, improve production processes and equipments, organize the material recycling, reform the product system and strengthen

the end of governance; promote water conservation, reduce sewage discharge and improve water reuse rate.

- Take green sewage treatment technology to deal with long-term domestic sewage, and take the wastewater reuse into consideration. The domestic sewage can only be discharged after treating and reusing, so the impact to surface water environment will be limited, with no obvious pollution to the water of nominations.

9.2 Control of Atmospheric Environment

(1) Current state of atmospheric environment The industrial atmospheric pollution in the surrounding areas of nominations is quite little, and the air pollution is mainly from the remote cities and regional pollution-affected zone. Generally speaking, the quality of atmospheric environment in nominations is shifting to clean type.

(2) Control standards of the atmospheric environment In accordance with the Ambient Air Quality Standard, the functional zones of ambient air quality within the nominations and the buffer zones are classified as first class area, and the peripheral areas are not less than second class.

Planning objectives: In the nominations and buffer zones, the number of days, with the ambient air quality meeting first class standard, can reach to 99% or more. In peripheral areas, the number of days, with the ambient air quality meeting second class standard, can reach to 95% or more

(3) Protection measures of atmospheric environment

- Adjust the industrial structure in peripheral areas, change the energy structure, develop new energy with no pollution or less pollution, centralize the fuel process and treatment, and take energy policy which provide high-quality fuel for civilian. Strictly control the discharge of major atmospheric pollution sources. Pay attention to the selection of production projects with no pollution or less pollution, in particular, avoid to fetch in some industrial projects with low-level technologies and high energy consumption.

- Ban motor vehicles of pollution within nominations fully. Set up latch notches, as well as the transit points for tourist vehicle in the buffer zones. So the foreign tourist vehicles can not enter the nominations, and the tourists transit internal vehicles for the purpose of environmental protection.

- Emphasis on the treatment of various pollution sources, such as living use, automobile exhaust and construction dust. Adopt some preventive measures, such as restrictions on the internal volume of vehicles and encouragement of green transport.

- Promote clean production technologies actively, control the overall emissions of air pollutants. Optimize the industrial structure, encourage the use of energy-saving products and develop appropriate policies. Vigorously fetch in clean energy, such as natural gas, electricity and so on, gradually reduce and strictly control the total coal-fired amount; speed up the promotion and application of clean

production technology, implement the maximum sulfur content restrictions of fuel.

- Control the dust pollution and respirable particulate matter. Control the smoke and dust of boilers, at the same time, pay attention to dust issues, such as: strengthen the management of municipal services' construction and remove, control dust pollution and increase green area.
- Strengthen the construction of environmental management institutions and teams at all levels, carry out the enforcement of relevant environmental laws and regulations, raise the leaders' awareness of environmental protection at all levels, and develop industry in accordance with advanced scientific technology and environmental engineering technology.
- In accordance with the laws of the atmosphere self-purification and under the premise that the atmospheric pollutants do not exceed the requested index, combining the industrial readjustment, make rational use of atmospheric environmental capacity.

9.3 Control of sound environment

(1) **The current state of sound environment** Both in the nominations and the buffer zones, the current sound environment can reach to first class. With the increased traffic flows, sound level along the road is gradually increasing. However, the greening in every nomination is quite high, after the control measures on sound source, the noise can basically be controlled with the first class in nominations.

(2) **Controlling standard** According to the Standard of environmental noise of urban area, the functional area of acoustic environment can be divided into four categories, namely, the scope of the nomination and the buffer zone as the first-class area, peripheral area as second-class area, and the area near trunk road as third ~ fourth area.

(3) Control measures of sound environmental

- Sound source control: restrict or prohibit the use of althorn in scenic area, improve the noise reduction of existing cars and water transport vehicles; ban the vehicles with poor equipment, and implement permit system of noise standards; prohibit arbitrary motor vehicle whistle, restrict the enter time and route of high noise vehicles; strict enforce the punishment system on peccancy.
- Reconstruction of supporting facilities: improve the road greening system and protective green belt construction, use land both sides of the road rationally, and do some sound insulation design; restrict internal traffic flow on nominations; strictly execute law enforcement.
- Noise control on commercial activities: prohibit the use of amplifier for selling, and control the volume and the broadcasting time of audio equipment; strengthen market management; prevent traffic congestion; separate foot paths with motor vehicle roads in commercial areas.
- Noise control on culture and entertainment activities: restrict the volume of audio equipment, as well

as the location, number and operating time of activity places.

9.4 Environment and sanitation control

(1) Current state of environmental sanitation We have already set up litters in the public activity zones and tourism roads in each nomination and buffer zone; establish a perfect garbage disposal system of collection - transportation - transit - innocuous treatment, so as to transport the garbage of nominations and buffer zones to nearby garbage disposal plant for centralized disposal. Establish environmentally-friendly toilets, mobile toilets and toilets with septic tanks in service areas, sightseeing roads and the nearby area of main attractions; make special management of public toilets, clean the septic sludge processing regularly and make the harmless use of organic manure. But there are still some problems in most of the environmental sanitation in nominations: a number of landfill sites have not yet reached the harmless standard; there is no implement of the classification of garbage collection, and the awareness of reduction is poor; the receiving and transporting facilities of sanitation is inadequate; the problem, such as arbitrary garbage throwing and misplacing is serious; distribution of public toilets is unreasonable, with a relatively small number and incomplete functions.

(2) Planning objectives: establish of environmental sanitation management system and production service system, which is compatible to the environmental protection of the nominations, and realize the disposal of garbage and waste, with innocuity, reduction and resource processing; establish perfect management system of environmental sanitation.

(3) Control measures of environmental sanitation

●Garbage disposal: set up classification litters at service areas, scenic spots, browsing trails and highways of all levels, and the litters should be compatible with the surrounding environment; establish disposal system of garbage collection, collect timely and in fixed point collection, and then sent the garbage to refuse transfer station; raise the mechanization level of garbage cleaning and transportation, and transport to landfill sites after appropriate insolation; carry out innocuous disposal of living waste.

● Public toilets: construct public toilets in high-density areas, such as service areas, car parks, scenic entrance, tourism paths and viewing platforms; increase mobile toilets in holidays; take cesspool harmless treatment to deal with the waste and sewage from public toilets; gradually set up the ecological toilets in tourist vessels and high-sensitive areas of nominations, and pack feces and sewage so as to bring out for ecological treatment.

●Staff and equipment of sanitation: establish management institutions of environmental sanitation in each nomination; collocate sanitation workers in accordance with the development need of residents, services and tourism population; construct the special dock for sanitation in the waterborne activity area, for the concentrated collection and transit of waterborne garbage; equip with sanitation transport vehicles, special parks and sanitation cleaning stations, to reduce the impact of tourism activities and the pollution on the scenic roads.

10 Tourist Management

10.1 Analysis of Tourist Capacity

At present, the calculation of ecological capacity in scenic areas is generally in accordance with the Code for Scenic area Planning(GB50298-1999) in domestic. However, in the nominations of China Danxia, some types don't exist while others are not included in the code, so it needs some appropriate adjustments. The coniferous forest, broad-leaved forest and forest park is combined into natural forestland, capacity standard according with the lower of the two; woodland grassland and grassland park is combined into woodland grassland, capacity standard according with the lower of the two. Other factors, such as urban parks and bathhouses are missing in the nominations, while it needs to add natural water area, rural garden and service community.

Table 10-1 The adjustment of ecological capacity standard in accordance with GB50298-1999

Land-use type (national standard)	Land-use type (amendment)	Allowable capacity and land use index			
		national standard (person/ha.)	Amendment (person/ha.)	national standard (m ² /person)	Amendment (m ² /person)
coniferous forest	natural forestland	2-3	2-4	5000-3300	5000-2500
broad-leaved forest		4-8		2500-1250	
forest park		<15-20		>660-500	
woodland grassland	woodland grassland	20-25	10-30	500-400	1000-330
grassland park		<70		>140	
urban park	(missing in Danxia)	30-200	(missing in Danxia)	330-50	(missing in Danxia)
Special bathhouse	(missing in Danxia)	<500	(missing in Danxia)	>20	(missing in Danxia)
Bathhouse water area	(missing in Danxia)	1000-2000	(missing in Danxia)	20-10	(missing in Danxia)
Bathhouse sand beach	(missing in Danxia)	1000-2000	(missing in Danxia)	10-5	(missing in Danxia)

Table 10-2 The ecologically allowable capacity standard of different types after adjustment (instantaneous capacity)

Calculation type	Allowable capacity and land use index			
	allowable capacity(person/ha.)	Average (person/ha.)	land use index(m ² /person)	Average (m ² /person)
Inspection and adventure area (natural forestland)	2-4	3	5000-2500	3750
camping activity area (grassland and woodland)	10-30	20	1000-330	665
waterborne sports area	20-30	25	500-330	415
rural garden Area	50-100	75	200-100	150
Tourism service Area	300-800	550	33-12	22
Square activity area	300-800	550	33-12	22
mixed road of human and vehicle			100-50	75
Village driveway and riding track			30-20	25
spot viewing platform			2-10	5
Tourism path			5-10	8

The above capacity standard is the eco-capacity one, normally using the area method. The assumption is that, in all possibly accessible places, the tourists are uniformly distributed in accordance with ecological index, so capacity of the nominations is enormous.

However, there are planned “inhibitive or limited construction zones” and “specially protected area” with large area in all nominations, which need to be excluded because of the forbidden of tourists entry; the scientific exploration activities in natural forestland and camping activities in woodland grass belong to random projects, which generally restrict the ordinary tourists, so they are temporarily excluded; In addition, although the rural gardens are accessible, they may be unsuitable for tourism activities in short term, also temporarily excluded; therefore, the capacity calculation in nominations should take many factors into consideration, such as ecologically allowable standard, tourism psychological standard and tourism characteristics. Mainly, it is the calculation of tourist capacity in tourism activities. In fact, the capacity mainly includes the one, existing and planning, in tourism activity zone, as well as in facilities, tourism road, viewing platforms and water sports. Accordingly the calculated suitable capacity of the nominations is as follow:

Table 10-3 The calculation of average appropriate capacity in the nominations and the buffer zone

Nomination project	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxia shan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	Total
The area of nominations and buffer zone (ha.)	72178	23488	12800	29200	42260	1181	218357
Annual capacity (million person times)	1838	1600	863	2043	3420	165	9929
Average daily capacity (person times)	50356	43836	23645	55973	93699	4520	272029
Tourist amount in 2007 (million person times)	80.1	41.79	48.0	110.65	53.9	25.6	360.04
Tourist amount accounted in the total capacity (%)	4.36	2.61	5.56	5.42	1.58	15.52	5.84
Potential capacity (%)	95.64	97.39	94.44	94.58	98.42	84.48	94.15

As is shown in the above table, large tourism capacity is in nominations with large area, such as Longhushan, Chishui, Danxiashan and Taining; the nominations in mature or old stage with large numbers of valley plains, rural gardens, water areas and roads, such as the Longhushan and Danxiashan, etc.; the geomorphological features and large area inhibitive or limited construction zones in Chishui and Taining, make the capacity decrescent; the reason the tourist capacity in Taining is higher than Chishui is mainly because its bigger buffer zone, especially due to the large space of waterborne sports. Although aging, the main reason for the least capacity in Jianglangsh is its small area, lack of flatland and water area.

Judging from the current tourism development in nominations, the tourist amount is far less than tourism capacity in general. The saturation of Jianglangshan is over 10%, while the others are all below 5%, and the average saturation of series nominations is only 5.84%. According to future tourism development planning, with the exception of Jianglangshan, the saturation of most nominations will be no more than 15% in the next 5 years, and the average saturation will not exceed 8%. Therefore, the

overall potential capacity of the nominations is tremendous, but it does not rule out the supersaturation in partial area.

The above overall capacity can only be used for macro-capacity analysis, but in fact the current tourism development is no balanced in different nominations, with little tour attractions, and limited existing roads, viewing platforms and tourism activities. The main tourist spots are full of tourists in holidays, especially in large-scale holidays, making the serious supersaturation in partial area. Therefore, on the basis of the capacity calculation in common type area, it needs to calculate and revise capacity of small area in accordance with exceptional circumstances. For example, calculate the largest flows into and out of a particular region in accordance with the restricted capacity of latch notch; carry out capacity check and overall balance in accordance with some conditions, such as local supply of fresh water, land use conditions, tour facilities, tour time, landscape features, tour atmosphere, aesthetic needs and environmental requirements, so as to determine the reasonable capacity of local visitors. On this basis, according to the instantaneous capacity, tour time and cycle period of visitors, calculate the daily capacity and annual capacity in partial area. So, we can make better management implementation in specific area.

10.2 Analysis of tourism development

(1) The rapid growth of tourists Currently, tourists in each nomination are in a period of rapid growth, but the total amount is still within the affordable range. The management agencies in nominations will monitor tourist amount at any time, so as to prevent excessive growth.

At present, the negative impacts, brought by tourism development, to the environment of heritage site are mainly from three aspects: first is the tourism Golden Week, when there is a surge in tourist numbers, the numbers of visitors close to or may even exceed the environmental capacity in partial scenic spots, bringing pressure on the environment of heritage sites; second is the uncivilized acts by tourists, such as throwing rubbish and arbitrary picking, which may lead to bad environmental influence; third is the influence to animals' living habits and living places in partial scenic spots, caught by tourism paths and tourist flow.

Table 10-4 The statistic table of recently reception tourists in China Danxia nominations

Year nomination	Unit (million person time)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chishui	21.0	25.0	27.5	35.0	58.6	66.6	80.1
Taining	16.61	11.94	8.31	10.70	25.52	50.97	41.79
Langshan	9.0	10.0	11.0	25.0	38.0	45.0	48.0
Danxiashan	44.59	55.43	63.43	95.37	100.29	101.09	110.65
Longhushan	28.9	29.1	30.4	41.4	41.5	44.7	53.9
Jianglangshan	10.1	11.8	15.1	19.2	22.2	25.5	25.6

(2) Tourist facility planning The tourism industry of nominations shifts from sightseeing tour to special tour, such as geological expedition, leisure vacation, self-drive tour and adventure tour, the necessary service facilities, such as medical care, accommodation, entertainment and shopping, mainly rely on the surrounding cities and towns, so as to reduce the internal service facilities. At present, the marking system, traffic, security facilities, sanitation facilities, tourism footpath and sightseeing platforms, which are relevant to tourism activities, are all basically equipped .

Table 10-5 The statistics table of tourist facilities in nominations and buffer zones (2007)

Nomination	traffic facilities				explanation / illumination		Museum (number)	Tourist center (number)	Accommodation facility (number)	Restaurant or tearoom (number)	Store (number)	rest pavilions viewing platform (number)	Monitoring and observation station (number) Tourism road (km)	Toilet (number) Tourism footpath (km)	search and rescue (number) Water-borne road(km)
	Tourism road (km)	Tourism footpath (km)	Water-borne road(km)	Park (m ²)	Signboard (piece)	Publication (type)									
Chishui	46	24	4.5	16500	580	5	1	2	16	12	16	12	46	24	4.5
Taining	60	25	25	50000	650	20	1	5	18	6	72	50	13	26	8
Langshan	39	38	27	19500	130	20	1	1	20	35	58	14	12	20	7
Danxia shan	30	22	5.3	60000	215	12	1	1	35	27	68	20	10	12	4
Longhu shan	22	13.33	9	26040	126	52	1	1	10	15	58	12	6	17	-
Jianglang shan	20	9.7	0.8	16550	216	10	1	1	10	15	58	12	6	17	4

Accommodation facilities: at present, accommodation facilities and comprehensive reception base of the nominations are generally located in urban areas, counties and buffer zones, the accommodation facilities and comprehensive reception base in nominations are only located in Danxia(4), Taining(2), Longhushan(2), and Jianglangshan(1), with a total size of approximate 2,000 beds. At present, rural areas in nominations to have not developed rural hotel of large scale, and the existing reception capacity is less than 1,000 beds. It is clearly said in the conservation planning that there are 8 reception facilities influencing the landscape and ecological environment must be removed, with 1200 beds. The main reception facilities in future will be arranged within or outside the buffer zone, so as to construct service base relying on the nearby urban areas, counties and towns. The reception facilities in nominations are mainly combined with the development of rural community and the modification or construction of family hotels. In 2012, the tourist hotels will be within 1000 beds in nominations, while modified rural hotels will reach to 3,000 beds.

Transport facilities: the construction project of new large-scale transport infrastructure will be strictly controlled within the nominations, focusing on the repair of environmental damage caused by traffic engineering within the buffer zone. Strengthen the studies on environmental impact caused by traffic engineering, and large-scale projects should establish the assessment report of environmental impact, so as to guide specific tasks. Basically, no roads will be increased in the scope of the nominations, and the increased highways in the buffer zone will be controlled within 180 kilometers; tourist footpath, including scientific footpath, will increase 200 kilometers; with the emergence of self-driving tour, there will be a large increase in the number of car park, approximately 100,000 m².

Other facilities: adding more facilities so as to make sure there is at least one museum in each nomination; there will be a tourist center in the entrance of scenic area in each nomination; Monitoring and observation station in each tourist sub-district, as well as the search and rescue center; each rest spot and viewing platform has the function of protection sentry.

Table 10-6 The scale of planned tourist facilities in nominations and buffer zones (2012)

Nomination	traffic facilities				explanation / illumination		Museum (number)	Tourist center (number)	Accommodation facility (number)	Restaurant or tearoom (number)	Store (number)	rest pavilions viewing platform (number)	Monitoring and observation station (number)	Toilet (number)	search and rescue (number)
	Tourism road (km)	Tourism footpath (km)	Water-borne road(km)	Park (m ²)	Signboard (piece)	Publication (type)									
Chishui	60	55	6	50000	600	20	1	3	40	50	50	30	30	30	8
Taining	80	60	30	80000	650	30	1	5	60	60	60	60	30	40	10
Langshan	50	60	30	50000	300	20	1	2	50	50	60	60	30	30	8
Danxia shan	60	50	45	80000	500	30	2	5	80	80	60	60	30	40	10
Longhu shan	60	20	12	50000	500	50	1	3	50	60	60	60	30	40	10
Jianglang shan	25	15	1	20000	300	20	1	1	1	10	10	20	10	12	6

10.3 Tourist scale control policy

(1) Tourist scale predication

According to the standards for ecology and tourist experience, patterns of tourism and etc, we predict that the reasonable annual tourist capacity of the nominated sites is 124,630,000 person trips; diurnal capacity is 341,500. However, because of the scarcity of the current touristy space and events the problem that tourist concentrate in some hot spots becomes more and more emergent. The issue of developing new scenic areas, diverting tourists in holidays, and relieving the tourist overload pressure must be put on the management agenda. According to the protection and management planning, we predict that the annual tourist scale of the nominated sites will be below 9,500,000 which only accounts for 7.57% of the total capacity. Two existing problems which should arouse attention are that: first, with a smaller area and touristy space, the average saturation in Jianglangshan have respectively reach 20%, and also with a great amplitude of variation in low and peak seasons which may lead to temporary supersaturation in peak seasons. Secondly, the situation of touristy space scarcity and tourists overload in hot spots happens in most of the nominated sites.

Table 10-7 Tourist scale and saturation predication in the nominated sites

Site Item	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxia- shan	Longhushan	Jianglang- shan	Total
Annual capacity (10,000 person- trips)	1838	1600	863	2043	3420	165	9929
Tourist scale in 2007 (10,000 person trips)	80.1	41.79	48.0	110.65	53.9	25.6	360.04
Predicted tourist scale in 2012 (10,000 person trips)	148	104	101	204	108	45	710
Average growth rate (%)	13	20	16	13	15	12	14.8

Average saturation (%)	8.05	6.50	11.68	9.99	3.16	27.34	11.1
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(2) Tourist scale control

- Enlarge the touristy space and sightseeing route in hot spots, use the batch visiting system to control the tourist flow, and adopt rotate-days-off system to protect the important ecological scenic spots.
- Increase the ticket gap between the low and peak season to regulate the tourist scale.
- Use the tourism information forecasting system to regulate flow of tourists, and control the total diurnal visitors.

(3) Long-term control planning

Once the nomination property successfully inscripts on the world natural heritage list, more tourists will come to visit. In order to effectively control the tourist scale, further measures is to be taken:

- According to the tour monitoring and evaluation, divert tourists in the hot spots. Set up a visiting time and scale limit or adopt a rotate-days-off system to protect the environment.
- Perfect the tourist service system in the nomination property and the buffer zone, lead the tourist to lodge in the periphery area. Perfect the tour transportation system, make the visit more convenient and safe.
- Establish the online booking system, and forecast the diurnal scheduled tourist receipt.
- Under the planning permission, develop more touristy spaces and projects, and increase the number of the access.

10.4 tourist service system and tourist facilities

The display service facilities in the nominated property are those with the function of transportation, communication, accommodation, shopping, medical treatment, security, sanitation, and etc. providing tourists with daily needs. These services system will be divided into four levels which can be descending sorted as follow: service base, service center, services village and service spot.

(1) The first-level service unit (service base)

It is an integrated service base with a larger radial district, which is generally set at the main entrance, providing cross-scenic-area services for all the tourists. The service base can sever as a town which also attracts the local villagers to concentrate in, and reduce the contradiction among the agricultural production, daily life of the farmers, the resource protection and the building of the tourism environment. A Tourist Center is demanded in the service base.

(2) The second-level service unit (service centre or tourist town)

Service centre is set up in the periphery, providing integrated services for tourists those who enter the nomination property. Generally, it can attract famers who out migrate from the nomination property and form a service-oriented community without setting up residential districts. It can be combined with the surrounding towns or large villages, or set up on the base of large-scale service facilities. It should provide services such as transportation, communication, accommodation, shopping, medical treatment, security, sanitation and etc. Also a Tourist Center for the radiation area is demanded.

(3) The third-level service unit (service village)

It is a service unit with a certain radiating capacity at the village level. Service unit of this level can be fostered on the villages those with a better traffic condition and development prospect. It can also serve as a protection station. The service village can receive people from the remote villages in its radiation area. It equips farmhouse inn and eatery, village shopping street, folk culture recreational activities and etc. but any large-scale facilities. It provides parking, telecommunication, consulting and medical service. A small tourist centre is available.

(4) The forth-level service unit (service spot)

Service spot is a mini service unit locates near the main scenic spot or the touring line, hiding in the woods. It only provides the most basic and necessary services such as daily living supplies, simple first-aid appliance and consulting service; eatery and accommodation is not allowed in this kind of spot. It can also serve as a protection sentry to carry out the environment and resources protection. The architectural style of the service spot must assort with the environment.

10.5 Tourist Safety Management

10.5.1 Tourist safety education

Tourist Safety education consist of tourist personnel safety education and safety education about the protection of the nomination property. They can be implemented in the way as follow:

- Carry out the fire prevention education by means of handing out free pamphlets, broadcasting, publishing bulletin boards, setting up kindling depositing system.
- Put up notice boards to organize the safety education, for example, put up relevant notice boards in the steep slope, ancient trees, no fire area and so on.
- Publicize the emergency phone number in the plain sight in the nomination property.
- Provide free *Travel Tips*, *Tourist Map* and etc. in tourist centers, lodging and dinner places and so on

10.5.2 Tourist safety management

Management organizations in the nomination property should strengthen the tourist safety management on the following aspects:

- Carry out classified management for the tourist behavior management, control the tourist scale.
- Perfect the safety device for the touring lines, and put up safety warnings and guides in hazardous locations and transportation.
- Publish Travel Guides to guide the tourist behavior in the nomination property in order to prevent the local ethnographical activity from being disturbed.
- establish safety monitoring and inspection mechanism, implement a all-weather safety supervisor, and improve the emergency aid system.

10.5.3 Tourist safety and security

To prevent the accident and ensure the safety of the tourists, aid system must be established and gradually perfected in the nominated sites.

Strengthen the security administration in the nominated sites, set up public security sub-bureau, local police station, security sentry, and other executive affiliates to take charge of the security issues.

10.5.4 Medical security

Set up a multilevel Medical Security System which relies on the medical institution of the urban, county and rural town level, and with the widespread medical assistance spots and facilities in the nominated sites as complementarities.

Table 10-8 Major medical institutions and their functions in the nominated sites

Medical institution	Function
Medical Emergency Centre in the Service Base	Equips with professional ambulance men and vehicles, assumes conventional medicine care, and provides medical assistance for the tourists and the residents in the scenic area.
Medical Assistance Station in the Service Center	Provide contingency medicine and a better medical treatment for urgent patients and those switched from the lower medical institution, and then sent them to the better hospitals.
Infirmary in the Service Village	Provide sudden illness with a first aid and other necessary treatments. Heavy patients can be sent immediately to the higher level medical institutions.
Automatic Rescue Spots in the Service Spot	Provide the urgent patients with a primitive first aid, and then switch them to the higher level infirmaries or hospitals.

In addition, since the medical institutions in the nominated sites have built up a medical cooperative mechanism with the county's and urban hospitals, they can receive some further assistance, share personnel, place and advanced medical equipment to deal with the local problem.

11 Publicity and Display

11.1 Publicity of the nomination property

11.1.1 Domestic publicity

Make good use of the television advertising, newspapers, magazines and any other print media to carry out the domestic publicity. All nominated sites have successively built partnerships with CCTV, News Commentary Department, Economic Channel, Science and Education Channel, International Channels, and the provincial television stations, Hong Kong Phoenix Satellite TV and etc to publicize the nomination affairs. They also use various newspapers, magazines to publish brochure about the serial nomination of China Danxia and other scientific knowledge.

Use the outdoor advertising. Put up big board along the high way and main traffic line in the nominated sites, set up special ad columns in the urban areas, and villages, towns and corporations which in the core area of the property and the buffer zone for the publicity of the nomination. Also make good use of the neon lights, truck, road signs, light boxes, balloons and things like to publicize and create a nice atmosphere for the nomination.

Hold a variety of social activities, cultural exchanges meeting, academic activities and popular science activities to make the more people participate in the nomination.

Set up a exclusive website for the heritage of China Danxia (a website of *Danxia landscape and tourism development research society of China* has been set up), to follow and report the nomination process.

11.1.2 International publicity

Objective: Strengthen the publicity for the value of the nomination property in a global scale, and promote the international scientific research on the nomination property to push the China Danxia to take its place in the world and upgrade the protection and management level of the property.

Ways and means: Intensify the scientific communication between the nomination property and the existing World Heritage Property by means of holding international symposiums. To participate actively in the correlative academic exchanges and activities held by the UNESCO and other international organizations. Choose China Taiwan, Hongkong, Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen and other cities those with a larger foreign population as the bases to publicize the China Danxia to the world. Publicize the value of the property and published more academic theses on the Internet. And choose some particular international destinations to perform the international publicity

directly.

Specific ways :

- Hold an annual international symposium of Danxia landform and biodiversity per year.
- Publish brochures about Danxia landform in four foreign languages: English, French, Japanese and Korean, which are obtainable from the entrance of the heritage sites for free.
- Conduct a series of public campaigns in Taiwan, Hongkong, South Korea and Japan to promote the publicity of the nomination property.
- Publicize on CCTV-4, CCTV-9, and other foreign language channels.
- Strengthen the connection with the UNESCO and other international organizations, and actively participate in international academic activities.

11.2 Display of the nomination property

To display the of the geology, geomorphology, biodiversity and the outstanding universal value of the Danxia landform is a best way to implement the conservation education to the public.

11.2.1 Tourist center

Exhibition room and tourist centers have been set up in all nominated sites in the form of multimedia show room, scientific achievements display room, and etc. using the text and material objects to show the resource characteristics, as well as 3d images to display the formation of the unique landscape and its outstanding value and the scientific achievements in the nominated sites. Also, they inform the visitors about some considerations and requires when visiting the heritage sites.

11.2.2 Museum

Most of the nominated sites have set up geological museums to the public for free. Large numbers of samples and other exhibits fully display the geology, geomorphology, landscape types as well as their geological genesis and evolution process by means of pictures, text, 3d images, stereo models, object samples and etc.

Integrated display: natural history and areal geology, Danxia landform and its significance, hydrology and water resources, biodiversity and resources, cultural landscapes and protective measures, the comparison with international Danxia landscape and the long term development strategy for the scenic spots.

11.2.3 Explanation and sign system

With the development of popular science tour, most of the nominated sites have already set up their

own explanation and sign systems, which can basically meet the needs of visiting, heritage protection and management. But there is still a long way to go. The existing signs are as follow:

Sign of identity: World Geopark, National Park, National Graded Tourist Attraction, National Civilization Tourism Area, and etc.

Sign system of district: Introduction of Scenic Spot, Distribution map and explanation of scenery spots (or relic).

Sign system of boundary: boundary pillar of the nominated sites or buffer zone.

Sign system of scenery spots and relic: scientific explanation for China Danxia landscape, geological, biological, historical and cultural relics.

Sign system of management: Commercial brands, attire of the staff, patrolling signs, corporate identity, and signs of business outlets.

Sign system of guiding and security: signs of different segment (i.e. the entrance), touring line (types or time), environmental sanitation, tourist service, security and traffic.

Sign system of quality of service: quality of cicerone, catering, accommodation, goods and etc.

Sign system of publicity marketing (including those on the Internet): signs of marketing and monitoring based on the network, public media such as advertising on TV, in public spaces, and publicity columns.

11.3 Education

11.3.1 Education & training for the managers

For the purpose of improving the quality of the professionalism and services, and meeting new requirements of development, the education & training for the managers will be carried out in the following ways:

- Provide the commentators with an education on China Danxia landform, and phase out those unqualified persons through a Qualifying Examination. Step up the training of the foreign language tourist guides.
- Invite experts in correlative areas to give lectures on the value of the heritage and threat factors to the staffs.
- Invite experts of the IUCN to inspect the nominated property, and give some direct guidance on the protection and management of property.
- Desk clerk in the administrative organizations should enhance their knowledge of science and the heritage. And certain kinds of knowledge contest should be organized to promote this process.

Once China Danxia successfully inscripts on the List of World Natural Heritage, further work should be done in the following ways:

- Sent staffs to research institutions of World heritage in colleges and universities to receive further training, and furthermore.
- Sent staffs to attend learning courses organized by the WHC, and to other world heritage sites to investigate and study.
- Retain experts both at home and abroad as consultants to come and give lectures.

11.3.2 Education for the communities

All nominated sites have organized publicity campaigns by means of newspapers, mobile louderspeakers, dramas, brochures and etc. in order to improve people's local identity, and raise their consciousness of the heritage protection. The forms of such publicity campaigns are as follow: mobilization meeting for the nomination, knowledge game about the world heritage, traditional Waist-drum team play, special portal website, meeting for comprehensive environmental treatment and etc.

Emphatically strengthen the legal knowledge education in the nominated sites, so as to make the residents know about the laws and act by the law.

11.3.3 School education

Offer courses about the basic knowledge of world natural heritage in the primary and high schools in the nominated sites.

Field education: 1) Organized students to pay trips to the heritage and geological museum to know about the animals and plants which are in danger and other geological knowledge so as to raise their environmental protection awareness. 2) Set up practice bases, organize all kinds of cultural activities, and develop popular science tour and training tour.

Annex:

Table 11-1 The cooperation in education & training between China Danxia nominated sites and research institutes

Nominated sites	Research institutes	Co-operating agencies	Education & Training
Chishui		1. Receive assistance and guidance from the National Ministry of Construction, State Environmental Protection Administration, WWF and other departments and research institutes. 2. Receive training from the Construction Department, Environmental Protection Bureau, and Tourist Bureau of Guizhou Province.	Nominated site of Chishui Danxia is always emphasizing the training and improvement of the stuffs. And also receive training from the National Ministry of Construction in all aspects, such as scenic spot planning, Construction Management, resource protection, Laws and Regulations of scenic spot, Computer Network and Application in Frest-fire Prevention, the touch-sensitive system of the Scenic Spot

		3. Build up cooperation with the University of Guizhou, Normal University of Guizhou and other research institutes.	Touch-sensitive System, management of the nomination property, Conservation of biodiversity, sustainable development of the nature reserve and ecotourism, development of the community, skills training.
Taining		1. Set up research bases, practice bases and monitoring bases with Institute of Botany of CAS, Institute of Geology of China, China Geology University, Fudan University, Shanghai Normal University, Xiamen University, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou University, Sanming College, Institute of Geological Survey of Jiangxi Province, Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Fujian Province, Geological Survey of Fujian and etc respectively. 2. Retain experts as the chief engineer, and more than 20 scientific advisors.	1. Invite at least two geoscience and ecological heritage experts annually both at home and abroad to give scientific lecture. 2. Invite scientific advisors and experts in landscapes, heritage and tourism to give management training every season.
Langshan		1. Set up research bases, practice bases, monitoring bases with the Institute of Botany of CAS, Institute of Geological Sciences of Hunan, Sun Yat-sen University, Central South University, Normal University of Hunan, Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Geological Environment Monitoring Centre of Hunan, Hunan City College, Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Jiangxi Province and etc respectively. 2. Invite authoritative institutes take part in the protection research 3. Retain and train senior technical staffs	Improve the comprehensive quality of the service through the retraining program for the staffs, and the quality education for the local residents.
Danxia shan	Research Center of Danxia Landform and Tourism Development	1. Locus of the Secretariat of China Danxia landscape and tourism development research society. 2. Set up research bases, practice bases, monitoring bases with Sun Yat-sen University, Peking University, South China University of Technology, South China Normal University, Jinan University, Chinese Academy of Geological Science, Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Guangdong Province, and Geological Survey of Guangdong and etc. 3. Retain professor of Sun Yat-sen University as the chief engineer, as well as other 16 scientific advisors.	1. Invite experts both at home and abroad to give lecture. 2. Invite domestic experts in heritage and tourism to give management training.
Longhushan		1. Set up research bases, practice bases, monitoring bases with East China Institute	1. Invite domestic and abroad experts in geology geomorphology, and environment to give

		of Technology, Jiangxi Normal University, Agricultural University of Jiangxi, Geological Survey of Jiangxi, Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Jiangxi and etc. 2. Retain 12 scientific advisors.	scientific lecture. 2. Invite domestic experts in heritage and tourism to give management training.
Jianglang shan		Peking University, Nanjin university, Zhejiang Forestry University, School of Urban Planning and Design of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Academy of East China Forest Inventory and Planning of State Forestry Bureau, Landscape Architecture Planning School of China Academy of Art, Academy of Tourism Science of Zhejiang Province, Training School of Construction Department of Zhejiang Province, Tourism College of Zhejiang.	1. Launch training classes with the provincial college of tourism. 2. Encourage the staffs to attend adult colleges, correspondence schools, and Certificate Test. 3. Training Content: tourism management & service, security, actual practice of tour guide, environmental protection and etc.

12 Community Participation and Development

12.1 Community Participation in Environment Protection

1. Folk agreements serve for protection. The villagers set up agreements to protect the forest resource, water resource, animal and plant resources.
2. The villagers take up the role of forest fire inspector and set up a regular patrol-supervision system voluntarily. As a result, there is no significant forest fire in recent years.
3. Change the traditional way of utilizing fuel wood by using electricity, methane and other natural gas.
4. Local governments provide the jobs of rangership to the residents to carry out more effective protection.
5. Encourage outmigration in order to carry out the returning cultivated land to forestry policy where with fragile ecology and poor transportation condition.
6. Set up mechanisms of supervision to encourage the natives to report the crimes and unlawful actions such as poach, illegal logging and steal precious wildings.

12.2 Community Development Strategy

The influence of original inhabitants in nominations mainly refers to agricultural production activities and village construction, the requirements of raising development level and the growing population in settlements put the potential pressure on environmental protection of nominations. The public service facilities and infrastructure provided for existing settlements is inadequate, and foreign cultural influence has threaten on the traditional culture of original inhabitants in some degree.

12.2.1 Settlements classification and control

According to the requirements of ecological and landscape protection within the scope of nominations and buffer zones, conservation planning of heritage divides the villages within the scope of nominations and buffer zones into 4 types:

no-resident area(located in the nominations), resident-attenuation area (located in the nominations), resident-controlled area (located in the buffer zone) and the resident-gathered area (located outside the buffer zone).

No-resident area (the relocation type) Carry out ecological migrants in the settlements, which are located in ecologically sensitive areas with poor production and living conditions, and return farmland to forests in original land; the specially Forbidden-limited area and the Showing area is the core area of Danxia geological and geomorphological landscape, as well as the biodiversity and the protection of water resources and ecological environment. It is the area with great sensitivity to human activities. Area of this kind is sparsely populated with poor traffic conditions, so it is designated as non-residential area and move out the residents, only with the permission to enter by research staff and managers.

Resident-attenuation area (dwindling type) Develop ecological agriculture and ecological fruit forestry in communities with better production and living conditions, guide the industrial shift from the first industry to the tertiary industry, and gradually reduce the adverse effects to ecological environment, caused by the production and living of original inhabitants. The value of scenic resources is quite high in nominations and buffer zones. The current condition of agricultural production and residents' life is remained in relatively natural state. The relationship between villages and the surrounding ecological environment is in quite harmony. The villages are far away from the town center with inconvenient transport conditions. It is the area with great difficulty in rural infrastructure construction and improvement of life quality, designated as resident-attenuation area. Preserve the rural scenery of this area, so as to reflect the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. While there should be strictly limit to village construction and population growth, allowing only a small number of residents engaging in green agricultural production, and moving out surplus labor force.

Resident-controlled area (control) It is the area has little effect on the natural environment and visual environment in buffer zone, also the area with common ecologically sensitive. Control the expansion construction of the community settlements, guide the industry structure shift to ecological agriculture and ecological fruit forestry, and continuously improve the proportion tertiary industry. The settlements in the area can be retained with strict control of the construction scale, architectural style and mass, the inhabitant number, etc.. Control the mechanical growth of population, and only allow the development of the first and tertiary industry; industry is limited to handicrafts and traditional processing of agricultural products. The settlements in this region are mostly located in the scope of buffer zones. The influence to the landscape ecological environment and tourism development of nominations and buffer zones is quite little, while the scale of village construction and architectural style must be strictly controlled, as well as the number of resident settlements. The construction of service facilities and villages should be authorized by detailed planning and compatible to the planning of scenic spots.

Resident-gathered area (gathering type) It is the area outside the buffer zone. Establish the resident-gathered area in the use of the existing surrounding township and planned service station. Appropriately develop tourism economic, construct civilization communities of new village, accept the

migrants from no-resident areas and resident-attenuation areas, carry out coordination and control of village construction, strengthen the collection and disposal of sewage and garbage, and restrict the industrial development.

12.2.3 Regulations for planning and construction of the residential areas

New construction, rebuild and extension of the residential areas in the buffer zone should be approved and examined under the protection requirement strictly by authoritative departments.

Follow the guidelines of the construction. For those small residential spots which need to be relocated or contracted, new constructions and extensions are not allowed, building must be under two floors, and outmigration is encouraged but settle in. For those controlled residential spots, conditional extension and rebuild is available, and the height of the build should be under 2 or 3 floors according to the distance with the nominated sites. And further planning for the collective residential spots should be made to direct the construction and development.

Strengthen the greening of the villages both inside and the boundary.

Design some typical folk house patterns so as to be popularized in the rebuild and extension of the residential areas.

Choose nature materials as main building materials, make the buildings harmonious with the natural environment and the history and culture.

Strengthen the construction of the municipal infrastructure, change the uncultured lifestyle and improve the appearance of the villages.

12.2.4 The guidance of Economic development and the people-benefits policies

The development of the tourism industry in the nominated site advocates a village to change its traditional agricultural economy and guides to develop the Multi-mode of economy which is led by tertiary industry.

Economic development planning is based on guiding the village to actively develop diversified agricultural economy. To develop the tourism services and participate in tourism is an important way to alleviate poverty and become prosperous for the residents. To change the predatory use of resources of traditional agricultural economy and to realize sustainable use of resources are important.

Nurture the agricultural industrial 'base' for tourism services. For instance, give priority to the development of high-quality vegetable base, greenhouse vegetable base, nursery cultivation base and fruit cultivation base in villages,

Absorb the village residents to participate in tourism-related employment and development, such as catering, transportation, tour guide services, production and marketing for tourist commodities,

entertainment and leisure and so on.

Enlarge the area of ecological forest; appropriately increase the benefits standard of ecological forest to 120 Yuan per hectare.

Establish a new type of rural medical insurance and increase the investment for medical and health.

Develop a reasonable ecological immigration policy, properly resettle the relocation people of nominated site, and improve their standard of living.

In accordance with national policy of family planning, increase family planning grants.

12.2.5 The mechanisms of citizen participation

The mechanism of public hearing Before the formulation of development policies or decision, administration departments of the nominated site must conduct the hearing behalf of the villagers.

The mechanism of feedback In the implementation of the policy, it is necessary to organize a forum of villagers. From the forum, listen to the opinions on the efficiency of the implementation of policies, laws and regulations. Combined with the views of villagers, adjust the direction of development every five years.

The mechanism of participation Employ villagers to participate the protection of scenic spots, such as the administrator of grass-roots autonomy, purifier, patrol, commentator, porter, security guard and so on. Not only resolve the employment of the villagers and make the survival of the villagers and the development of nominated site depend on each other, but also enhance the villagers' sense of responsibility for the development of scenic spots.

The mechanism of guidance Arrange full-time or professional staff to guide the development of village industry and eco-environmental protection.

The mechanism of autonomy Give free rein to the autonomy of villagers, pursue the agreed rules, allow the villagers make the agreement of the protection and comply it jointly, according to their own actual situation and rare trees, cultural relics, forest resources, water resources and wildlife resources of the nominated site. Report all types of illegal logging, poaching and any other criminal acts. Organize the villagers to build up a patrol team, and inspect the fixed routes everyday (from October to May of the following year)

The mechanism of Training Employ villagers to manage the nominated site, and give more than twice the annual training.

The mechanism of support The Budget of the administration departments is for supporting the village's industrial development and construction of public facilities of the nominated site.

13 Scientific Research

13.1 Achievements

Since the 1920s, scientific research of China Danxia has gone through three stages: Start-up stage, molding stage and evolution period.

In 1928, Feng Jinglan named the *Danxia bed*. Then in 1939, Chen Guoda termed the *Danxia Landform*. Subsequently scholars did researches on the lithology of the red bed, geological structure as well as the geomorphic development process, defined the horizon of the Danxia beds, and launch a new academic research regarding the Danxia landform as a unique type of landform in China.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the term of Danxia landform became widely used with the development of regional geological survey and comprehensive scientific expedition. Zeng Zhaoxuan classified the red beds as an independent type of petrographic geomorphology in his book *Rock Topography*. In 1980, Zeng Zhaoxuan and Huang Shanming specifically discussed the distribution, petrological characteristics, geomorphic development and morphological characteristics of China red bed in *Physical Geography of China--Geomorphology*. Huang Jin discussed the slope development of Danxia landform in 1982. Succeeding researchers summarized the achievements in this particular area, made the term Danxia landform more widely used and gradually built up a primary academic research system of Danxia as an independent type of landform.

In 1991, the first *China Symposium on Danxia Landform and Tourism Development* was convened in Danxiashan, Guangdong, and the *Danxia Landform and Tourism Development Research Society of China* was established during the symposium. From then on, academic research has been very active, and its social influence has become wider and wider. Until 2007, the society has convened 11 symposia, published 10 volumes, 2 books on the Danxia landform study, as well as more than 500 academic papers on all kinds of publications involving basic theories, research methods, history, culture, development, utilization and public education. As a subdiscipline, Danxia landform study becomes an important growing point of the geomorphology and build up its own basic framework as a independent subject.

All nominated sites have established research centers, developed cooperative relationships with famous Colleges and research institutes, and achieved great research successes which are now serving the development, protection, and management of the nominated sites. *China Symposium on Danxia Landform and Tourism Development*, *Symposium of Geomorphology and Tourism*, and *Symposium of National/World Geopark* have been successfully convened in Danxiashan, Langshan, Taining, Chishui.

Most of the nominated sites have finished geologic mapping on a scale of 1:50,000, basic geological research and background survey of biology. And the number of the research papers related to the nominated sites is up to 200, accounting for 50% of the total number of those researches on Danxia.

Schedule of the Research Achievements in all Nominated Sites

Table 13-1 Research Achievement of Chishui

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
The Monitoring of Quality of Atmosphere	The content negative oxygen ion can reach 3.2 per cubic centimeter	Chishui Meteorological Bureau	Chishui Meteorological Bureau
The monitoring of the water environmental quality	Reach the national secondary water standard	The Environmental Monitoring Centre of Guizhou Province	The Environmental Monitoring Centre of Guizhou Province
The Scientific Research on Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	Recording the general situation of Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, which include the geology, geomorphology, weather, hydrology, soil, spore and pollen, plant, vegetation, Alsophila spinulosa community ecology, Alsophila spinulosa biology, animal, environmental background, environmental benefits, environmental management and scenic-tourism.	The Environment Protection Bureau of Guizhou Province	Guizhou Nationalities Publishing Hous,1990
The Collected Papers on Alsophila spinulosa in Chishui	Recording the general situation of Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, which include the geomorphologic landscape characteristics, vegetation tourism resource, the growing environment of Alsophila spinulosa, economic environment around the reserve, natural resource protected by local community people	The Management Agency of the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	The Management Agency of the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve , 2004
Contributions of Entomological Researches on the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	Recording the general situation of the insect in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	The Environment Protection Bureau of Guizhou Province	Guizhou Nationalities Publishing House , 1990
The Insect Landscape in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve	It is a scientific summary of the systematic investigation on the insect resource in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, Guizhou Province. In the book, it discusses the insect fauna characteristics, the origin and evolution of the insect, the insect resource and biodiversity, and also provides a new connotation for the planning and management of the reserve, as well as the protection and development of the insect resource. The book also describe the type of the insect in the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, including 16 items, 150 sections, 507 genus ,781 types, in which there are 44 new species and 4 new records. As to the known species, it briefly describe the morphologic features, distribution and host plant; while the new species are published in this book, based on the International Animal Naming Rules. This book is attached with 44 maps of imago morphologic features, and the a function distribution map of the Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve.	Jindaochao, Lizhong , etc.	Guizhou Science and Technology Publishing House, 2006
The Popular Science Investigation Reports on Ecological Tourism of	A description of biodiversity, Chishui Danxia landform, the evaluation on the ecological tourism status	Guizhou Scientific Association	The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou

Chishui			
An Photo Album	Recording the main landscape characteristics of each scenic spot in Chishui national tourism scenery area in the form of photo	Sunjianhua	Hunan map publishing house , 2005
The mysterious Chishui (photo album)	Recording the main landscape characteristics of Chishui national tourism scenery area, Chishui Alsophila Natural Reserve, Chishui Zhuhai national forest park, Chishui national ecological demonstration region in the form of photo	The People's Government of Chishui City	The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou
Chishui Tourism(photo album)	Recording the main landscape characteristics of each scenic spot in Chishui national tourism scenery area in the form of photo	Chishui Tourism Investment and Development Company	The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou
Chishui Tourism	The book, recording every aspect of Chishui National Tourism Scenery Region, is the travel guides for tourists and the manual for the cicerones and tourism practitioners, provides convenience for the tourists traveling in Chishui, provides reference for the tourism practitioners promoting their service quality, also plays a positive role in investigating and developing Chishui ecological tourism resource, in carrying forward Chishui historic culture and strengthening the protection of the Chishui ecological tourism resource.	The Administrative Committee of Chishui Scenic Spot, The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou	The Administrative Committee of Chishui Scenic Spot, The Tourism Bureau of Guizhou

Table 13-2 Research Achievement of Taining

Subjects	Contents	Authors	Publisher or Information Keeper
Comprehensive Plan of Taining Global Geopark of China	Makes an overall research and evaluation on geological background and main geological characteristics of the nominated property; evaluates the scientific and aesthetic values of Danxia landform; researches the conditions and processes of geological evolution, evaluates Taining Danxia landform, works out the distribution map of micro geology, discusses methods of protection and utilization.	Chen Sidun, Wen Feicheng and Liang Shijing etc.	Geological Survey and Research Institute of Fujian Province
Comprehensive Report on Biodiversity of Taining Danxia Landform	Records the distribution situation of the rare endangered plants in nominated property, including the formation of vegetation and species and the characters of biological chain, the influence of the harmful insects to forestry.	Li Zhenji, Liu Changqing etc.	Xiamen University
Census Report of Tour Resources in Taining of Fujian province	Makes a complete survey and evaluation into the situation of tour resources and the possibility of development.	Qiu Taorong, Chen Dazhao etc.	Plan and Design Institute of Forestry of East China under the State Forestry Administration
Report of Forest Resource of Fujian Danxia Landform	Makes a systematic survey into the forestry resources of nominated property	The Forestry Bureau of Taining County	The Administrative Committee of Taining Scenic Spot
Research of the geological formation and Danxia landform of Taining basin	Completely states the earth formation and background of local geological formation of Taining red basin in Cretaceous period, the formation and evolution, formation character of plants and spore-pollen fossils of Taining red basin, basic character of Danxia landform at young developing stage in Taining red basin, the mechanism of the formation of Danxia landform and caves, Geosciences Tourist Resources in Zhaixia, the distribution and functions classification of Taining Global Geopark, etc..	Gao Tianjun, Liang Shijing, Chen Zelin etc.	Map Publishing House of Fujian Province
GIS System of Taining Global Geopark	Taining GIS system includes: Basic information management of tourism, management of tour	Administrative Committee of	Administrative Committee of

	resources information, management of tour industry information, science and office system of geopark, relying on the strong function of image management stage, makes convenience for users and supplies technological support for decisions of government.	Taining Global Geopark, Tour Cllege of Shanghai Normal University	Taining Global Geopark,
Pilot Study to Taining Danxia landform of Fujian province	Mainly states the rock characters, geological formation, the endogenic and exogenic processes of Taining Danxia landform, the classification and development history of Taining Danxia landform	Huang Jin	Economic Geology: 2002, 22[Supplement]
Features of the TM Images of Danxia Landform of the Golden Lake, Research on the development of Tour Resources	By researching the TM Images of Danxia Landform of the Golden Lake and by outdoor research into the distribution,image features and tour resources of Danxia landform of Golden Lake, puts forward the developing methods of the Danxia landform on water.	Qiu Yaorong, Xu Decheng and Jiang Jianguo	Economic Geology: 2002, 22[Supplement]
Research of Features and Origin of Taining Danxia Caves	Makes a comprehensive statement about the rock character of the development of Taining Danxia caves, classifies them by their shapes, scales, location and ways of erosions.	Liang Shijing, Wen Feicheng and Chen Sidun	Administrative Committee of Taining Scenic Spot

Table 13-3 Research Achievement of Langshan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
Academic composition related to the science monitoring of the nominated site	<i>Research on Danxia Landform in Langshan</i>	Huangjin	Sun Yat-sen University
	<i>Symposium of the Third Academic Seminar of China Danxia Landform</i>	China Danxia landscape and tourism development research society	Sun Yat-sen University
The Investigation and Evaluation of the Landscape	The Geological and Geomorphologic Landscape and Human Landscape	Hunan City College	Hunan City College
The Comprehensive Scientific Investigation Reports on the Geology and Geomorphology of the nominated site	Geological Background, Valuable Geological Relic, Geomorphologic Landscape, Earth Science Value, Aesthetic Value, Condition and Process of Geomorphology Evolution, The International Compare and Evaluation on Geomorphology Landscape between the candidate and the world property sites, The Distribution Map of Geomorphology Landscape, The Approaches of Protection and Development.	Luoweiqi, Liuzhongwei, Liujianglong, Zhaozhenhua, Zhanlin et al	Hunan Geology Research Institute
Investigation on the Forest Resource	Its main achievements on the forest resource include the type, distribution, characteristic, coverage, forest form, forest stand, the standing stock volume and growth, the situation of protection and breakage, the influence of harmful organisms, etc.	Yuanzhengke, Lixingzhao, Luozechongchun, et al	Zhongnan Forestry University, Hunan Academy of Forestry Science
The Investigation Report on Biological Resources and Biotic Environment	The comprehensive investigation and evaluation of nominated site, which include the species, vegetation and community, biodiversity, biotic province, rare and endangered species, conservation-focus species, the tendency of forest and crops jeopardized by pests, the condition and influence factor of biotic environment, the countermeasure on ecological conservation and ecological restoration, the conservation planning, etc.	Yuanzhengke, Lixingzhao, Luozechongchun, et al	Zhongnan Forestry University, Hunan Academy of Forestry Science
The Investigation and Evaluation of the Historical & Cultural Resources	A comprehensive systematic evaluation of the historical and cultural resources in the scenic spots, protection and utilization status, potential threats and preventive measures, distribution of cultural	Cultural Relics Protection Office of Xinning County	Cultural Bureau of Xinning County

	landscapes, conservation measures and development planning.		
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Table 13-4 Research Achievement of Danxiashan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
Academic composition related to the science monitoring of the nominated site	Chemical weathering and soil formation process of amaranthine sandstone and conglomerate in Danxiashan	Zengshuiquan	Journal of Sun Yat-sen University (Natural Science Edition)
	Geologic characteristics of Danxia Basin	Wuqijun	Journal of Economical Geography
	Natural reserve of Danxiashan, Guangdong	Penghua	Anhui Science and Technology Publishing House
	Journal of investigation in Danxiashan	Huangjin	Press of Sun Yat-sen University
	The impact of tourist development on the vegetation cover of mount Danxia, Guangdong	Lizhen et al	Jacta Geographica Sinica
The Investigation and Evaluation of the Landscape Resources	Evaluation on landscape resources (both natural and human landscape)	Sun Yat-sen University	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
The Comprehensive Scientific Investigation Reports on the Geology and Geomorphology of Danxiashan	Geological background, valuable geological relic, geomorphologic landscape, earth scientific value, aesthetic value, condition and process of geomorphology evolution, the international compare and evaluation on geomorphology landscape between the candidate and the world property sites, the distribution map of geomorphology landscape, the approaches of protection and development.	Geological survey of Foshan, Guangdong	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
Investigation on the Forest Resource	Its main achievements are on the forest resource include the type, distribution, characteristic, coverage, forest form, forest stand, the standing stock volume and growth, the situation of protection and breakage, the influence of harmful organisms, etc.	Forestry bureau of Renhua County	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
The Investigation Report on Biological Resources and Biotic Environment	The comprehensive investigation and evaluation of candidate site, which include the species, vegetation and community, biodiversity, biotic province, rare and endangered species, conservation-focus species, the tendency of forest and crops jeopardized by pests, the condition and influence factor of biotic environment, the countermeasure on ecological conservation and ecological restoration, the conservation planning, etc.	Sun Yat-sen University	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot
The Investigation and Evaluation of the Historical & Cultural Resources	A comprehensive systematic evaluation of the historical and cultural resources in the scenic spots, protection and utilization status, potential threats and preventive measures, distribution of cultural landscapes, conservation measures and development planning.	Administration of cultural heritage of Shaoguan City	The Administrative Committee of Danxiashan Scenic Spot

Table 13-5 Research Achievement of Longhushan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
The Study Report on the Protection	The report focus on the protection and development of the symbol landscape that include "the origin of Taoism", "the	Lvhua, Huangqiang,	The Administrative

and Development of the Landscape Resource of Longhushan Scenic Spot	beauty of Danxia”, “the splendor of Luxi River” and “the mystery of cliff-tomb”, and meanwhile, providing some constructive suggestions on protection and development of other important landscapes in the scenic spot, such as the Lu Village, Xu Village, Mazu Rock and some non-material cultural landscapes.	Chenjianguo, etc.	Committee of Longhushan Scenic Spot
Photo Album	The Geological and Geomorphologic Landscape and Human Landscape	Yijian	The Administrative Committee of Longhushan Scenic Spot
The Comprehensive Report on the Proposed World Geopark of Longhushan	Comprehensive investigation and evaluation on the geological background, the main characteristic of geological relic, the evaluation on the scientific value and aesthetic value of Danxia Landform, the research on condition and process of geomorphology evolution, the international compare and evaluation on geomorphology landscape between Longhushan and the world property sites, compiling the distribution map of microtopography landscape, the discussion on approaches of protection and development, etc.	Lixiaoyong, Liaoliugen, etc.	Jiangxi Geological Research Institute
The Investigation Report on Bird Resource of Scaly-sided Merganser Natural Reserve in Yiyang County	Comprehensively recording the amount, characteristics and the habitat situation of Scaly-sided Merganser	The Forestry Bureau of Yiyang County	The Forestry Inventory and Planning Institute of Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province
The Investigation Report on the Ecological Environment Status of Longhushan Scenic Spot	Comprehensive investigation and evaluation on the climate, landuse, natural disaster, vegetation, biodiversity, hydrological environment, the energy structure of county, the tendency of forest pests and crops pests, and based on the above-mentioned information, the ecological environment is in good condition.	The Environment Protection Bureau of Yingtian City	The Environment Protection Bureau of Yingtian City

Table 13-6 Research Achievement of Jianglangshan

Subject	Content	Finisher	Publisher or Information Keeper
Investigation Information of Biodiversity in Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	The comprehensive investigation and evaluation of nominated site, which include the species, vegetation and community, biodiversity, biotic province, rare and endangered species, conservation-focus species, the tendency of forest and crops jeopardized by pests, and etc.	Wangxiaode	The Administrative Committee of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot
Investigation Information of Danxia Landform in Jianglangshan Scenic Spot	Geological background, valuable geological relic, geomorphologic landscape, earth scientific value, aesthetic value, condition and process of geomorphology evolution, the international compare and evaluation on geomorphology landscape between the candidate and the world property sites, the distribution map of geomorphology landscape, the approaches of protection and development	Zhucheng et al	The Administrative Committee of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot
Comprehensive Survey of Tourism Resources of Jiangshan City	Comprehensive Investigation Report		The Administrative Committee of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot
Poems of Jianglangshan	Comprehensive and systematic research on the poems related to the landscapes		The Administrative Committee of Jianglangshan Scenic Spot

13.2 Scientific research plan

Strengthen the cooperation with domestic and international colleges and universities, as well as scientific research institutions, organize academic study and intensify academic exchanges; extract a certain percentage of ticket earning for the establishment of scientific research fund, so as to support the construction and daily operation of Danxia landform research base, and support the relevant scientific research projects to further improve academic influence and international influence of China Danxia.

Combining the resource and environment protection of scenic areas, protected areas and world heritage sites, the protective use of land resources, forests and rivers, and the needs of tourism development research together, establish research topics of geology, geomorphology and ecology; organize high-level symposium regularly, so as to make the nomination to become a national or even international base of Danxia landform research and geological tourism.

13.2.1 Research direction and content

The research planning of the scientific value of nominations contains a number of projects. The research is undertaken by different departments of heritage sites, research institutions and public colleges, including international cooperative research. In order to have a more in-depth comparison with international and domestic legacy of the same type, the management agencies of nominations will expand and strengthen the cooperation with relevant international organizations in scientific research projects. Encourage those studies which can help improve management and protection research of heritage, especially the following:

(1) Conventional basic research The conventional basic research of Danxia landform is to insist on the real research of nominations' geological palaeogeography, landform development and habitat succession of sub-tropical flora and fauna, as well as long-term fixed-point observation; establish GIS databases through the data of remote sensing, field monitoring and field survey. This is also the regular work for the construction of heritage site in future, so as to constantly enrich and improve the geographical information system.

(2) Technical subject research For reasonable protection, the point is to quantify the research about the development momentum and evolution rate of Danxia landform, as well as the studies of rare wildlife ecology and ecosystem succession; do the technical research to resolve the restoration and optimization of primary ecosystem, as well as the research for the effective protection of natural ecosystems, regional economic development and orderly construction of heritage sites.

(3) Long-term monitoring study It is to observe and monitor the developmental mechanisms and developmental process of Danxia landform in heritage sites, and keep long-term monitoring and comparative study of the restoration of original ecosystem in Danxia landform area, as well as optimization of artificial ecological system. Continue the research on unsurveyed area and biological

group with little knowledge; do the resume studies of wildlife habitats and corridors; combined with the construction of agricultural domesticated breeding base and fish protected areas, establish of long-term research topics, as the basic research work of species breeding base.

(4) Applied research of protection and management It is mainly established to ensure the sustainable development of heritage sites, including research on the construction of science and technology experimental base, science and education system and displaying form, construction of geographic information system in nominations, dynamic management of landscape ecological network, artificially propagated and processing technology of native plants and medicinal plants, the impact of human activities in nominations, the prevention and control of geological disasters in Danxia landform area, the socio-economic development and community development, tourism activities and tourism management, at last the cultural exploration and protection.

13.2.2 Organization forms and management of scientific research

Use the advantages of the Danxia geomorphology and tourism development research Society of China to build research base in nominations. In the guidance of government departments, combined with universities and scientific research units, make full use of the personnel advantage and organize scientific research.

The members of Danxia geomorphology and tourism development research society as the basic strength, absorb a number of multi-disciplinary research experts and hire the consultants of multi-disciplinary science and technology in long term. Combined setting research project heritage with the form experts applying to the fund on their own research topics, organize regular or aperiodic scientific exploration and seminars in accordance with the heritage protection, as well as production and construction of experimental projects.

Research Society organizes and publishes research journal of Danxia landform, keep the relationship with relevant academic associations at home and abroad, organize, academic exchange activities to promote the research of heritage and bring the research results of Danxia landform to the world.

13.3 Scientific Research Symposium

On the basis of fully scientific research by the management institutions of nominations, organize the hold of a series international seminars to further expand the international impact in academic community, and explore the heritage value.

Table 13-7 The academic conference and activity plan of scientific research in recent years, nominations as a whole

No	Name	Content	Time	Place
1	The first International symposium of the resource protection and utilization of Danxia geomorphology	The discussion of basic issues of red beds and Danxia geomorphology at home and abroad; Heritage protection and management of Danxia geomorphology	2009.04	Danxiashan

2	The International symposium of the heritage protection of Danxia geomorphology	The discussion of world heritage protection and management; Exchanges on heritage protection of Danxia geomorphology	2009.06	Langshan
3	The twelfth National symposium of Danxia geomorphology and tourism development	Exchanges on theory research results and application of Danxia geomorphology at home; Exchanges on the theory and method results of tourism development of Danxia geomorphology	2009.08	Longhushan
4	The second International symposium of Danxia geomorphology	Exchanges on the basic theory of the development dynamics of red beds and Danxia geomorphology at home and abroad; Exchanges on international comparative study	2010.07	Taining
5	The symposium of red-bed world geo-park and World Heritage	Exchanges on the protection and management of red-bed world geo-park and World Heritage; Exchanges on international comparative study	2011.08	Danxiashan
6	The third International symposium of Danxia geomorphology	The international symposium of cooperative study on red beds and Danxia landform; Exchanges on international comparative study of red beds and Danxia geomorphology	2012.07	Chishui
7	The fourteenth National symposium of Danxia geomorphology and tourism development	Exchanges on theory research results and application of Danxia geomorphology at home; Exchanges on research results of the development dynamics of Danxia geomorphology	2012.08	Jianglangshan

13.4 The Management of Popular Science Education

1) Insist on the propaganda and education of protection regulations and scientific knowledge to the staffs and villagers in long term. Mainly use the form of notices, brochures, public service advertisements and publicity columns, and also do some regular propaganda through the media of local party and government, such as television, newspapers, documents, etc.. The managers and staffs in nominations also should be the propagandizing guide of Danxia landform. At the same time, spread the propaganda through government organized meetings at all levels, especially to the hearts of farmers.

2) Strengthen the environmental protection education of tourism. Establish at least one museum in each nomination (or Danxia geomorphological museum, ecological museum, science museum and museum of local culture), so as to propagandize scientific knowledge of Danxia geomorphology and ecology through popular science tourism. Also, establish signboards of Danxia geomorphology and ecology in various junctions and squares, so as to strengthen the propaganda of science and conservation.

3) Adhere to the production propaganda. Combined with the construction of experimental base, provide technical services for the masses, organize the tour study of villagers from non-experimental zone, enable farmers to develop highly efficient eco-agriculture, and promote farmers' awareness of protection through economic benefits, so as to realize the coordinated and benign development between heritage sites and regional economic.

4) Edit and publish common sense readings and publicity pictures relevant to popular science tourism of Danxia, distributed in the scope of heritage sites in and the around villages and schools, in particularly, promote the study of parents through students.

14 Monitoring in nomination

14.1 The key indicators to measure the protection status

Nominations meet to three criteria for World Natural Heritage. According to the type and protection state of heritage, establish the standard system of heritage management.

Table 14-1 the monitoring project and department of management and monitoring of the nomination's protection condition

Monitoring project	Period	Data storage sector
integrity (category, border, type)	One year	Management Committee of China Danxia applying for world heritage, Management committee of each nomination
the quantity and quality of geological relics	One year	Management committee of each nomination
Vegetation, species and quantity of plant	One year	Management committee of each nomination
species and quantity of Animal	Five years	wildlife protection and management bureau of each nomination
Alien species and damage	aperiodicity	Forestry Department, Forestry bureau of each nomination
environmental quality of air, water and noise	Long period	The environmental protection bureau of each nomination
Hydrological dynamics and water quality	Long period	The river conservancy bureau and environmental protection bureau of each nomination
villages and population in the buffer zone	One year	Management committee of each nomination, land resource bureau of each nomination
the size of arable land in the buffer zone	One year	The land resource bureau of each nomination
activities of tourism and recreation in tour area	Long period	Management committee of each nomination, bureau of tourism
Tourist amount and tour project	Long period	Management committee of each nomination
Natural disasters	Long period	the resources department of each nomination
the impact on nominations caused by community development projects	Five years	Management committee of each nomination
Changes in land-use types	One year	Management committee of each nomination, land resource bureau
Forest fires, forest pests	Long period	Management committee of each nomination, Forestry bureau

14.2 Monitoring

Monitoring is divided into: heritage value monitoring, heritage display monitoring, atmospheric environmental monitoring and threaten factors monitoring.

Heritage value monitoring: it is the monitoring on constitutional elements of nominations' outstanding universal value, including the monitoring of geological relics, micro-landscape, vegetation, animal observation, animal habitats, animal species, the observations of changes in cave animal, and the borderline integrity of nominations and buffer zone.

Heritage display monitoring: tourist amount, tourist structure, tour projects, tour area, and facilities and quality of tourism service.

Atmosphere and water environment monitoring: hydrology, meteorology, air quality, noise and environmental sanitation.

Threaten factors monitoring: forest fire prevention, forestry harmful biology, geological disasters, land use, tourist amount, invasion of alien species, mining and hunting, construction, population amount and population growth.

14.3 The current monitoring system

The way of monitoring The current monitoring is composed by commission monitoring and self-monitoring. The routine monitoring of forest-fire prevention, forest pests, The number and the structure of tourists, the quality of tourism services and facilities, construction projects, population and socio-economic is execute by the administration departments of nominated sites. Due to the restrictions of technicians or equipments, some monitoring contents can't be executed by the administration departments. For those contents, such as geomorphologic landscape, biological, air and water environment, commission monitoring will be done aperiodically or regularly by the relevant functional departments or scientific research institutes, such as mining, forestry, environmental monitoring and other specialized institutes. Some are cooperating with universities and research institutes to establish monitoring and research bases so that the monitorings can be executed. Up to now, there are 73 monitoring sites of different types in the nominated sites and their buffer zones.

Means of monitoring Fixed-point observation, instrument monitoring, community guard monitoring and statistical investigation are used in the nominated sites. In every community, there are one or two monitors which are engaged by the administration departments of nominated sites. They are usually in Village Committees or villages which the protection stations or the protection sentries locate on. And they mainly hold the responsible for monitoring of forest fire prevention, geological disasters, illegal hunting, illegal specimen collection, illegal logging of trees.

At present, the administration departments of nominated sites have finished the first-stage construction of Remote Video Surveillance System, and 32 front monitoring points have been set up. They mainly use for resource protection, tourism services, management, security and sustainable development, and upgrade the quality of tourism services and the overall level of management of the nominated sites.

Data Processing Some nominated sites have founded research centers or institutes (affiliated by monitoring center), and digital information control center. They are Responsible for data collection and analysis, timely delivery the emergencies to the administration departments and feedback decisions and approaches of the high-level leaders, and also delivery the information to the relevant departments regularly. The administration departments commission universities or research institutes to analyze the monitoring data regularly in order to receive some solutions and suggestions about the serious

problems timely.

Achievements of monitoring The current monitoring shows that the water quality of surface water of nominated sites to achieve *Environmental quality standard for surface water* (GB3838 - 2002)

- kinds standards; Ambient air to achieve *Ambient air quality standard* (GB3095 - 1996) class standards; Ambient noise to achieve *Standard of environmental noise of urban area* (GB3096 - 1993)

class standards; Soil indicators to achieve *Environmental quality standard for soils* (GB15618 - 1995) class and above standards.

The monitoring systems of nominated sites are as follow:

Table14-2 The monitoring situation of Chishui nominated site

Monitoring Object	Sector and Personnel	Equipment	Period
Forest Fire Prevention	Forestry Bureau in charge, 21 Forest Fire Prevention Headquarters around the city, 21 Full-time fire-fighting teams, 517 staff (435 Part-time, 82 Full-time) ; 20 Forest Fire Management and Protection Teams, 517 staff	48 fire communitons around thecity (24 fixed, 24 mobile) , 4 communication relay stations; 11 fire engines, 12 motorcycles; 4 aerial ladder, 63 wind fire-extinguishers, 1600 assistant tools, 4 binoculars, 36 torches, 8 water pumps , 5 multifunction aerometeographs	Long-term and important period
Weather Monitoring	Meteorological Bureau in charge, a Monitoring Station(6 staff), 21 Monitoring Points(21 staff)	Composed by CAWS600 automatic weather station, the tools are: Humidity sensor, pressure sensor, rainfall sensor, wind direction and wind speed sensor, temperature sensor, transmission temperature, collector and so on	All-weather monitoring
Environmental Monitoring	Environmental Protection Agency in charge, a Monitoring Station	The related environmental monitoring equipments	Long-term
Soil Monitoring	Agricultural Bureau in charge, a Monitoring Station, 6 staff	24 soil tester	Long-term
Geology and Geomorphy	Land and Resources Bureau in charge, 8 staff, 102 Monitoring Points around the city ,204 staff	Mainly use Global Position System (GPS) , theodolite, steel tape, paper and ropes. Monitor by instruments and eyes alternately.	Long-term

Table14-3 The planning of the fixed monitoring stations in Taining nominated site

Region	Geological Landscape Monitoring	Vegetation Monitoring	Biological Monitoring	Boundary Monitoring	Tourism Monitoring	Environmental Monitoring	Population Monitoring	Soil Monitoring	Sub-total
Chang-xing	Zhuangyuan Rock, Sunset Wall	Qin Yangchuan Zhuangyuan Rock Shangqing River Jiulong Deep Pool	Jiulong Deep Pool Shangqing River Zhuangyuan Rock		Shangqing River	Shangqing River	Changxing Chongji	Shangqing River	14
Shiwang	Shiwang Valley	Xufang Dam Sandi Fruit Garden Shiwang Valley Jiangxi Dam	Yuanyang Lake	Zhukou		Jiangxi Dam		Zhukou	9
Lijia Rock	Lijia Rock	Lijia Rock					Lijia Rock		3
Zhixia	Tianqiong Rock Tongtian Stele	Zhixia	Zhixia	Zhixia	Zhixia	Zhixia	Zhixia	Zhixia	9
Xiafang	Ganlu Temple A-Thread-of-Sky	Ganlu Temple			Xiafang	Xiafang	Shuiji		7

	on Water Big Red Cliff								
Studying Mount	Studying Mount	Golden Lake Studying Mount	Studying Mount			Golden Lake		Chikeng	6
Maoer Mount	Maoer Mount	Maoer Mount		Fengdong	Maoer Mount	Maoer Mount			5
Subtotal	11	14	6	3	4	6	5	4	
Total	53								

Table14-4 The monitoring system for protection and management of Langshan nominated site

Region	Monitoring Station	Environmental Monitoring	Fire Monitoring	Traffic and Tourism Monitoring	Geological Monitoring	Biological monitoring	Subtotal
Nominated Site	Bajiaozhai	Yuntaishi, Huangbei, Shangjiaba	Yuntaishi	Entrance, Yuntaishi, Luozishi, Zhanqiao, Tianshengqiao	Bajiaozhai, Baimianzhai	Bajiaozhai, Tianshengqiao, Luojiatian	
	Fuyijiang	Jiangjunshi		Jiangjunshi	Jiangjunshi	Jiangjunshi	
	Tianyixiang	Tianyixiang	Hongyanzhai	Tianyixiang	Tianyixiang	Tianyixiang	
	Lajiaofeng	Lajiaofeng, Luotuofeng, Liujiawan		Lajiaofeng, Luotuofeng, Liujiawan	Lajiaofeng Luotuofeng	Lajiaofeng	
	Zixiadong	Zixiadong	Wuyunzhai	Zixiadong		Zixiadong	
Subtotal		9	3	11	6	7	26
Buffer Zone	Langshan Town	Langshan Town, Shuixi, Langquan Hotel, Youzhabian		North Gate, South Gate, Langshan Town, Langhujie		North Gate, South Gate, Youzhabian, Qixingqiao	
Subtotal		4	0	4	0	4	12
Total		13	3	15	6	11	38

Table14-5 The monitoring system for protection and management of Danxiashan nominated site

Scenic Area	No.	monitoring site	Content of Monitoring
Danxia Scenic Area	I1	Zhanglaofeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Water Environment, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife, Tourist Flow
	I2	Yangyuanshan	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife, Tourist Flow
	I3	Sengmaofeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife, Tourist Flow
	I4	Huangshakeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	I5	Yangyuanshan	Landscape, Geological Relics, Water Environment, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife, Tourist Flow
Shaoshi Scenic Area	II1	Jinguiyan	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	II2	Shaoshiding	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	II3	Rongshuba	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
Bazhai Scenic Area	III1	Bainifen	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	III2	Nuankeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	III3	Jiemeifeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	III4	Bailian	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
Feihua Scenic Area	IV1	Feihuashui	Landscape, Geological Relics, Water Environment, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	IV2	Aizhai	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	IV3	Huangzhu	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
Xianren	V1	Dahukeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife

Scenic Area	V2	Jiuniankeng	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	V3	Wantou	Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
Jinjiang River Belt	VI1	Xiafu	Water Environment, Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife, Tourist Flow
	VI2	Fuzhiba	Water Environment, Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
Zhenjiang River Belt	VII1	Zhoutian	Water Environment, Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	VII2	Jiaokeng	Water Environment, Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife
	VII3	Wumashan	Water Environment, Landscape, Geological Relics, Forest Fire Prevention, Wildlife

Table14-6 The monitoring system for protection and management of Longhushan nominated site

Region	Monitoring Station	Environmental Monitoring	Fire Monitoring	Traffic and Tourism Monitoring	Geological Monitoring	Biological monitoring	Subtotal
Nominated Site	Mazuyan	Xianglufeng	Xianglufeng, Baojiafeng	Koushangcun, Tian'ehu	Mazuyan, Jinqiangfeng	Highway Entrance to Koushang, Qingshan	10
	Longhushan	Yutangdaqiao, Xianrencheng		Longhushan, Tourist Center, Taohuazhou, Shuiyan, Zhengyiguan	Shuiyan, Xiangbishan	Weishang	10
	Shangqing	Shangqingdaqiao, Tianmenshan	Tianmenshan	Xiongjia		Tianmenshan	5
	Guifeng	Qingshuihu, Guifenghu, Laorenfeng, Luotuofeng	Luotuofeng, Jiyushi	Jingmen, Laorenfeng, Jiangjunlou, Luotuofeng, Shentang	Laorenfeng, Huabifeng	Huabifeng, Laorenfeng	16
Subtotal		9	5	15	6	6	41
Buffer Zone	Longhushan						
	Shangqing	Niwan	Yingtianshan	Niwan, Tianshifu, Dashangqing gong, Yingtianmiao		Niwan	7
	Honghu	Honghu, Wuhu					2
	Nanyan	Wenxingta, Longmenhu	Nanyanshan	Wenxingta, Nanyan, Longmenhu, Wofo	Wofo	Longmenhu	9
	Guifeng	Tourist Reception Center	Wangjialing	Guifeng, National Highway 320		Guifeng, National Highway 320	6
Subtotal		6	3	10	1	4	24
Total		15	8	25	7	10	65

14.4 The Improvement of Monitoring System

14.4.1 The Establishment of Scientific Research and Information Center

“Heritage science and information center” should be established among nominations to improve the equipment for scientific research and information processing function. Besides, this center is responsible for monitoring and collecting relevant information of protection and management among

nominated sites and buffer zones, making a regular scientific analysis towards monitoring information, submitting results and suggestions to management organizations and providing the decision-making with technical support. Furthermore, this institution also holds the responsibility of communicating with research institutions, universities and colleges as well as part-time experts.

14.4.2 The Improvement of the distribution and control among monitoring sites and remote tele-video monitoring system

In order to further improve the control and distribution of monitoring sites and enhance monitoring coverage rate, there will be built 400 monitoring sites in 6 nominations, among which, 130 are set within nominated sites while the other 270 are set in the margins and buffer zones.

- The monitoring of geological relics and micro-geomorphologic landscape: continuous monitoring in spots of a variety of red beds weathering in natural state, of valley evasion and process of gravity; of the auto-record of rock temperature change, of the record of rock stress instrument, of the shooting record of rock cracking process, of the tracking shooting and displacement records of high-risk rock collapse, of watershed erosion, water sample and geological hazards.
- The monitoring of forest and vegetation: mastering the current situation and dynamics of forest resource in time, the growth law, ecological environment dynamics and bio-diversity change of forest; preventing forest-fire, the invasion of harmful and exotic species as well as human activities.
- The monitoring of animals and habitats: mastering the animal species, quantities, current situation and changing conditions of habitats in time.
- The monitoring of the boundaries of nominated sites and buffer zones: all nominates sites and buffer zones should accomplish the boundary-survey and be staked out. Combined with the construction of protection spots and observations in main passageways, boundary monitoring sites will be established.
- Tourism monitoring: the monitoring sites for quantity of tourists, visiting programs, service facilities and quality must be established at main tourism activity space and passageway for tourists among nominated sites.
- Environmental monitoring: on the basis of current environmental monitoring sites among nominations, it is necessary to add more environmental monitoring sites and facilities. In general, the hydrology and water environment monitoring stations are built at the place where river is entering the nominated area and the downstream of main pollution source; the atmosphere environment monitoring stations are built in the upper-hand direction and main excursion area as well as service area; the sound environment monitoring stations are built in service base and main sound source; the environmental sanitation monitoring sites are built in main excursion area, service area and residential points.
- The monitoring of the size and growth of population: cooperating with government and community

management organizations to establish population monitoring sites in main residential points.

- The monitoring of soil heavy metals and pesticide residues: establishing monitoring sites in main farming area among nominations.

14.4.3 The Establishment of Information Monitoring Center

Each nominated site should establish digital information monitoring center which can make daily and scientific analysis towards monitoring information and submit results and suggestions to management organizations. With regard to some different issues, they should be sent to mandatory institutions, universities and experts, all of which can provide technical support.

China Danxia Serial Heritage Coordinating Management Committee is responsible for collecting and releasing monitoring information.

14.4.4 The Improvement of Monitoring Methods

The monitoring methods are adopted through the combination of device monitoring, community patrol monitoring and survey statistics; fixed mode and moving mode. Fixed monitoring site is combined with protection and management station as well as variety of service facilities, equipped with necessary devices and 1-2 professionals; it can also adopt tele-video monitoring system which can address real-time monitoring contents and establish digital management system. Additionally, moving monitoring site can be set in accords with different monitoring contents. It is also necessary to analyze monitoring index (system) and release information regularly and irregularly.

14.4.5 The Improvement of Facilities and Equipments Construction

(1) The construction of monitoring site

(2) Equipped with advanced office and research devices: GIS and matching equipment of management organizations in heritage sites; GIS and matching equipment of network center; terminal equipment of management organization for tourism monitoring; matching computer hardware and software, publication reference and imaging equipments of monitoring site and scientific research and information center.

14.4.6 The Improvement of equipments for field-work Staff

Equipments for fire-proof in monitoring site and wildlife observation;

Equipments for field patrol in monitoring site (GPS for example);

Equipments for transportation and communication in monitoring site;

Necessary equipment for fire-proof, such as fire-extinguisher, early-warning devices

15 Plans and Budgets

Table 15-1 The protection plans and budgets of Chishui nominated site (2008-2012)
(unit:10,000 RMB)

Project	2009	2010	2011	2012
Protective infrastructure construction	2531	1851	1250	895
Restoration of side slopes around the mountain	1435	1604	981	150
Ecological restoration	1250	985	1016	420
Environment monitoring	512	437	456	419
Protection on biotic resources and habitats	237	220	151	73
Protection on geological relics and landforms	1395	881	1189	1615
Scientific research	350	414	270	395
Community construction	380	312	261	413
Education and propaganda of property	719	512	438	631
Specialist education	454	391	108	315
Social security	235	350	420	519
Reserve funds	516	660	648	796
Total	10014	8617	7188	6641

Table 15-2 The protection plans and budgets of Taining nominated site (2008-2012)
(unit:10,000 RMB)

Project	Subprojects	Investment credit	Annual quota				
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Protection on geological and geomorphologic relics	Protection facilities of key geological relics, protection signs and identification system	1000	100	250	350	250	50
Protection of wildlife	Protection of key endangered plants and animals, restore habitats and wildlife corridors, rare animals field construction	4000	400	1000	1500	1000	100
Ecological construction projects	Advanced work	500	50	125	150	150	25
	Ecological relocation project in core area (300 persons)	1450	150	300	500	500	
	Renovation and control of the residential areas in the buffer zones	1500	200	400	400	400	100
	Comprehensive ecological improvement of upriver basins of Jinhu	800	80	200	240	240	40
	Ecological restoration of side slopes along the roads	200	20	50	60	60	10
	Ecological forest	1000	100	250	300	300	50
	Renovation of sandpit, quarry and livestock farms	200	20	50	60	60	10
	Remove the polluting factory around the lake	2850	300	750	900	900	
	Pipeline installation of electric and telecom in core area	800	80	200	240	240	40
	Green farming around the lake	1000	100	250	300	300	50
	Garbage and sewage disposal of villages around the lake	4000	500	1000	1200	1200	100
	Water treatment and conservation of water and soil of Shangqingxi River and Jinhu lake	1000	100	250	300	300	50
	Measures for geological disasters	200	20	50	60	60	10
	Renovation of tourist facilities	2000	200	500	600	600	100
Subtotal		17500	1920	4375	5310	5310	585
Management	Digital scenic spots construction	4500	1250	3250			

construction projects	Reconstruction and improvement of road system	3000	800	2200			
	The footpath and dock construction of scenic spots	1000	100	250	350	250	50
	Development of environmental yacht	500	50	125	175	125	25
	Equipment of power supply and communication	1000	100	250	350	250	50
	Sanitation, hazard prevention and security equipment	1000	100	250	350	250	50
	Monitoring equipment construction(equipment, material and terminal area facilities)	600	50	125	175	125	125
	Field monitoring and networking construction	1200	120	300	420	300	60
	Project of property display	2500	800	1700			
	Display facilities, propaganda and sign system(the second phase Geology Museum)	1000	100	250	350	250	50
	Management training (600 person-time every year)	300	30	75	105	75	15
	Management station construction	800	80	200	280	200	40
	Tourist service center construction	4000	1200	2800			
	Exercitation base for geography, biology and tourism.	500	50	125	175	125	25
	Subtotal	21900	4830	11900	2730	1950	490
Study on protection and preservation of property	1000	100	250	350	250	50	
Total	45400	7350	17775	10240	8760	1275	

Table 15-3 The protection plans and budgets of Langshan nominated site (2008-2012)
(unit:10,000 RMB)

Project	2009	2010	2011	2012
Protective infrastructure construction	2100	1500	1000	500
Restoration of side slopes around the mountain	2600	2000	800	500
Ecological restoration	1500	1000	600	300
Environment monitoring	500	600	300	500
Protection on biotic resources and habitats	200	250	220	180
Protection on geological relics and landforms	1500	1200	1000	1200
Scientific research	300	400	500	550
Community construction	500	550	650	700
Education and propaganda of property	800	700	600	750
Specialist education	300	380	460	500
Social security	350	400	450	500
Reserve funds	600	550	550	600
Total	11250	9530	7130	6780

Table 15-4 The protection plans and budgets of Danxiashan nominated site (2008-2012)
(unit:10,000 RMB)

Project	Subproject	Investment credit	Annual quota				
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Protection on geological and geomorphologic relics	Protection facilities of key geological relics, protection signs and identification system	2000	200	800	600	300	100
Protection of wildlife	Protection of key endangered plants and animals, restore habitats and wildlife corridors, rare animals field construction	1000	100	400	300	150	50
Comprehensive	Advanced work	500	300	200			

improvement and ecological construction projects	Comprehensive improvement of existing scenic spots	8000	800	3200	2400	1200	400
	Comprehensive improvement of Banshanting Temple	2000	200	800	600	300	100
	Comprehensive ecological improvement of Dongtang river basin	800	80	320	240	120	40
	Ecological restoration of side slopes along the roads	200	20	80	60	30	10
	Compensation of ecological forest construction	1000	100	400	300	150	50
	Pipeline installation of electric and telecom in core area	500	50	200	150	75	25
	Garbage and sewage disposal along the Jingjiang river	2000	200	800	600	300	100
	Geological disaster controlling	300	30	120	90	45	15
	Renovation of Beimen(North Gate) tourist service center	2000	200	800	600	300	100
	Subtotal	17000	1680	6920	5040	2520	840
Village renovation and community development	Comprehensive improvement of Duanshi village	1000	100	400	300	150	50
	Comprehensive improvement and reconstruction of Xiafu village	2000	200	800	600	300	100
	Reconstruction of rural tourism and residential hotel.	1500	150	600	450	225	75
	Supported projects on country education and community development	800	80	320	240	120	40
	Subtotal	5300	530	2120	1590	795	265
Management construction projects	Improvement of internal trunk and secondary road	6000	600	2400	1800	900	300
	Internal fire escapes and water storage	2000	200	800	600	300	100
	Tourist footpath, patrol routes and dock construction	1000	100	400	300	150	50
	Environmental yachts and driftage projects of Jingjiang river	500	50	200	150	75	25
	Equipment of power supply and communication	1000	100	400	300	150	50
	Sanitation, hazard prevention and security equipment	800	80	320	240	120	40
	Monitoring equipment, material and terminal area facilities	500	50	200	150	75	25
	Display facilities, propaganda and sign system	3000	300	1200	900	450	150
	Management training	500	50	200	150	75	25
	Tourist service center construction	1500	150	600	450	225	75
	Exercitation base of popular science, tourism and teaching	500	50	200	150	75	25
Subtotal	17300	1730	6920	5190	2595	865	
Study on property protection	1000	100	400	300	150	50	
Total		43600	4340	17560	13020	6510	2170

Table 15-5 The protection plans and budgets of Longhushan nominated site (2008-2012)

(unit:10,000 RMB)

Project	2009 年	2010 年	2011 年	2012 年
Protective infrastructure construction	3418	4137	4968	5946
Restoration of side slopes around the mountain	2280	2759	3312	3964
Ecological restoration	455	551	662	793
Environment monitoring	683	827	994	1189
Protection on biotic resources and habitats	1709	2069	2484	2973
Protection on geological relics and landforms	1709	2069	2484	2973
Scientific research	570	690	828	991
Community construction	342	414	497	595

Education and propaganda of property	1140	1379	1656	1982
Specialist education	228	276	331	396
Social security	342	414	497	595
Reserve funds	798	965	1159	1387

Table 15-6 The protection plans and budgets of Jianglelangshan nominated site (2008-2012)

(unit:10,000 RMB)

Project	Plans	Budgets
Protection on Danxia landform resources	Designate the protection range of Danxia landform and stake out	100
	Establish the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of Danxia landform resources	10
	Equip matching monitoring facilities	1000
Protection on cultural resources	Reappraisal of all kinds of cultural relics	100
	Establish special protection planning for all kinds of cultural relics	150
	Establish maintenance documents for all kinds of cultural relics	50
Renovation of service facilities	Renovation of temples	500
	Removal of some service facilities	300
	Restoration of environment	1000
	Build a new tourist service center	Established
Subtotal		3210
Community coordination	Relocation of residents	5000
	Landscape renovation of resident areas	1000
	The education and propaganda for the local residents	200
	Training projects on tourist service for local residents	200
Subtotal		6400
Tourism management	Set up and improve the tourist website of Jianglelangshan	10
	Service base and tourist center construction of Jianglelangshan City	160
	Establish the comprehensive tourist management center in the chief entrance of Jianglelangshan Scenic spot	100
	Improve the interpretation facilities of Jianglelangshan Scenic spot	50
	Put out various explanation and propaganda material	100
	Scientific investigation and exercitation on geology and geomorphology of the geoscience schools from all the country	50
	Popularization summer-camp on geology and geomorphology of middle school and primary school in Jianglelangshan City	50
	Propaganda of ecological protection and scientific investigation by the college or social volunteer	50
Security management	Set up one police office	20
	Set up one medical service station	50
	Set up 3 emergency and rescue stations	100
Subtotal		
Cooperative mechanism	Cooperative mechanism between religion association of Jianglelangshan City and Kaiming temple administrative committee	—
	Cooperative mechanisms of the communities inside the range of nominated sites	—
Management system	Preliminarily set up the monitoring and management system for natural resource	1000
	Preliminarily set up the monitoring and management system for cultural resource	500
	Basically set up the monitoring and management system for environment	500
Capability construction	Establish the special training plan of staffs	50
	over 50% middle mastery administrators receive the matching training	200
	over 30% lower administrators receive the matching training	200
Subtotal		
Total		12800

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31. Master Planning of Chishui *Alsophila spinuloso* National Nature Reserve. Bureau for Environmental Protection of Guizhou Province. 1996
32. Eco-tourism oriented Community Participation Planning. Guizhou Normal University. 2007
33. Scenic Spot system Planning of Fujian Province (2006 - 2020). Fujian Provincial Department of Construction. 2008
34. 11th 5-year Special Planning for Tourism Development of Fujian Province. People's Government of Fujian Province. 2006
35. Master Planning of Jinhu Lake Scenic Spot (1997-2020). Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Fujian Province. 2002
36. Master Planning of Taining World Geopark in China (2005-2020). Institute for Geological Survey of Fujian Province. 2005
37. Master Planning of Taining National Eco-Demonstration Construction. People's Government of Taining County. 2003

38. Master Plan of the County Town of Taining County (2000-2020). Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Tongji University. 2000
39. System Planning of City and Town of Taining County (2003-2020). Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Zhejiang University. 2002
40. Master Land-Use Planning of Taining County, Fujian Province (2006-2020). Beijing Normal University. 2006
41. Biodiversity Protection Project Planning of Taining County, Fujian Province. Forestry Bureau of Taining County. 1995
42. Tourism Industry Development Planning of Taining, Fujian Province. Department of Tourist Management of Beijing Jiaotong University. 2008
43. Master Planning of Langshan Scenic Spot. Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Hunan Province. 2005
44. Master Planning of the Eco-Demonstration Construction of Xinning County. Nanjing Institute of Environmental Science, State Environmental Protection Administration. 2002
45. Master Planning of Xinning County Town. Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Hunan Province. 2002
46. Master Planning of Langshan National Geopark. Geology Research Institute of Hunan Province. 2001
47. Planning of City System of Shaogun City. Centre for Urban and Regional Studies of Sun Yat-sen University. 2003
48. Conceptual Planning of City System of Shaoguan City. Centre for Urban and Regional Studies of Sun Yat-sen University. 2003
49. Master Planning of Shaoguan City Town. Urban Planning and Design School of Tongji University. 2006
50. Plan of City System of Renhua County. Centre for Urban and Regional Studies of Sun Yat-sen University. 2001
51. Master Planning of Danxiashan National Geological Landform Nature Reserve. Department of Geography of Sun Yat-sen University. 1997
52. Master Planning of Danxiashan National Geopark. School of Geography and Planning of Sun Yat-sen University. 2001
53. Master Planning of Danxiashan World Geopark. School of Geography and Planning of Sun Yat-sen University. 2003
54. Master Planning of Danxiashan Scenic Spot. Institute for Urban-Rural Planning of Guangdong Province, Urban Planning&Design Institute of Sun Yat-sen University. 2008
55. Master Planning of Longhushan Scenic Spot (1995-2010). Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China. 1995
56. Master Planning of Longhushan National Geopark (2001-2020). Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China. 2001
57. Master Planning of Yiyang Guifeng Scenic Spot (1999-2010). Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China. 1999
58. Master Planning of Shangqing National Forest Park of Longhushan (2000-2020). Ministry of Forestry of the People's Republic of China. 2000
59. Master Planning of Land use in Longhushan Scenic Spot (1997-2010). Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China. 1997
60. Master Planning of Jiangshan City. People's Government of Jiangshan City. 2002
61. Master Planning of Jiangshan Tourism Development. Bureau for SceneryAdministration Jiangshan City. 2002
62. Master Planning of Jianglangshan National Park. Bureau for SceneryAdministration Jiangshan City. 2004
63. Master Planning of Jiangshan City Area. People's Government of Jiangshan City. 2006
64. 11th 5-year Planning for Tourism Development of Jiangshan City. Bureau for SceneryAdministration Jiangshan City. 2008

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- Fig. 1 General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia
- Fig. 2 Maps Showing the Relationship between the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Chishui
- Fig. 3 Grading Protection Planning Map of Chishui Heritage Site
- Fig. 4 Zoning Mangement Planning Map of Chishui Heritage Site
- Fig. 5 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Taining
- Fig. 6 Grading Protection Planning Map of Taining Heritage Site
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- Fig. 8 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Langshan
- Fig. 9 Grading Protection Planning Map of Langshan Heritage Site
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- Fig. 11 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Danxiashan
- Fig. 12 Grading Protection Planning Map of Danxiashan Heritage Site
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- Fig. 14 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Longhushan
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- Fig. 16 Zoning Mangement Planning Map of Longhushan Heritage Site
- Fig. 17 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Jianglangshan
- Fig. 18 Grading Protection Planning Map of Jianglangshan Heritage Site



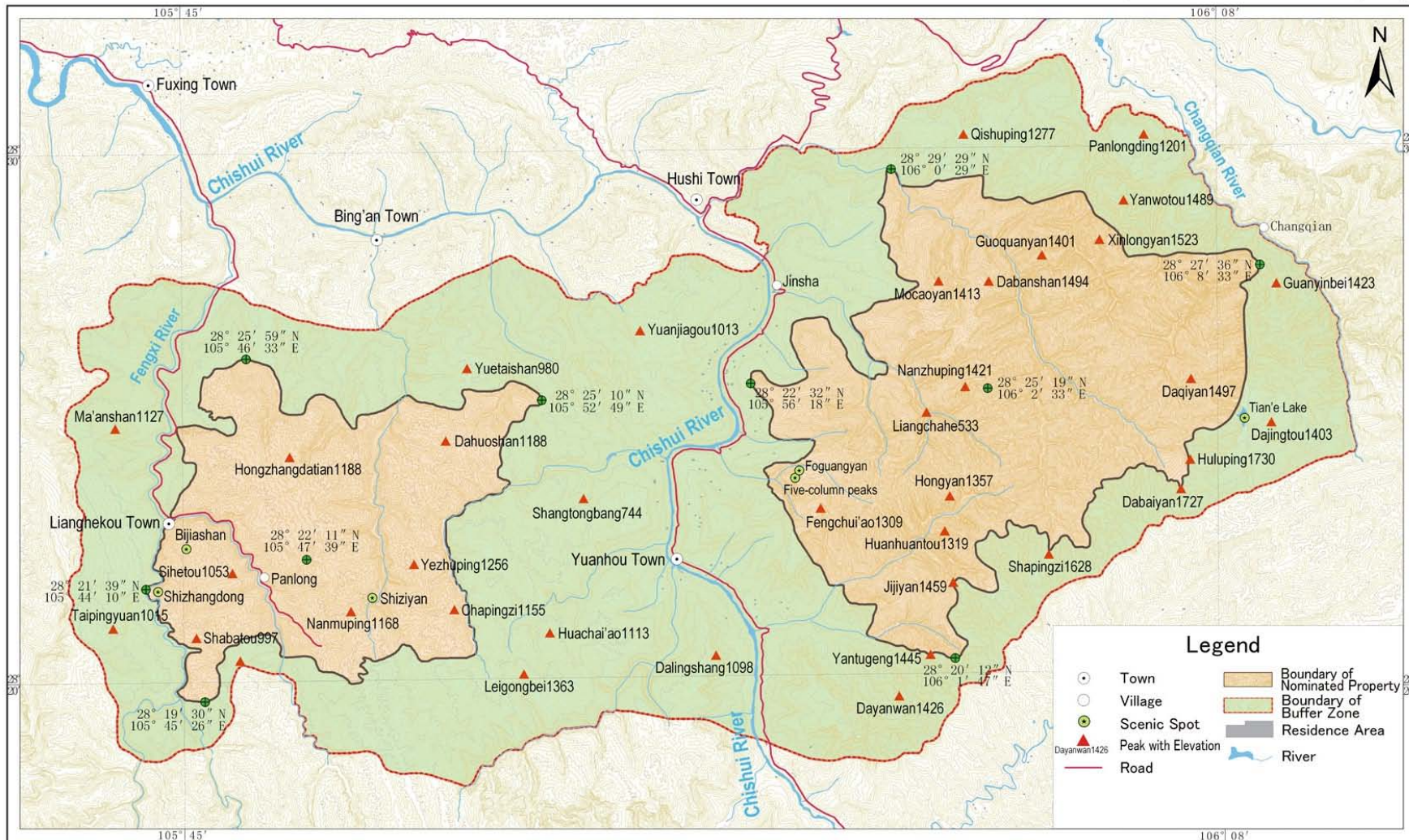
Fig. 1 General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Chishui

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 2 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Chishui



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



Date: October 2008

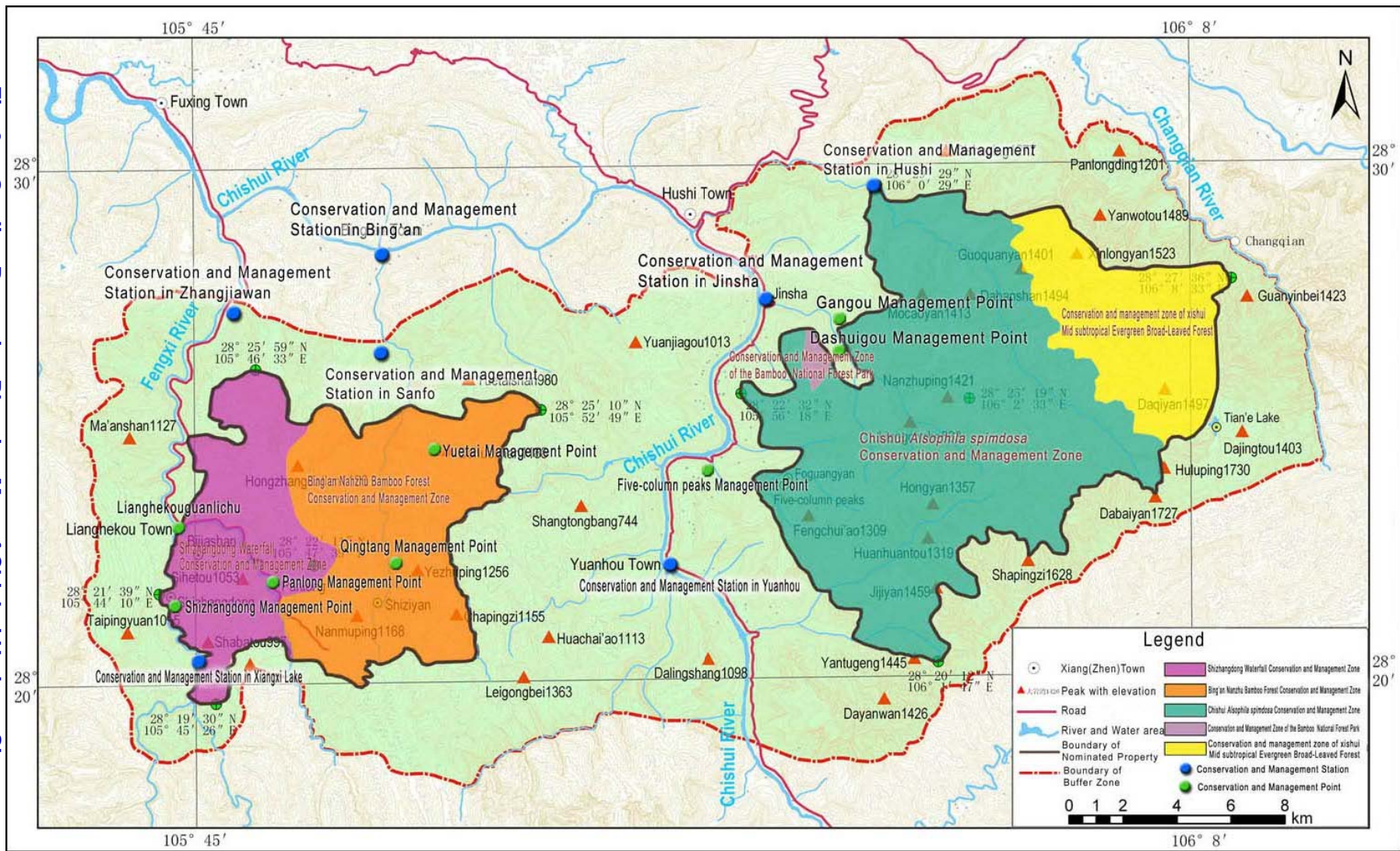


Fig. 3 Grading Protection Planning Map of Chishui Heritage Site

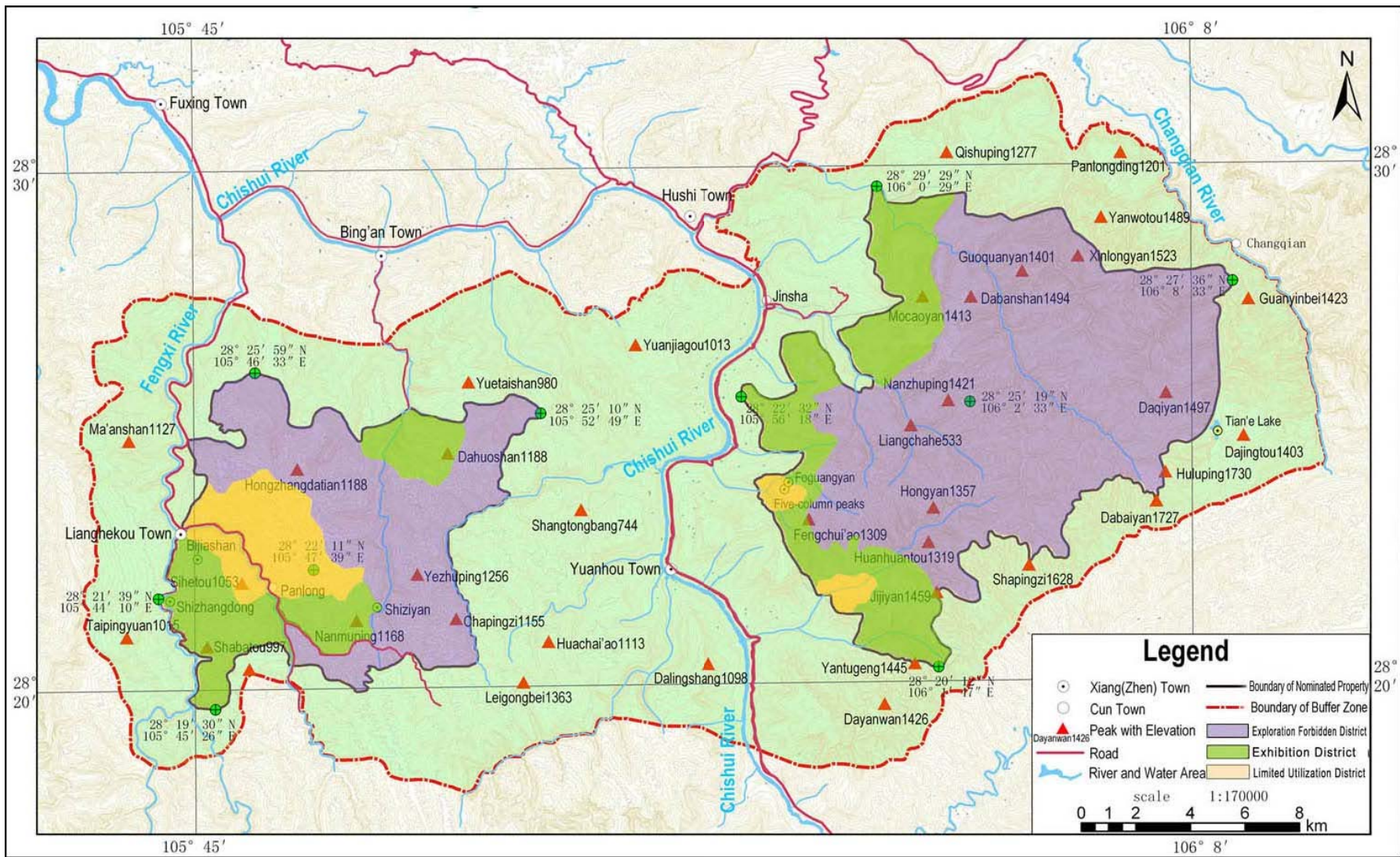
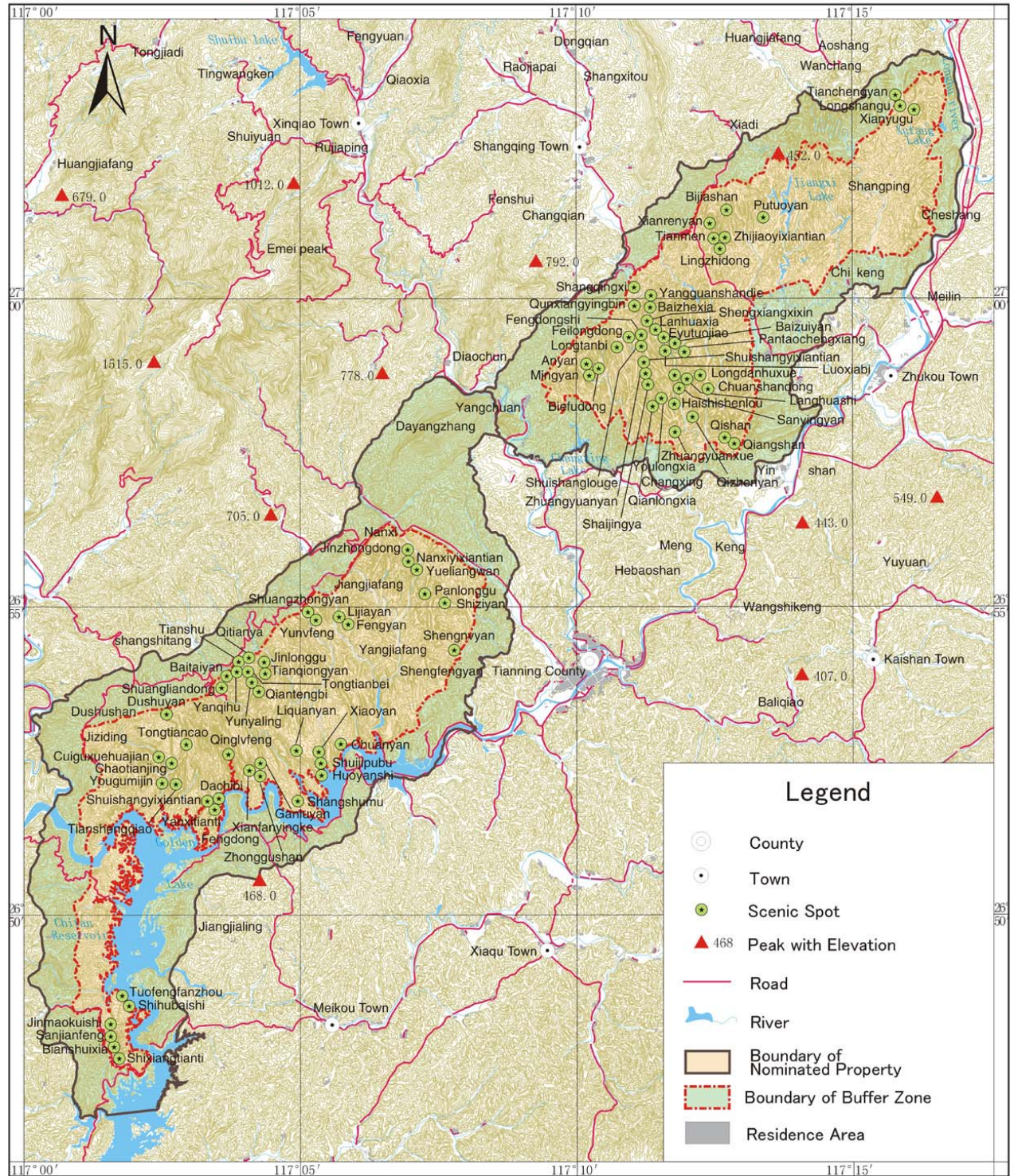


Fig. 4 Zoning Management Planning Map of Chishui Heritage Site

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Taining

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0km

Date: October 2008

Fig. 5 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Taining

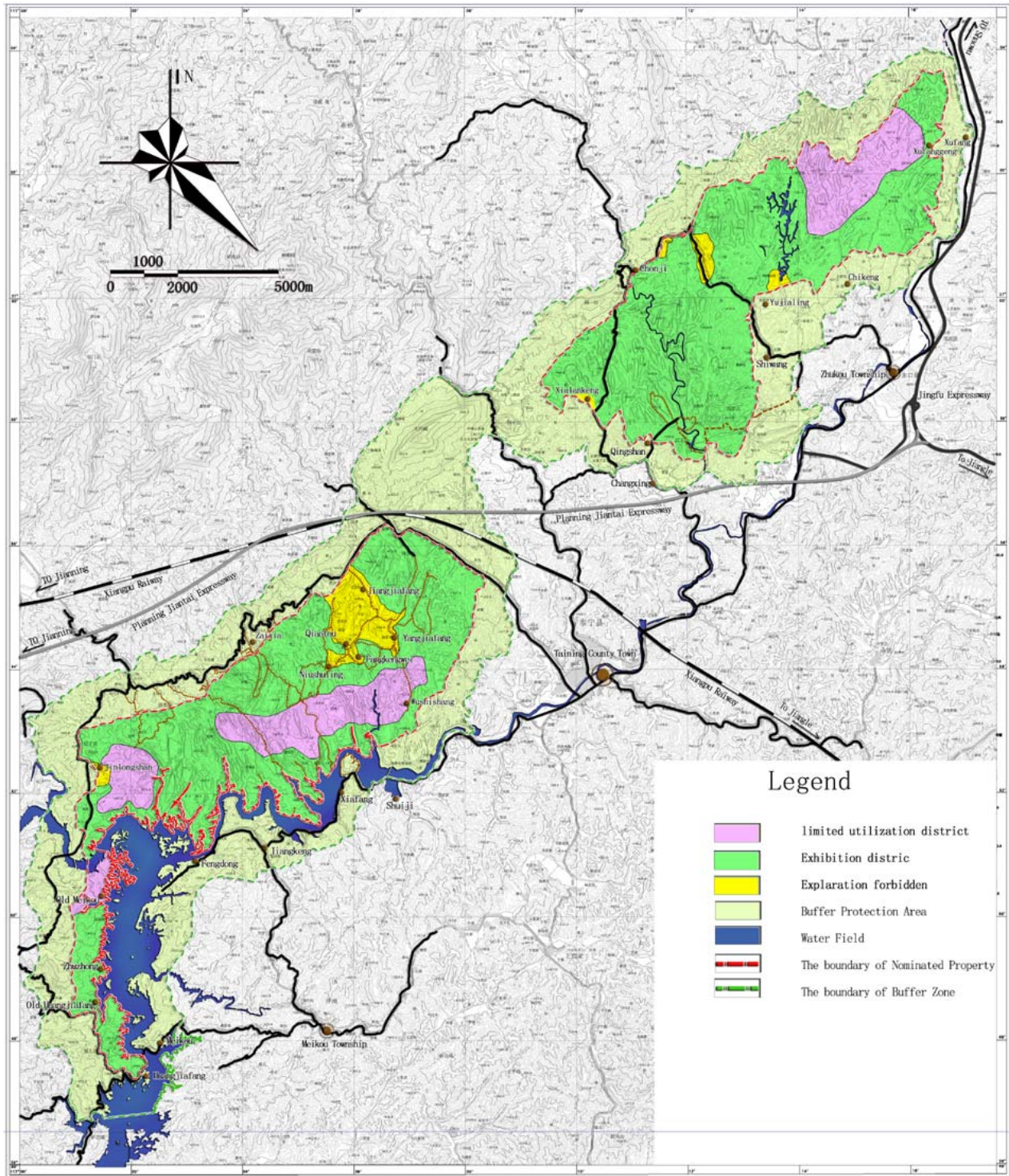


Fig. 6 Grading Protection Planning Map of Taining Heritage Site

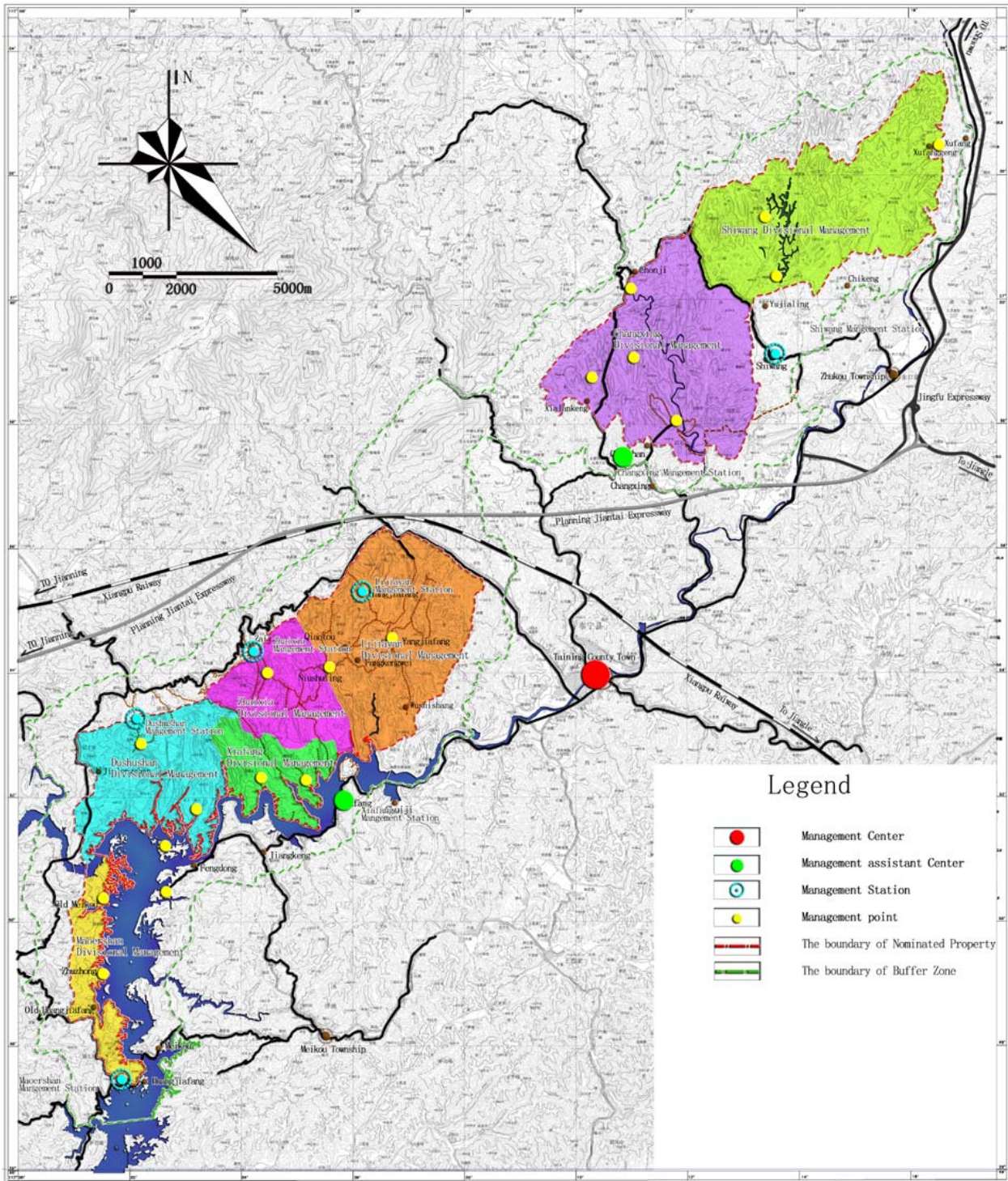
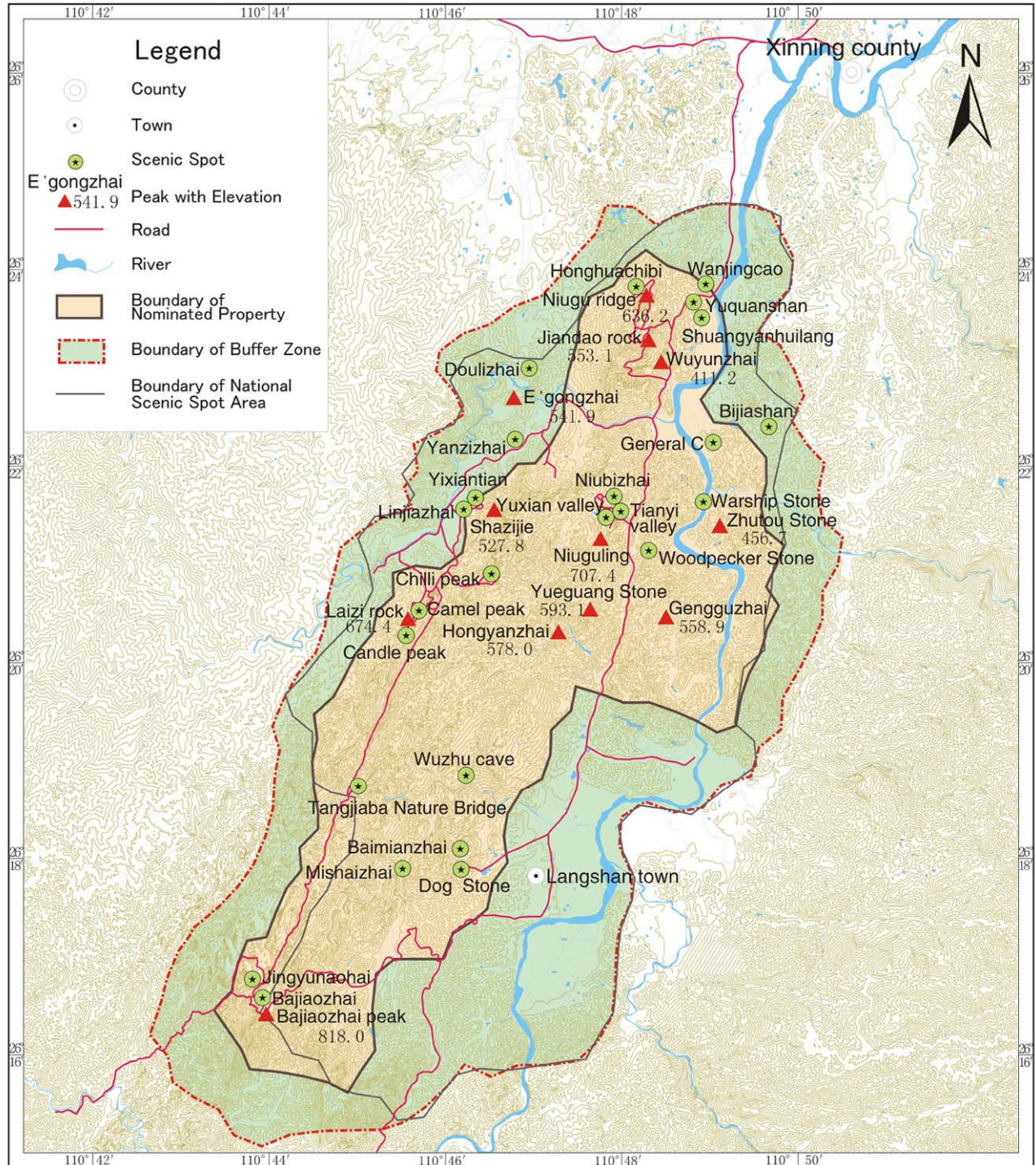


Fig. 7 Zoning Management Planning Map of Taining Heritage Site

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Langshan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



Date: October 2008

Fig. 8 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Langshan

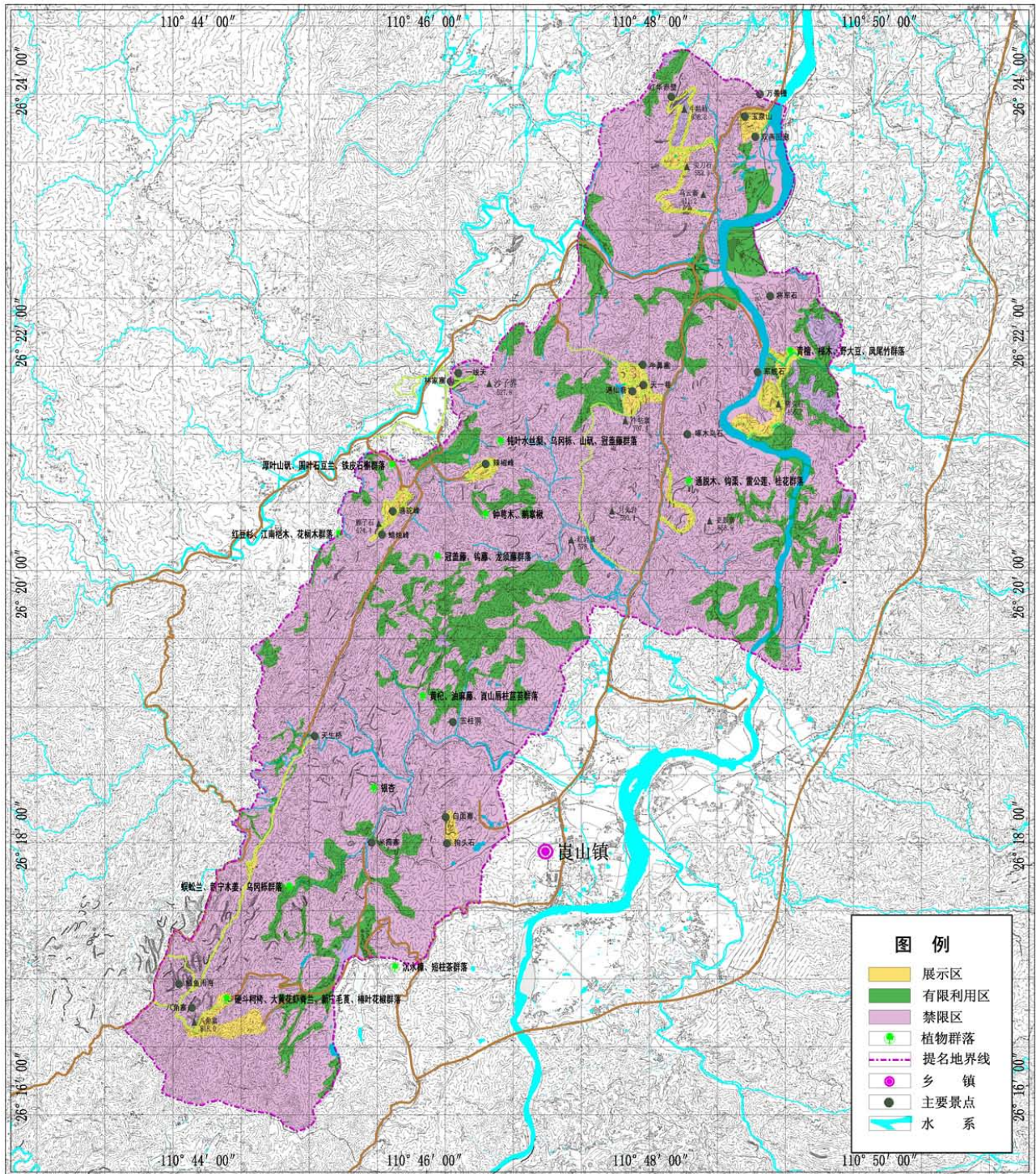


Fig. 9 Grading Protection Planning Map of Langshan Heritage Site

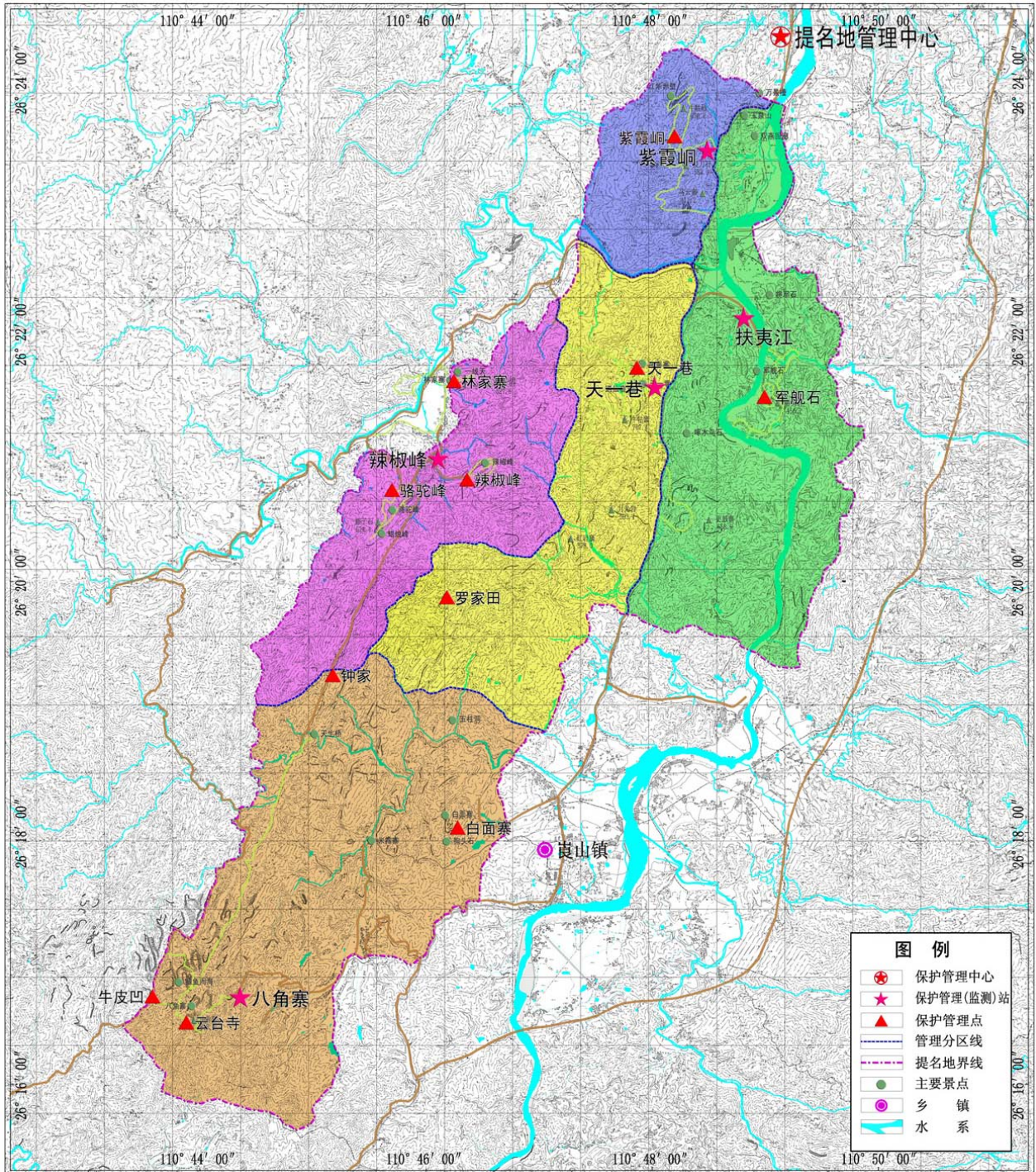


Fig. 10 Zoning Mangement Planning Map of Langshan Heritage Site

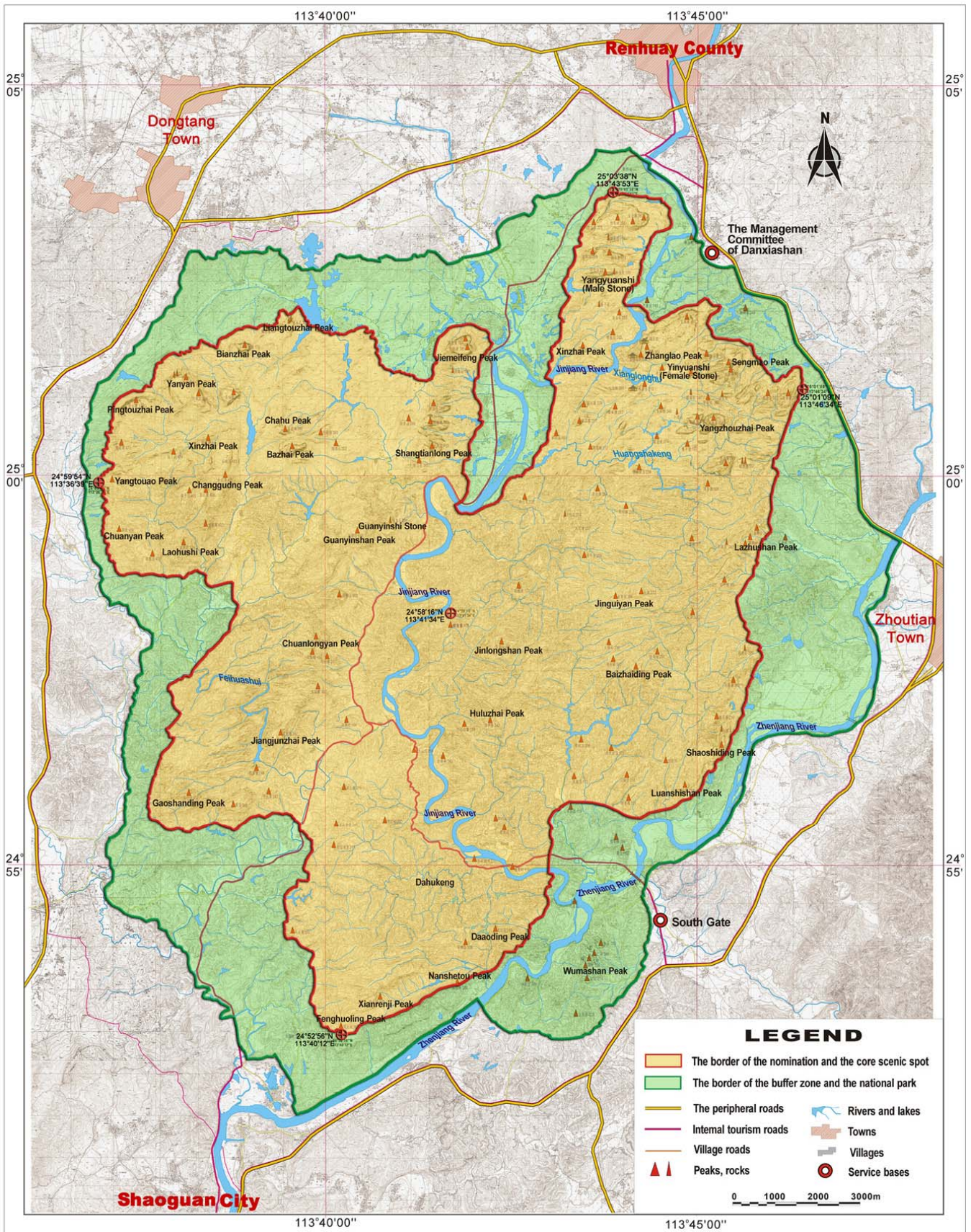


Fig. 11 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Danxiashan

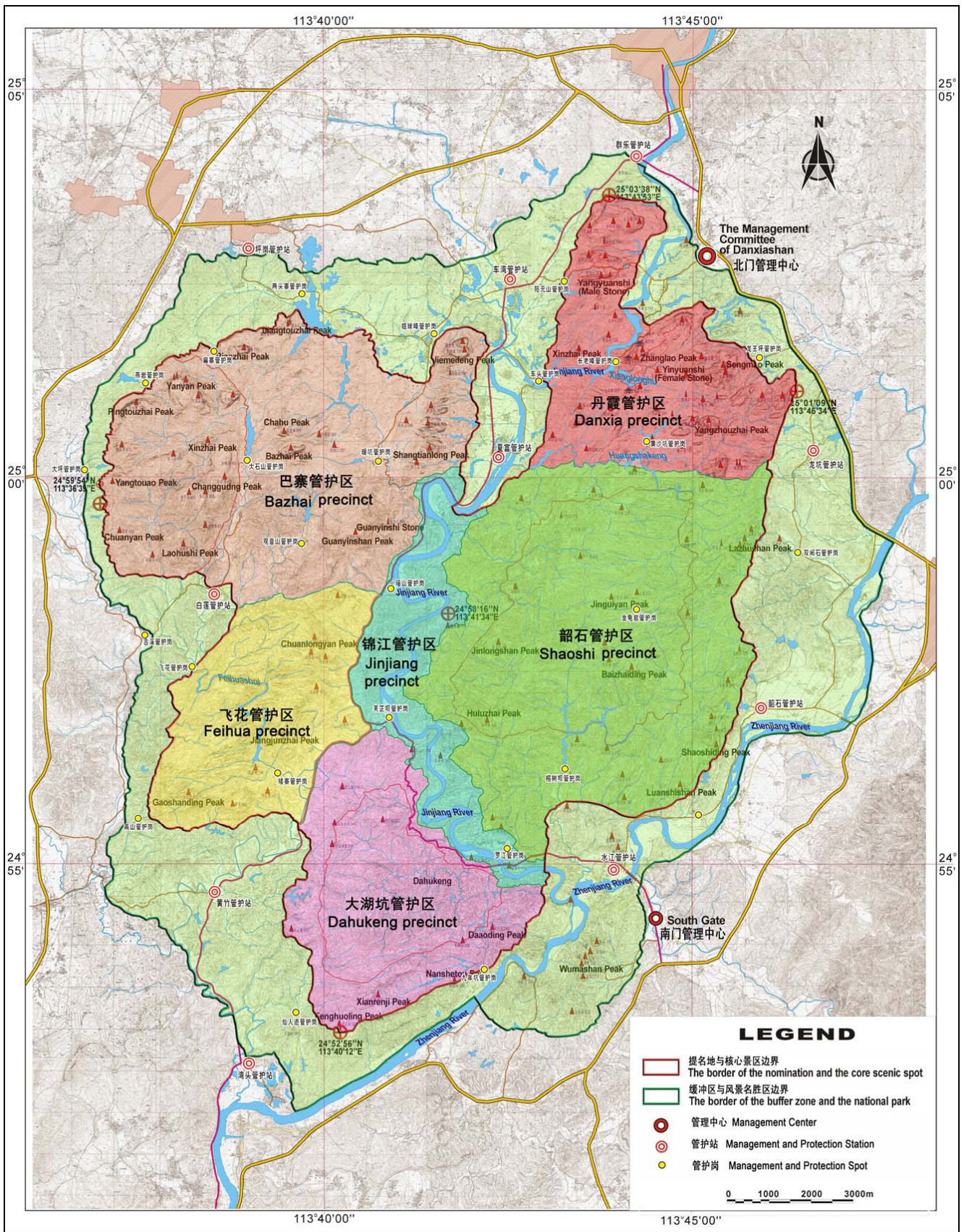


Fig. 13 Zoning Mangement Planning Map of Danxiashan Heritage Site

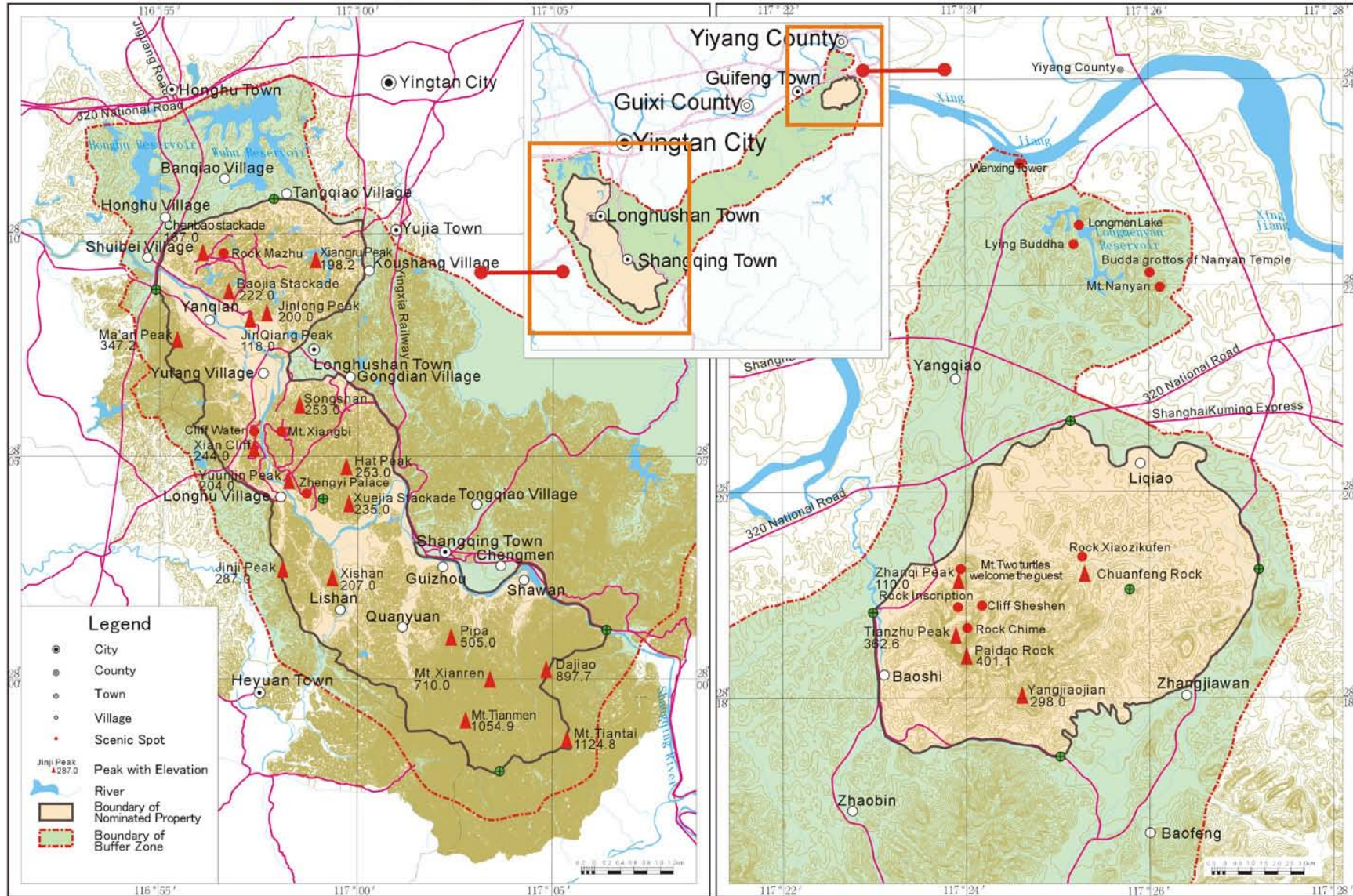
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia

Longhushan

Detail Map of Nominated Property

Fig. 14 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Longhushan



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

Date: October 2008

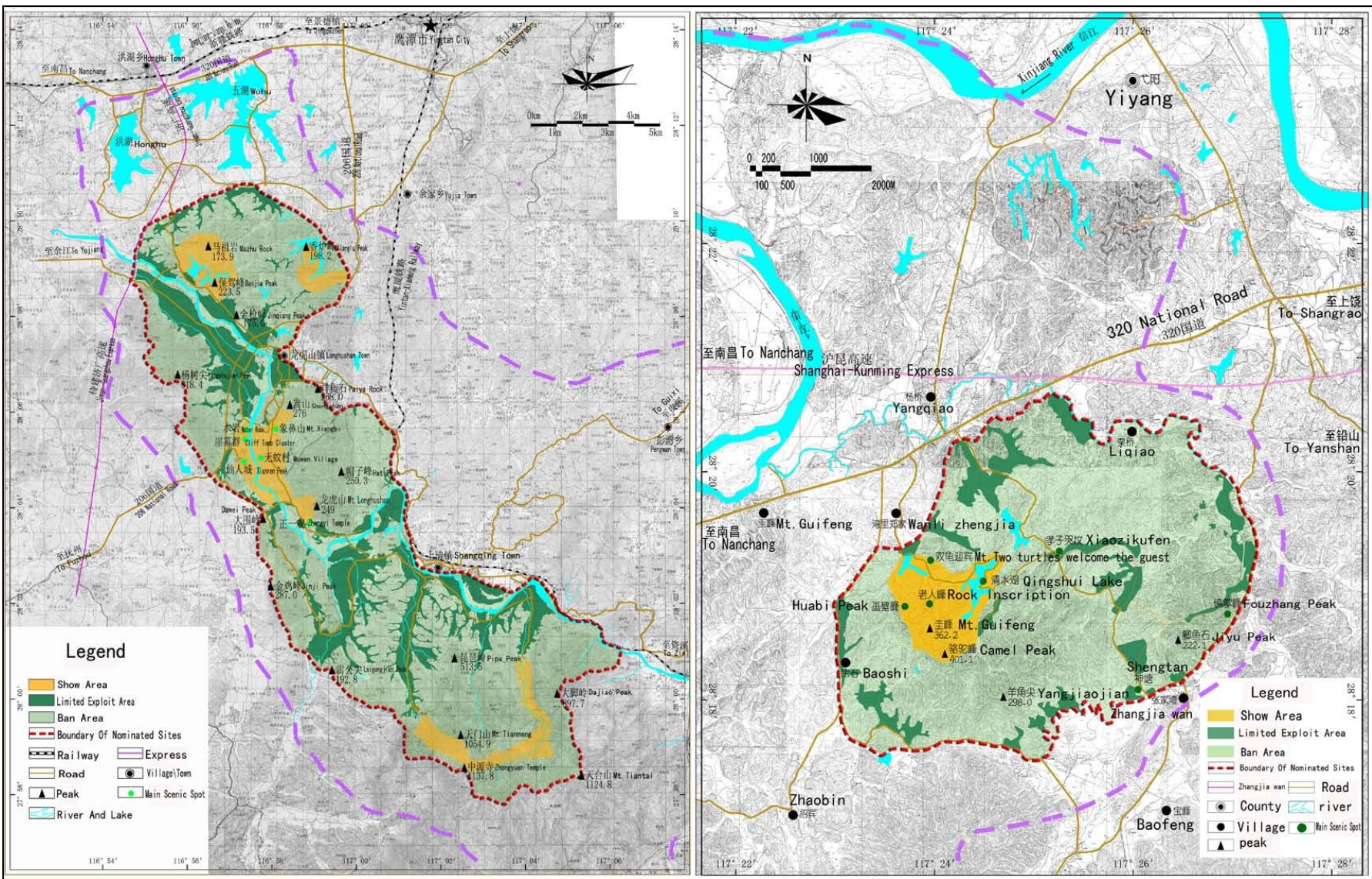


Fig. 15 Grading Protection Planning Map of Longshushan Heritage Site

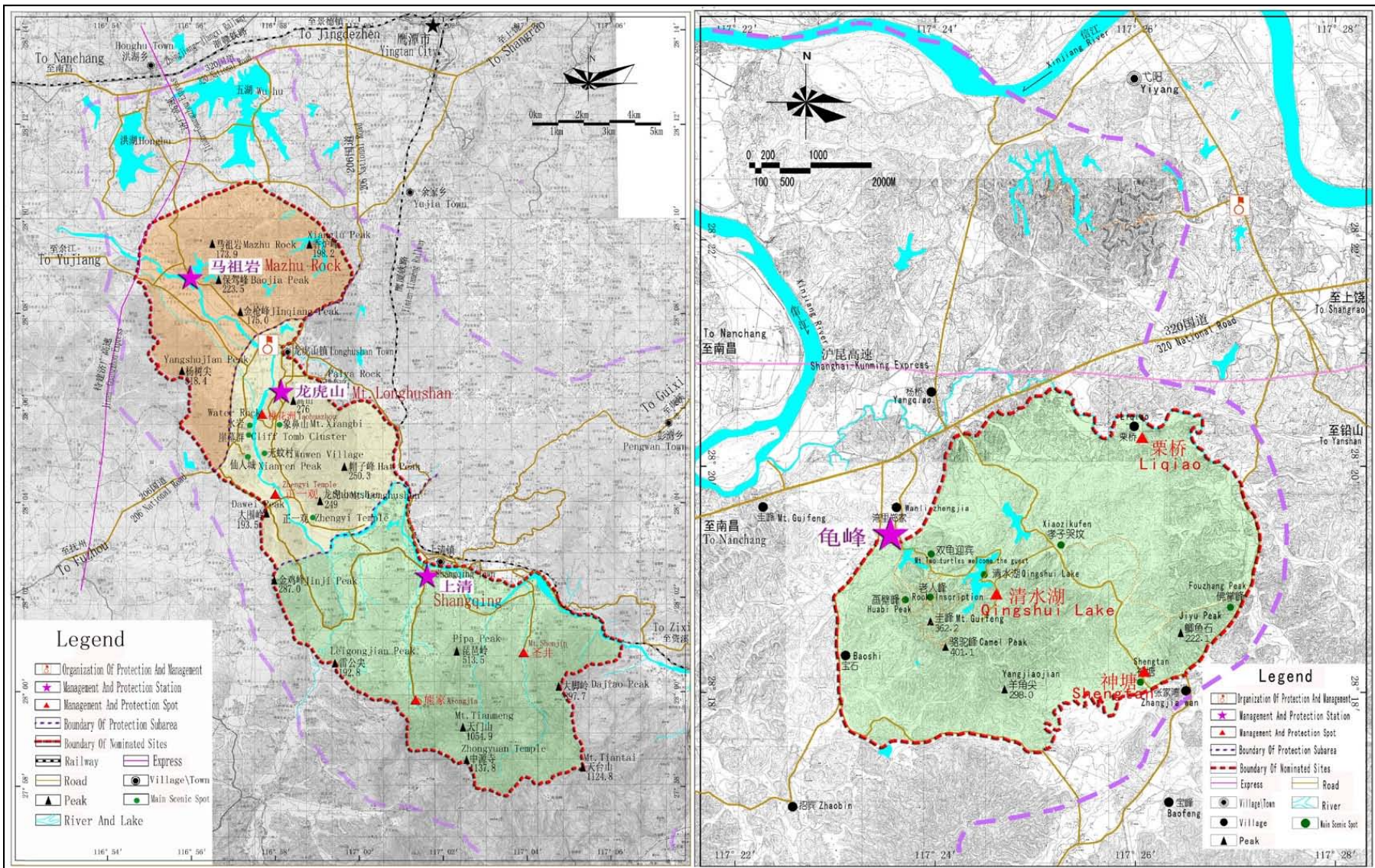


Fig. 16 Zoning Management Planning Map of Longhushan Heritage Site

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Jianglangshan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property

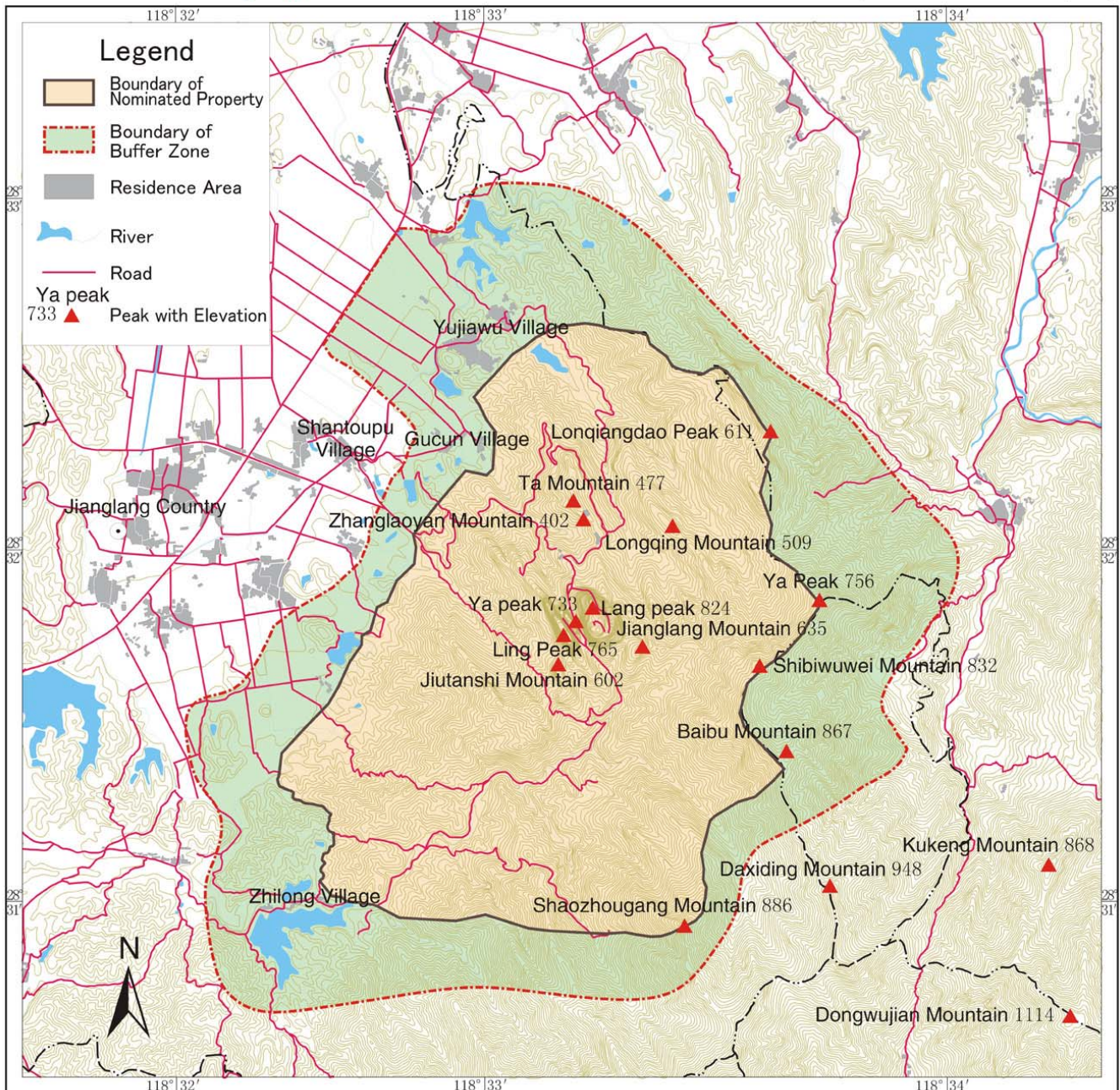


Fig. 17 Areal map of the Nominated Site and Buffer Zone in Jianglangshan

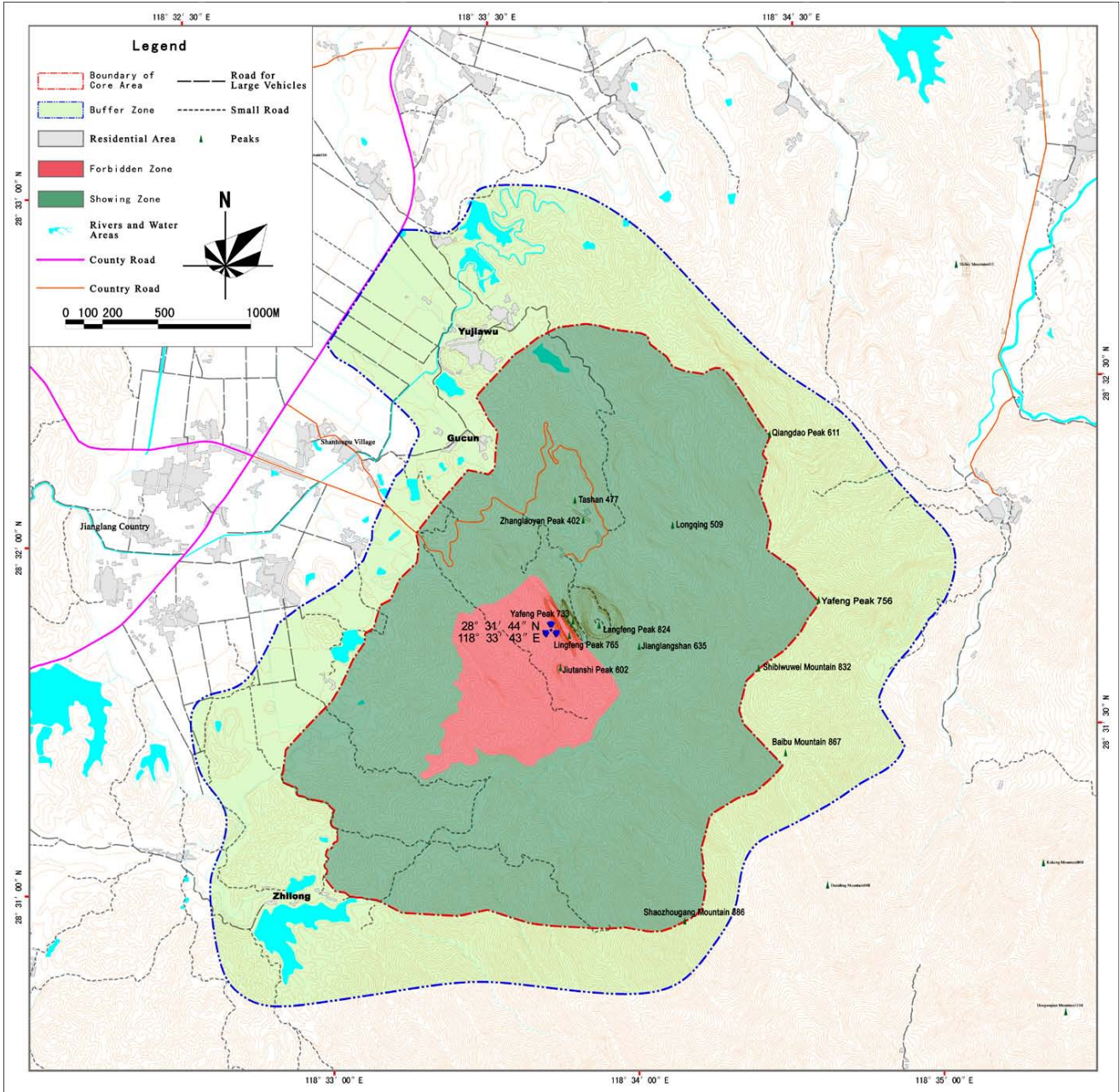


Fig. 18 Grading Protection Planning Map of Jianglangshan Heritage Site

Appendix 3

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property

China Danxia

Relevant Laws and Regulations

**Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of
the People's Republic of China**

December 2008

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1. Preface

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. World heritage, wherever it is located, belongs to our human beings as a whole and needs everyone's effort to protect it. Getting a better protection is one of the purposes for world heritage application.

China has a long history of heritage protection with reasonable resource development, utilization, and protection laws and regulations, which can be traced back to 2100 B.C. in Xia Dynasty. From time immemorial, world heritage nominated sites of China Danxia have received a good protection and some monuments of more than 400 years old have been found and conserved in these areas on which carved words like "as a symbol of China, precious trees is a key factor for human survival which can conserve water and protect human beings from flood and drought, and just like the God's gift. It can bring human rich lives. God is regarded as father and tree as mother. Human beings love them and admire them. Anyone who damages the woods shall be punished by the whole village." These plain words indicate the extraordinary concept of protection of ancient Chinese.

In the late period of last century, scenic spots, nature reserves, geoparks and national heritages have been set up in China, and through the formulation of a lot of laws, rules and regulations on forests and wild animals protection, environment protection, water and soil conservation, urban planning, historical relic protection, land resource administration, natural reserve and scenic spots, etc., the protection of the nature has been brought up to the national legislation level, which provide legal guarantee to the heritage nominated sites, and has achieved a good effect.

According to its concrete condition, Guizhou Province, Fujian Province, Zhejiang Province, Huanan Province, Guangdong Province and Jiangxi Province have set up some provincial regulations, and the same is true to the county (city) where the nominated sites are located, which provide a guarantee for the protection of the nominated sites of China Danxia.

Traditional protection methods and measures have been handed down to support conservation of the nominated sites. Village regulations are a kind of traditional protection measures in some Cun villages in the core areas or buffer zones. In order to protect the environment around them, the local farmers revise the village regulations at some suitable time which is the nominative rules of legal effect being formulated by the whole farmers and the guidelines to keep the farmer's behavior. Through following the villages regulations, the farmers' awareness of natural resource protection, participation and comity effect and self-sanction have been enhanced. The villages regulations have also made efficient react on the management of ecological environment, ecosystem and natural resources in the nominated sites.

Relative laws, regulations, rules, management methods, village regulations and others are enumerated in the *Collection of Laws and Regulations Concerning the Nominated Sites of China Danxia* as a list (as the following table). Only some of these laws and regulations have been compiled in the book for lack of space, and hopefully disseminate, protect and manage natural and culture of world heritage of China Danxia through this project and enhance the awareness of protection of the common people.

**Legislative Laws, Regulations and Relevant Articles that Guarantee the Legal Status of the
China Danxia Nominated Sites**

Name	The date adopted	Promulgated by
Relevant laws and regulations		
Constitution of the People's Republic of China	Adopted at 2004 and revised on March 14, 2004	National People's Congress
Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	December 26, 1989	The eleventh session of the Seventh NPC standing committee
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife	November 8, 1988	The fourth session of the Seventh NPC standing committee
Forest Law of the People's Republic of China	September 20, 1984 Amended on April 29, 1998	The second session of the ninth NPC standing committee
Water Law of the People's Republic of China	January 21, 1988	The second session of the sixth NPC standing committee
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Scenic Spots	September 6, 9	State Council of the People's Republic of China
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves	October 9, 1994	State Council of the People's Republic of China
Provisions for Administration on Protection of Geological Relics	May 4, 1995	State Council of the People's Republic of China
Village and town planning and construction management regulations	June 29, 1993	State Council of the People's Republic of China
Preservation Law of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China	October 28, 2002	the NPC Standing Committee
Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	June 25, 1986	the NPC Standing Committee
Regulation on Scenic Spots to the first stage world heritage nomination sites in related Province		
Guizhou Province		
Regulation of Guizhou Province on Scenic Spots	September 24, 2007	The standing committees of Guizhou People's Congress
Forest regulations of Guizhou Province	May 28, 2004	The 9th People's Congress of Guizhou Province
Environmental protection act of Guizhou Province	May 13, 1992	The standing committees of Guizhou People's Congress
Regulations on Land Management of Guizhou Province	September 22, 2000	The standing committees of Guizhou People's Congress
Regulations on forest management of Guizhou Province	September 28, 2003	The standing committees of Guizhou People's Congress
Mineral resources regulations of Guizhou Province	March 24, 2000	The standing committees of Guizhou People's Congress
Fujian Province		
Regulation of Fujian Province on Scenic Spots (draft)	issued for approval	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Measures on protection of China Danxia World Heritage in Fujian Province	January 13, 2009	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Measures on implementation of Law	September 8, 1993	The standing committees of

Name	The date adopted	Promulgated by
of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife of Fujian Province		Fujian People's Congress
Measures on implementation of The Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China of Fujian Province	March 3,1992	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Regulation of Fujian Province on Forest and Wild animals Nature Reserve	February 24,1995	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Measures on implementation of Water Law of the People's Republic of China of Fujian Province	October 31,1992	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Environmental protection act of Fujian Province	July 5,1995	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Measures on forest fire prevention of Fujian Province	December 21,1989	The standing committees of Fujian People's Congress
Zhejiang Province		
Management regulations on Scenic Spots in Zhejiang Province	July 8,1996	The standing committees of Zhejiang People's Congress
Regulations on forest management of Zhejiang Province	May 28,2004	The standing committees of Zhejiang People's Congress
Management regulations on cultural relic protection of Zhejiang Province	November 18,2005	The standing committees of Zhejiang People's Congress
Management regulations on village and town planning and construction of Zhejiang Province	July 30,2004	The standing committees of Zhejiang People's Congress
Hunan Province		
Management regulations on Scenic Spots in Hunan Province	April 2,1997	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Forest regulations of Hunan Province	January 8,2001	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Conservation regulations on wetland of Hunan Province	July 30,2005	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Measures on implementation of Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China	March 31,2000	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Measures on forest fire prevention of Hunan Province	June 17,1990	The People's Government of Hunan Province
Conservation regulations on Wildlife of Hunan Province	Passed on June 27,1988 Revised on July 30,2004	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Environmental protection act of Hunan Province	Passed on January 17,1994 Revised on March 29,2002	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Rules of implementation of governing the natural preserve on forest and wild animals species in Hunan Province	September 10,1985	The People's Government of Hunan Province
Measures for the Management of Hunan Province on Historical Relic	May 02,2008	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress

Name	The date adopted	Promulgated by
Management		
Measures for the Implementation of on Water Law of the PRC	September 01,2004	The People's Government of Hunan Province
Measures for the Implementation on Water and Soil Conservation of the PRC in Hunan Province	November 10,1994; Revised by June 4, 1997	The People's Government of Hunan Province
Guangdong Province		
Regulation on the Management of the Scenic Spots in Guangdong Province	October 01,1998	The standing committees of Guangdong People's Congress
Regulation of Guangdong Province on Fire Prevention	December 06,1995	The standing committees of Guangdong People's Congress
Regulation of Guangdong Province on Environment Protection	September 24,2004	The standing committees of Guangdong People's Congress
Regulation of Guangdong Province on closing hillsides	September 30,2007	The standing committees of Guangdong People's Congress
Regulation of Guangdong Province on Wetland Protection	June 01,2006	The standing committees of Guangdong People's Congress
Regulation of Guangdong Province on Management of Geology environment	July 25,2003	The standing committees of Guangdong People's Congress
Jiangxi Province		
Measures on the Management of the Scenic Spots in Jiangxi Province	2005	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on Village Plan Construction	2002	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on Forest	2007	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi province on Fire Prevention	1989	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on Pollution Prevention	2001	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on Historical Relics Protection	2007	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on Mine Exploitation	2000	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on the Resource of Wild Animals Protection	1987	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on the Precious & Old Trees Protection	2005	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Regulation of Jiangxi Province on Tourism	2000	The standing committees of Jiangxi People's Congress
Relevant Measures for the Protection and Management on the Phase One of China Danxia World Natural Heritage Nomination		
Chishui		
Regulation of Chishui City on <i>Alsophila Spinuloso</i> National Nature Reserve	January 1, 2005	The People's Government of Chishui City
Notice of Chishui City of Strengthening Forests Fire Prevention Management	2007	The People's Government of Chishui City
Notice of Chishui City on the Emergency Preparedness of Forest Fire Prevention by the Office of People's Government Under Chishui City	2007	The People's Government of Chishui City

Name	The date adopted	Promulgated by
Notice of Chishui City on the Fishing Forbidden in the Natural River by the Office of People's Government Under Chishui City	2003	The People's Government of Chishui City
Notice of Chishui City on the Commercial Forest Felling in the Natural Forests Reserve by the Office of People's Government Under Chishui City	September 9,2004	The People's Government of Chishui City
Measures on the Management of the Scenic Spots in Chishui City (Draft)	Pending	
Notice of Chishui City on the Management of Jinshagou Scenic Spot in Alsophila Spinuloso National Nature Reserve by the Office of the People's Government Under Chishui City	2003	The People's Government of Chishui City
Taining		
Notice of Taining County on the Penalties of Jinhu Nature Reserve by the Office of People's Government Under Taining County	November 27,1997	The People's Government of Taining County
Measures of Jinhu Nature Reserve Resource Protection of the People's Government Under Taining County	January 09,2001	The People's Government of Taining County
Notice on the Strengthening the Natural Forests Protection of the People's Government Under Taining County	February 04,2002	The People's Government of Taining County
Notice on the Interim Regulation of Strengthening the Tourism Resource Exploitation of Taining County	April 04,2005	The People's Government of Taining County
Notice on Prohibiting from Removing the Wild flora landscape or Turpentine in the Scenic Spot of Taining County	December 07,2007	The People's Government of Taining County
Langshan		
Measures on the Management of Langshan Scenic Spots in Hunan Province	2004	The standing committees of Hunan People's Congress
Danxiashan		
Regulation of the Management on Danxiashan Scenic Spots in Shaoguan City	November 25,2005	The People's Government of Shaoguan City
Regulation on Fire-use outside in Shaoguan City	October 01 2007	The People's Government of Shaoguan City
Regulation of No Smoking on Danxiashan Scenic spots in Shaoguan City	December 30,2007	The Management Committee of Danxiashan in Shaoguan City
Longhushan Guifeng		
Measures on Tourism Administration in Yingtan City	2002	The People's Government of Yingtan City
Measures for Implementation on Leadership Responsibility System in Yingtan City (Trial)	2004	The People's Government of Yingtan City

Name	The date adopted	Promulgated by
Administrative Measures for the Work of Patriotic Health in Yingtan City	2005	The People's Government of Yingtan City
Administrative Measures on excavating sand from the riverbed in Yingtan City	2007	The People's Government of Yingtan City
Implementation Suggestion on quicken the Weather Career		The People's Government of Yingtan City
Notice on publishing Trail Measures on Water and Soil Conserve	2007	The People's Government of Yingtan City
Notice on Strengthening Weather Probing Environment in Yingtan City	2008	The People's Government of Yingtan City
Emergency Preparedness on Burst Geology Disaster in Longhushan Scenic Spot	2006	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Control Plan on Mountain Torrents Prevention in Longhushan Scenic Spot	2006	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Emergency Preparedness on the quality and Safety Incidents of Construction in Longhushan Scenic Tourism Area	2006	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Preparedness for the Implementation on Normalizing the Mine Resource Exploitation in the Longhushan Scenic Spot	2006	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Suggestion for the Implementation on the Basic Construction of Farmland Water Conservancy in the Longhushan Scenic Spot	2006	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Plan for the Implementation of Compensatory Payment on Forest Ecological Benefits in the Longhushan Scenic Spot	2006	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Total Plan on the Ecological Environment Construction in the Longhushan Scenic Spot	2007	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Implementation Programme on Anti-Forest Resource Destruction in the Longhushan Scenic Spot	2007	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Notice of Strengthening the Management of the residents Housing in the urban plan areas	2007	The Management Committee of Longhushan
Jianglangshan		
Trial Measures on the Management of the Scenic Spots in Jiangshan City	2006	The People's Government of Jiangshan City
Total Plan of Tour in Jianglangshan	2000	The Administration of Jiangshan City
Emergency Preparedness of Jianglangshan on Fire Prevention	2001	The Administration of Jianglangshan
Management Measure of Jianglangshan on water soil conservation and ecological revision	2007	The People's Government of Jiangshan City
Village Regulation on the Phase One of the China Danxia World Natural Heritage Nomination		
Chishui		

Name	The date adopted	Promulgated by
Village Regulation in Jinsha Cun of Hushi in Chishui City	September 23, 2003	Villager Congress in Jinsha Cun of Hushi in Chishui City
Village Regulation of Sidonggou Cun in Datong Town of Chishui City	January 13, 2004	Villager Congress of Sidonggou Cun in Datong Town of Chishui City
Village Regulation of Lianghekou Cun in Lianghekou Town of Chishui City	March 10, 2005	Villager Congress of Lianghekou Cun in Lianghekou Town of Chishui City
Taining		
Stele of Prohibition of Taining in Fujian Province	1834	
Langshan		
Village Regulation of Langshan Town in Xinning County	1997	Village Regulation of Langshan
Longhushan		
Village Regulation of Gongdian Cun in Longhushan Town	2008	Villager Committee of Gongdian Cun in Longhushan Town
Village Regulation of Qingyuan Dengjia Cun of Shangqing Town	2008	Villager Committee of Qingyuan Dengjia Cun of Shangqing Town

2. Relevant laws and regulations

2.1 Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Excerpt)

Revised in accordance with Amendment to the Constitution adopted at the 2nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress on March 14, 2004

Article 9 The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. Appropriation or damaging of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited

Article 22 The state protects sites of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Article 26 The state protects and improves the environment in which people live and the ecological environment. It prevents and controls pollution and other public hazards. The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

2.2 Forest Law of the People's Republic of China (Excerpt)

Adopted at the 2nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on April 29, 1998, promulgated by Order No. 3 of the President of the People's Republic of China, and effective on the date of promulgation

Article 19 The local people's government at various levels shall organize competent authorities to establish a forest protection organization to take charge of the work of forest protection; add forest protection facilities and enhance forest protection in light of actual needs; and urge grass-roots organizations with forests and in forest districts to conclude forest protection covenants, mobilize the masses to protect forests, delimit forest protection responsibility zones, and provide full-time or part-time forest protection personnel.

Article 21 The local people's government at various levels shall make earnest efforts to do well in the prevention and fighting of forest fires

Article 23 Land reclamation at the expense of deforestation, rock quarrying, sand quarrying, soil extracting and other activities at the expense of deforestation shall be forbidden..

Article 24 The competent forestry authorities under the State Council and the people's government at the provincial, autonomous region or directly-administered municipality level shall delimit natural protection areas to strengthen protection and administration in typical forest ecology areas in different natural terrain, forest districts where previous animals and plants grow and breed, natural tropical rain forest districts and other natural forest districts with special protection value.

Article 25 Hunting and catching of wild animals under state protection in forest regions are prohibited; where hunting and catching are necessitated for special requirements, they shall be handled pursuant to relevant state provisions.

2.3 Law of the People's Republic of China on the Wildlife Protection (Excerpt)

Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress and promulgated by Order No. 9 of the President of the People's Republic of China on November 8, 1988, and effective as of March 1, 1989

Article 6 The governments at various levels shall strengthen the administration of wildlife resources and formulate plans and measures for the protection, development and rational utilization of wildlife resources

Article 8 The State shall protect wildlife and the environment for its survival, and shall prohibit the illegal hunting, catching or destruction of wildlife by any unit or individual.

Article 9 The State shall give special protection to the species of wildlife which are rare or near extinction. The wildlife under special state protection shall consist of two classes: wildlife under first class protection and wildlife under second class protection. Lists or revised lists of wildlife under special state protection shall be drawn up by the department of wildlife administration under the State Council and announced after being submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Article 10 The department of wildlife administration under the State Council and governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall, in the main districts and water areas where wildlife under special state or local protection lives and breeds, designate nature reserves and strengthen the protection and administration of wildlife under special state or local protection and the environment for its survival.

2.4 Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection (Excerpt)

Adopted at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on December 26, 1989, promulgated by Order No. 22 of the President of the People's Republic of China on December 26, 1989, and effective on the date of promulgation..

Article 17 The people's governments at various levels shall take measures to protect regions representing various types of natural ecological systems, regions with a natural distribution of rare and endangered wild animals and plants, regions where major sources of water are conserved, geological structures of major scientific and cultural value, famous regions where karst caves and fossil deposits are distributed, traces of glaciers, volcanos and hot springs, traces of human history, and ancient and precious trees. Damage to the above shall be strictly forbidden.

Article 18 Within the scenic spots or historic sites, nature reserves and other zones that need special

protection, as designated by the State Council, the relevant competent department under the State Council, and the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, no industrial production installations that cause environmental pollution shall be built; other installations to be built in these areas must not exceed the prescribed standards for the discharge of pollutants. If the installations that have been built discharge more pollutants than are specified by the prescribed discharge standards, such pollution shall be eliminated or controlled within a prescribed period of time.

Article 19 Measures must be taken to protect the ecological environment while natural resources are being developed or utilized.

Article 23 In urban and rural construction, vegetation, waters and the natural landscape shall be protected and attention paid to the construction of gardens, green land and historic sites and scenic spots in the cities in the light of the special features of the local natural environment.

2.5 Law of the People's Republic of China on Cultural Relics Protection (Excerpt)

Adopted at the 30th Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on October 28, 2002

Article 9 People's governments at various levels shall attach importance to the protection of cultural relics and correctly handle the relations between economic and social development and the protection of cultural relics so as to ensure safety of the cultural relics.

Article 17 No construction of additional projects or such operations as blasting, drilling and digging may be conducted within the area of protection for a historical and cultural site.

Article 18 On the basis of the actual needs for the protection of cultural relics and with the approval of the people's government of the relevant province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government, a certain area for control of construction may be delimited around a site protected for its historical and cultural value, and such an area shall be announced.

Article 19 No facilities that pollute the sites protected for their historical and cultural value or their environment may be put up within the area of protection for these sites or the area for control of construction, and no activities that may adversely affect the safety and environment of these sites may be conducted. Where there are already facilities that pollute the sites and their environment, they shall be brought under control within a specified time limit.

2.6 Law of the People's Republic of China on Land Administration (Excerpt)

The second revised in accordance with the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Revising the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China adopted at the 11th session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress on August 28, 2004

Article 3 To cherish and give a rational use to the land as well as to give a true protection to the cultivated land is seen as a basic principle of land use in the country. The people's governments at all levels should manage to make an overall plan for the use of land to strictly administer, protect and develop land resources and stop any illegal occupation of land.

Article 4 The State is to place a strict control on the usages of land.

Article 24 People's governments at all levels shall strengthen the administration of plans for land use and exercise control of the aggregate land for construction purposes.

Article 31 The State protects the cultivated land and strictly controls the conversion of cultivated land

into non-cultivated land.

Article 36 It is forbidden to build kilns, graves or houses on cultivated land or to dig sand, collect stones, do mining and carry soil away from cultivated land.

2.7 Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil Conservation (Excerpt)

Adopted at the 20th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on June 29, 1991, promulgated by Order No. 49 of the President of the People's Republic of China on June 29, 1991 and effective as of June 29, 1991

Article 20 The local people's governments at various levels shall take measures to strengthen the control over such production activities as mining, earth-fetching, sand-digging and quarrying, so as to prevent soil erosion.

Article 22 In a water-eroded region, by taking a small river basin comprising the natural ravines and flanking hillslopes as a unit, a comprehensive system for the prevention and control of soil erosion shall be set up on the basis of overall planning and comprehensive rehabilitation

2.8 Law of the People's Republic of China on Mineral Resources (Excerpt)

Decision on the Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China adopted at the 21st session of the standing committee of the eighth National People's congress on August 29, 1996.

Article 20 Unless approved by the competent departments authorized by the State Council, no one may mine mineral resources in the following places:

- (1) within delimited areas of haven, airports and national defence projects or installations;
- (2) within a certain distance from important industrial districts, largescale water conservancy works or municipal engineering installations of cities and towns;
- (3) within certain limits on both sides of railways and important highways;
- (4) within certain limits on both sides of important rivers and embankments;
- (5) nature reserves and important scenic spots designated by the State, major sites of immovable historical relics and places of historical interest and scenic beauty that are under State protection; and
- (6) other areas where mineral mining is prohibited by the State.

Article 22 If, in the course of mineral exploration or mining, rare geological phenomena or ancient cultural remains of significant scientific and cultural value are discovered, they shall be protected and reported immediately to the relevant departments.

Article 23 Regional geological surveys shall be carried out in accordance with the unified State plan. Reports on regional geological surveys and the appended maps and other data shall be examined for acceptance in accordance with State regulations and then provided to relevant departments for use.

2.9 Water Law of the People's Republic of China (Excerpt)

Adopted at the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on August 29, 2002

Article 5 The state shall protect water resources and adopt effective measures to preserve natural flora, plant trees and grow grass, conserve water sources, control water and soil losses and improve the ecological environment.

Article 9 The state shall protect water resources and adopt effective measures to preserve vegetation, plant trees, grow grass, conserve water sources, prevent and control soil erosion and water pollution, and improve the ecological environment.

Article 37 It is prohibited to abandon or pile in any river, lake, reservoir, or canal objects that block the passage of floodwater. Planting trees or growing crops of a long-stalk variety that may block the passage of floodwater is also prohibited.

2.10 Regulation on National Parks

Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

No. 474

The Regulations on National Parks, adopted at the 149 Session of the State Council Standing Committee, is hereby promulgated and shall come into force as of Dec., 1, 2006.

Premier Wen Jiabao

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 The Regulations on National Parks (hereinafter referred to as Regulations) is hereby formulated for the purpose of enhancing the management of national parks for effective protection and reasonable exploitation of the resources of national parks.

Article 2 The Regulations are applicable to the set-up, planning, protection, exploitation and management of national parks.

National parks mentioned here in refers to zones where sightseeing, or scientific or cultural activities are conducted for the viewing, cultural or scientific value, concentrated natural and human landscapes, and beautiful environment.

Article 3 The State adopts for national parks the principle of scientific planning, uniform management, strict protection and sustainable exploitation.

Article 4 For the protection, exploitation's governments at the county level and above of the places where national parks lie are responsible.

Article 5 The competent agency of construction of the State Council takes charge of the supervision and administration of national parks in the whole country. Other related agencies of the State Council are responsible for relevant supervision and administration of national parks in light of the duties assigned to them by the State Council.

The construction governing sectors of the people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions and the national parks governing sectors of municipalities directly under the State Council are responsible for the supervision and administration of the national parks within their territories. Other related sectors of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the State Council are responsible for relevant supervision and administration work in conformance with the duties assigned to them.

Article 6 Every unit or individual has the obligation to protect the resources of national parks and is authorized to stop and report the acts that damage such resources.

Chapter 2 Establishment of National Parks

Article 7 The establishment of national parks shall be conducive to the protection and reasonable exploitation of the resources of national parks.

The newly established national parks shall not superpose or intercross nature reserves; and should there be such superposition or intercrossing, harmony shall be achieved between the planning for national parks and that for nature reserves.

Article 8 National parks are in the national and provincial categories.

National parks at the national level can be established upon application for natural and human landscapes that can reflect the process of natural evolution and major historical, cultural development process, maintain the natural status or the original historical landscapes, and have national significance; and national parks at the provincial level can be established upon application for those with regional significance.

Article 9 Documents including the following information shall be submitted for the establishment of national parks:

- (1) The basic status of the resources of national parks under application;
- (2) The range of the national parks under application and of the core zones;
- (3) The nature and protection targets of the national parks under application;
- (4) The sightseeing conditions of the national parks under application;
- (5) The contents and results of negotiation with the holders of ownership and using right of natural resources, such as land and forests, and property like houses in the national parks under application.

Article 10 For the establishment of a national park at the national level, the people's government of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the State Council shall submit the application. The competent agency of construction of the State Council is to hold conferences for review with the governing environment protection agency, governing forestry agency and governing cultural relics agency of the State Council before submitting review opinions to the State Council for approval and publication.

For the establishment of a national park at the provincial level, the county people's government submits the application. The construction governing sector of the people's government of the province or autonomous region, or the national parks governing sector of the people's government of the municipality directly under the State Council is to hold conferences for review with other relevant sectors before submitting the review opinions to the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the State Council for approval and publication.

Article 11 The legitimate rights and interests of the holders of ownership or using right of the natural resources of national parks, such as land and forests, and property like houses are under legal protection.

Before applying for the establishment of national parks, the people's government shall have full consultation with the holders of ownership and using right of natural resources, such as land and forests, and property like houses in the national parks under application.

Compensation shall be given according to law should there be losses incurred to the holders of ownership and using right of natural resources of national parks, such as land and forests, and property like houses.

Chapter 3 Planning

Article 12 The plannings for national parks have two categories, general planning and detailed planning.

Article 13 The formulation of general planning for national parks shall embody the demand for harmonious coexistence of human beings and the Nature, coordinated regional development and all-round social economic development, stick to the principle of giving priority to protection and submitting development to protection, and give prominence to the natural peculiarity, cultural indication and local features:

The general planning for national parks shall comprise the following contents,

- (1) evaluation of scenery resources;
- (2) protection measures for ecological resources, arrangement for major construction projects and the intensity of development and exploitation;
- (3) functional structure and space composition of national parks;
- (4) ranges that allow no development and that allow limited development;
- (5) number of allowed tourists;
- (6) relevant special plannings.

Article 14 The formulation of general planning for a national park shall be completed within two years since the date when the national park is established. The duration of a general plan is twenty years.

Article 15 The detailed planning for national parks shall be formulated in accordance with the different requirements for core zones and other zones so as to determine the location, arrangement and scale for construction projects of infrastructure, tourist facilities, cultural facilities, etc., and make clear the range of construction land and conditions for planning and design.

The detailed planning for national parks shall be formulated in conformance with the general planning.

Article 16 The plannings for national parks at the national level shall be formulated by the competent agency of construction of the provincial or autonomous region people's government or by the national parks governing agency of the government of municipality directly under the State Council.

The plannings for national parks at the provincial level shall be formulated by the county-level people's government.

Article 17 The formulation of plannings for national parks shall be undertaken by correspondingly competent organizations selected via such means of fair competition as public bidding.

The plannings for national parks shall conform to the approved range, nature and protection targets as required by relevant laws, regulations and technical standards.

Article 18 When formulating the plannings for national parks, efforts shall be made to widely refer to the opinions of relevant sectors, the public and experts; and if necessary, hearings shall be held.

The materials of national parks plannings shall comprise the opinions of all walks of life as well as the information about the adoption of these opinions and the reasons for failure to adopt some or all of them if there is any.

Article 19 The general planning for national parks at the national level shall be submitted to the State Council for approval after being examined by the people's government of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the State Council.

The detailed planning for national parks at the national level shall be submitted to the competent agency of construction of the State Council for approval by the competent agency of construction of the provincial or autonomous region people's government, or the national parks governing agency of the people's government of municipalities directly under the State Council.

Article 20 The general planning for national parks at the provincial level shall be submitted to the people's government of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the State Council for approval and be filed at the competent agency of construction of the State Council.

The detailed planning for national parks at the provincial level shall be submitted for approval to the competent agency of construction of provincial or autonomous region people's government or to the national parks governing agency of the people's government of municipalities directly under the State Council.

Article 21 The plannings for national parks shall be published after being approved to the public, and

every organization or individual is entitled to reading them.

Units and individuals in the national parks shall submit themselves to the approved plannings and relevant management.

No construction activities may be conducted in national parks before the plannings for national parks have been approved.

Article 22 No approved planning for national parks may be randomly modified. Should it be necessary to modify in the general planning the range, nature, protection targets, protection measures for ecological resources, arrangement of major construction projects, the intensity of development and exploitation as well as the functional structure, space composition and the number of allowed tourists, an application shall be submitted to the original approving organ for approval. The modification of other contents shall be filed in the original approving organ.

Where the detailed planning for national parks needs to be modified, an application shall be submitted to the original approving organ for approval.

Compensation shall be made according to law for the property losses that are incurred to citizens, legal persons or other organizations when the government or government agencies modify the plannings for national parks.

Article 23 Two years before the term of the general planning for national parks expires, the composing organ shall organize experts to appraise the planning for a decision on whether a new composition is necessary. The previous planning maintains in force till the new planning is approved.

Chapter 4 Protection

Article 24 The landscapes and natural environment of national parks shall, in compliance with the principle of sustainable development, be put under strict protection from any damage or random modification.

The administrative agencies of national parks shall establish and perfect various management systems for the protection of resources.

The residents and tourists in national parks shall protect the scenery, waters, vegetation, wild animals and various facilities.

Article 25 The administrative agency of national parks shall investigate and identify the major landscapes and formulate corresponding protection measures.

Article 26 None of the following activities is allowed:

- (1) Activities that damage landscapes, vegetation, terrains and landforms, such as cut into mountains, quarry, mine, open up wasteland, build tombs and erect gravestones;
- (2) Build facilities for the storage of objects that are explosive, flammable, radioactive, poisonous and caustic;
- (3) Score or scrawl in the scenery or on facilities;
- (4) Litter around.

Article 27 The following activities that violate the plannings for national parks are forbidden: to establish various development zones in national parks and build hotels, rest houses, training centers, nursing homes as well as other constructions that have no bearing on the protection of national parks resources in core zones.

Such buildings that have been in existence shall be moved out of the national parks according to the plannings.

Article 28 As for other construction activities that are not listed in Articles 26, 27, the application

procedures shall be gone through under relevant laws and regulations upon the approval of the administrative agencies of national parks.

The location schemes for major construction projects like cable car and ropeway projects in national parks at the national level shall be submitted to the competent agency of construction of the State Council for approval.

Article 29 The following activities in national parks shall be approved beforehand by relevant governing sectors under relevant laws and regulations after the examination of the national parks administrative agencies:

- (1) set up and post business advertisements;
- (2) host large-scale entertainment activities;
- (3) conduct activities that alter the natural status of water resources and water environment;
- (4) hold other activities that may influence the ecological environment and landscapes.

Article 30 The construction projects in national parks shall comply with the plannings for national parks and be kept in harmony with the landscapes. No damage to the landscapes, pollution of environment and obstruction to sightseeing is allowed. shall prepare schemes for preventing pollution and preserving soil, and preserve the surrounding scenes, waters, vegetation, wild animal resources, terrains and landforms with effective measures.

Article 31 Article 30 The State is to establish a management information system for national parks to maintain a mobile monitoring of the implementation of plannings for national parks and resources protection.

The administrative agencies of national parks at the national level shall submit to the competent agency of construction of the State Council reports on the planning implementation and protection of natural resources like land and forests. The competent agency of construction of the State Council shall copy and send in time such reports to relevant agencies of the State Council.

Chapter 5 Exploitation and Management

Article 32 The administrative agencies of national parks shall protect traditional ethnic, folk culture, organize healthy, meaningful sightseeing, cultural entertainment activities, and spread historical, cultural and scientific knowledge in light of the characteristics of the national parks under its management.

Article 33 The administrative agencies of national parks shall reasonably exploit resources, and improve traffic, service facilities and sightseeing conditions.

The administrative agencies of national parks shall set sign boards, road marks, safety reminders, etc. in the national parks.

Article 34 The management of religious activities sites in national parks shall follow the relevant State provisions on the management of religious activities sites.

Relevant State laws and regulations shall be applied to the protection, exploitation and management of natural resources, protection of cultural relics and the management of nature reserves in national parks.

Article 35 The competent agency of construction of the State Council shall monitor, check and appraise the planning implementation and resources protection of national parks. The problems that have been found out shall be rectified and solved in time.

Article 36 The administrative agencies of national parks shall establish and perfect safety guarantee systems to enhance safety management and guarantee safety in sightseeing, and submit business units in the national parks to the supervision and checks of relevant sectors under laws and regulations.

Reception of tourists exceeding the stipulated maximum number and organizing sightseeing activities in zones lacking safety guarantee are forbidden.

Article 37 The admission tickets for national parks are sold by the administrative agencies. The prices shall be prescribed under relevant laws and regulations on prices.

Operators of traffic and services shall be selected by the administrative agencies via such means of fair competition as public bidding under relevant laws and regulations as well as the plans for national parks.

Rights and obligations of each other, Business operators shall pay for the exploitation of the resources of national parks.

Article 38 The income from admission tickets and fees collected for the exploitation of resources shall be managed in a system different from that of expenses.

The income from admission tickets and fees collected for the exploitation of resources shall be utilized for the protection and management of resources as well as the compensation for the holders of ownership and using right of property in the national parks. The specific management methods are to be stipulated by the financial agency and price administration of the State Council, with the participation of the competent agency of construction of the State Council.

Article 39 The administrative agencies of national parks are not allowed to do profit-oriented business, and to entrust the administrative functions such as planning, management and supervision to enterprises or individuals.

No employee of the administrative agencies of national parks is allowed to take part-time jobs in the enterprises in national parks.

Chapter 6 Legal Liabilities

Article 40 For the following acts that violate the Regulations, the administrative agencies of national parks will order the actors to terminate the offence, restore the places to the original status, or clear up, confiscate illegal income and impose a fine of RMB 500,000-1,000,000 Yuan:

- (1) conduct such activities as cut into mountains, quarry and mine that damage landscapes, vegetation, terrains and landforms in national parks;
- (2) build facilities for the storage of objects that are explosive, flammable, radioactive, poisonous and caustic in national parks;
- (3) build hotels, rest houses, training centers, nursing homes as well as constructions that have no bearing on the protection of the resources of national parks.

As for local people's governments at the county level and above and their superior agencies that approve the activities in paragraph (1), the person directly in charge and other responsible persons shall be punished by degrading or dismissal from post, or subject to criminal liabilities should there be criminal offenses.

Article 41 As for constructions that are not forbidden in national parks but violate the Regulations, the administrative agencies are to order the actors to terminate and clear up the construction in a specified time, and impose a fine of RMB 20,000-50,000 Yuan on individuals or RMB 200,000-500,000 Yuan on units should no approval have been obtained from the administrative agencies.

Article 42 For the location scheme of a construction project such as cable car and ropeway projects built in violation of the Regulations in national parks at the national level, should the relevant sector of the local people's government at the county level or above issue approval opinions on the location, administrative punishment shall be imposed on the person directly in charge and other relevant

responsible persons if the location scheme is not approved by the competent agency of construction of the State Council. Where criminal offences occur herein, criminal liabilities shall be imposed.

Article 43 As for individuals that, in violation of the Regulations, damage landscapes, vegetation, terrains and landforms by opening up wasteland, building tombs and erecting gravestones, etc., the administrative agencies of national parks are to order the actors to stop the offences, restore the places to the original status or take up other remedy measures, confiscate illegal income, and impose a fine of RMB 1,000-10,000 Yuan.

Article 44 For the acts of scoring or bedaubing scenes or facilities, or littering around in national parks that violate the Regulations, the administrative agencies of national parks may order the actors to restore the places to the original status or adopt other remedy measures, coupled with a fine of RMB 50 Yuan; for the acts of intentionally damaging cultural relics, key points of interest and historic sites by scoring, bedaubing or other means, punishment shall be imposed according to the Law on Punishment in Public Security Management. Criminal punishment shall be imposed should there be criminal offences.

Article 45 For the following activities conducted in national parks in which the organizers fail to abide by the Regulations and to apply to the administrative agencies of national parks, the administrative agencies may order the organizers to stop the offences, restore the places to the original status in a specified time or take up other remedy measures, confiscate the illegal income, and impose a fine of RMB 50,000-100,000 Yuan; and the fine may be RMB 100,000-200,000 Yuan should there be serious circumstances:

- (1) set up or post business advertisements;
- (2) organize large-scale entertainment activities;
- (3) hold activities that alter the natural status of water resources or water environment;
- (4) conduct other activities that affect the ecological environment and landscapes.

Article 46 Where construction units, in violation of the Regulations, damage the surrounding scenes, waters, vegetation, resources of wild animals, terrains and landforms, the administrative agencies of national parks may order the construction units to stop the offences, restore the places to the original status, or take up other remedy measures, coupled with a fine of RMB 20,000-100,000 Yuan. For those that fail to restore the places to the original status or take up other remedy measures, the administrative agencies may order the construction units to suspend their construction.

Article 47 When the competent agency of construction of the State Council, local people's government at the county level and above or its superior sector has the following activities violating the Regulations, punishment shall be imposed on the person directly in charge and other responsible person, and criminal penalty shall be imposed should there be criminal offences:

- (1) set up various development zones in national parks in violation of the plannings;
- (2) fail to complete the formulation of general planning for national parks in two years since the setting-up of the national parks;
- (3) fail to select a correspondingly competent unit for the formulation of plannings for national parks;
- (4) approve construction activities in national parks before the plannings for the national parks are approved;
- (5) randomly modify the plannings for national parks;
- (6) other acts that fail to carry out the supervisory, management duties according to law.

Article 48 Where the administrative agencies of national parks have the following acts violating the

Regulations, the local people's government at the county level that have set up the administrative agencies may issue an order for rectification, and punish the person directly in charge and other responsible persons by degrading or dismissal from post if there are serious circumstances. Criminal punishment shall be imposed should there be criminal offences:

- (1) receive tourists exceeding the specified maximum number or conduct sightseeing activities in zones without safety guarantee;
- (2) fail to set up sign boards, road marks or safety reminders;
- (3) organize profit-oriented business activities;
- (4) entrust the administrative functions of planning, management and supervision to enterprises or individuals;
- (5) allow their employees to take part-time jobs in the enterprises in the national parks;
- (6) consent upon examination to construction activities that violate the plannings for national parks;
- (7) fail to investigate and punish regulatory offences after they are found out.

Article 49 As for the offences in Article 40.1, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, further punishment will not be imposed by the administrative agencies of national parks when relevant sectors have punished the offenders according to relevant laws and regulations.

Article 50 For the offences in Article 40.1, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, relevant units or individuals shall be subject to civil liabilities where the property of the State, public units or individuals is damaged.

Article 51 When an order issued under the Regulations for clearing up constructions, works or other facilities in a specified time, the units or individuals involved shall immediately stop the construction acts and clear them up by themselves. As for those that continue the construction work, the organ that has made the decision on the clearing-up has the authority to stop them. When there is an objection to the decision, a lawsuit may be filed in the people's court within fifteen days upon receiving the decision. When the units or individuals involved do not turn to the court while failing to clear up by themselves, the decision-making organs may apply to the people's court for an coercive enforcement with the offenders bearing the cost.

Chapter 7 Accessory Articles

Article 52 The Regulations is to come into force as of Dec., 1, 2006. The Provisional Regulations on the Management of National Parks is abolished on the same day.

2.11 Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves

(Adopted at the 24th Executive Meeting of the State Council on September 2, 1994, promulgated by Decree No. 167 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on October 9, 1994, and effective as of December 1, 1994)

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 The Regulations are formulated with a view to strengthening the construction and management of nature reserves and to protect the natural environment and resources.

Article 2 For the purpose of the Regulations, nature reserves refer to such areas, on land, inland water bodies, or marine districts, which represent various types of natural ecological systems, or with a natural concentrated distribution of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species, or where natural traces or other protected objects being of special significance are situated, and so delimited out for special protection and administration according to relevant laws.

Article 3 Establishment and management of nature reserves within the territory of the People's Republic of China or the other sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China must comply with the Regulations.

Article 4 The state shall practice the economic and technological policies and measures favorable to the development of nature reserves, and incorporate the development planning of nature reserves into the national economic and social development plans.

Article 5 The local economic construction, the production activities and everyday life of local residents shall be properly considered when the nature reserves are established and managed.

Article 6 Nature reserves administrative agencies and their competent administrative departments may accept grants from both internal and external organizations and individuals for the establishment and management of nature reserves.

Article 7 The people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen leadership for the work concerning nature reserves.

All units and individuals shall have the obligation to protect the natural environment and resources within nature reserves and have the right to report on or file charges against units or individuals who have destroyed or seized the nature reserves.

Article 8 The state shall practice a system which combines integrated management with separate departmental management for the management of nature reserves.

The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council is responsible for the integrated management of the nature reserves throughout the country.

The competent departments of forestry, agriculture, geology and mineral resources, water conservancy, and marine affairs and other departments concerned are responsible for relevant nature reserves under their jurisdiction.

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall decide, according to the specific condition of the locality, on the establishment and the responsibilities of the administrative departments of nature reserves in the people's governments at or above the county level.

Article 9 The people's governments at various levels shall give awards to units or individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the establishment and management of nature reserves and the related scientific research.

Chapter II the Establishment of Nature Reserves

Article 10 In the areas which meet one of the following requirements, a nature reserve shall be established:

(1) typical physiographic areas with representative natural ecosystems, and those similar areas where the natural ecosystems have been damaged to some extent, but can be restored through proper protection;

(2) areas with a natural concentrated distribution of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species;

(3) those areas which are of special protection value, such as marine and coastal areas, islands, wetland, internal water bodies, forests, grassland and deserts;

(4) natural remains which are of scientific or cultural value, such as geological structures, famous karst caves, fossil distribution areas, glaciers, volcanoes, and hot springs;

(5) other natural regions requiring special protection by the approval of the State Council or the

people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 11 The nature reserves are divided into national nature reserves and local nature reserves.

National nature reserves are of typical significance in or out of the country, and have major international influence in science, or are of special value for scientific research.

Local nature reserves are those other than the national ones which are representative and significant for scientific research. Local nature reserves may be managed by local governments at separate levels. The specific measures shall be formulated by the competent department of nature reserves under the State Council or by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government according to their specific conditions, and shall be submitted to the competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council for the record.

Article 12 The establishment of a national nature reserve requires an application from the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government where the proposed nature reserve is located or by the competent department of nature reserves under the State Council. After the appraisal by the National Nature Reserves Appraisal Committee, the competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall coordinate with relevant department to provide appraisal comments on the application and then submit it to the State Council for approval.

The establishment of a local nature reserve requires an application from the people's government of the county, autonomous county, municipality or autonomous prefecture where the proposed nature reserve is located, or from competent department of nature reserves in the people's government of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government. After the appraisal by the local nature reserves appraisal committee, the competent department of environmental protection administration in the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government shall coordinate with relevant departments to provide appraisal comments on the application and then submit it to the people's government of the province, autonomous region or the municipality directly under the central government for approval, and meanwhile submit it to the competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council and the relevant competent administrative department of nature reserves under the State Council for the record.

The establishment of a nature reserve involving more than two administrative divisions, requires an application from the people's government of relevant regions after their consultation. Then the application goes through the same procedures described in the preceding two paragraphs.

The establishment of maritime nature reserves must be approved by the State Council.

Article 13 In applying for the establishment of nature reserves, it is necessary to complete the nature reserve establishment report according to the relevant regulations of the state.

Article 14 The range and boundary of nature reserves shall be determined by the people's government responsible for the approval of the establishment. The boundaries of nature reserves shall be indicated and announced to the public. The determination of the range and boundaries of nature reserves shall be given consideration to the integrity and suitability of the protected object as well as the needs of local economic construction, the production activities and the everyday lives of local residents.

Article 15 The cancellation of nature reserves or any change or adjustment made in its property, range or boundaries shall be approved by the people's government responsible for the approval of the

establishment of the nature reserves.

No units or individuals shall move the landmarks of nature reserves without authorization.

Article 16 Nature reserves shall be named in the following ways:

National nature reserves: Name of the location + “National Nature Reserves”. Local nature reserves: Name of the location + “Local Nature Reserves”.

If a nature reserve has its own special protected object, the name of the object may be added after the name of the location.

Article 17 The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall, together with the competent administrative department of nature reserves under the State Council, formulate programs for the development of national nature reserves based upon the detailed investigation and evaluation of the natural environment and resources of the whole country. After the overall balancing by the competent planning department under the State Council, these programs shall be submitted to the State Council for final approval and implementation.

The nature reserves administrative agencies or competent administrative department of a particular nature reserve shall draw up the construction plans for nature reserves, which shall be included in the national, local or departmental investment plans according to certain stipulated procedures, and organize their implementation.

Article 18 Nature reserves may be divided into three parts: the core area, buffer zone and experimental zone.

The intact natural ecosystems and the areas where the rare and endangered animals or plants are concentrated distributed within nature reserve, shall be included in the core area into which no units or individuals are allowed to enter. Scientific research activities are generally prohibited in the core area except for those approved according to Article 27 of the Regulations.

Certain amount of area surrounding the core area may be designated as the buffer zone, where only scientific observations and other research activities are allowed.

The area surrounding the buffer zone may be designated as the experimental zone, where may be entered for various activities such as scientific experiment, educational practice, visit and investigation, tourism, and the domestication and breeding of rare and endangered wild animal or plant species.

If the people’s government responsible for the approval of the establishment of the nature reserves thinks it necessary, certain amount of area surrounding the nature reserve may be designated as the outer protection area.

Chapter III Management of Nature Reserves

Article 19 The competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council shall organize relevant administrative departments of nature reserves under the State Council to formulate national technical regulations and standards for the management of nature reserves.

The relevant competent administrative departments of nature reserves under the State Council shall, within the field of division of work, formulate the technical regulations on the management of various types of nature reserves, and submit them to the competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council for the record.

Article 20 The competent departments of environmental protection administration in the people’s governments at or above the county level shall have the right to conduct supervision and inspection on the management of all the nature reserves within their administrative division. The relevant competent administrative departments of nature reserves in the people’s government at or above the county level

shall have the right to conduct supervision and inspection on the management of the nature reserves they are responsible for. The units subject to inspection shall truthfully report the situation to them and provide them with the necessary information. The inspectors shall keep confidential technological know-how and business secrets of the units inspected.

Article 21 The competent administrative departments of the nature reserves of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government or the competent administrative department of nature reserves under the State Council shall be responsible for the management of the national nature reserves. The competent administrative department of nature reserves in the people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the management of the local nature reserves within their administrative divisions.

The relevant competent administrative departments of nature reserves shall set up a special administrative agency in each nature reserve, provide specialized technical staff who shall be responsible for the management of the nature reserves.

Article 22 The major functions of administrative agencies of nature reserves shall be as follows:

(1) to implement relevant laws, regulations, guidelines and policies formulated by the state on nature conservation;

(2) to formulate various management regulations so as to exert unified management on the nature reserves;

(3) to investigate into the natural resources and set up necessary records accordingly and organize environmental monitoring in order to protect the natural environment and resources in the nature reserves;

(4) to organize or assist relevant departments to make scientific researches on the nature reserves;

(5) to carry out education and public programs on nature conservation;

(6) to organize activities such as visiting and sightseeing tour in the nature reserves on the presupposition that the natural environment and resources of the nature reserve shall not be affected by such activities.

Article 23 The expenses needed for the management of the nature reserves shall be arranged by the people's government at or above the county level of the region where the nature reserves are located. The state shall subsidize the management of national nature reserves appropriately.

Article 24 The public security agency of the region where the nature reserves are located may, according to the necessity, set up representative office within the nature reserves to maintain public order in the areas.

Article 25 The units, residents inside the nature reserves and the personnel allowed to enter into the nature reserves shall comply with various regulations of administration, and subject themselves to the management of the administrative agency of the nature reserves.

Article 26 In nature reserves, such activities as felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging etc., shall be prohibited unless it is otherwise provided by relevant laws and regulations.

Article 27 Nobody shall be allowed to enter the core area of nature reserves.

Where scientific observations and investigation thereto are necessary for scientific research, the unit concerned shall submit the applications and activity plans to the administrative agency of the nature reserves in advance, and shall be approved by the competent administrative department of nature reserves in the people's government at or above the provincial level. The entrance into the core area of national nature reserves shall be approved by the competent administrative department of nature

reserves under the State Council.

For residents living in the core area of the nature reserve who are necessitated to move out, the local people's government shall see to the proper settlement for them.

Article 28 Tourism, production and trading activities are prohibited in the buffer zone of nature reserves. In buffer zone of nature reserves, the non-destructive activities such as scientific research, educational practice and specimen collection for teaching or scientific research, applications and activity plans shall be submitted to the administrative agency of the nature reserves in advance, and be approved by the same agency.

All units and individuals who participate in such activities described in the preceding paragraph shall submit a copy of the report of the activity result to the administrative agency of the nature reserves.

Article 29 With respect to the visiting and sightseeing tourist activities in the experimental zone of national nature reserves, the administrative agency of the nature reserves shall put forward the activity program. After it is reviewed by the competent administrative department of nature reserves of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or the municipality directly under the central government, the program shall be submitted to the competent administrative department of nature reserves under the State Council for final approval. With respect to the visiting and sightseeing tourist activities in the experimental zone of local nature reserves, the administrative agency of the nature reserve shall put forward the activity program, and submit it to the competent administrative department of nature reserves of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or the municipality directly under the central government for final approval. Visiting and sightseeing tourist activities in nature reserves shall be conducted according to activity program approved. The management of such activities shall be strengthened. All units and individuals who enter the nature reserves for visiting or sightseeing tour shall submit themselves to the management of the administrative agency of nature reserves.

The visiting and sightseeing tourist projects that violate the protection guidelines of nature reserves shall be prohibited.

Article 30 Where there are no divisions within the nature reserves, that nature reserves shall be managed in accordance with the stipulation concerning the core area or buffer zone in the Regulations.

Article 31 In cases when foreigners wish to enter a local nature reserve, the host unit shall apply in advance for approval by the competent administrative department of nature reserves of the people's government of the province, autonomous region or the municipality directly under the central government. In case of national nature reserves, the host unit shall apply for approval by the competent administrative department of nature reserves under the State Council.

All foreigners who enter nature reserves shall abide by the relevant laws, regulations and rules concerning nature reserves.

Article 32 No production installations shall be built in the core area and buffer zone of nature reserves. In the experimental zone, no production installations that cause environmental pollution or do damage to the natural resources or landscapes shall be built. Other installations to be built in these areas must not exceed the discharge of pollutants prescribed by national or local discharge standards. If the installations that have been built discharge more pollutants than are specified by the national or local discharge standards in the experimental zone of nature reserves, such pollution shall be eliminated or controlled within a prescribed period of time. Remedial measures shall be adopted to the damage caused.

The projects constructed in the outer protection zone of nature reserves must not affect the

environmental quality inside the nature reserves. If the damage has been done, the relevant units shall be ordered to eliminate and control the pollution within a prescribed period of time.

The decision to eliminate and control pollution within a prescribed period of time shall be made by the agencies specified by relevant laws and regulations.

Any enterprise or institution receiving such an order shall complete its tasks of eliminating and controlling pollution on time.

Article 33 If any accident or accidental event takes place, the unit or individual that has caused, or is likely to cause any damage to the nature reserves must adopt immediate remedial measures, and inform the units or residents that are likely to be affected by the accident, and report to the administrative agency of the nature reserves, the competent department of environmental protection administration in the locality and that of the nature reserves to accept necessary investigation and possible disciplinary actions.

Chapter IV Legal Liability

Article 34 Any unit or individual who has violated the Regulations in one of the following manners shall be ordered by the administrative agency of the nature reserves to correct their mistakes, and the fine between RMB 100 to 5,000 Yuan, according to circumstances of case, may be imposed:

- (1) moving or doing damage to the landmarks of nature reserves without approval;
- (2) entering the nature reserves without approval, or failing to meet the requirements of the administrative agency while in the nature reserves;
- (3) carrying out scientific research, educational practice and specimen collection in the buffer zone of nature reserves with the approval by relevant department but failing to submit a copy of the report of their activity results to the administrative agency of the nature reserves.

Article 35 Any unit or individual who has violated the Regulations in felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging etc., shall be punished according to relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules. Besides, the competent administrative department of nature reserves in the people's government at or above the county level or its authorized administrative agencies of the nature reserves may confiscate the violators' illegal gains, order the violators to stop illegal actions, and to restore the original state or adopt other remedial measures within a prescribed period of time. Whoever has caused damage to the nature reserves, the fine between RMB 300 to 10,000 Yuan shall be imposed.

Article 36 The administrative agencies of the nature reserves which violate the Regulations, refusing to be supervised and inspected by competent departments of environmental protection administration or the competent administrative department of nature reserves, or failing to provide truthful information during the inspection, shall be fined between RMB 300 to 3,000 Yuan by the competent department of environmental protection administration or the competent administrative department of nature reserves in the people's government at or above the county level.

Article 37 Any administrative agency of the nature reserves which violates the Regulations by one of the following acts shall be ordered to correct their mistakes within a prescribed period of time by the competent administrative department of nature reserves in the people's government at or above the county level. Whoever directly responsible for such violations shall be given disciplinary sanctions by the agency to which he belongs or by the organ at the higher level:

- (1) taking visit and sightseeing tour in nature reserves without approval;
- (2) setting up visit and tourist projects against the general guidelines of the conservation of nature

reserves;

(3) taking visit and sightseeing tour failing to accord with the activity plans approved.

Article 38 Whoever violates the Regulations by causing damage to the nature reserves, shall be ordered to pay reparations for the loss by the competent administrative department of nature reserves in the people's government at or above the county level.

Article 39 Whoever hinders the work of the administrative staff of the nature reserves shall be punished by the public security organ in accordance with Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Penalties for Public Security. If the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, he shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to law.

Article 40 If a violation of the Regulations causes serious pollution or destructive accidents to the nature reserves, leading to the grave consequences of heavy losses of public or private property, or human casualties, and resulting in a criminal offense, the person in charge directly responsible and other person directly responsible for the violation shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law.

Article 41 Any person conducting management of nature reserves who abuses his power, neglects his duty or engages in malpractice for personal gains, shall, when a crime is constituted, be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law, or when the circumstances are not serious enough to constitute a crime, be given disciplinary sanctions by the unit to which he belongs or the competent higher authorities.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 42 The competent administrative departments of nature reserves under the State Council may, in accordance with the Regulations, formulate the administrative rules for different types of nature reserves.

Article 43 The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may, in accordance with the Regulations, formulate the implementation measures.

Article 44 The Regulations shall enter into force on December 1, 1994.

2.12 Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Forestry (Excerpt)

Promulgated by Decree No. 278 of the State Council on January 29, 2000

Premier Zhu Rongji

Article 19 The competent forestry authority of the people's government at or above county level shall, according to the investigation and monitoring of the targeted object by forest disease and pest damage monitor and forecast center, periodically release long-term, mid-term and short-term forest disease and pest damage forecast, and give preventive suggestions timely. The forest operator shall use fine variety, construct mixed forest, carry out scientific afforestation and improve the ability to prevent forest disease and pest damages. When forest disease and pest damage occurs, relevant departments and forest operators shall take integrated control measures to timely eliminate and treat the damages. When serious forest disease and pest damage occurs, the local people's government shall take emergency eliminate-and-treat measures to prevent spreading and eliminate hidden damages.

Article 21 It is prohibited to destroy forest for bringing under cultivation or collecting seed, or violate

rules of operation technique to tap resin, dig bamboo shoot, extract stumps, debark or over lop.

2.13 Regulation of the People's Republic of China on Wild Plants Protection (Excerpt)

Promulgated by Decree No. 204 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on September 30, 1996 and effective as of the January 1, 1997

Premier Li Peng

Article 7 All units and individuals shall have the duty to protect wild plant resources and the right to inform the authorities of or file charges against acts of seizure or damaging of wild plants or the environment for their survival.

Article 9 The state shall protect wild plants and the environment for their survival. All units and individuals shall be forbidden to illegally collect wild plants or damage the environment for their survival.

Article 15 The department of wild plants administration shall regularly carry out surveys of resources of wild plants under special state and local protection and keep records of them.

Article 18 The sale or purchase of wild plants under first class state protection shall be prohibited.

2.14 Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of Terrestrial Wildlife Protection (Excerpt)

Approved by the State Council on February 12, 1992 and promulgated by the Ministry of Forestry on March 1, 1992

Article 8 Any damage to the living and breeding areas or the living conditions of wildlife under special protection by the State or local authorities by any unit or individual shall be prohibited.

2.15 Provisions on Geological Relics (Excerpt)

Article 7 The following geological relics should be protected, including

a), typical stratotype sections, sections reflecting fossils groups, formations sections of lithological character and face, and typical geological formations sections and traces, which are of great scientific research values for ascending geological history.

b), fossils and fossil localities about ancient human, ancient vertebrates, invertebrates, microfossils, old-age trees and historical remains ancient creatures, which are of great scientific and culture research values for geological evolution and creatures.

c), Geological landscapes such as karst, Danxia, loess, Yadan, granite peaks, quartz peaks, volcanoes, icebergs, aerolites, singing sands and seacoasts etc., which are of great scientific and appreciation values.

d), rocks, minerals, boulders and their localities, which are of special scientific and appreciation values.

e), hot springs, mineral springs, pulp, marks of underground water which are of special medical or scientific values, and waterfalls, lakes and strange springs which are of special geological significances.

Article 17 No units or individuals shall quarry, get soil, mine, graze animals, cut trees and do other activities which are harmful to the protected objects. It is forbidden to collect samples and fossils

without allowance of managing agencies inside the reserve.

Article 18 workshop and other architectures that have nothing to do with geological relic protection are not allowed to be built inside reserves. Some infrastructures already constructed which might pollute or damage geological relics should be moved out in certain period.

3. Regulations of Each Province of China Danxia Sites on Scenic Spots

3.1 Regulation of Guizhou Province on Scenic Spots

The Standing Committee of People's Congress of Guizhou Province

Adopted at the 29th Session of the Standing Committee of the tenth People's Congress of Guizhou Province on September 24th, 2007

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to improve the management of scenic spots, to protect and utilize the resources reasonably, and to promote the sustainable development of social economy, the *Regulation* is formulated in accordance with the *Regulation on Scenic Spots of China* and other relevant laws and regulations in the light of the situation of Guizhou Province.

Article 2 *The Regulation* should be applicable to establishment, planning, protection, construction, utilization and management of the scenic spots in the administrative region of Guizhou Province.

The scenic spot referred to in *the Regulation* means a region with values of admiration, culture or science, and concentration of natural and/or humanistic landscapes, a beautiful environment for recreation, scientific and cultural activities.

Article 3 Scenic spots are classified into national scenic spots (national park) and provincial scenic spots.

The natural and the human landscapes which reflect the important changes in natural courses or significant historic cultural development, remaining basically in the natural condition or keeping the original appearance, can make an application for national scenic spots if they have the national-level representations; and can make an application for the provincial scenic spots if they have regional-level representations.

Article 4 To establish national scenic spots, applications should be submitted to the State Council for approval and publication, according to relevant provisions by provincial governments.

To establish provincial scenic spots, applications should be submitted to the People's Government of Guizhou Province, the autonomous prefecture's government or the prefecture administrations for examination. The competent department of construction administration of People's Government of Guizhou Province jointly with relevant departments should offer demonstrations and opinions, and report to the provincial people's government for approval and publication.

Article 5 The owners and right users of the lands, forests, houses and other natural resources or properties who get any losses due to establishing the scenic spots should be compensated according to laws. The specific measures should be formulated by the provincial government.

Article 6 The department of the people's government at or above the county level should have the work of scenic spots included in plans. The relation among the economic development, the protection of the scenic spots' resources and the sustainable utilization of natural environment should be handled

correctly to achieve the unified and harmonious development among environmental benefits, social benefits and economic benefits.

Article 7 The competent department of construction of People's Government of Guizhou Province should be responsible for the supervision and management of the scenic spots in the whole province.

The construction departments of government at or above the county level should be responsible for the supervision and management of the scenic spots within the scope of their respective administrative areas.

The people's government at or above the county level and other relevant departments should be responsible for the supervision and management of scenic spots according to their respective functions and duties.

Article 8 The people's government at or above the county level should set up administrative agencies of scenic spots in the scenic areas which is responsible for the protection, utilization and unified management of the scenic spots.

Chapter II Planning

Article 9 The plans of scenic spots should be prepared according to relevant national provisions after the scenic spots being submitted and promulgated, which include overall plan and detailed plan.

Article 10 The plans of national scenic spots should be prepared under the organization of the competent department of construction of People's Government of Guizhou Province. The plans of provincial scenic spots should be prepared under the organization of the people's government at county level. The plans of trans-administrative provincial level scenic spots should be prepared under the organization of the local people's government above the county level or their common government above high level.

The plans of scenic spots should be prepared by the planning agency with appropriate qualifications and grades according to the relevant provisions.

The overall plans of the national scenic spots should be prepared by the agency with certificate for plan design of grade A through bidding or other kind of fair competition way; the detail plan of the national scenic spots and the plan of the provincial scenic spots should be prepared by the agency with certificate for plan design at or above grade B through bidding or other kind of fair competition way.

Article 11 The following principles must be followed in planning of scenic spots.

(1) Relevant laws and provisions on protection and utilization of the scenic spots resources shall be implemented, the protection, and exploitation following protection shall be adhered to the priority. The relations between protection and utilization, long term and short term, the whole and the partial should be handled correctly.

(2) The natural landscapes and cultural landscapes must be protected and the ecological balance be maintained in the scenic areas. All the facilities for construction should be compatible with the environment.

(3) The size of the scenic spots, the degree and the standards of utilization, norms and criteria for the various items of development should conform to the local levels of economic development and comply with the need of long term development.

(4) Assess the resources features and values of the scenic spots in a scientific way and highlight the features of the scenic spots.

Article 12 The plans of the scenic spots should coordinate with the relative plans.

The township plan in the scenic spots should comply with the plan of the scenic spots.

Article 13 The examination and approval procedures of national scenic spots plans should be carried out in accordance with national applicable regulations.

The overall plan of provincial scenic spots should be examined and approved by the People's Government of Guizhou Province and submitted to the competent department of construction of State Council for the record, after being checked by the city, autonomous prefecture people's government or local sub provincial administrative office; the detailed plan of the provincial scenic spots should be examined and approved by the construction administrative department of Guizhou Province.

Article 14 The plans of the scenic spots with legal approval should be enforced strictly. No unit or individual should revise the plans on its own. Any revisions necessarily to be made should follow the national regulations.

Any construction activities or franchising business should not be implemented in the scenic spots if the plans of the scenic spots haven't been approved.

Chapter III Protection

Article 15 The administrative agency of the scenic spots should establish and improve the managing system of the protection of the resources in scenic spots and carry out the duties and take the measures.

All units or individual should protect the scenic spots resources, natural environment and facilities, and maintain environmental sanitation and the social order conscientiously. They should follow the administrative provisions of the scenic spots and have the right to report the act of seizing a land of the scenic spot, damaging its resources or polluting its environment.

Article 16 The administrative agency of the scenic spots should survey, identify and check in old buildings, buildings with the folk features, old gardens, historical sites, old and rare trees and other scenic area's resources in the scenic spots, and establish the files and signs and the introduction to protection for them.

The administrative agency should protect the peoples' folk traditional cultures according to the features of scenic spots.

The administrative agency should protect the historical relics in the scenic spots according to relative laws.

Article 17 The constructions not related to the scenic spots resources protection should be forbidden in the core zone of the scenic spots.

The activities of granting the scenic resources and the land in the core zone of scenic areas in any name and form, or, in disguised forms should be forbidden.

Article 18 The natural river system in the scenic spots should be protected according to the plans of scenic spots and other relative plans.

All units or individuals should not surround, fill and plunge the water, or use beyond the water's capacity and should not change the present situation of the water without permission or discharge waste water, garbage or other kinds of waste into the river.

The waste discharged from the production or living activities in the scenic spots should reach the standard of the national relevant provisions, and be discharged in special sites.

Article 19 The administrative agency of the scenic spots should do well to protect the ecology and the living environment of the fauna and flora.

Article 20 The construction units and performing units approved to do some activities in the scenic spots should take effective measures to protect surrounding scenery, forests, grass, plants, water landscape and landform without any pollution or destruction.

Article 21 The activities as below should be forbidden in the scenic spots:

- (1) Occupying the resources and lands illegally in the scenic spots and taking the liberty of changing the character of the scenic spots' resources or the nature of the use of its land;
- (2) Hill excavating, quarrying, coal mining, scale reclamation, building tomb or tombstone and other relevant activities that might damage the scenery, plants, landscapes and landforms;
- (3) Building the structures which might damage the sight, pollute the environment, hinder the tour, harm to the security of the buildings, structures or facilities in the scenic spots;
- (4) Setting up some religious activity places, figure of buddha, or the joss without permissions;
- (5) Chopping trees, removing or digging flowers, grass, tree seeding and cutting trees for firewood or grazing in the scenic areas;
- (6) Damaging the scenery, public facilities, forbidding graffiti on them;
- (7) Smoking in no fire zones and displaying fireworks;
- (8) littering;
- (9) Other kinds of activities that might damage the scenic resources and sight.

Article 22 The buildings, structures and facilities in scenic spots which pollute and damage the environment and sight, and have negative effects on the scenic protection and tourism should be removed or demolished according to plans of the scenic spots.

Article 23 The animals and plants should not be introduced into the scenic spots without a permit from quarantine office by quarantine inspection according to laws.

The administrative agency of the scenic spots should do some job of protection and management for the harmful exotic species in the scenic areas.

Chapter IV Construction

Article 24 Various constructions in the scenic spots should be compatible with the scenic spots plans, and the location, layout, modeling, style, color tone, height and the size of the structures should be fit with surroundings and environment to avoid the artificialization and urbanization of the scenic spots.

Article 25. All the units or individuals who utilize the land outside the scenic spots should go through relevant formalities according to laws in the scenic areas. The formality should be approved by the examination and approval organs with the administrative agency of the scenic spots permission, and among them the state-owned land of business should call for bid, auction, and open selling according to related national regulations.

Article 26 The construction project in the scenic spots should carry out the system of location proposals, construction land utilization planning license, construction project planning license and environment impact assessment.

Article 27 If the project locations of building the cableway, cable car and other important projects concerning public security and resource protection are in the national scenic spots, the project location should be granted with the location proposal according to the relative national provisions, after scenic spots administrative agency's examination and the provincial people government's approval, and being examined by the competent department of construction of People's Government of Guizhou Province. If the projects are in the provincial scenic spots, after administrative agency of scenic spots examination, it should be reported to the official construction department of provincial government for examination to receive location proposal.

Article 28 All the construction units and individuals should apply to the scenic spots administrative agency for the spots and exam the land location, boundary with the project location proposal, design

scheme, and other approval document about the construction project and then go through relative formality according to laws.

Article 29 After consummating the basic construction process, all the construction units and individuals should apply to go through the work procedures and carry it out after on-site inspection by the administrative agency of the scenic spots.

Article 30 The provisional constructive activities in the scenic spots should be controlled strictly, and not offer provisional constructive activities.

In case of actual need to make provisional construction, an examination and approval procedure will be needed according to law after the examination by the administrative agency of the scenic spots.

When the period of use expires, the owner of the provisional constructions in the scenic spots should demolish them within 30 days from the expiry date.

No permanent buildings, structures and any other facilities should be built in the permitted land for temporary use.

Chapter V Management

Article 31 The administrative agency of the scenic spots should exercise following management functions complying with laws:

(1) Implementing relevant laws, provisions, making corresponding management regulations, assisting to make relevant scenic spots plan;

(2) Supervising construction activities according to the project of plans approval construction in the scenic spots;

(3) Building, maintaining and managing the facilities in the scenic spots, and exercising the management of franchise business;

(4) Protecting resources, ecological environment and biodiversity of the scenic spots in accordance with the scenic spots plans, maintaining the natural and human landscapes in the scenic spots and developing and utilizing the scenic spots resources;

(5) Supervising and administrating the activities of visiting, operating, environmental sanitation and diet service sanitation.

(6) The other functions granted by the people's government according to laws, which were set by the scenic spots administrative agency.

The management of the religious activity place in the scenic spots should be implemented according to the relevant regulations on the religious activity places

Article 32 The entrance tickets of the scenic spots should be sold in a unified way by the administrative agency of the scenic spots.

The income from tickets implement the administration of two ways with revenue and expenditure, special use to protect and manage the resources of scenic spots, and pay for the proprietor and the owner of the using right in the scenic spots.

Article 33 Safety pre-warning, fire prevention, supporting system, and safety management system should be set up in the scenic spots, consummating the facilities of the management system and taking strict precautions against fire and other sightseeing accidents.

The facilities of security protection and warning signs should be set up in the key positions, dangerous zone and rush crossing, and regular inspected. Dangerous rocks and other hidden troubles should be removed in time.

Article 34 After being checked by the administrative agency of the scenic spots, the units or

individuals running the project of franchise business or activities without franchising in the scenic spots should go through relevant procedures according to related regulations, and run business with business licenses showing in the pointed places permitted by the administrative agency of the scenic spots.

The activities of pasting or setting up advertisements, occupying the roads in the scenic spots, setting booth without permit should be forbidden.

Article 35 The administrative agency of the scenic spots should determine the actual capacity of the tourism reception according to the scenic spots plan, develop tourism activities designedly.

Cars, ships, or other kinds of vehicles entering the scenic spots should run in regulated routes and park in the regulated places.

Article 36 The booths which provide photography service should not take up places around the scenic sight, or charge the tourist any fee if you take photos themselves.

Article 37 Systems of interpreter in the scenic spots are encouraged to establish.

Article 38 The law enforcement officials of the scenic spots administrative agency should be trained, and do the work strictly of law enforcement by passing exam.

Chapter VI Franchise Business

Article 39 The franchising business inside scenic spots referred to the *Regulation* means activities of getting citizens, corporation and other organization receive the act right of the whole or each project's investment and running business in paid, according to legal proceedings, criteria and conditions within a period of time limit and a certain scope.

Article 40 The maximum validity for the whole project of franchise business will be 20 years and for each project it will be 15 years.

Article 41 The human landscape and other facilities being renewed, changed, rebuilt during the period of franchising management by franchise business operator should belong to People's Republic of China without compensation after expiration of franchising management.

Article 42 The administrative agency should make project scheme of franchise business according to the scenic spots plan.

The project scheme of franchise business in the scenic spots should be reported to the competent department of construction of People's Government of Guizhou Province for approval and then organize the implementation. The construction department of provincial government should organize relevant departments and experts to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan and finish the examination.

Article 43 The bidder of franchise business right of the scenic spots should have the following qualifications:

- (1) The subject qualification of legal bidder;
- (2) The qualification should meet the investment of business plan of franchise operating which has been approved;
- (3) The manage principal with skills should have relevant working experiences and other staffs in the key positions should have relevant working abilities;
- (4) Relevant funds, equipments and facilities;
- (5) Good faith records.

Article 44 Granting procedures of franchise business right:

- (1) The administrative agency of the scenic spots should publicize the project of franchise business, and request of tender, adopt the form of open tender according to the scheme of franchise business.

(2) The administrative agency of the scenic spots should be responsible for organizing experts to examine and evaluate the bidder's investment and schemes of franchise business, choose the object, select a granted object of franchise business right.

(3) The administrative agency of scenic spots should display the successful bidder with his investment and business schemes on the related media, and receive supervising from the society.

(4) The administrative agency of scenic spots should sign franchising management contract with the successful bidder at the expiry of display on media.

Article 45 The scenic spots franchising management contract should be submitted to the competent department of construction of People's Government of Guizhou Province for filing.

Article 46 The franchise business operator should not do the following activities in the period of operations.

(1) Disposing the franchise business right, the scenic spots resources or changing the management content.

(2) Shutout or suspension without authorized consent which has influenced the public interest and public security.

(3) Business activities which has broken the law or regulations, possibly management facilities or projects which has endangered the public security, broken the scenic spots plan.

Article 47 When the franchise business right ends or is concealed by law, the former franchise business operator should submit necessary assets and files, which maintain the operation of franchise management, to the scenic spots administrative agency within limited time.

Before the scenic spots agency finishing the receivership, the former franchise business operator should execute duties and maintain the operation, according to the request of scenic spots administrative agency.

The scenic spots administrative agency should receive the properties and filings in time and carry out the duty of sustaining normal of the operation franchising management.

Article 48 The scenic spots administrative agency should rechoose the franchise business operator according to Article 44 when the franchise business right expiration and the former operator should be given priority.

Article 49 The franchise business right should stop in advance for the force majeure during the period of franchise business activities.

Article 50 The franchise business operator should guarantee the payment of using the scenic spots resources. The specific measures should be formulated by the Guizhou People's Government.

Article 51 Those who have received the business right of the project in the scenic spots before implementation of the *Regulation* should be treated in accordance with relevant laws provisions or the national regulations.

Chapter VII Legal Responsibilities

Article 52 Where anyone, in violation of the provisions of Article 21, removes the plants, cuts trees for firewood or grazes, should be issued a disciplinary warning by the scenic spots administrative agency to stop the illegal activities; and fined between RMB 50 and 500 Yuan, if the circumstances are serious.

Those who, in violation of the provisions of Article 21, smoking, playing fireworks or using fire in the no fire zone, should be given warnings and banned by the scenic spots agency; fined between RMB 1000 and 10000 Yuan, if the consequences are serious; bear the liability of compensation in cases which cause serious losses.

Those activities of, in violation of the provisions of Article 21, setting up of some religious activity places, figure of buddha, or the joss, damaging trees or cutting not for breeding or renewing should ban its activities by the scenic spots administrative agency, confiscate its illegal gains, if any, may impose a fine between RMB 10000 and 50000 Yuan; if the circumstances are serious, fine between RMB 50000 and 100000 Yuan; if cause losses, bear the liability of compensation according to laws.

The illegal activities above which have been punished by relevant department according to laws and regulations should not be punished again by the scenic spots administrative agency.

Article 53 Those activities of, in violation of the *Regulation* of Article 30, provisional construction or building permanent structures in the provisional lands in the scenic spots without permission or submitting by the scenic spots administrative agency should be stopped by the administrative agency; which has been built, should be ordered to dismantle, within a given time period; whoever fails to dismantle on expiry of the given time period should get forced demolition. The required cost of demolition payment and property loss should be borne by the person of the illegal activities.

Article 54 Vehicles and sails which enter into the scenic spots do not in the designated way and do not park in the prescribed place, and persons do not obey the scenic tour order or security regulation, the administrative agency of the scenic spots should order warnings to the vehicles, sails and persons. Anyone who does not follow the warnings should be fined RMB between 50 and 100 Yuan.

Article 55 Anyone fail to operate management in the designated place or without approval, cinematograph around the scenic spots or charge visitors for photographing should be ordered to rectify by the scenic spots and fined between RMB 100 and 500 Yuan.

Article 56 The franchise business operator in violation of the *Regulation* of Article 46, should be ordered to take corrective measures by the scenic spots administrative agency, fined between RMB 50,000 and 200,000 Yuan, and if illegal gains are involved, the illegal gains should be confiscated; if the circumstances are serious, their franchise business right should be removed.

Article 57 The franchise business operator in violation of the *Regulation*, conducted one of the following activities, should be ordered to rectify by the scenic spots administrative agency or other relevant departments within a prescribed period of time and fined between RMB 50,000 and 200,000 Yuan; if the circumstances are serious, their franchise business right should be removed.

(1) Failure to implement the project of investment and management within 2 years from the date of acquiring the franchise business right.

(2) Failure to pay for the payment of using the scenic spots resources according to laws.

Article 58 In any of the following cases, the scenic spots administrative agency should be ordered to rectify by the administrative organs at the higher level; where a crime has not been constituted, sanctions shall be imposed according to laws by the executives and other personnel who are responsible for the cases directly,

(1) Implementing the franchising management before the approval of overall plan and detail plan of the scenic spots;

(2) Granting the franchise business right to the applicant without legal qualifications.

(3) Choosing the franchise business operator for the project which conform to the bidding request but without experiencing competitive bidding or not refer to the outcome of bidding.

Article 59 Those who, in violation of the *Regulation*, such as staff in the administrative organ or the scenic spot administrative agency, abuse their powers, neglect their duties, practice favoritism and the cases are not constitute a crime should be subject to administrative sanctions according to laws.

Chapter VIII Supplementary Provisions

Article 60 The scenic spots referred to in the *Regulation* means the certain area in the scenery spots plan, classified with the scene source types, scene features or the visitors' requirements, which include many sceneries, sight spots or some sight groups and form relative independent subarea features.

The core areas referred to in the *Regulation* mean the regions where most gather the natural sights and human sights, have the most ornamental values and need to be protected most strictly and the regions including ecological protection areas, nature landscape reserves or historic reserves which have mentioned in the plan.

The scenery spots resource referred to in the *Regulation* means the regions have the value of admiration, culture or science, and can be used as a visit object or nature and human landscape and local customs for development and utilization.

Article 61 The *Regulation* should enter into force from December 1st 2007.

3.2 Regulation of Fujian Province on Scenic Spots (draft)

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 This Regulation is formulated for the purpose of strengthening management of scenic spots, effectively protecting and rationally utilizing the resources of scenic spots according to Regulations of Scenic Spots and other laws and the real situation of Fujian Province.

Article 2 The establishment, planning, protection, utilization and management of scenic spots around Fujian Province shall be in conformity with this Regulation.

The scenic spot in this Regulation refers to the area with aesthetic, cultural and scientific values, the natural and cultural landscapes are concentrated, and the environment is beautiful for tour and scientific or cultural activities by people.

Article 3 Work of scenic spots shall be guided by the principle of scientific planning, unified management, strict protection and sustainable utilization.

Article 4 The people's government above county level where the scenic spot is situated shall integrate the work of scenic spot into the plan for national economic and social development, and properly handle the relationship between economic development and resources protection of scenic spot, in order to realize the harmonious development between man and the nature.

Article 5 The construction administrative department of the provincial people's government is responsible for supervision and management of scenic spots and the other relevant departments of the provincial people's government shall, in compliance with their functions, duties and division of responsibilities, be responsible for relevant work of supervision and management.

The construction and gardening administrative departments of the municipal and county people's government is responsible for supervision and management of scenic spots within their own administrative districts. The other relevant departments of the municipal and county people's government shall, in compliance with their functions, duties and division of responsibilities, be responsible for relevant work of supervision and management.

Article 6 The management organization established by people's government above county level where the scenic spot is situated shall be responsible for protection, utilization and unified management of the scenic spot.

Article 7 Scenic spot is classified into national scenic spot and provincial scenic spot.

Natural and cultural landscapes that can display important developing process of natural and historical and cultural evolution, and that are basically kept in original status with national typical values can apply for the establishment of national scenic spot; while those with local typical values can apply for the establishment of provincial scenic spot.

Article 8 For the establishment of scenic spot, the local construction or gardening administrative department of municipal and county government shall, together with relevant departments, organize experts for resources research and evaluation of the scenic spot, and shall apply for approval according to procedures as bellow:

First, for the establishment of national scenic spot, the local municipal and county government shall submit application, and after being inspected and proved by provincial people's government, the application shall then be submitted to the State Council for approval.

Second, for the establishment of provincial scenic spot, the local municipal and county government shall submit application, the construction administrative department of the provincial people's government and other relevant department shall organize to analyze and put forward examination comments, and then the application can be submitted to the provincial people's government for approval.

Article 9 The establishment of scenic spot shall be in favor of the protection and rational utilization of scenic resources.

The new-established scenic spot shall not coincide or intersect with nature reserve area, if the scenic spot coincide or intersect with nature reserve area, the plan of scenic spot and the plan of nature reserve shall be coordinated.

The scenic spot shall define core landscape and its area according to the value of landscape, and shall also define a certain area of protection zone out of the scenic spot.

Article 10 For those who has been damaged on their ownership of land, forest, houses and other properties because of the establishment of scenic spot, compensation shall be given according to law and the detailed method is formulated by the provincial people's government.

Chapter 2 Planning

Article 11 The planning of scenic spot consists of the comprehensive planning and detailed planning, which is the basis of protection, utilization and management of scenic spot.

The scenic spot shall work out the comprehensive planning within two years after the establishment of scenic spot; the short-term plan is generally for five years and long-term plan is generally for twenty years.

Article 12 For the planning of national scenic spot, the local municipal and county people's government shall submit application, and the construction administrative department of the provincial people's government shall organize to work it out. The planning of provincial scenic spot shall be worked out by local county people's government. For the planning of scenic spot in trans-administrative regions, the local county people's governments shall work together or the collective higher lever construction administrative department shall organize to work it out.

The planning and finance administrative department of the provincial people's government shall incorporate the planning of scenic spot into the provincial budget and offer some subsidy annually for the formulation of planning.

Article 13 The planning of scenic spot shall be formulated by qualified units selected from public bidding and the other ways of fair competition. The planning of national scenic spot shall be formulated by the unit with certificate of the first grade planning selected by local municipal and

county people's government. The planning of provincial scenic spot shall be formulated by the unit with certificate of the second grade planning selected by local municipal and county construction and gardening administrative department. The planning of scenic spot in trans-administrative regions shall be formulated by equivalent qualified units co-selected by local county people's government or by their collective higher level construction administrative department.

Article 14 The formulation of the planning of scenic spot shall be guided by the principles as below:

First, implement the relevant laws and regulations on the protection and utilization of scenic resources, stick to the priority of protection, development shall be in conformity with protection, properly handle the relationship between protection and utilization, long-term and short-term, the whole and the part.

Second, maintain the scene of natural and cultural landscapes, keep the ecological balance of scenic spot, and the construction facilities shall coordinate with the environment of scenic spot.

Third, the development scale and level of utilization of scenic spot, the construction standard and norm & quota of projects shall conform with local economic development level and shall meet the needs of long-term development.

Fourth, the characteristics and values of scenic spot resources shall be scientifically evaluated in order to stress the features of scenic spot.

Article 15 If the planned urban area coincides with the area of scenic spot, the urban comprehensive plan shall coordinate with the plan of scenic spot. The planning of village and town within the scenic spot shall coordinate with the plan of scenic spot.

Article 16 The comprehensive planning of national scenic spot shall be submitted by local municipal and county people's government and be inspected and approved by provincial people's government before the submission for approval by State Council.

The detailed planning of national scenic spot shall be submitted by local municipal and county people's government and be inspected and approved by the construction administrative department of provincial people's government before the submission to construction administrative department of the State Council for approval.

Article 17 The comprehensive planning of provincial scenic spot shall be submitted by local municipal and county people's government to provincial people's government for approval.

The detailed planning of provincial scenic spot shall be submitted by local construction administrative department of municipal and county people's government to the construction administrative department of provincial people's government.

Article 18 After the approval of the comprehensive planning of scenic spot, the local municipal and county people's government shall publish it to public, the management organization shall, according to the planned area of scenic spot, mark its boundary and establish markers.

Article 19 The planning of scenic spot approved by legal procedure shall be strictly implemented, without authorization, no unit or individual shall change it, if indeed needed, the change shall be made by legal procedure.

Without authorization by the comprehensive planning of scenic spot, no activities of construction shall be conducted within scenic spot.

Chapter Tree Protection

Article 20 The administrative organization of scenic spot shall establish complete regulations on the protection for the resources in the scenic spot, and fulfill responsibilities and measures of protection.

Any unit or individual shall protect the sceneries, water bodies, forest or herbal vegetations, wildlife and facilities, keep the environment clean and maintain public order, obey the rules and regulations of scenic spots, and have right to report the illegal acts, such as seizing land, destroying resources, polluting environment in the scenic spots.

Article 21 Activities bellow are forbidden within the area of scenic spot, including:

a), activities such as mountain exploration, mining, quarrying, tomb construction and the others that may destroy sceneries, vegetation and landscapes.

b), the construction of buildings for storing explosive, flammable, radioactive, poisonous and caustic articles, piling, discarding or disposing waste residues, tailings, oil, pollutions containing pathogens and the other exotic or harmful substances.

c), accept tourists that exceed the allowed maximum capacity or tour in the area without safety security.

d), illegal pasturing, fishing or hunting wild animals, collecting rare wild plants or destroy the living environment of wild species.

e), cutting, destroying scenic forest and public facilities, carving or bedaubing on scenes or facilities.

f), smoking, setting off firecrackers, setting fire.

g), littering.

h), other activities that may destroy scenic resources and landscapes.

Article 22 Prohibit the activities of violating plan of scenic spot, setting up various development areas, holiday areas in scenic spot and building hotels, hostels, training centers, sanatoriums and other buildings that are irrelevant to resources protection of scenic spot; for those being built, the local people's government shall order to dismantle or remove within a time limited according to the plan of scenic spot.

Activities of building commercial housing, industrial enterprises and mines, railways, depots, hospitals and others that are irrelevant to landscapes or the units and facilities that may damage landscape, pollute environment and hinder tour activities in scenic spot and its outside protection area are prohibited; for those being built, the local people's government shall order to dismantle or remove within a time limited.

Article 23 The management organization shall, together with relevant departments, protect the scenic resources according to the below provisions:

First, set up the documents concerning with the ancient buildings, gardens, steles, carvings and other historic sites and relics, define their protection area, set up markers and take actions on preventing lightning, fire, earthquake, moth, rot and theft.

Second, protect the vegetation and strengthen grass-planting, maintain ecological balance, implement the measures of environment protection, forest prevention, fire prevention and pest prevention, and conduct periodical sequential rest to the important sceneries.

Third, the ancient famous trees shall be registered in detailed lists and measures of protection shall be implemented.

Fourth, define the ecological protection area in order to protect the habitat environment of wild species.

Fifth, strengthen the management to surface water and groundwater, prevent water pollution.

Sixth, management organization of scenic spot shall, according to characters of scenic spot, protect local traditional folks.

Article 24 Activities as below shall be submitted to administrative department for approval after the inspect and approval of scenic spot management organization by legal procedures.

First, activities of posting up commercial advertisements;

Second, holding large amusement activities;

Third, activities that change the natural state of water resources and water environment;

Fourth, building religious places or setting Buddhist sculptures;

Fifth, other activities which may affect the ecology and scenery;

Article 25 Activities of conducting construction activities within scenic spot by approval, the construction unit shall take effective measures to protect the surrounding landscape, forest, vegetation, water body and landforms, and shall not cause pollution and damage.

The construction area shall keep tidy and clear, if the construction area is within the tour area, fences shall be set in order to keep the safety of tourists.

After the check and acceptance of the finished construction project, the construction unit shall clean up the construction area and shall restore the vegetation.

Article 26 The traffic tools of environment-friendly cars and ships shall be developed actively within the scenic spot, develop the electric, gas, solar energy and other environment-friendly energy to replace the firewood.

Article 27 The administrative organization of scenic spots shall prevent and eliminate the harmful exotic species. Animals or plants without quarantine inspection by sanitary authority shall not be introduced into the scenic spots.

Article 28 The construction administrative department of the provincial people's government shall establish management information system of the national scenic spot, and conduct dynamic monitoring on the implementation of plan and protection for resources in scenic spots. The administrative department shall periodically report the situation regarding the implementation of plan and the protection for resources to the administrative department under the provincial people's government, who shall copy and report these to the provincial people's government and the construction administrative department under State Council.

Chapter 4 Utilization and Management

Article 29 The management organization of scenic spot shall perform its official duties according to law.

(1) Propagate and implement relevant laws, regulations and policies.

(2) Protect the scenic resources and ecological environment.

(3) Inspect the construction projects within the scenic spot, supervise the construction activities according to the planning of scenic spot.

(4) Build, maintain and manage the infrastructure facilities of scenic spot.

(5) Formulate the management system of scenic spot, supervise and manage the tour activities, operating activities, environment sanitation and dining service sanitation.

(6) Establish and perfect safety security system of scenic spot, strengthen the safety management and ensure tour safety.

(7) Exercise the right of administrative licensing and punishment stipulated and granted by Regulations of Scenic Spots and this Regulation.

(8) Other duties stipulated by laws and regulations.

Article 30 Construction activities within scenic spot shall conform to the planning of scenic spot. The location, layout of the construction projects and the style, color, height, volume of the buildings shall

coordinate with the surrounding landscape and environment, and avoid the artificialization and urbanization of scenic spot.

Article 31 The management organization of scenic spot shall, according to the planning of scenic spot, take precedence of the construction of road, transmission and transformer lines, communication, water supply and drain, gas supply and other infrastructures in order to improve traffic, service facilities and tour conditions.

Article 32 The management organization of scenic spot shall establish and perfect the systems of safety forecasting, fire prevention, rescue and safety management, perfect the safety management facilities, strictly guard against fire and other disasters.

Safety guard facilities and warning marks shall be set and periodically checked and maintained in important dangerous area and busy pathways, eliminate the dangerous rocks and other potential safety accidents.

Article 33 The construction activities that are not prohibited in Article 20 and Article 21, the location of the project shall be submitted for approval by the below procedures:

(1) The location of the project conducted within national scenic spot about building road, cableway, cable car, large scale culture, sports and amusement facilities, hotel houses and other important construction projects approved by administrative department of the State Council shall be first checked by construction and gardening administrative department of local municipal government, then be submitted to the provincial construction administrative department for approval, and then shall be submitted to the construction administrative department of the State Council for approval, and finally the relevant department of municipal and county people's government shall issue a report on location of project according to law.

(2) Besides from the important construction projects conducted within national scenic spot, the location of the newly built and rebuilt constructions with the total construction area of above 1000 square meters or with the investment of more than RMB 3 million Yuan shall, after the approval by local municipal construction administrative department, be submitted to provincial construction administrative department for approval, and finally the relevant department of municipal and county people's government shall issue a report on location of project according to law.

(3) The location of the project conducted within provincial scenic spot about building road, cableway, cable car, large scale culture, sports and amusement facilities, hotel houses and other important construction projects approved by administrative department of the provincial people's government shall be first checked by local management organization of scenic spot, then be submitted to the municipal construction and gardening administrative department for approval, and then shall be submitted to the provincial construction administrative department for approval, and finally the relevant department of municipal and county people's government shall issue a report on location of project according to law.

(4) The location of the other project conducted within scenic spot shall be checked by local management organization of scenic spot, then be submitted to the municipal construction and gardening administrative department for approval, and then the relevant department of municipal and county people's government shall issue a report on location of project according to law.

Article 34 The location of the construction project conducted with scenic spot shall offer the below files for approval:

- (1) The approved document and approval document about the plan of scenic spot.
- (2) The inspection report of the construction and gardening administrative department.

(3) The argumentation report of construction project by experts.

(4) Preliminary layout of the construction, the design plan descriptions and other basic data.

Article 35 The management organization shall be responsible for the selling and management of the tickets of scenic spot, activities of entrusting or remising the right of charging the tickets to other units or individuals are prohibited.

Units and individuals conducting management activities within scenic spot shall pay fees for use of the scenic resources. The ticket of scenic spot shall contain the fees for protection of scenic resources.

The service price of the sightseeing bus, ships and other traffics shall be marked and sold separately and could not be bundled with tickets.

Article 36 The revenue of tickets and resources using fees of the scenic spot shall be managed differently, shall be used exclusively for their designated purposes and shall not be used for any other purpose.

The revenue of tickets and resources using fees of the scenic spot shall be used exclusively for the protection and management of scenic resources, be invested into the construction of infrastructure and be used as compensation for loss of the property owners and users within scenic spot.

Article 37 Management organization of scenic spot shall not conduct managing activities for commercial purpose, shall not entrust duties such as planning, management, supervising and other administrative management duties to the enterprises or individuals.

The official staffs within the management organization of scenic spot shall not hold concurrent posts in the enterprises within scenic spot.

Article 38 Encourage the establishment of interpreter system within scenic spot

Article 39 In order to accelerate the development of scenic spot and make full use of the social funds, the franchise operation can be conducted on the projects of traffic, water supplying and draining, electricity and telecommunication, hotel and catering.

The conduct of franchise operation shall comply with the principle of open, fair and just, taking the method of inviting bidding, the term of the franchise operation is no longer than twenty years.

The management measures of franchise operation shall be formulated by provincial people's government. For those that the contract has been signed before the implementation of this Regulation, actions shall be taken to straighten out and correct according to the Regulation of Scenic Spot and this Regulation.

Chapter 4 Legal Liabilities

Article 40 Activities that violate Article 21 of this Regulation, piling, discarding or disposing waste residues, tailings, oil, pollutions containing pathogens and the other exotic or harmful substances shall be given a warning, be ordered by management organization of scenic spot to stop the illegal activities, if the circumstances are serious, a fine from RMB 50000 Yuan to 100000 Yuan shall be given.

Activities that violate Article 21 of this Regulation, pasturing, fishing or hunting wild animals, collecting rare wild plants or destroy the living environment of wild species shall be given a warning, be ordered by management organization of scenic spot to stop the illegal activities, if the circumstances are serious, a fine from 10000 Yuan to 50000 Yuan shall be given.

Activities that violate Article 21 of this Regulation, cutting, destroying scenic forest and public facilities, carving or bedaubing on scenes or facilities shall be given a warning, be ordered by management organization of scenic spot to stop the illegal activities, if the circumstances are serious, a fine from RMB 10000 Yuan to 50000 Yuan shall be given.

Activities that violate Article 21 of this Regulation, smoking, setting off firecrackers or setting fire shall be given a warning, be ordered by management organization of scenic spot to stop the illegal activities, if the circumstances are serious, a fine from RMB 500 Yuan to 5000 Yuan shall be given.

Article 41 Activities that violate Article 22 shall be ordered by management organization of scenic spot to stop the illegal activities, restore to original state or remove within a time limited, confiscate the illegal income and give a fine from RMB 500000 Yuan to one million Yuan.

Article 42 Activities that violate this Regulation, building religious places or setting Buddhist sculptures without authorization of the management organization shall be ordered to stop the illegal activities, restore to original state or remove within a time limited, confiscate the illegal income and give a fine from RMB 50000 Yuan to 100000 Yuan, if the circumstances are serious, a fine from RMB 100000 Yuan to 200000 Yuan shall be given.

Article 43 Activities that violate this Regulation, conducting the construction projects that are not prohibited within scenic area, but the location of the project is not approved, and conduct the construction without authorization shall be ordered to stop the illegal activities and be removed within a time limited, and a fine from RMB 20000 Yuan to 50000 Yuan shall be given to individuals, and a fine from RMB 200000 Yuan to 500000 Yuan shall be given to the units.

Article 44 Units and individuals conducting managing operation within scenic spot that don't pay resources using fees according to regulation shall be ordered by management organization to pay in the time limited, the illegal income shall be confiscated and a fine from RMB 50000 Yuan to RMB 200000 Yuan shall be given.

Article 45 The illegal activities mentioned in Article 40, Article 41 and Article 42 that have been given punishments by relevant department according to law shall not be punished again by management organization of scenic spot.

Article 46 Activities that violate this Regulation, the location of the important construction projects such as building cable cars, cable ways etc. that are not authorized and the relevant department of county and municipal people's government doesn't issue the report on location of project according to law, punishments shall be given to the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible and whereas the case constitutes a crime, criminal responsibilities shall be affixed.

Article 47 Any administrative staffs or staffs of the management organization of scenic spot who abuses his power, neglects his duty or engaging in malpractices for personal gains, if a crime has not been constituted, administrative sanctions shall be given.

Chapter 5 Supplementary Provisions

Article 48 These Regulations shall go into effect as .

3.3 Regulations of Zhejiang Province on Scenic Spots

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 This regulation is formulated according to relevant laws and regulations of the state, with consideration of the actual situation in Zhejiang, in order to strengthen the management scenic areas, and have better protection and rational utilization of scenic resources.

Article 2 In this regulation, scenic areas refers to areas with concentrated of scenic resources, excellent natural environment, and of certain scale and touring conditions, and approved and defined by government at or above the county level, with the purpose of sightseeing, leisure and ornamental, as

well as scientific and cultural activities.

In this regulation, scenic resource refers to natural landscapes such as rivers, lakes, seas, waterfall, caves, forest vegetation, special geological and physiognomic features, wildlife, and astronomical meteorological phenomena with ornamental, cultural, scientific and values, and cultural landscapes such as cultural relics, religious temples, revolutionary monuments , ancient culture sites, architectures, etc., as well as their surrounding environment,

Article 3 According to the aesthetical, cultural and scientific value, as well as environmental quality and size, scenic areas are classified into three levels, i.e. City-county level, provincial level and national level (national park). City-county level scenic areas are examined and approved by city or county government, provincial scenic areas are examined and approved by provincial government, and national parks are reported to the state council for examination and approval by the provincial government.

Article 4 People's governments at or above the county shall include scenic area issues in the plans for national economic and social development, strengthen the leadership in the work of scenic areas, organize the relevant departments to carry out works including protection, planning, construction and management of scenic areas, to realize environmental, social and economic benefits.

Protection of resources should be the primary task of scenic areas, and the principle of strict protection, rational development, unified management, and sustainable utilization should be followed.

Article 5 The provincial construction administrative department in charge is responsible for the management of Scenic area issues in the province.

Municipal construction administrative department in charge, county construction administrative department in charge or scenic area administrative department in charge authorized by county government is responsible for scenic area issues within respective administrative boundary.

The forestry, water conservancy, Cultural relics, environmental protection, tourism, land resources, religion, industry and commerce, transportation, geological and mining, health and public security departments shall cooperate with the department in charge to carry out protect management work in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations.

Article 6 Scenic areas should set up administration institutions to carry out planning, construction and management works according to the functions granted by provincial, municipal and county people's government.

The business of units in scenic areas is supervised by their superior departments, and their lawful rights is protected by law, while activities involving the protection, development, construction and management of scenic areas should follow the scenic area unified planning and management by administrative authority of scenic areas.

Chapter 2 Protection

Article 7 Article 7 City and county governments shall organize the relevant departments to mark boundaries and set up mere stones according to the approved scope and peripheral protection zones of scenic areas.

Article 8 Article 8 Scenic resources may not be transferred in any ways.

Scenic spots will not be allowed to set up various types of development zones, resorts, and land in scenic spots shall not be transferred in any form.

Article 9 Within scenic spots and its peripheral protection areas, projects and facilities that damages landscape, endangers safety, impede touring should be prohibited. The existing projects and facilities

that violate rules and regulations should be dismantled; Specific projects or facilities that can be corrected by remedial measures should make amendments within prescribed time, with the approval of scenic area administrative department in charge.

In Scenic areas, it is strictly prohibited to set up warehouses to store flammable, explosive, poisonous or hazardous items. It is prohibited to build factories within scenic areas, and existing warehouse, yard and factories should be moved within prescribed time.

In the public touring area of scenic areas, the construction of hotels, guest houses, resorts, training centers and sanatoriums is prohibited.

Article 10 The construction of residential houses should be strictly controlled in scenic areas, When it's necessary to build residential houses, it should be constructed in residential areas designated by scenic area planning and constructed according to unified planning. Residential houses outside designated residential areas shall not be rebuilt, modified or expanded, and should be moved into residential areas according to the unified arrangements of the scenic area administrative authority.

Article 11 Pollutants discharged by projects and facilities within scenic spots and their peripheral protection areas must be treated to meet the emission standards of national and local provisions, and discharged in designated locations. Emissions that do not meet the emission standards or not in a designated area must be corrected within prescribed time; projects or facilities with overdue correction or still below standard after correction should be ordered to stop production or move.

It will not be allowed to set up waste dumps in Scenic spots and its peripheral protection areas. Garbage in scenic spots and its peripheral protection areas should be cleaned and carried away in time.

Article 12 Terrains and landforms in scenic areas must be strictly protected, without the approval of relevant administrative departments and scenic area administrative authority, it is not allowed to quarry, mine, dredge soil, build tombs or carry out other activities that change terrains and landforms.

Article 13 Forest in Scenic spots and its peripheral protection areas be nurtured and managed according to planning requirement, and may not be cut down. When it's necessary to hew forest for forest physiognomy improvement or renewal, it must be approved by the scenic spot administrative authorities, and be reported to forestry authorities for approval in accordance with law.

Collecting of wildlife samples, wild herbs and other forest by-products in scenic areas should be agreed by scenic area administrative authority, and reported to relevant department for approval, and be carried out in designated locations, with designated amount.

Article 14 Rivers, lakes, reservoirs, waterfalls, springs, and other water bodies within scenic areas must be strictly protected in accordance with relevant state water pollution control laws and regulations, no unit or individual is allowed to dumping garbage or other pollutants to water bodies, and are not allowed to occupy, fill, block or divert water bodies.

Article 15 No unit or individual are allowed to carry out the following activities in scenic areas:

- (1) illegal occupation of scenic resources or land in scenic areas;
- (2) Unauthorized construction, establishment of worship places or setting up of religious status;
- (3) Hew or damage of ancient and rare trees;
- (4) Hunting and killing of wild animals without permission;

- (5) Damage of ancient relics;
- (6) Damage of public facilities;
- (7) Smoking, fire making, incense burning or candle lighting or setting off firecrackers in fire-prohibiting areas;
- (8) Bring animal or plant into scenic area without the consent of quarantine departments;
- (9) Other activities that may jeopardize scenic resources.

Article 16 The protection and management of cultural relics in scenic areas should be carried out in accordance with Preservation Law of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China and Regulation on Protection and Management of Cultural Relics of Zhejiang, and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 17 In scenic areas, units or individuals engaged in business basing on scenic resources must pay scenic area maintenance and management fee. Units or individuals engaged in construction projects in the scenic area must pay public infrastructure supporting fee except public infrastructures construction projects.

Income from scenic area maintenance and management fee and public infrastructure supporting fee shall mainly be used for landscape maintenance, construction and environmental protection, infrastructure construction. Detailed charging standard and measures shall be proposed by city or county government and reported to department in charge of finance and the department in charge of price for approval.

Chapter 3 Planning

Article 18 Scenic area planning is the basis for the protection, construction and management of the scenic area. The formulation of the scenic area planning should follow the following principles:

- (1) Connected with the national economic and social development plan, and coordinated with the local regional land-use planning and urban planning;
- (2) In accordance with the provisions of laws and regulation on protection and utilization of scenic resources;
- (3) Emphasis on the protection of integrated cultural and natural landscape, as well as characteristics of landscape in scenic areas;
- (4) Coordinate the relationships between protection and construction, recent period and long term, partial and whole, etc, and make comprehensive arrangements for the various activities in scenic areas.

Article 19 The master plan of scenic areas should be formulated by city or county scenic area administrative authority, through cooperation with departments including forestry, water conservancy, land resources, cultural relics, environmental protection, tourism, transportation and religion, under

the leadership of city and county government; detailed planning should be formulated through the cooperation of city or county scenic area administrative department in charge and relevant departments, and in accordance with the master plan.

Article 20 Master plan of scenic areas mainly include: nature, scope and peripheral protection zone of the scenic area, division of scenic spots, functional zoning(including public touring zone, residential zone and fire-prohibited zone), environmental capacity and tourist amount prediction, touring route and schedule, environmental protection, greening, public infrastructure and tourist service facility special planning, as well recent development goals, major construction projects and measures for implementing the master plan.

The detailed planning mainly includes: the nature, characteristics and scope of the scenic spot, protection measures, greening, and spatial arrangements for sightseeing, touring service and other infrastructures, as well as tentative design of important buildings.

Article 21 In accordance with relevant state regulations, scenic area planning should be consigned to professional planning& design institutions with appropriate level of qualifications.

Article 22 Scenic area planning shall be examined and approved at different levels:

(1) city or county level scenic area mater plan and detailed plan shall be examined and approved by the city or county government;

(2) provincial scenic area master plan shall be examined and approved by the provincial government , the detailed plan should be examined and approved by provincial construction department in charge or department entrusted;

(3) National scenic area master plan should be reported to the state council for examination and approval after the examination and consent of provincial government; detailed plan should be examined and approved by provincial construction department in charge.

The copy of approved detailed plan of national and provincial scenic areas should be sent to relevant provincial administrative departments.

Article 23 Approved scenic area planning must be strictly implemented, and no unit or body shall alter the plan without authorization.

During the implementation of the scenic area planning, major changes in the nature, scale, general spatial arrangement, land use and function zoning and planning period should be reported to the original examination-approval department for examination and approval.

Article 24 Plans of villages, market towns, administratively designated towns in scenic areas should be formulated following the requirements of the scenic area master plan; those plans that violate the master plan should be adjusted.

Chapter 4 construction

Article 25 Construction must be carried out in strict accordance with approved plan.

No permanent construction should be carried out before the approval of detailed planning of scenic area. For those necessary projects, the site selection and scale must go through feasibility analysis and technical argumentation, and report for approval according to rights and limits of examination and approval.

Article 26 The site selection, layout, height, formation, style and tone of construction projects

should be in accordance with surrounding landscape and environment.

Article 27 Tourism construction projects in the scenic area should be propitious to socialist ideological and ethical progress, and no projects with low level, vulgar, superstition, unhealthy content shall be constructed.

Article 28 For national scenic areas, the scenic area administrative authority propose verification opinion about the site selection of roads, ropeways, cable cars, large-scale cultural facilities, sports facilities and recreational facilities, hotels, major landmark buildings with scenic area logo, and report to city and county departments in charge for examination. Those in line with the scenic area planning requirements and procedures shall be submitted to the Ministry of Construction for examination and approval before getting project permission.

The scenic area administrative authority propose verification opinion about the site selection of other construction projects of national scenic areas and all construction projects in provincial scenic areas, and report to city or county departments in charge for examination. Those in line with the scenic area planning requirements and procedures shall be submitted to the provincial construction department in charge or department entrusted for examination and approval before getting project permission.

The scenic area administrative authority propose verification opinion about the site selection of all construction projects of city and county scenic areas, and those in line with the scenic area planning requirements and procedures shall be submitted to the city or county construction department in charge for examination and approval before getting project permission.

Construction project, of which the site selection shall be reported to relevant department for approval according to laws and regulations, should get approval or consent from relevant departments in advance.

Article 29 Once the construction project in scenic areas is approved and needs to apply for land, the unit or individual should apply for Scenic Area construction Land Use Planning Permit from city or county department in charge of scenic area or department entrusted, with relevant approval documents. Basing on planning and the nature and scale, city or county departments in charge of scenic areas or department entrusted check and ratify the location and boundary of the project, and issue Scenic Area construction Land Use Planning Permit according to established procedures.

The unit or individual must obtain Scenic Area construction Land Use Planning Permit before applying for land from government above county level according to rights and limits of examination and approval. Those projects that must report to relevant departments for approval according to law must get approval or consent from the relevant departments.

Article 30 After finishing site selection, project approval and land use permit, construction units or individuals shall work out construction project design and structural design according to established procedures.

With approval of the project design and structural design, city or county department in charge of scenic area shall issue Scenic Area Construction Project Planning Permit.

City or county department in charge of scenic areas should submit project design and structural design of important construction projects in national or provincial scenic areas that are affirmed by provincial construction department in charge to provincial construction department in charge for examination and ratification.

Construction units or individuals must obtain Scenic Area Construction Project Planning Permit before applying for project starting procedures.

Article 31 Temporary construction must be examined and approved by city or county department

in charge of scenic areas or department entrusted, and obtain scenic area temporary construction project planning permit, with completion of temporary land use procedures. Temporarily constructed facilities must be dismantled in prescribed time, and the site should be restored to original condition.

Article 32 The site selection procedures of construction projects in scenic areas with in urban planning area should be in accordance with article 28 of this regulation, and the approval procedures of construction land and project planning should be handled according to provisions of City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China and Zhejiang measures for implementing City Planning Law of the People's Republic of China, with consent from city or county department in charge of scenic areas or departments entrusted.

Article 33 The design of all the construction projects within scenic areas shall be entrusted to design institutions with qualification meeting the requirement of the project.

Article 34 Units to undertake the construction of projects in scenic areas must have construction qualification meeting the requirements of the project.

Construction in scenic areas must be civilized and secured, and take effective measures to protect the terrain and landform, forest vegetation, water body, and the site should be cleaned in time once the project is finished.

Chapter 5 Management

Article 35 The scenic area should strengthen the public security management, establish a security manage system, improve the infrastructure of security management to avoid fire or other travel accident.

Article 36 The scenic area should strengthen environmental protection and health management, establish systems and improve relative infrastructure.

Article 37 The scenic area should strengthen the management of business activities. All people engage in activities in the scenic area must get approval by local administration first and deal with relevant formalities. All activities must be in designated place and any force of sale or service is forbid. All Scenery, except those forbid by rules, inside scenic area should allow to be taken photos. Any organization or business stalls are not allowed to occupy the areas around the scenery and charge fees for tourists.

Article 38 Sight seeing buses and boats must get approval from the administrative organization of the scenic areas before any operations.

Article 39 The charge items and charge standards of boats, funicular and ropeway must get approval from the municipal or county's financial and pricing administrative department. No additional fees are allowed.

Chapter 6 legal obligation

Article 40 Any entity or individual is prohibited from construction before getting land use right. Construction without permission or using tricks would be punished according to the Implementing Regulations for Zhejiang Land Management.

Article 41 Projects of scenic area must meet the planning permit construction engineering and constructed by entity or individual that has gained the planning permit construction engineering. Any entity or individual who has broken either of these rules shall be ordered, by the competent departments at or above the county level, to blocked the projects that destroy the landscape of the scenic area severely, make the restoration and pay a fine not less than RMB 10000 Yuan but not more

than RMB 50000 Yuan. If the projects are available for corrective action, the entity or individual shall go through the examination and approval procedures and pay a fine not less than RMB 5000 Yuan but not more than RMB 20000 Yuan.

Those who are responsible for the illegal projects shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

Article 42 Projects that do not meet landscape and famous scenery planning, legal approval, effectual approval documents and have started shall be blocked by the people's government at or above the level. Competent departments, administrative organizations and relevant administrative departments who are responsible for the violations shall be subject to administrative sanctions; if the case is serious enough to constitute a crime, criminal responsibilities shall be affixed.

Article 43 In relation to violations of Article 37 or Article 38 of these Regulations, the administrative organization shall give warning or impose a fine less than Yuan 200 in accordance with the seriousness of the case.

Article 44 The relevant administrative departments may, according to law, deal with an individual or organization that violate the relevant administrative regulations and laws on the preservation of forest, wildlife, environment, and historic relic. Entrusted by the relevant administrative departments, the administrative organization of scenic area can also give the punishments.

Article 45 Anyone who obstructs the performance of official duty, insults or assaults the staff members of the administrative departments shall be given an administrative sanction or penalty depending; if his act constitutes a crime, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility according to the regulations of the People's Republic of China for administration and Punishment Regarding Public Order.

Article 46 The scenic area that destroys the resources and environment because of its ill management shall be instructed to make corrections by the people's government at a higher level; if the damage is serious, the leading official concerned and direct involvements shall be pursued liability in accordance with the law.

In the running of scenic area, state functionary shall be given administrative punishments by the department, who has administration authority, for committing dereliction of duty, abuse of their power to personal gains.

Chapter 7 supplementary articles

Article 47 Provincial construction administrative departments in charge are responsible for the interpretation of specific application issues of this ordinance;

Article 48 These Regulations shall become effective as from the date of promulgation.

3.4 Regulations of Hunan Province on Scenic Spots

(The Ordinance was passed in the eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee, June 28, 1995, and was revised in accordance with April 2, 1997 eighth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee of the 27th meeting "on the decision of< Hunan Province scenic area Management Ordinance>")

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to enhance scenic area management, protect and exploit scenic resources, we enact this Ordinance in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations and combine with the reality of this province.

Article 2 The scenic spots which this Ordinance referred to is the scenic and historical resources are more concentrated, with a certain scale and tour conditions, named by the people's governments at or above the county, scoping for the people touring, resting and carrying out scientific cultural educational activities .

The scenic spots which this Ordinance referred to is the Charming scenery, scientific and cultural value mountains and rivers, lakes, special geological features, forest vegetation, wildlife and other natural scenery and cultural relics, historical sites, such as the environment of commemorating the revolution and the humanities landscape.

Article 3 The Ordinance apply to the administrative areas of scenic spots at all levels. Any units and individuals whose activities are in Scenic area are required to comply with the Ordinance.

Article 4 above the county level people's governments shall strengthen the leadership work of scenic spots, in accordance with the strict protection, unified management, rational development, and the principle of sustainable use, and organize departments to fulfill their respective responsibilities in accordance with the law, and carry out the work of scenic spots successfully.

Article 5 People's government construction administrative departments above the county level should in charge of the work of scenic spots in administrative areas.

Article 6 People's Government is established by law in Scenic Area or scenic area management body is responsible for implementing the planning of scenic spots and the construction of scenic spots, protection work.

Article 7 Somebody who made remarkable achievements in the scenic spots planning, construction and protection should be given recognition and rewarded by the people's government or the competent department .

Chapter II Establishment and Planning

Article 8 Scenic spots will be divided into national key scenic spots, the provincial level scenic spots, county-level scenic spots according to their viewing scenery, scientific and cultural value and size, Tour conditions, environmental quality.

National key scenic spots is that the provincial People's Government submitted report of scenic and historical resources survey and evaluation to the State Council ,then, the State Council the approval and announced . Provincial-level scenic spots is that the Autonomous Region People's Government, the Municipal People's Government, regional Civil Administration submitted scenic resources investigation and assessment report to the provincial People's Government, the provincial People's Government announced the approval. County-level scenic spots is that the construction of county-level People's Government administration departments submitted scenic and historical resources survey and evaluation reports to the same level people's government, the same level people's government announced the approval.

Article 9 When we established scenic area, we should be noted scenic integrity. the units and individuals in production and daily life be affected because of the establishment of scenic spots, local people's governments shall organize relevant departments to take measures to resettled properly or reasonable settlement.

The establishment of scenic spots is not allowed to change the relationship, assets ownership and the use right among enterprises, institutions and other organizations in scenic area.

Article 10 scenic area should be prepared for the overall planning and detailed planning after the announcement by the examination and approval. The overall planning of scenic spots should demarcate

the scope of the scenic spots, other functional areas and the outlying protection areas in scenic spots.

Scenic area planning should be organized to draw up by the local people's governments at or above the county construction administration, and the relevant administrative departments, in accordance with relevant regulations of the state planning commission with the corresponding level design qualification units to assume specific preparation.

The approval process of scenic area planning is in accordance with relevant provisions of the state. No unit or individual may change approved scenic area planning; needed to change, should be submitted for approval according to the original examination and approval procedures.

Article 11 scenic spots overall plan should be announced by above the county level people's government where the scenic spot is located after being approved and organized relevant departments and units in accordance with the approved scope to establish boundary markers or other signs.

Chapter III Construction and protection

Article 12 construction in scenic area must conform to planning requirements, fulfilling the examination and approval procedures in accordance with the relevant regulations.

The layout of construction projects and buildings in shape, style, body mass, etc. to be with the surrounding landscape and environment in harmony, avoiding artificial scenic spots and urbanization.

Forbid constructing project in scenic spots and its peripheral areas which destroy landscape, pollute the environment, hinder tour.

Forbid setting up development zones, resort in scenic spots.

Article 13 road construction, cable, cable cars, large-scale culture, sports, recreational facilities, hotels, scenic spots sign construction, all this construction should report to the construction administrative departments of the State Council to examine and endorse after construction administrative departments of provincial people's government examined;

Other construction projects should apply for approval according to the provisions of construction administrative departments of the Provincial People's Government.

Article 14 construction organization must adopt effective measures to protect the surrounding landscape, vegetation, water bodies and landforms if they carry out construction activities; after the completion of the project, should clean-up construction site, restore the vegetation.

Article 15 scenic spots should establish a sound system for the protection of the region to implement the protective measures and accountability and set up protect notes and signs at the site entrances and major attractions,.

Article 16 management institutions should develop historical resources reasonable in accordance with the planning, improve transport, services, facilities and tour conditions; organize tour actives according to the reception capacity which determined by planning.

Prohibit selling or transferring disguise scenic resources and scenic land under any name and manner.

Article 17 management agencies and the relevant administrative departments should investigate, register, establish archives, set up signs, strengthen the protection of ancient architecture, ancient landscape, ancient tombs, cliff stone, historical sites, old and valuable trees.

Article 18 strictly protect scenic area of landscape and water body. Prohibit exploiting the ore, digging the sand and land, or burying and damaging the environment and topography in scenic area. Prohibit filling in the natural river system unauthorized.

Article 19 management agencies of scenic area and the relevant administrative departments should do a good job in greening, closing hillsides to facilitate afforestation, preventing forest fire and controlling

diseases and pests, preventing various kinds of natural disasters, and maintaining a good ecological environment.

Prohibit felling trees. Prohibit unauthorized felling logs in scenic area and its peripheral areas of forest protection; because of forest transformation, update silviculture need to felling, must be with the agreement of management agencies of scenic area, report to relevant department to approve in accordance with the forest protection laws and regulations.

Prohibit smoking, firing, burning incense, lighting candle, setting off firecrackers in the ban fire district smoking area

Article 20 collecting specimens of species, wild herbs and other minor forest products in scenic area, should be handle relevant approval procedures in accordance with the law, and be agreed by management agencies of scenic spots. Set limit to collect at the designated place. Prohibiting to hurt or illegal hunt wild animals which protected by country in the region.

Article 21 scenic spots should strengthen the management of sanitation and food service, proper handle sewage, garbage, and improve hygiene conditions constantly.

Prohibit dumping garbage or other waste to the scenic zone, such as water and outside place of refuse delivery point.

Article 22 management institutions of scenic area should strengthen security management, with specialized officers to maintain order and tourists' security; the region's transportation facilities, recreational facilities, busy road junction, strategically located and security protection facilities in difficult area should be regular checked and maintained, danger rock stone and other insecurity factors should be removed; signs should be set up in dangerous zone or wild animals come and go, harmful biological growth region, work out prevention explanation; may not carry out visit in the absence of safety and security of the region.

Article 23 any unit or individual enter the scenic area shall be subject to the unified management of management body of scenic spots, and comply with the relevant provisions of the scenic spots, cherish public facilities, safeguard sanitation and public order consciously, protect scenic and historical resources.

Article 24 to engage in tour guides in the scenic spots, must be approved by the relevant departments of the training certification, and agreed by the management agencies of scenic area. To Prohibit undocumented guides, or raise prices as one wishes, entrap tourists.

Article 25 to engage in business activities in the scenic spots, must be approved by the scenic spot management mechanism, pay the costs according to the provisions of the provincial finance, pricing departments, operating in the designated locations in accordance with the law of civilization.

Chapter IV liability

Article 26 against the Regulations, illegal construct in the scenic area, administration department of the people's governments above the county shall order the cessation of the breach, demolish illegal buildings and restore, fine less than RMB 30 Yuan per square meter; couldn't restore, fine RMB 100 to 200 Yuan per square meter.

Article 27 Violate this Ordinance, scenic spot management institutions should punish this actions as follows.

(A) unauthorized fill in the natural scenic river system, Exploit the ore, dig the sand and land, Or mass graves and damage the environment and topography, dumping to the scenic spots running water or garbage outside point, or other waste pollute the environment, ordered the cessation of the breach,

restitution, fine RMB 50-200 Yuan;

(B) damage scenic landscape of the region, should be ordered compensation for the loss, and fine RMB 50-100 Yuan;

(C) smoking, fire, burning incense, lighting candle, setting off firecrackers in the ban fire district smoking area, fine RMB 50-200 Yuan;

(D) collect species, wild herbs and other minor forest products, damaging forest vegetation without authorization in the scenic spot, fine RMB 50-200 Yuan;

(E) destruct tour order, unauthorized or not in accordance with the designated location within the site to engage in business activities, do not listen to discourage, and undocumented tour guides to raise prices arbitrarily or entrap tourists, should be ordered to correct their errors, be warned, fine RMB 200-500 Yuan.

In violation of forest protection, wildlife resource conservation, environmental protection, heritage conservation, land, construction, water conservancy, public security, industry and commerce management, and other laws and regulations by the scenic spot management institutions ordered cessation of the breach, the transfer of the relevant administrative departments dealt with according to law.

Article 28 If the party refused to accept the decision on administrative penalty, may be in accordance with the “Administrative Procedure Law, People’s Republic of China” and “Administrative Reconsideration Regulations” requirement to apply for administrative reconsideration or bring an administrative lawsuit; do not apply for reconsideration overdue, not to prosecute ,does not carry out punishment decision, The mechanism made punishment decision can apply for the enforcement of people’s court.

Article 29 If manager scrimshank, practice favoritism, bribery and commit irregularities, misuse of authority shall be given administrative punishments; If constitute a crime will be held criminally responsible.

Chapter V Supplementary Provisions

Article 30 This Ordinance will come into effect on the day.

3.5 Measures of Jiangxi Province on Scenic Spots

(Adopted at the 47th executive meeting of Jiangxi Government on July 11th, 2002)

Chapter 1 General Provision

Article 1 This measure is formulated, integrated with the concrete conditions of Jiangxi Province and in accordance with the Provincial regulations on Administration of the Scenic Spot and other related laws, regulations, etc., for the purpose of protecting the Scenic Spot, reinforcing the protection, plan, construction and management to the Scenic Spot.

Article 2 This measure is fit for the protection, plan, construction and management of the Scenic Spots which within the provincial administrative region. When laws and regulations have provided otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 3 The term “Scenic Spot” used in this measure applies to those areas with concentrated tour resources; beautiful environment, certain scales and tour conditions, such areas shall be authorized, named and determined the scope by the People’s Governments at or above the county level, for the purpose of traveling, appreciating, resting and performing scientific or cultural activities.

The term “tour resource” used in this measure applies to those natural landscape and human cultural views feature ornamental, cultural or scientific value. Natural landscape including topography, landform, mountains, karst caves, glaciers, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, forest, wild animals, special geological environment, astronomical meteorology, etc., while human cultural views concerning cultural relics, historical sites, revolutionary commemoration, historical building, home of historical celebrities, religious church, gardens, stone carving, etc.

Article 4 The people’s government at or above the county level should survey, evaluate the tour resource in the areas under their jurisdiction. Then list the protection, construction of the Scenic Spot in the National economy and social development scheme.

Article 5 The competent department of provincial construction administration shall be responsible for the scenic spot within the areas of the province. The competent department of construction administration of city or county, which has divided into sections (the same below) shall be responsible for the scenic spot in the area under their jurisdiction.

Article 6 The people’s government in scenic spot, if there is any, will take the responsibility of the protection, utilization, plan and construction to the scenic spot as a whole.

If there is no government available in the scenic spot, an administrative agency shall be set up, under the direction of the people’s government it subservient to, for the purpose of managing the whole scenic spot. All the units within the scenic spot must obey the orders of administrative department for the plan and management of the area, except their own business under the lead of their upper authorities.

Article 7 The plan, construction and management of the scenic spot must adhere to those principles: protected under strict regulations, managed with unified orders, exploited in a reasonable way, and utilized sustainable.

Article 8 The permanent resident population within the scope of scenic spot must be controlled strictly. Emigration is indispensable if the population is over-numbered, and shall be carried out step by step in a planned way.

Chapter 2 The planning

Article 9 The compilation of the plan shall be take care by the competent department of construction administration and administrative agency in the scenic spot under the observation of the people’s government at or above county level.

The compilation of the scenic spot’s plan is the basis for the protection, construction and management, which shall be performed under the national criteria.

Article 10 The compilation of the general plan for the key national scenic spot shall be entrusted to design units of best qualities; the details of the plan for the key scenic spot and other scenic spots’ plan shall be entrusted to units of second-best qualities or above.

Article 11 In the compilation of the plan for the scenic spot, criteria below shall be adhered to:

1. Carrying out national laws, regulations and criteria concerning the protection and exploiting of the tour resources.
2. Attention shall be paid to the protection of the natural and cultural relics, keeping the balance of ecological environment, showing the comprehensive benefit of the environment, community and economy in the scenic spot combined.
3. Emphasizing the features of the scenic spot, protecting the tour resources in the area strictly. All the construction facilities shall be in accordance with the atmosphere of the area, avoiding the

artificiality of the natural views and the urbanization of the scenic spot.

Article 12 The plan for the scenic spot shall take into account the opinions of the department concerned, expert and local resident respectively. Before the plan is submitted for examination and approval, it shall be discussed by the department of plan, the department of water, the department of forestry, the department of culture, the department of tourism, the department of environment, the department of protection, the department of land resources, the department of electric power and the department of ethnic religion as well as experts in aspect of technique. The competent department of construction administration will hold the discussion.

Article 13 Plan for scenic spots shall be examined and approved at different levels in accordance with the criteria below:

1. The comprehensive plan for key national scenic spot shall first submitted to the people's government of the province for examination and approval by the people's government of municipality with administrative divisions and then submitted to the State Council for examination and approval; the detailed plan shall first be examined and approved by the competent department of construction administration of the city with administrative divisions, and then submitted to the competent department of construction administration of the province for examination and approval.
2. The comprehensive plan for the scenic spot of provincial level shall first be examined and approved by the people's government of municipality with administrative divisions, and then submitted to the people's government of the province for examination and approval; the detailed plan shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration of the city for examination and approval, and shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration of the province for the record.
3. The comprehensive plan for the scenic spot of municipality or county level shall first be examined and approved by the competent department of construction administration of the municipality or county respectively, and then shall be submitted to the people's government at the corresponding level for examination and approval as well as submitted to the competent department of construction administration at a higher level for the record; the detailed plan shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration of the municipality or county with administrative divisions for examination and approval.

Article 14 The approved plan for the scenic spot shall be implemented strictly. Any adjustment to the plan such as the quality, scale, resource, etc., in the scenic spot shall be submitted to the authority which originally approved the plan for examination and approval.

Article 15 If the comprehensive plan for the scenic spot is approved, the boundary of it shall be marked by stone stele, and at the same time showing the boundaries of the protected areas at different levels.

Chapter 3 The protection

Article 16 The people's government or management agency in the scenic spot shall propagate the knowledge of how to protect the resource in the scenic spot to the public, equipped itself with indispensable power and facilities, establish a sound protection system and put the responsibility of protection into effect.

Article 17 Any unit or individual within the scope of the scenic spot have the obligation to take good care of the scenic resources, facilities and environment of the scenic spot, and abide by the management regulations of the scenic spot.

Article 18 The protection will be observed at three levels according to its landscape value and

protection demand. of the scenic spot

1. Protection area of level one: protection scope and space, at the base of view scope, marked beside the view point of class one.
2. Protection area of level two: protection scope and space marked within the area of the scenic area, or non class one view point out of the area.
3. Protection area of level three: areas besides the level one and level two and within the scope of the scenic spot.

Top protection areas may set up for those areas, which indeed need to forbid the visit of the tourist for the protection of the natural resource and eco-environment. The scope of protection areas at different levels shall be determined by the people's government of municipality or county with administrative divisions, in accordance with the approved plan for the scenic spot, and mark shall be made to show the boundary.

Article 19 The key view point, cultural relics, ancient trees, geological heritages within the area of scenic spot shall be investigated, identified, put into profiles, marked and worked out protection measures by the people's government or management agency in the scenic spot.

Article 20 A sound administrative system shall be established in the scenic spot for planting the trees, the need of fire-fighting and insect-fighting. The woods within the area of the scenic spot shall raise according to the plan, felling is not allowed, If felling is indispensable, permit shall be granted by the people's government or management agency of the scenic spot, then submitted the request to the competent department of forestry for examination and approval, and started after approval. The felling of the ancient trees or famous trees is not allowed.

Article 21 The scenic spot shall reinforce the protection of the water, clearing and dredging to the river and lake shall be done in time. Any changes to the water including enclosing, stuffing at one's own will is not allowed; protection and management to the origin of the water shall be reinforced according to the national regulations.

One is not allowed to pollute the water or pour waste water, trash into the water.

One is not allowed to destroy or over-used the waters in the scenic spot.

Article 22 One is not allowed to harm or hunt wild animals within the area of the scenic spot, or collect specimen, wild medicinal herbs, and other wood by-products. The management agency in the scenic spot shall protect the inhabit environment of the animal. The tourist is not allowed to enter the top protection area.

Article 23 Development of the mountain for profit interest is forbidden. Protect the topography and landform in the scenic spot effectively.

Chapter 4 Construction

Article 24 For the construction of a new project, its extension or its alteration within the scenic spot, application for the performance of the procedure for the beginning of construction shall be submitted according to related national regulations and procedure for the fundamental construction.

Article 25 The construction in the scenic spot shall performed according to the plan. Before the general plan is approved, important program in large scale is not allowed. On special conditions, when construction is indispensable, the location of construction program shall submitted to the competent department of construction of the people's government which exam and approve the general plan for the scenic spot for examination and approval.

Article 26 Facilities, which have nothing to do with tour or even damage the views in scenic spot,

pollute the environment and hamper the tour, shall not set up.

In class one protection area, except some essential walking paths and relevant tour facilities, the construction for facilities, which do not related to the protection of scenic spot is forbidden.

In class two protection area, strict control shall bring to the construction of facilities in large scale.

In class three protection area, the construction for industrial companies which produce pollutant is not allowed, The same is true to the program and facility which damage the views, pollute the environment and hamper the tour.

Article 27 The layout, height, weight, shape and color of the planned program shall be in harmonious with surrounding views and atmosphere.

Article 28 Construction programs below shall bring under strict control:

1. Road, ropeway, cableway, motor way, reservoir, electric station;
2. Any construction program covering an area of more than 2,000 sq.m² or with total construction area more than 3,000 sq.m²;
3. All the construction programs in class one protection area and the construction programs, which covering an area of more than 500 sq.m², in class two protection area.
4. The construction of badges of the scenic spot.

Article 29 The location of the construction program in scenic spot shall examined and approved at different levels.

The location of construction program list in Article 28 of this measure, within the national scenic spot, shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration for examination and approval, and important programs shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration of state council. If the location is in the area of scenic spot of provincial level, it shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration of the province, or the competent department of construction administration of the municipality with administrative divisions, entrusted by the competent department of construction administration of the province, for examination and approval.

The location of the construction program in the scenic spot of municipal or county level with administrative divisions shall be submitted to the competent department of construction administration at the corresponding level for examination and approval. When exam the location of construction program, the competent department of construction administration at different levels shall expound and prove the feasibility of the program with the department of plan, gardening, tourism, culture, forestry, water conservancy, land resource and other related departments.

Article 30 If the location of the program is approved, the construction unit shall produce the constructive location document stating the approval of the project, for the forward examination and approval by relevant department according to the national regulations.

Article 31 Only after pay fees according to relevant regulations of the province, may the unit or individual undertaking the construction of new program, its extension or its alteration in the scenic spot at or above provincial level.

The criteria of the fees in the national key scenic spot and provincial scenic spot may above the level of the criteria of municipality with administrative division, where the scenic spot is located. However, the fees for the national key scenic spot shall not exceed threefold of that of the municipality, and provincial scenic spot shall not exceed twice of that of the municipality. The fees collected in the scenic spot shall open a special account for special use.

Article 32 The construction spot in the scenic spot shall be kept clean, every thing shall be put in

proper place, fences shall be set to the construction spot within the tour zone, for the reason of sightseeing and safety.

The construction unit shall urge the unit performed the construction to clean the construction spot, restore the plants and other facilities which were damaged by the work, after the project is completed.

Chapter 5 Management

Article 33 Marks indicate the name and route of the scenic area and scenic spot shall be set according to the standard. Essential secure facilities and warning mark shall be set at the dangerous spot.

The scenic spot at or above provincial level shall set name plate of the spot, guidepost and introduction of the scenic spot in the language of Chinese and English.

Article 34 The people's government or administrative agency in the scenic spot shall determine the capacity of the environment and tour route in the scenic area and spot, and take over the responsibility of supervise the tour guide and employee of the scenic spot.

Article 35 The people's government or administrative agency in the scenic spot shall reinforce the supervision of the environment sanitation and food sanitation of scenic spot and set up some essential facilities. Unit or individual who take up the business activities, shall abide by the related regulations about management of environmental sanitation and food sanitation strictly.

Article 36 The service points for profit purpose in the scenic spot shall be planned and managed by the people's government or administrative agency in the scenic spot. Unit or individual engaged in this business shall apply for the approval according to laws and manage the business legally and civilized.

The people's government or administrative agency in the scenic spot shall reinforce the examination and supervision for commodity and service price according to the powers granted by law, to protect the legal rights of the tourists.

Article 37 When enter into the area of scenic spot, vehicles shall driven and parked at some certain place under the management of the people's government or administrative agency in the scenic spot. Motor car is not allowed to enter the class one protection area, and within the class two protection area, restriction shall be put on the entrance of the motor cars.

Article 38 The ticket price of the scenic spot shall be determined by the state. And the detailed standard for the price shall be examined and approved by the competent department of price at or above county level in accordance with their administrative limit.

Chapter 6 The punishment Provision

Article 39 Anyone who violate this measure, and done anything listed below, shall return the land occupied, demolish the illegal building, and concurrently punishable by a fine range from RMB 1,000 Yuan to RMB 30,000 Yuan according to the seriousness of his wrongdoing.

1. Change the quality of the planned land at one's will;
2. Construction which is undertaken without approval for the location and design of the construction project.

Article 40 Anyone who violate this measure, and done anything listed below, shall correct the wrongdoing, compensate for the loss, and concurrently punishable by a fine range from RMB 500 Yuan to RMB 5,000 Yuan according to the seriousness of his wrongdoing.

1. Discharging over-weight pollutant into the water or dump waste into the water;
2. Damaging the scenery and plants;
3. Excavating sand, gravel and earth at one's will;
4. Changing the topography and landform at one's will;

5. hunting the wildlife;
6. Delaying the clean to the construction spot or do not restore the plants as required after the completion of the project.

Article 41 Anyone who violate this measure, and done anything list below, refusing to correct the wrongdoing, shall be punished by a fine range from RMB 10 Yuan to 200 Yuan.

1. Put everything in a mess, dump the trash at ease and affect the sightseeing;
2. Have not set up fences around the construction spot in the scenic spot;
3. Set stalls without a permit;
4. Park the vehicles everywhere and block the road.

Article 42 The administrative punishment prescribed in this measure shall be carried out by the related functional department of the people's government in the scenic spot, if it is available. The administrative agency shall undertake the task when the people's government is not available in the scenic spot.

Article 43 If the construction project in the scenic spot is approved by any unit or individual who beyond its official power, the documents of approval shall be declared invalid, and the person responsible for it shall be given administrative sanction by the organization where he works or by the competent authority at a higher level.

Article 44 If the people's government, the administrative agency or the competent authority of construction administrative in the scenic spot violate this measure, shall be examined and punished by the competent authority at a higher level respectively, according to law; any member of the unit list above neglects his duty, abuses his power or engages in malpractices for personal gains shall be given administrative sanction by the unit to which he belongs or by the competent higher department.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provision

Article 45 This measure shall enter into force on the day of its promulgation.

4. Regulations of the China Danxia Nominated Sites on Protection

4.1 Regulation on the Management of the Scenic Spots in Chishui City

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to protect and utilize the scenic spots resources reasonably, improve the management of the scenic spots, the *Rule* is formulated in accordance with the *Regulation on Scenic Spots, Provisions for the Punishment of the Scenic Spots Administration* issued by the State Council and *Regulations of Guizhou Province on Scenic Spots* issued by the People's Government of Guizhou Province and other relevant laws, rules and regulations in the light of actual conditions of Chishui City.

Article 2 The scenic spots resources referred to in the *Rule* mean natural and human sceneries, which are of values of admiration, culture or science and the environment where they are located, and relevant local customs.

The scenic spots resources are owned by the People's Republic of China.

Article 3 The scenic spots referred to in the *Rule* mean a region, which are examined, approved, named and ranged by the people's government above the county level, with concentration of scenic spots

resources, a beautiful environment, a certain scale and recreation conditions for recreation, admiration, relaxation, scientific and culture activities.

Article 4 The *Rule* should be applicable to management of scenic spots in the administrative region of Chishui City.

Article 5 The Administration of Chishui scenic spot (hereinafter referred to as scenery administrative agency) is the competent authorities of scenic spots in Chishui administrative region. The main functions are as follows:

- (1) To carry out and implement laws, rules and regulations about scenic spots;
- (2) To exam, declare scenic spots.
- (3) To organize and prepare the plans of scenic spots;
- (4) To organize to survey and assess the values of scenic spots;
- (5) Be responsible for the protection construction and management of scenic spots.
- (6) Be responsible for tickets selling and management of scenic spots.

The competent administration about planning, construction, tourism, police, commerce and industry, culture, religion, agriculture and forestry, environment protection and other relevant departments should do well the work of scenic spots administration, cooperating with the scenic spots administrative agency, according to relevant laws, rules, regulations and their respective functions.

Article 6 The exploitation of the scenic spots resources should adhere to the strategic goal of strict protection, scientific planning, unified management and sustainable development.

Chapter 2 Examine, Approval and Plans

Article 7 The approved plan of scenic spots is the basis of construction, protection and administration in scenic spots.

Article 8 The plan of scenic spots should be incorporated into the over plan of Chishui City and the plans of Cun village and county, coordinated with economic development plans.

Other relevant department plans and sector plans which are referred to the scenic spots should be linked with the plan of scenic spots.

Article 9 In the planning of scenic spots, attention should be paid to protect the natural and/or culture heritage and the ecological balance.

The landscape should be kept integrated in the range of the scenic spots; the feature of natural and human landscapes and the ecological balance should be protected to form a certain scope for tourism and management convenient.

In the protective zone of the scenic spots, the landscape feature, natural environment and ecological balance should be protected, the pollution should be prevented, and the construction, should be controlled

Article 10 The plan of scenic spots should include followings

- (1) the character, scope, and the protective zone should be defined in the scenic spots;
- (2) the scenic spots should comprise scenic areas and areas with other functions;.
- (3) the degree of exploitation and utilization, tour capacities and the organization plans should be defined;
- (4) basic facilities, public service facilities and other necessary facilities should be carried out in accordance ;
- (5) the safeguard of ecological protection should be made.
- (6) other items needed by plans.

Article 11 The overall plan of the scenic spots should be formulated and organized by the administrative agency of the scenic spots in collaboration with other department concerned, under the leadership of the people's government which the scenic spots belonged to.

Article 12 The over plan on the scenic spots of city or county should be checked by the administrative agency and submitted to the city or county people's government for examination and approval.

The national or provincial over plan on the scenic spots should be checked by Chichui City People's Government and submitted to People's Government of Guizhou Province or the State Council for examination and approval.

Article 13 Amending or adjusting the over plan of the scenic spots should be submitted to the former examination and approval organ.

Article 14 After the over plan being approved, the boundary of the scenic spots and their protect zone should be marked, and promulgate to the mass.

Chapter 3 Construction

Article 15 The administrative agency should construct in the scenic spots in accordance with the plans. The scenic spots resources should be exploited and utilized positively in the light of the financial and material resources. The service facilities and the visiting condition should be improved gradually.

Article 16 The land utilization and all kinds of the construction in the scenic spots should accord with the scenic spots plan.

The construction project in the scenic spots or the protected zone should follow the basic construction formalities, which is formulated by the People's Republic of China. The plans location and primary design of the construction project should be submitted to the administrative agency and other relevant departments for examination and approval.

Article 17 Design, construction, engineering supervision of construction projects in the scenic spots should accord with the relevant regulations.

Article 18. The layout, height, size, modeling, and color of the construction project (including expanding and rebuilding constructions) in the scenic spots should be in harmony with surrounding environment.

Article 19 The construction of the industry project, public project and resident house in the protect zone of the scenic spots construction should accord with the requirements of plan of scenic spots.

Article 20 The road, transport variable circuit, communication, water supply, drainage, gas supply and other primary basic facilities construction in and/or out the scenic spots should be included in the construction plans of the relevant departments.

Article 21 During the execution of works of construction project in the scenic spots, the construction units should carry out efficient measures to protect the surrounding sights, water, landscape, landform, forests and plants, immediately clean up the sites after the completion of the construction and minimize the disturbance of environment.

Chapter 4 Protection

Article 22 The scenic spots resources are national important resources and social treasures. To protect these resources is important responsibility of the people's government at various levels, and the obligation performed by each citizen.

Article 23 Any units or individuals should not damage the scenic spots resources. The degree of development and utilization should be controlled strictly to prevent excessive development and

construction, in order to protect its historic or cultural original appearance integrated. It is forbidden to appropriate, grant, or in disguise form to grant the land or resources of the scenic spots in any names or forms.

Hotels, rest houses, vacation villages and care or rest organs should not be built in the scenic areas with concentration of visitors.

Article 24 All the constructions inside or surrounding the scenic spots should be harmonious with the sights. The facilities which might damage the resource, landscape, environment and recreation should not be built in the scenic spots.

Excluding the protective facilities, no more facilities should be built around the precious sights or important sceneries.

The facilities which have been built in the scenic spots should be checked up by the administrative agency of the scenic spots in the light of the situation. Any which damage the environment, landscape, natural appearance and disturb recreation severely should be controlled within a definite time or removed out gradually. Expanding or building new facilities should be forbidden before moving out.

Article 25 The protective zones of natural sights, special geology, precious animals and vegetations, old and rare trees, historic sites, rivers, water and other key protective objects should be ranged clearly and protected strictly in the scenic spots.

All activities which might damage the scenic spots resources and environment should be forbidden, such as quarrying, unloading the sands and soil, deforest and reclamation, land-reclamation from lake, building graves or steles, exploiting mineral resources illegally, discharging waste water, waste gas or waste residue and so on.

Article 26 The protection of forests, animals and vegetations in the scenic spots should be strengthened earnestly. The activities of catching or killing any kinds of animals, fishing, climbing up the trees for flours, damaging the plants should be forbidden strictly in the scenic spots in order to protect the ecology. The forests in the scenic spots should not be cut down without approval of the scenic spots administrative agency or the forest department.

Collecting animals or plants, wild crude drugs, seeding and seeds for samples should be forbidden. If they were really needed for scientific research, the approval of the administrative agency of the scenic spots was necessary within limited numbers and ranges.

Article 27 Protecting the old and rare trees, old buildings, historic revolutionary sites, culture relics strictly, setting up signs, constructing files, taking effective protective measures to prevent corruption, earthquakes, flood, thunder and insect pest in order to ensure the safety.

The activities should be forbidden as using fire in the field of the scenic spots, getting warm and having picnic on the grass or in the forests; leaving about stumps and kindings in the plants and bunting farming inside/outside the scenic spots.

The protection and administration of the culture relics in the scenic spots should follow the *Law on Culture Relics Protection of China*.

Chapter 5 Administration

Article 28 The administrative agency of the scenic spots should protect, construct and manage the scenic spots resources in accordance with the plan of scenic spots.

Article 29 Any units and individuals engaged in all kinds of activities should follow the unified arrangement and various administrative regulations of the scenic spots. The units which are related to the activities of scenic spots development and utilization should follow the unified management of the

scenic spots administrative agency.

Article 30 All the units and individuals engaged in business, food service, transportation and other kinds of industries which is serving the tourists, should operate business within the limited places and ranges, after being approved by the administrative agency of the scenic spots.

Article 31 The arrangement and deployment of the scenic spots should rely on and utilize the resources to develop visiting management activities in accordance with the plans, within a standard for environmental protection technology and technical criterion

The visiting management activities in the scenic spots should combine with the resource features, pay due attention to the popularization on the knowledge of history, culture, and natural science and make full use of the resource to edify wisdom, purify sentiment and enlighten patriotic enthusiasm.

Visiting management activities which are not related to the features and protection of scenic resources are forbidden inside scenic spots.

Article 32 The security management should be strengthened to ensure the security of the visitors and the sights.

Chapter 6 Rewards and Punishment

Article 33 Any who disobey the *Rule* should be punished by the scenic spots administrative agency or other authority departments in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 34 The person concerned who refuses to accept the decision on administrative punishment may apply for administrative review or bring an administrative suit.

Article 35 The staff member in the scenic spots who commits dereliction, abuses power or bends the law for private purpose should be given an administrative disciplinary action by his or her unit or by the superior responsible department; when the wrong constitutes a crime, the wrongdoer should be prosecuted for the criminal liability.

Article 36 The units or individuals in the scenic spots who achieve remarkable success or contribute a lot should be awarded.

Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions

Article 37 The *Rule* should be implemented from the day when it was issued.

4.2 Regulation on the Management of Chishui *Alsophila* National Nature Reserve

Article 1 The rule is formulated to protect the natural resources and ecological environment of the Chishui *Alsophila* National Nature Reserve in Guizhou Province for the sustainable development of the economy and society, according to the relative laws and regulations, such as *Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China* and *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves*.

Article 2 Chishui *Alsophila* National Nature Reserve of Guizhou Province, approved by People's Republic of China, covers an area of 133 km², which People's Government of Guizhou Province plans in accordance with laws for special protection and management. According to article 22 of *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves* and article 9 of the Approval of Holistic Plan of Chishui *Alsophila* National Nature Reserve, the administrative office of Chishui *Alsophila* National Nature Reserve assumes the responsibility of centralizing the administration of the nature reserve approved by Guizhou People's Government. All the companies and residents in the nature reserve and the people permitted to enter the reserve must be governed by the administrative office according to the

rule.

Article 3 The Chishui *Alsophila* Nature Reserve is divided into a core area, a buffer zone and an experimental zone on the basis of relative regulations of the state, and adopted measure of zoning management according to three zones with different functions.

Core area: adoption of sealed management. Activities of production and residency are forbidden in the core area. The scientific research activities which require indispensable observation in the zone must be examined strictly by the administrative office of the nature reserve and submitted to Environment Protection Department of Guizhou Province for approval.

Buffer zone: Adoption of semi-sealed management. Activities that cause damage to the natural environment or any kinds of residency are forbidden in the buffer zone. The scientific research activities which require indispensable observation in the zone must be examined and then agreed by the administrative office of the nature reserve and submitted to Environment Protection Department of Guizhou Province for record.

Experimental zone: Adoption of protective management. Appropriate tourism and selective cutting of bamboo and artificial forest are the kinds of productive activities that can be approved for implementation as long as there would not be any damage or change to the natural ecological environment. In addition, the activities involved should be approved by the administrative office with relative formalities.

Article 4 All companies and individuals are forbidden to damage the natural environment. The activities strictly prohibited are as follows: felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging, building outdoor fires, blasting operations and taking wild animals and plants out of the nature reserve.

Article 5 Every company and individual must protect the signs, equipment and facilities of the nature reserve. It is forbidden to damage the signs, landmarks, boundary stones, roads and railings, to smoke in the field and leave litter and garbage behind.

Article 6 The following activities can only be implemented after the examination and the agreement of the administrative office of the nature reserve and reported to the Environment Protection Department of Guizhou or the Ministry of Environmental Protection for approval:

- (1) Activities with indispensable scientific research carried out in the zone;
- (2) Nondestructive scientific research, teaching, educational practice and specimens collection in the buffer zone;
- (3) Foreigners' entering the buffer zone for scientific research and observation;
- (4) Collecting and hunting of national class □, class □ and class □ protected and endangered or unique wild animals and plants for specimens.

Article 7 The following activities must be presented to the administrative office of the nature reserve for permission and submitted to Environment Protection Department of Guizhou for approval.

- (1) Implementation of any tourism exploitation program and construction of relative infrastructures in the experimental zone;
- (2) Water resource exploitation programs for damming and watertight enclosures in the experimental zone;
- (3) Road exploitation programs in the experimental zone;
- (4) Industrial and economic operated housing construction in the experimental zone.

Article 8 The following activities must be examined and approved by the administrative office of nature reserve before implementation:

- (1). Housing reconstruction and expansion, and road extensions by units (administrative villages included) in the zone;
- (2). Housing construction, reconstruction and expansion by villagers in the zone;
- (3). Selective cutting of bamboo, forestation, and the trees around houses in the experimental zone via companies and individuals in the zone;
- (4). Stone quarrying and sand dredging for special reasons in the zone.

Article 9 The following activities must be approved by the administrative office of the *Alsophile* nature reserve.

- (1). Purchase of agricultural and forest products in the experimental zone;
- (2). Selling of tourism products and local specialty items in the experimental zone;
- (3). Tertiary industry, such as tourism services in the experimental zone;
- (4). Tourists entering into the non-tourism spots of the nature reserve;
- (5). Adolescents receiving environmental protection lessons in the nature reserve;
- (6). College teachers and students carrying out scientific research or educational lessons in the nature reserve.

Article 10 Any unit or individual who has violated the Regulations in one of the following manners shall be ordered by the administrative office of the nature reserve to correct their violation, and be fined between RMB 100 to 5,000 Yuan, according to the circumstances of each case:

- (1). Moving or damaging any landmarks of the nature reserve without approval;
- (2). Damaging landmarks, sign, public equipment and facilities;
- (3). Smoking and building outdoor fires;
- (4). Entering the nature reserve without approval, or failing to meet the requirements of the administrative agency while in the nature reserve;
- (5). Carrying out scientific research, educational lessons and specimen collection in the buffer zone of the nature reserve with the approval by the relevant department and failing to submit a copy of the report of their activity results to the administrative agency of the nature reserve.

Article 11 Any unit or individual who has violated the Regulations by felling, grazing, hunting, fishing, gathering medicinal herbs, reclaiming, burning, mining, stone quarrying and sand dredging etc., shall be punished according to the relevant laws, administrative regulations and rules. In addition, the competent administrative department of the nature reserve in the people's government at or above the county level or its authorized administrative agencies of the nature reserve may confiscate the violators' illegal gains, order the violators to stop illegal actions, and to restore the original state or adopt other remedial measures within a prescribed period of time. Whoever has caused damage to the nature reserve will be fined between RMB 300 to 10,000 Yuan.

Whoever violates the Regulations by causing damage to the nature reserve shall be ordered to pay reparations for the loss to the competent administrative department of the nature reserve Chishui Environment Protection Bureau and Environment Protection Department of Guizhou.

Article 13 Whoever hinders the work of the administrative staff of the nature reserve shall be punished by the public security organ in accordance with the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Penalties for Public Security. If the circumstances are serious enough to constitute a crime, the violator shall be prosecuted for criminal responsibility according to law.

Article 14 If a violation of the Regulations causes serious pollution or destruction to the nature reserve, leading to significant loss of public or private property, or human casualties, thereby resulting in a criminal offense, the person or persons directly responsible for the violation shall be investigated for

criminal responsibility according to law.

Article 15 Any person responsible for managing the nature reserve who abuses his power, neglects his duty or engages in malpractice for personal gains, shall, when a crime is evident, be investigated for criminal responsibility according to law, or when the circumstances are not serious enough to constitute a crime, be given disciplinary sanctions by the unit to which the violator belongs or the competent higher authorities.

Article 16 The Regulation shall enter into force since January 1st, 2005.

4.3 Rules of Fujian Province on Protection of China Danxia Natural Heritage

Chapter 1 General Provisions

Article 1 This Measure is formulated for the purpose of strengthening the protection and management of China Danxia natural heritage of Fujian province according to relevant national laws and regulations and integrate with the reality of Fujian province.

Article 2 These Measures shall apply to the protection and management of the natural heritage in Taining and Guanzhaishan which are highly regarded for their scientific and aesthetic values and are listed in the China Danxia series nomination for world natural heritage.

Article 3 The protection and management of China Danxia natural heritage shall be guided by the principle of scientific planning, unified management, strict protection and sustainable utilization, and shall ensure its character of reality and integrity.

Article 4 The people's government above county level where the China Danxia landform is situated shall strengthen the leadership to the protection and management of China Danxia natural heritage.

The construction administrative department of provincial and municipal governments shall be responsible for the supervision and management of the China Danxia natural heritage. The administrative department of people's government of county, where the China Danxia landform is situated, shall be responsible for protection and daily management of the China Danxia natural heritage.

The forestry department, environmental protection department, land and resource department, cultural department and other relevant departments above county level where the China Danxia landform is situated shall, in accordance with their respective duties, be responsible for the protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage.

Article 5 The fund for protection of the China Danxia natural heritage shall be overall arranged according to actual situation by the county government where the China Danxia landform is situated.

The people's government at county level where the China Danxia landform is situated shall set up special fund for the protection of natural heritage. The special fund could be raised through various channels, including government input, social or overseas domination and the offer by international organizations and other channels.

The special fund for protection of the China Danxia natural heritage shall be deposited in special accounts and shall be used exclusively for designated purpose and shall not be used for any other purpose.

Article 6 Any unit or individual shall have the obligation to protect the China Danxia natural heritage and to stop and report the activities that destroy the China Danxia natural heritage.

Units and individuals that make outstanding contributions in the protection of China Danxia natural heritage shall be praised and rewarded by the people's government or relevant departments above

county level where China Danxia natural heritage is situated.

Chapter 2 Planning and Construction

Article 7 People's government at county level where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall, under the necessity of the protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage, draw up the plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage, which shall be in line with the relevant plans and shall be implemented after required approval.

The plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage shall, after the required approval and publication, be rigidly implemented and shall not be changed without authorization, when such change is really necessary, it should be submitted to the original department for approval.

Article 8 People's government at county level where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall, in accordance with the plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage, delimit the protection area and buffer area of the China Danxia natural heritage and set up the boundary markers and signs in the ban area, display area and limited exploited area.

Article 9 In the protection area of the China Danxia natural heritage, the construction projects shall be controlled according to the plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage, when really necessary, the construction projects shall be implemented only after the approval by legal procedure.

Article 10 The construction project in the buffer area of the China Danxia natural heritage, including its layout, scale, height, shape, material and color shall be in line with the plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage and the requirement of the ecological environment, and shall be implemented only after the approval by legal procedure.

Article 11 The construction buildings and structures that are not conform to the plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage, that impair the landscape, ecology and safety and pollute the environment shall be eliminated, innovated or removed within a time limit.

Chapter Three Protection and Management

Article 12 The natural heritages, such as wildlife, forest and herbal vegetation, water landscape, landform, cultural relics etc in China Danxia landform areas shall be under strict protection, and management shall be strengthened. Any unit or individual is not allowed to occupy or damage them.

Article 13 People's government at county level where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall take measures to protect local folk customs, arts and other non-material heritage.

The county people's government where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall set up a list about the buildings and historic sites that have some historical, scientific and artistic value in the protection area.

The above buildings and historic sites that are in the protection list shall not be damaged or removed without authorization.

Article 14 The administrative department of the county people's government where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall take special measures for fire protection, lightning prevention, quake protection and geological hazard prevention so as to strengthen the protection for China Danxia natural heritage.

Article 15 The administrative department of the county people's government where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall establish the monitoring system for the protection and information system which are for dynamic monitoring over the status of protection for China Danxia natural

heritage. Once there are conditions possible for any damage to China Danxia natural heritages, measures shall be properly taken immediately for protection.

In case that the China Danxia natural heritages are seriously damaged by disasters, the local government and relevant departments shall adopt necessary remedial measures and report to the construction administrative department of provincial government immediately.

Article 16 The county people's government where the China Danxia natural heritage is situated shall, according to the plan for protection and management of the China Danxia natural heritage and the capacity of the display area of the natural heritage, accept visitors and control the number of visitors.

Article 17 Except as otherwise provided in other laws or regulations, the below listed activities in the area of China Danxia natural heritage shall seek advice from the relevant departments of the local people's government before approval, these activities are:

- (1) the activities of posting commercial advertisements, holding large amusement activities, etc.;
- (2) introduction of exotic species;
- (3) activities that change the natural status of water resources and water environment;
- (4) scientific investigation and the collection of specimens;
- (5) production of video works;
- (6) other activities that would affect the ecology and scenery of the China Danxia natural heritage.

Article 18 The below listed activities are forbidden in the protection area of the China Danxia natural heritage:

- (1) Activities such as quarrying, mining, earth-fetching, sand-digging, land reclamation, building graves and collecting wild plants that might damage the scenery and the landforms;
- (2) Building the structures for the storage of explosive, flammable, radioactive, poisonous and corrosive things;
- (3) Carving or bedaubing on the scenery or facilities;
- (4) Throwing litters.

Article 19 Some necessary facilities for researching, monitoring and safeguarding shall be equipped in the ban area of the China Danxia natural heritage, the irrelevant people shall not be allowed to enter, the facilities that are not related to the protection shall not be constructed, and the construction of the roadway or the service facilities shall be forbidden.

The construction of footpath, the identification system, environmental hygiene facilities, residential facilities and necessary management and service facilities are allowed in the display area of China Danxia natural heritage, the construction projects that are not relative to the landscapes are not allowed.

The inhabitants shall be allowed to rationally utilize, manufacture and orderly control the construction to coordinate with the ecological environment in the limited exploited area.

Article 20 The protection and management of scenic sites, natural reserves, the antiquities preserving areas and the religious sites that are related to China Danxia natural heritage shall be implemented according to relevant laws and regulations.

Chapter 4 Legal Liabilities

Article 21 Activities such as quarrying, mining, earth-fetching, sand-digging, land reclamation, building graves and collecting wild plants that might damage the scenery, the vegetation and the landforms in the protection area shall be punished by the local administrative department at county level by ordering the termination of the law-breaking activities, restoring or taking other remedial

activities within the time limit, confiscating the illegal income, and fining from RMB 1000 Yuan to 10000 Yuan.

Article 22 Activities of carving or bedaubing on the scenery or facilities in the protection area shall be punished by the local administrative department at county level by ordering to restore or to take other remedial activities within the time limit, and fining RMB 50 Yuan.

Article 23 Activities of constructing the facilities, roadways or service facilities that is not related for protection or monitoring in the prohibited area, constructing the projects that are not related to the scenery in the display area shall be punished by the local administrative department at county level by ordering the termination of the construction, removing in the time limit, and fining from RMB 10000 Yuan to 30000 Yuan.

Article 24 If the law has provided the punishment to the activities that violate the regulations of this Rule, the punishment shall be according to law.

Article 25 The officials and responsible executives that are negligent of their duties, those who abuse authority, play favoritism or commit irregularities, or those who don't punish the illegal activities in the protection and management of China Danxia natural heritage shall be punished according to law, whereas the case constitute a crime, criminal responsibility shall be affixed.

Chapter 5 Supplementary Provisions

Article 26 The above mentioned China Danxia natural heritages include Taining and Guanzhaishan of Liancheng, in which the Taining preserve area includes Changxing, Xiafang, Shiwang, Lijiayan Rock, Zhaixia, Dushushan and Maoer mount reserve area, while the Guanzhaishan preserve area of Liancheng includes Guanzhaishan, Shimenhu Lake, Zhu'anzhai, Qishizhai, Jiulonghu Lake and Yunxiao Rock reserve area.

Article 27 These Measures shall be implemented from January 13, 2009

4.4 People's Government of Taining County on Methods of Resources Protection of Golden Lake Scenic Spot

Article 1 This Regulation is made according to the "Interim Regulations on Scenic Area Management" issued by the State Council on June 7, 1985, the "Provisional Regulations on the Management scenic area of implementation" ([1987] No. 281) promulgated by the Ministry of Construction and other relevant provisions of the country, in the light of the "scenic area management regulations" promulgated by Fujian Provincial People's Government.

Article 2 The Golden Lake scenic spot and its outside protection zone, according to their scenic value and the need of protection, take the tour area as the core area, be divided into the absolute protected areas (first grade), strictly protected area (second grade), Tree Protection Area (third grade) and controlled protected areas (fourth), implementing four grades of protection, and marking the boundary markers, in which the first grade and third grade protected area belongs to Golden Lake scenic spot.

Article 3 Implement the work on protection of Golden Lake scenic spot in order to protect its natural and historic features, the first and second grade protected areas shall not beset various types of development zones, resort.

The scenic resorts, nursing homes, service centers, hotels, restaurants and service sectors, have

duties to protect the scenic spot. Waste water shall be discharged after being treated, the discharge of waste water, waste gas, waste residue should be in line with state standards on environmental protection.

Article 4 All units of individuals (including the villagers) and tourists within Scenic spots are required to care for landscape, forest vegetation, service facilities, wildlife and all the facilities according to the rules and regulations. Shall not damage or change the rocks, water body and other natural landscapes and cultural relics, cliff stone inscriptions, ancient ruins, ancient buildings, gardens and other human landscapes.

Article 5 Activities of fishing, hunting, livestock, picking flowers, climbing trees, damaging grass vegetation destroying public facilities or polluting the environment are not allowed. without authorization by Management Committee of Jinhu Scenic Area, activities of quarrying, earth borrowing are not allowed, painting letters, carving on the buildings, monuments, rocks and other disruptive behaviors are not allowed.

Building graves is prohibited within Golden Lake scenic spot, the original graves shall be relocated within a time limited, otherwise the graves will be treated by the Management Committee of Golden Lake Scenic Spot as the tombs with no owners.

Article 6 Within the scenic spot, the facilitation of afforestation shall be implemented, the central scenic area shall not be classified into retention mountains. Forest within the scenic spot and surrounding areas are special-purpose forests, their original ownerships don't change, but shall be managed in regardless of their ownerships according to the plan of scenic spots, activities of logging and tree tapping are prohibited, if indeed needed to update the trees, it shall be approved by the management committee of the Golden Lake and be submitted to county forestry sector for inspection and then getting the certificate for cutting.

The slopes and wasteland within the first, second and third grade protected area of the scenic spot shall be unified planned according to the regulation of afforestation, which shall not be obstructed by any unit or individual.

The construction of dams and water projects within scenic spot shall be approved by the management committee of Golden Lake scenic spot, and shall be submitted to the water administrative department of the county for approval and issuing the certificate.

The setting of cables, pole-lines and wireless equipments shall be approved by the management committee of Golden Lake scenic area, and shall be submitted to the water administrative department of the county for approval and issuing the certificate.

Article 7 The ancient famous trees and rare plants within the scenic spot and the protected area are important landscapes of scenic spot, the administrative committee of Golden Lake Scenic Zone shall register them, establish files and set signs in order to implement the protection measures.

Article 8 The animals and their habitats within scenic spot shall be strictly protected and no one shall be permitted to damage and hunt wild animals. Activities of collecting specimens of animals and plants, wild herbs, seedlings, seeds and pine resin and other forestry products shall not be permitted, in indeed needed for scientific research and education, permission shall be issued from the administrative committee of Golden Lake Scenic Spot and persons shall be sent to designated areas for limited number of collection..

Article 9 The system of afforestation, forest fire preventing and pests preventing and other management duties shall be implemented.

Fire ban shall be conducted throughout the year in the outdoor of scenic spot, fire sparks shall not

be brought into the scenic hills, setting fires, throw cigarette butts or fire into the bushes within the scenic spots for heating or for picnic are prohibited; burning charcoal and ridge within scenic area or outside protected area are prohibited.

Article 10 All buildings, no matter being built by public or private capital and no matter they're new or old, all the gardens, Cliff stones and other human landscapes and their surrounding environment, measures of fire prevention, lightning prevention, flood prevention, earthquake proof, mothproof and other measures shall be strengthened for protection.

Article 11 Activities violating this regulation, punishments shall be given by the administrative committee of Golden Lake Scenic Spot in accordance with "the management of scenic spots in Fujian Province" and "the management of scenic spots of Golden Lake Scenic Spot".

Article 12 For activities that violate the relevant resources protection laws and regulations, if a crime is constituted, criminal responsibilities shall be given.

Article 13 Honors shall be awarded by the county People's Government or the Administrative Management Committee of Golden Lake Scenic Spot to the following units and individuals who make remarkable achievements:

1. Units or individuals that make a great contribution to the implementation of national laws and regulations for the protection of scenic spots.
2. Units or individuals that make an great contribution to the work of protecting scenic resources.

Article 14 This regulation shall be implemented as from the date of publication.

January 9, 2001

4.5 Ordinance of Langshan Scenic Spot on Protection in Hunan Province

The 10th Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Notice No. 40

"Hunan Langshan Scenic Spot Protection Ordinance" which was passed on September 28, 2004 by 11th meeting of the 10th Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It has been announced now and will come into effect on January 1, 2005.

Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee

September 28, 2004

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 In order to enhance management of Langshan scenic area, protect Langshan scenic resources, we enact this Ordinance in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Article 2 Langshan scenic spots is national key scenic spots which has typical Danxia landscape geological features, and consist of Ba Jiaozhai, Tianshengqiao, Fu YiJiang, Tianyi Lane, pepper peak, Zixia dong, and other scenic areas, the concrete scope and boundaries in accordance with the overall plan approved by the State Council to determine.

Article 3 All units and individuals in relation to the protection of Langshan and scenic spots are required to comply with the Ordinance.

Article 4 Langshan scenic spots' protection, construction and management should follow the principles: strict protection, uniform management, rational development and sustainable use, in line with the overall planning and detailed planning of Langshan scenic spots.

Article 5 Provincial People's Government, Shaoyang Municipal People's Government shall strengthen the guidance of protecting Langshan scenic spots.

Xinning County People's Government takes charge of protecting and managing Langshan scenic

area.

Administrative department of construction at Provincial level takes charge of protecting Langshan scenic spots, managing the implementation of the guidance and supervision and inspection operations.

Land, forestry, environmental protection and other relevant administrative departments perform their duties to protect Langshan scenic spots well.

Article 6 Province, Shaoyang City, Xinning county people's government should support, guide and help the villagers in and outside Langshan scenic spots to develop eco-agriculture, eco-forestry and eco-tourism service.

Article 7 The units and individuals who have made remarkable achievements in the protection and management of scenic area should be given recognition and reward by the relevant administrative departments of the People's Government.

Chapter II Protection

Article 8 People's Government of Xinning County should work out detailed planning in accordance with overall plan approved by State Department of Langshan scenic spots .the detailed planning of first-grade protection areas approved by construction administrative departments of State Council after provincial people's government had reported to it and other protected areas' detailed planning examined and approved by the construction administrative departments of the provincial people's government.

Construction and management of Langshan scenic spots must be accordance with the overall planning and detailed planning, any unit or individual must be strictly enforced, will not be allowed to change. Where it is essential to adjust, modify, in accordance with the original examination and approval procedures.

Article 9 Langshan scenic spot carry out different levels of protection, according to the the overall plan approved by State Council which is divided into the first-grade protected area, the second-grade protected area, the third-grade protected areas. In order to protect the scenic resources, coordinate the natural landscape, demarcate outside protected areas in accordance with planning requirements in the scenic outlying areas.

Xinning County People's Government should public protected area, set up boundary and signs along boundary line in protected areas. No unit or individual may destroy or change the boundary and signs without authorization.

Article 10 No unit or individual may appropriate, buy, sell or transfer resources and land of Langshan scenic spots in other illegal forms.

Article 11 Langshan scenic spots should be worked out protection measures to prevent geological disasters and the integrity of Danxia.

Rock climbing activities should be controlled strictly in Langshan scenic spots region. Prohibit hold activities such as rock climbing in unauthorized or non-designated locations.

Article 12 Langshan scenic spots should close hillsides to facilitate afforestation, returning farmland to forests, do some measures of fire prevention and anti-pest work, to increase forest cover year after year. Ban on felling trees in the first and second protected areas. Area of the old and valuable trees should be registered, established file, protected strictly.

Article 13 In Langshan scenic spots region, should do a good job in water and soil conservation to strengthen the body of water, protect water features. Scenic areas of the Fu YiJiang and other water bodies should be clean in time, dredging, no unit or individual is allowed to enclose, filling, blocking,

or make other changes.

Article 14 Environmental protection, forestry, water conservancy and other relevant administrative departments should strengthen the environmental quality monitoring and supervision of environmental protection, protect natural ecological environment of Langshan scenic spots strictly.

Engage production and business activities in Langshan scenic spots, there must be measures to protect the environment. Waste water, noise and exhaust emissions will be required to meet national standards. Production, solid waste must be dealt with in a timely manner, shall not be piling up everywhere.

Promoting the use of marsh gas, electric, and other clean energy in Langshan scenic spots region.

Article 15 Ancient architecture, ancient tombs and historical sites such as the protection of the object should register, establish the file, mark with signs and take protective measures in Langshan scenic spots region.

Article 16 Prohibiting the establishment of paper, leather, chemicals, metallurgy, printing and dyeing, oil refining, electroplating, brewing, pharmaceutical and other companies that polluted the environment in outside protected areas of Langshan scenic area.

Article 17 In Langshan scenic spots region, with the exception of the Prohibition of the 16th Article of the act, also prohibits the following acts:

- (A) changing or damaging the natural landscape and ancient architecture, ancient tombs, ancient monuments, ancient cultural relics, and so on, as well as public facilities;
- (B) cutting the mountains, quarrying, sand, reclamation, burning;
- (C) burning firewood, burning brick;
- (D) fishing in the water, electric fish, engaged in catering to the water, dumping garbage and other waste rock and abandoned;
- (E) hunting wild animals;
- (F) storing inflammable and explosive materials.

Article 18 The primary, secondary protection region in Langshan scenic spots, with the exception of the Prohibition of the 16th, 17th article, also prohibits the following acts:

- (A) burial tomb, wood, shovel turf, grazing;
- (B) collecting wild medicinal herbs and plants, seeds, and other by-products ;
- (C) wild fire, burning ash, burnt ridge;
- (D) smoking in the designated non-smoking venue, burning incense, the discharge of fireworks;
- (5) inscription on buildings, rock, wood or unauthorized advertising posters.

Article 19 Expropriation in accordance with the law, the collection of Langshan scenic area of forest land and other land or the building, structure, should be given reasonable compensation and resettlement in accordance with the law.

Chapter III Construction

Article 20 Necessary transportation, services facilities and protection facilities should be constructed in Langshan scenic spot to improve the conditions of tour gradually.

The building, structure, layout, body, shape and color of Langshan scenic spots should be with the surrounding landscape, the environment, not to undermine the overall outlook of the scenic spots.

It should prohibit constructing development zones, resorts, living quarters in the Primary, secondary protection zone of Langshan scenic spot.

Article 21 Units and individuals apply for construction projects in Langshan scenic spots should report

to the construction administrative department to do site approval according to the following provisions.

(A) road construction, cable, cable cars, large-scale culture, sports, recreational facilities, hotels, scenic spots sign construction, all this construction should report to the construction administrative departments of the State Council to examine and endorse after construction administrative departments of provincial people's government examined;

(B) other construction projects should apply for approval according to the provisions of construction administrative departments of the Provincial People's Government. The villagers in the scenic area built the residence according to the detailed planning of scenic spot that examined by the construction administrative departments of Xinning People's Government.

Article 22 Construction projects in Langshan scenic area, should carry out environmental impact assessment of geological and environmental impact assessment in the planning stages of site selection, make conservation plan of soil and water.

Article 23 Construction units of construction projects of Langshan scenic spots must take effective preventive measures to protect the surrounding vegetation, water and landscape, landform; after the completion of the project, should timely clean-up construction site and restore vegetation.

Chapter IV Management

Article 24 Xinning People's Government should establish and improve the management system of Langshan scenic spots. Supervise and inspect the planning, construction and protection comprehensive and strengthen the management of public health, public order and safety management, maintain the order of tour, protect the legitimated rights and interests of tourist.

Article 25 It should set up standardized names and logo signs in the main scenic spots of Langshan scenic spots should set up warning signs and safety devices in main part; should check and maintain transportation and tour facilities in a timely manner.

Article 26 Tourism, catering, accommodation, marketing, tourism, transport, advertising, entertainment, photography, and other business activities in Langshan scenic spots should in line with the planning, to operate in designated locations, comply with the health management system, maintain clean, health of scenic spot.

Article 27 The vehicle entering into Langshan scenic spots should park in the place, drive in accordance with the provisions of moving lines. It is prohibited to learn drive motor vehicles or non-use of passenger vehicles operating capacity in scenic area.

Article 28 Guide in langshan scenic spots, should have tour card which issued by the tourism sector. The guides engaged in the activities in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Commentary staff should have professional training, with Danxia landscape geological knowledge and other related knowledge.

Article 29 Tourists and others enter into Langshan scenic spot, should take good care of the Scenery resources and public facilities, maintain Environmental Health and public order, comply with the relevant regulations of the area.

Article 30 Langshan scenic spots implement a system of paid use of scenic and historical resources, User fee levied in accordance with the law on the use of fee. collecting the compensation for the use of fee, management and use in accordance with national and provincial People's Government relevant regulations.

Chapter V Legal Liability

Article 31 In violation of Article 9 of the Ordinance that devastate or unauthorized change the boundary, the signs shall be ordered to correct, and will be fined more than RMB 50 Yuan, less than RMB 200 Yuan.

Article 32 in violation of article 11 of the ordinance that unauthorized or not in a designated area to hold activities such as rock climbing, will be ordered to correct their errors, and fined more than RMB 10,000 Yuan, less than RMB 50,000 Yuan.

Article 33 In violation of the provisions of this Ordinance that establish paper, leather, chemicals, metallurgy, printing and dyeing, oil refining, electroplating, brewing, pharmaceutical and other companies that pollute the environment in Langshan scenic spots or the protection of its outlying districts, will be forced to close and dismantle Plant and related facilities; directly responsible shall be given administrative punishments.

Article 34 In violation of Article XVII of the Ordinance (b), (c), (d), (f) provisions shall be ordered to stop illegal action and confiscate illegal income, will be fined more than RMB300 Yuan, less than RMB 1000 Yuan.

In violation of Article XVII of the Ordinance (2), (c), (d), (6) provisions in a secondary protection zone, shall be punished severely.

Article 35 In violation of the 18th Article of the Ordinance, shall be ordered to stop illegal action and confiscate illegal income, should be fined more than RMB 50 Yuan, less than RMB 200 Yuan ; burial tomb of which shall be ordered to stop illegal, will be fined more than RMB 300 Yuan, less than RMB 1000 Yuan.

Article 36 In violation of the Regulations, scenic resources caused by the loss, should bear civil liability in accordance with the law.

The Bill provides that the punishment was not illegal, laws and regulations of punishment, from its provisions.

Article 37 If violate the planning approval of construction projects of Langshan scenic spot, approved file is invalid. The approval of authorities in accordance with the law of compensation for loss of construction units. Directly responsible for the officers and other personnel, shall be given administrative punishments.

Article 38 If manager scrimshank, practice favoritism and commit irregularities, misuse of authority shall be given administrative punishments; If constitute a crime will be held criminally responsible.

Chapter VI Supplementary Provisions

Article 39 This Ordinance will come into effect on January 1, 2005

4.6 Protection and Management Regulation of Danxiashan in Guangdong Province

Chapter □ General Provisions

Article 1 This regulation is enacted in accordance with Provisions on Scenic Spots, Provisions on Nature Reserves, the relevant laws and regulations and the practical situation of Danxiashan, with a view to protecting the natural resources, human resources and ecological environment of Danxiashan.

Article 2 Danxiashan, as used in this regulation, means that the defined area of the overall plan of Danxiashan Scenic Spot and the overall plan of Danxiashan Nature Reserve which are approved by the State Council.

Article 3 Protection management, development and utilization, scientific research, production and

life, tourism and construction and any other activities in Danxiashan must abide this regulation.

Article 4 The protection of Danxiashan will be made to satisfy the requirements of World Natural Heritage Site and World Geopark, and adhere to the principles of scientific planning, unified management, strict protection, and sustainable utilization.

Article 5 This regulation is carried out by the People's Government of Shaoguan. The relevant departments of provincial People's Government work cooperatively in accordance with their respective responsibilities

The administration department of Danxiashan is responsible for the protection, planning, construction, management, utilization and so on.

Article 6 The protection and management of Danxiashan shall be incorporated into the plan for national economic and social development by the People's Government of Guangdong Province and the People's Government of Shaoguan. The expenses for the protection and management are held by the People's Government of Guangdong Province and the People's Government of Shaoguan in accordant with their fiscal systems.

Raise money through a variety of channels and ways, and establish special funds for the protection of Danxiashan.

Article 7 All units and individuals have obligations to protect Danxiashan and exercise the power to stop and impeach the behaviors of destruction of natural resources, human resources and ecological environment in Danxiashan.

Units and individuals who make prominent contribution in the protection and management of Danxiashan shall be awarded by the People's Government of Guangdong Province and the People's Government of Shaoguan.

Article 8 In accordance with national laws, regulations and technical norms, the overall planning and the detailed planning of Danxiashan are made by relevant departments which are designated by the construction department of the People's Government of Guangdong Province together with the People's Government of Shaoguan and submitted for approval.

Article 9 The approved plan of Danxiashan should be announced to the public and no unit or individual may breach or make unauthorized changes. When such adjustment or modification is really necessary, they should be examined and approved in accordance with the original examination and approval procedures.

Article 10 Projects (including the rural residential areas and sites for religious activities) of new constructions, extensions and reconstructions in Danxiashan should conform the planning. Projects can be carried out only after receiving approval of the Danxiashan administration department, going through a legal approval procedure and getting relevant licenses. Urban-rural planning department of People's Government of Shaoguan should establish specific administrative measures to implement the supervision and inspection of the constructions in Danxiashan.

Article 11 Construction project shall not damage the outlook of the surrounding environment. The form, layout, height, body mass, shape and color of buildings and structures should go with the surrounding landscape and environment.

Article 12 The approved construction project or unit should give a protection program on the environment of construction site and its forest, wood, vegetation, water, rock, wetlands, heritage, landscape of farmland and other resources before the commencement of work.

Effective measures should be taken during the construction process to prevent the geological relics, ecological environment and human landscapes from being polluted and destroyed. Site cleaning and

greening activities should be taken after completion, and original appearance of the environment should be restored.

Article 13 The construction of communication base stations, launching towers, power network and water network should conform to the planning, pass the environmental impact assessment, geological hazard risk assessment and the auditing of the Danxiashan administration department, and then handle the examination and approval formalities.

Article 14 The People's Government of Shaoguan City should take further measures to clean, dismantle and relocate those forbidden activities and constructions within a time limit. Compensation won't be available for those illegal constructions.

Chapter 3 Protection and Management

Article 15 The protected zone of Danxiashan will be divided into 4 levels: Extra Grade Protected Area, First Grade Protected Area, Second Grade Protected Area, Third Grade Protected Area and Landscape Protected Zone.

Extra Grade Protected Areas are those areas fully display the geology, geomorphology, relics and natural scenery of Danxiashan, including Jingui Stone-Jinlong Mount, Dashishan Mount, Dahukeng.

First Grade Protected Areas are those distribution areas of typical Danxia landform except the Extra Grade Protected Areas. It includes most part of the Danxia Scenic Spot, peripheral areas of the Extra Grade Protected Areas Jingui Stone and Dashishan Mount, central part of Feihuashui Scenic Spot, southern part of Xianrenji Scenic Spot, Wumashan Mount Area and etc.

Second Grade Protected Areas are those peripheries of the First Grade Protected Areas, shields and buffer zones of the latter.

Third Grade Protected Areas are areas inside the Danxiashan except the upper level areas. Landscape Protected Zone includes the hills and plain areas between the out outer boundary of the Third Grade Protected Areas and outside roads

Article 16 All constructions and activities which may have impacts on the landscape and environment are forbidden in the Extra Grade Protected Areas. Scientific investigations with the concessions from the Danxiashan administration department are admitted.

Service facilities such as holiday villages, hotels, hostels, training centers, sanatoriums should be strictly restricted in the First Grade Protected Areas. And construction of unplanned roads of the Master Planning is not allowed.

Constructions independent of landscape tour should be strictly restricted in the Second Grade Protected Areas.

Necessary tourist service spots can be set up in the Third Grade Protected Areas, while restrict the construction of holiday villages.

Pollutive projects, moorburning and construction of timber forest production base are not allowed in the Landscape Protected Zone.

Article 17 The following natural and human landscapes in Danxiashan should be protected strictly.

- (1) Geological relics such as topography, geomorphology, mountain bodies, strata, stones, paleontology fossils and etc.
- (2) Natural landscape such as wetlands, waterfalls, streams, scenic farmlands, water bodies, woods, bamboo vegetations, wildlife, unique geological environment, and etc.
- (3) Cultural relics, original buildings, stone carving and other human landscapes and their native homes.
- (4) Cultural relics such as ancient architectures, ancient cottages, ancient tombs, ancient ruins,

steles, inscriptions on cliffs, and etc.

Article 18

Danxiashan administration department should put up permanent boundary posts or other kinds of boundary marks according to the protected zone. Movement or damage of the boundary marks by any unit or individual is forbidden.

Article 19 Units and tourists in Danxiashan should protect the landscape and natural environment, following acts are forbidden:

- (1) Destruction of the landscape and facilities for sightseeing, service, public transportation and etc.;
- (2) Field picnic and ridge-burning, fireworks playing;
- (3) Smoking, incensing and firing in places that are not appointed;
- (4) Firing, poisoning and electric-hitting fishes;
- (5) Feeding livestock and poultry;
- (6) Other behaviors that are forbidden in laws and regulations

Article 20 Actions carried out in Danxiashan as follows should be granted the permission by Danxiashan administration departments; those who have to go through approval should comply with procedures according to relevant laws and regulations:

- (1) Scientific investigation;
- (2) Movie-TV play making;
- (3) Construction activities engaged out of this provision;
- (4) Cutting, transplanting trees;
- (5) Other projects that need auditing and approving according to the laws and regulations

Article 21 The managing sand excavation and borrowing are forbidden in Danxiashan. If needed due to infrastructure repair, it should be granted the permission of Danxiashan administration departments, then carry out excavation in appointed site and repair vegetation according to rules after being submitted to and approved by relevant department.

Article 22 Any unit or individual is not allowed to destroy the biology or bio-diversity of Danxiashan. The input of exotic species is strictly limited. It is forbidden that the animals, plants, packaging materials and conveyance carrying diseases, pests or pollution elements go inside the mountain area.

Article 23 All the mountain forest in Danxiashan has been protected as provincial ecological forest. It is strictly forbidden to cut trees; if needed due to renewal or cultivation, it should apply to Danxiashan administration department and elucidate the tree species, quantity, location, reason and scheme for replanting of the cutting-action and then can carry out and fulfill the scheme after being permitted by Shaoguan forest department in charge.

Article 24 Danxiashan administration department should investigate and identify ancient and famous trees, then compile and construct archives, finally set signs and implement the action for protection.

Article 25 Those teaching and scientific institutions that need to collect samples in mountain area should file an application to Danxiashan administration department and carry out in appointed area. Those who want to collect samples of national key protected species should go through relevant procedures.

Article 26 Those who do business in Danxiashan should carry out in appointed area; it is not allowed to offer for sales forcefully and loudly.

Danxiashan administration department should strengthen the inspection of sanitation, food security and service quality.

Article 27 Peoples' Government of Shaoguan should establish a comprehensive institution of forest protection, fire-proof and plants preservation, install facilities for fire-proof and plant preservation and fire passage, and improve the work of closing hillsides, forest protection and fire-proof as well as the control of harmful species.

Article 28 The public security organs should assist Danxiashan administration department to strengthen the security management, to guarantee the personal security and the safety of national, collective and individual property.

Article 29 Danxiashan administration department should scientifically and reasonably define the tourist line and capacity in each scenic area and spot, make specific scheme of tourist-grooming and set signs for road, public service, geological and popular science and safety warning. It should also inspect the strategic section of tourist line regularly and defuse the dangerous situation in time.

Article 30 Tourists should buy ticket in accordance with the regulation, comply with the tour order, and obey the management of Danxiashan administration department. Business activities using scenic resources of Danxiashan must pay for compensation.

Ticket revenues and compensation for the use of scenic resources belongs to Danxiashan administration department, separating the management of revenue and expenditure, for the protection, management and infrastructure construction of Danxiashan.

Article 31 Promote the use of environmentally-friendly vehicles and cruisers as transport mean, and all transport means into the mountains should abide by traffic regulations, as well as the management of Danxiashan administration department.

Chapter IV Legal Liability

Article 32 Unauthorized movement and damage of boundary markers or other border signs will be ordered to restitution and compensation for loss by the Danxiashan administration department, penalty of person is from 50 Yuan to 100 Yuan; penalty of organization is from 500 Yuan to 1,000 Yuan.

Article 33 Deregulation of burning field ridge, picnic and fireworks, will be ordered by Danxiashan administration department to cease illegal activities, make compensation for damage, do [reinstatement](#), and subject to a penalty from 1,000 Yuan to 3,000 Yuan.

Article 34 Unauthorized fishing by bombing, poisoning and electric shocking, causing the degradation of water environment and resources, will be ordered by Danxiashan administration department to cease illegal activities, make [reinstatement](#) or take other remedial measures in deadline, confiscate the illegal income, and subject to a penalty from 50,000 Yuan to 100,000 Yuan.

Article 35 Unauthorized carry of alien species, animals and plants quarantined with pests or contaminated and their packaging, transport means into the mountains, will be confiscated and destroyed by Danxiashan administration department, and subject to a penalty from 10,000 Yuan to 30,000 Yuan.

Article 36 Operation not according to designated locations, and arbitrary trading or selling will be ordered by Danxiashan administration department to correct or remove, and subject to a penalty from 500 Yuan to 2,000 Yuan.

Article 37 Arbitrary stocking of livestock and poultry will be ordered by Danxiashan administration department to correct, and subject to a penalty from 100 yuan to 1,000.

Article 38 The behavior, not buying ticket or compensate for the use of scenic resources in accordance with regulation, will be ordered by Danxiashan administration department to correct, and subject to a penalty of approved price from one time to twice.

Article 39 Other illegal acts in violation of this regulation will be penalized by Danxiashan administration department in accordance with the Regulations of PRC on Scenic Spots Administration, Regulations of PRC on Nature Reserves or other related laws and regulations.

Article 40 The dereliction of duty, abuse of power, corruption and bribery by staffs in Danxiashan administration department and other relevant administration departments shall be given administrative punishments by law; constituting a crime should be investigated criminally responsible.

Chapter V supplementary articles

Article 41 The coordinates of four solstitial points of Danxiashan designated by the regulation is from east longitude 113°36'25" to 113°47'53", and north latitude 24°51'48" to 25°04'12". G106 and G323 is the boundary in northeast, east and southeast, S246 is the boundary in west and northwest, and Wantou-Zhegushi-Dawangchong-Hetang line is the boundary in south and southwest.

Article 42 This regulation will be announced since May. 1st, 2009.

4.7 Regulations of Longhushan-Guifeng National Park on Administration in Jiangxi Province

(Adopted at the 5th session of the Standing Committee of the 11th Jiangxi Province People's Congress on September 27th, 2008)

Chapter 1 General Provision

Article 1 This Regulations is formulated, in accordance with the Regulations on Administration of National Park promulgated by the State Council, other related laws, and administrative regulations, for the purpose of reinforcing the management of the Longhushan-Guifeng National Park, as well as effective protection and optimal utilization of the tour resources in the National Park.

Article 2 This Regulations shall be applied to the planning, protection, utilization and management of Longhushan-Guifeng National Park.

The boundary of Longhushan-Guifeng National Park and its outer protected area shall be delimited in accordance with the General plan of Longhushan Scenic Spot and Guifeng National Park which have been approved by the State Council.

Article 3 The management of the National Park shall adhere to the principle of scientific planning, uniform management strict protection and sustainable utilization, for the purpose of achieving integral ecological benefit, social benefit and economic benefit.

Article 4 The administrative Committee in Longhushan National Park (hereafter referred to as Longhushan Admin Committee) and the administrative Committee in Guifeng National Park (hereafter referred to as Guifeng Admin Committee) are the expedited sectors of the people's government of Yingtan city and the people's government of Shangrao city respectively, which is liable to the protection, utilization and management of their own National Park.

The main duties of Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee are:

1. Publicize and implement the laws and regulations concerning the protection and management of the National Park.
2. Take part in formulating the planning for National Park and implement it.
3. Formulate and implement the detailed protection and management system
4. Survey, evaluate and file the tour resources, be liable to the protection and optimal utilization of

the tour resources.

5. Coordinate the related units within the National Park.
6. Manage the infrastructure and public facilities in National Park.
7. Manage other business concerning the protection, utilization and management of the National Park.

Article 5 The competent administrative department for construction of Jiangxi provincial people's government shall undertake the supervision and management of the Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot. Other related departments of the provincial people's government shall supervise and manage the Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot based on their respective responsibilities assigned.

Article 6 Any unit or individual have the right to report and stop damage to the tour resources, as well as the obligation to conserve the tour resources.

Chapter 2 Planning

Article 7 The planning for the Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot is consist of general plan and detailed plan.

The feature of the mountain, Taoist culture and cliff tomb shall be reflected in the plan for the Longhushan Scenic Spot; the feature of the peaks, rock caves shall be reflected in the plan for the Guifeng Scenic Spot.

Article 8 The detailed plan for Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall be formulated to fit in with the general plan.

The detailed plan shall be compiled by competent administrative department for construction of the provincial people's government in accordance with to the general plan and related national technical standards, then submitted to the competent administrative department for construction of state council for examination and approval according to law.

The compilation of the detailed plan for Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall be bid between design institutes with Class B or above compilation qualification.

Article 9 In compilation of the detailed plan for Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot, it shall solicited related department, the public and experts for different opinions; any major objection has been put forward shall be subject to examination by the competent department for construction of Jiangxi provincial people's government via argumentation and public hearings.

The submitted materials about the detailed plan for examination shall include all the opinions from all walks of life and information about the adoption of these opinions and the reasons for failure to adopt some or all of them if there is any.

Article 10 The competent administrative department for construction of Jiangxi provincial people's government, the Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall publicize the approved plan for Longhushan-Guifeng National Park on government website or via other means, any unit or individual shall have the right to access to the information.

Article 11 The approved plan for Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot, is the basis of the protection, utilization and management to the National Park, shall be implemented strictly.

Any unit or individual in the National Park shall abide by the approved plan. Before the plan gets approved, any construction program in the National Park shall not be allowed.

Article 12 No unauthorized changes to approved plan for Longhushan-Guifeng National Park should be made at random. Any amendment deemed necessary shall be submitted to the authority which originally approved the plan or file with that authority.

Article 13 The planning for the village and township in the Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot and its outer protected area, shall be consistent with the planning for the National Park.

In compilation of the planning for the village and township in the Longhushan-Guifeng National Park and its outer protected area, the related department shall seek Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee's advice in written form.

Chapter 3 Protection

Article 14 The geomorphologic landscape and natural environment of Longhushan-Guifeng National Parks shall be put under strict protection from damage or random changes, basing on the principle of sustainable development.

The Longhushan-guifeng Admin Committee shall establish a functioned management system for protecting the environment, wildlife and cultural relics, for insect-fighting, fire-fighting, water and earth conservation, geological disaster prevention, etc., and seeing to the observation of it.

Article 15 On drawing opinions from related departments and units, the Longhushan Admin Committee shall formulate special protection measures for Shui Yan, Trunk mountain, Cliff tomb cluster, Heavenly master's mansion, celestial city, Pai Ya Rock, Mosquito-free village, Mazu Yan, Zheng Yi Temple, Shangqing Palace, Ancient town of Shangqing, Heavenly master's tomb cluster, etc.,.

On drawing opinions from related departments and units, the Guifeng Admin Committee shall formulate special protection measures for Old man peak, Buddhism cave of Nan Yan temple, Divine turtle receive the guests, Natural three folds, Four tone valley, Er Lang peak, Camel peak, Painting cliff peak, Gold bell peak, etc..

Article 16 The following acts is prohibited in the Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot:

1. Exploit the mountain, excavate sand, renovate tombs, or anything that will damage the scenery, plants and landform;
2. Build facilities for storing any material that is explosive, inflammable, radioactive, poisonous or corrosive;
3. Fell trees, hunt wild animals at ease;
4. Inscribe in or stain the scenery or facility;
5. Discard, dump or pile up waste at will;
6. Discharge sewage before disposal into the water body;
7. Camping or any activities with use of fire at places which is not allowed to.

Any construction project in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot and its outer protected area, which may pollute the environment, is not allowed. Such project, which has been completed, by order of Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee or the people's government at or above county level concerned, shall be removed within a prescribed period of time.

Article 17 It is strictly prohibited to establish any kind of development zone, build hotel, guest house, training center, sanatorium and other buildings that has nothing to do with the protection of the tour resource, which is against the planning for Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot; if such project is completed, it shall moved out step by step in line with the planning for Longhushan-Guifeng National Park.

Article 18 Construction program beyond acts listed in Article 16 and 17 in the area of Longhushan-Guifeng National Park, shall be examined by Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee, and then be subject to go through the examination and approval procedure

according to related laws and regulations.

Article 19 The following acts in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall be submitted firstly to Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee for examination, then to the competent administrative department for approval according to relevant laws and regulations:

1. Set or post commercial Ad.;
2. Host large-scale entertainment activities;
3. Any activities that may change the water resource except those ones listed in Article 24;
4. Shoot film or host large-scale party;
5. Other activities that may affect the ecology or scenery.

Article 20 The layout, height, dimension, shape and color of the construction program in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot and its outer protection area shall be in line with character of the National Park, and in consistent with surroundings. The existing buildings which block the viewing, shall be removed within a prescribed period of time, by order of the Longhushan Admin Committee, Guifeng Admin Committee or related people's government at or above county level.

Article 21 Compensation shall be paid for the lost caused by the demolition of buildings in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot or its outer protected area.

Article 22 The authorized unit or individual undertaking construction project within Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot, shall take effective measures to protect the surroundings, water, plants, wildlife and the topography, and shall timely clean the construction field, restore the original appearance after the completion.

Article 23 The competent administrative departments for environment protection and water of the Jiangxi provincial people's government shall strengthen coordination for the protection of the Luxi water area. The competent administrative departments for environment protection and water of the people's government at or above county level shall not grant permission of construction program which may exert great negative influence on the eco-system environment of the Luxi water area, .

The people's government at or above county level and Longhushan Admin Committee shall strengthen protection for Luxi water area within its administrative area, and bring the total discharged pollutant under strict control.

Article 24 The following acts is prohibited in the Luxi water area of the Longhushan National Park:

1. Enclose, stuff the branch or change the water course;
2. Discharge or dump grease, acid liquid, alkalized liquid, poisonous liquid or soluble waste into the water, or wash containers, vehicles which have stored such liquid in the water;
3. Use fuel-driven boat to take up profitable business.

Article 25 The people's government of Yingtan, the people's government of Shangrao and relevant people's government at county or town (township) level, as well as Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall help the country collective organizations and peasants in National Park and its outer protected area to develop ecological agriculture, ecological forestry and tourism, to improve the eco-environment and protect the tour resource.

Chapter 4 Utilization and management

Article 26 Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall make national use of the tour resources, improve the transportation and service facilities as well as sight-seeing condition, in conformity with the General Plan and Detailed plan.

Article 27 Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall ratify the tourist

capacity of every viewing point and tour route, set up standard place and road name marks, evacuate tourists in high seasons, strengthen the management of employees such as tour guides and deck hands, etc..

Article 28 Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall establish and improve a sound safety guarantee system to strengthen the safety education and safety management on tourists and its employees, to ensure sight seeing safety.. The Committees are also liable to education the business operators within the National Park to run the business lawfully and honestly, to accept the supervision and inspection from related department according to laws and regulations.

Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall set secure facilities and warnings at dangerous places. The tourist flow admitted shall not exceed its ratified capacity. Areas without safety guarantee are not allowed to visit.

Article 29 Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall adopt measures to enhance security, fire-fighting and stop, dispose timely behaviors that may damage the tour resources, endanger tourists' lives or properties, so as to ensure a good social order.

Article 30 Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall, cooperate with the relevant competent administrative departments, strengthen the supervision and management of environment sanitation and food hygiene, and set up necessary sanitary facilities to keep a sound healthy environment. Units or individuals engaged in the business shall abide by the relevant regulations of environment sanitation and food hygiene management.

Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee are liable to dispose the sewage to be harmless in the National Park, do regular clearance at the places that is hard to clean, such as ravines and water body, etc., and remove building and domestic waste regularly.

Article 31 Vehicles or boats enter into the area of Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall travel on appointed route and park at designated place.

Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall replace the existing vehicles with environmental friendly vehicles step by step.

Article 32 The management for religious activity sites and protection for cultural relics in Longhushan-guifeng Scenic Spot shall be implemented in accordance with related laws, regulations and rules.

Article 33 The admission ticket of Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall be decided according to standard that ratified by the competent department for price of Jiangxi provincial people's government. The operators of transportation, service and such business items inside the Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot shall be determined by Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee pursuant to relevant laws, regulations as well as the planning for National Park by such means of fair competition as public bidding. Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee shall sign a contract with the one who win the bid, and make clear each other's rights and duties according to law.

Units or individuals engaged in the business in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot and utilized the tour resources shall pay fees for the exploitation of the resources according to law.

Article 34 The competent administrative department for construction of provincial people's government shall supervise and inspect the implementation of planning and the protection of resources in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot. Problems detected during examination are subject to be corrected by responsible departments under its supervision.

Chapter 5 Legal liabilities

Article 35 The following acts in violation of this regulation, by order of Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee, shall stop, or restore the original state, or demolish within a prescribed period of time. Illegal gains shall be confiscated and concurrently punished by a fine of RMB 500,000-1,000,000:

1. Exploit the mountain mine, and excavate sand or any activities that may damage the scenery, plant, topography in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot;
2. Build facilities for storing explosive, inflammable, radioactive, poisonous or corrosive materials in Longhushan-Guifeng Scenic Spot;
3. Build hotel, hostel, training center, sanatorium or other buildings that has nothing to do with the tour resource protection in core zone of the National Park.

If the people's government at or above county level or related competent administrative departments, in violation of the Regulations, approve activities listed above, the person who directly in charge or other responsible persons shall be dismissed from the post or be degraded,. Criminal punishment shall be imposed should there be criminal offences.

Article 36 Individual who open up wasteland, build tombstone or other activities that may damage the scenery, plants, topography in violation of this Regulations, is ordered to cease the illegal conducts, or restore its original state within a prescribed period of time or take other remedy measures by Longhushan Admin Committee of Guifeng Admin Committee. Illegal gain shall be confiscated and concurrently punished by a fine of RMB 1,000 -10,000 Yuan.

Article 37 Construction program which is not prohibited by the Regulations but without examination and approval by Longhushan Admin Committee or Cuifeng Admin Committee, shall be ceased or removed within a prescribed period of time by order of Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee. It is subject to a fine of RMB 20,000 Yuan to RMB 50,000 Yuan for individual, and RMB 200,000 Yuan to RMB 500,000 Yuan for unite.

Article 38 Acts, in violation of Article 19 of this Regulations without examination and approval by Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee, , shall be suspended, or restored to original state in a prescribed period of time or take other remedy measures by order of Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee. Illegal gain shall be confiscated and concurrently be punished by a fine of RMB 50,000-100,000 Yuan, and RMB 100,000-200,000 Yuan in serious condition.

Article 39 Construction unit in violation of this Regulations cause damage to surrounding scenery, water body, plants, wildlife and topography, shall cease the conduct, or restore its original state in a prescribed period of time or take other remedy measures by order of Longhusahn Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee, and concurrently be punished by a fine of RMB 20,000-100,000 Yuan; if the construction unit fails to restore the original state or take effective measures, the construction qualification to this program shall be suspended by order of Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee.

Article 40 Acts in Luxi river of Longhushan Scenic Spot that enclose, stuff the branch or change the course of the river, shall cease, or restore its original state or adopt other remedy measures, and concurrently punished by a fine of RMB 50,000 -100,000 Yuanby order of Longhushan Admin Committee. Anyone who use fuel consuming boat for business activities in Luxi river, shall cease this illegal activities, or restore its original state in a prescribed period of time or take other remedy measures, and concurrently be punished by a fine of RMB10,000-50,000 Yuanby order of Longhushan

Admin Committee.

Article 41 If the competent administrative department for construction of Jiangxi provincial people's government, the people's governments at or above county level or other related departments in violation of this Regulations with the following acts, the person who directly in charge or other responsible persons shall be given a administrative sanction. Criminal punishment shall be imposed should there be criminal offences.

1. Set any kind of development zone against the planning within National Park;
2. Choose a unit which is not qualified to compile the planning for National Park;
3. Approve the construction activities in Longhushan-Guifeng National Park before the planning for National Park get approved;
4. Change the planning for National Park without permission;
5. Other acts that do not perform its lawful inspection and management duty.

Article 42 Longhushan Admin Committee and Guifeng Admin Committee, upon commission of any of following acts in violation of this Regulations, shall correct their wrongdoing by order of the people's government who set up the Admin Committee; if to the committees refuses to correct or cause any serious result, the person directly in charge or other responsible persons shall be dismissed from the post or be degraded,. Criminal punishment shall be imposed should there be criminal offences.

1. Admission tourists beyond its approved capacity, or permit sight seeing at insecure places;
2. Fail to set up standard place and road mark, interpretation sign, guide or warnings;
3. Exam and approve a construction program against the planning for National Park;
4. Raise the price of admission ticket failing to conform with the admission ticket price standard approved by the competent department for price of provincial people's government;
5. Fail to investigate the illegal activities when detecte;
6. Other acts that fail to perform its lawful protection and management duties.

Article 43 Act that violate this regulation and have been punished by related departments according to relevant laws, regulations, shall not be punished again for the same act by Longhushan Admin Committee or Guifeng Admin Committee.

Other acts that violate the law and did not mentioned in these Regulations shall be investigated for legal liabilities according to related laws or regulations.

Chapter 6 Supplementary provisions

Article 44 The definition of terms used in the regulation:

1. Core zone of National Park: refers to the area that natural scenery and culture scenery are concentrated, with superb aesthetic values, and claims strict protection especially, which includes ecological protected area, natural scenery protected area and historical relic protected area defined in planning.
2. Outer protected area: refers to those areas that are demarcated for protection of the integrity of scenery original features and its ecological environment; of the continuity of historical culture and society; of the relative independence of region units, and with the consideration of the necessity and feasibility of protection, utilization as well as management.

Article 45 These Regulations shall enter into force as of January 1st, 2009.

4.8 Management Measures of Jianglang Mountain Scenic Spots Protection in Zhejiang Province

Chapter 1 general disciplines

Article 1 This measure is formulated according to the scenic Area ordinance, Zhejiang Scenic Area management regulations and other relevant laws and regulations, with consideration of the actual situation, in order to strengthen the management of JiangLang mountain scenic area, and have better protection and rational utilization of scenic resources.

Article 2 The JiangLang mountain scenic area is a national scenic area major characteristic of Danxia landform and other natural sceneries, and its scope includes Jianglang mountain scenic spot, Xialihu scenic spot, Xianxialing scenic spot, Nianbadu scenic spot and Fugaishan scenic spot. The detailed scope and boundaries is defined according to the mater plan of Jianglang mountain scenic area approved by the state council.

Article 3 These procedures are applicable for the protection, construction and management of the scenic area.

Article 4 The protection, planning, construction and management of the scenic area should follow the principle of Scientific planning, unified management, strict protection and sustainable utilization.

Article 5 The Jiangshan municipal government should strengthen the leadership of the protection and management of the scenic area, and improve infrastructure construction, establish and improve relevant regulations, and supervise the Jiangshan scenic area administrative committee to carry out its duty, and coordinate related departments to undertake the protection and management of the scenic area.

The Jiangshan scenic area administration bureau is set up under the leadership of the Jiangshan municipal government, and is responsible for the protection, utilization, planning, construction and management of the scenic area, as well as the the following duties according to law:

(1) Propaganda and implementation of relevant laws, regulations, rules and policies, and the implementation of these procedures.

(2) The protection and management of the scenic resources, cultural relics, and natural ecological environment of Jiangshan scenic area, as well as the rational utilization of the resources.

(3) Management of planning and construction, tourism, safe production, religious affairs, environmental health and cultural market.

(4) Organize infrastructure construction within the scenic area including transportation, , electricity, water and reception facilities.

(5) Other management functions and duties authorized by Jiangshan municipal government or entrusted by relevant departments.

Related administrative affairs of the administrative committee should be directed and supervised by the Jiangshan municipal government.

Article 6 All units and individuals have the responsibility to protect resources of scenic areas, and have the right to stop and report to local authority for activities that damages scenic resources.

Chapter 2 Planning

Article 7 The Scenic Area Planning is the basis on which the protection, construction, administration

and exploitation of the Scenic Area are conducted. The scenic planning is comprised of master plan and detailed plan, and should be formulated under the leadership of provincial construction department in charge.

The master plan should be reported to the state council after being examined by provincial construction department in charge.

The detailed plan should be reported to the state council construction department in charge for examination and approval by provincial construction department in charge.

Article 8 The formulation of the Scenic area planning shall observe the following principles:

(1) Being in accordance with scenic area regulations and relevant provisions of laws or regulations;

(2) Being in accordance with Jiangshsan national economic and social development plan, and coordinated with urban master plan and land use master plan of Jiangshan.

(3) Protect the natural ecological environment and improve environment quality.

(4) Protect the natural landscape with major characteristic of Danxia landform, and historical and cultural landscape combined with the natural landscape.

(5) Follow the principle of strict protection and sustainable utilization, and protect the scenic area from being urbanized, over commercialized, and prohibit artificial transformation of the scenic spots.

Article 9 The master plan should give prominence to the natural landscape of Danxia landform, the cultural and historical landscape of Xianxia ancient road and Nianbadu ancient town. The areas with concentrated natural and cultural landscapes and visual value should be defined as the core scenic area. The detailed pan should be formulated according to the master plan, and determine the protection measure for the Danxia landform and other scenic spots, as well as the location, distribution and scale of infrastructure, touring facilities and cultural facilities, according to the different nature, characteristics and scopes of core scenic area and other scenic areas, and the scale of construction land and planning and design condition should be clarified.

Article 10 The scenic area planning should be formulated after extensive consultation from relevant government departments, the public and experts, and hearing should be held when necessary.

Article 11 The scenic area planning should be publicized after approval, and any unit or individual has the right to consult.

All units and individuals should abide the approved scenic area planning, and obey the planning management measures.

Article 12 The Scenic Area's planning shall be strictly enforced after being ratified without arbitrate alteration by any unit or individual.

Property loss to individual or units caused by modification or implementation of scenic area planning should be compensated according to law.

Chapter 3 Protection

Article 13 The scenic area administrative committee should strengthen the survey, registration of the scenic resources including terrain and landform, ancient architecture, ancient garden, ancient carvings, historical relics, ancient and rare trees, and formulate protection and management measures.

The Jianglang mountain scenic area administration bureau and relevant departments are responsible for greening, fire prevention, insect control, water protection, prevention of geological disasters and environmental pollution.

The residents and tourists in the scenic area should protect the sceneries, cultural relics, water body, forestry vegetation, wild life and the facilities.

Article 14 The municipal government of Jiangshan should define the scope of Danxia landform, set up boundaries and mere stones, and publish to the society. No unit or individual shall damage or modify the boundaries and mere stones.

The Jiangshan municipal government should formulate and implement strict measures to strictly protect the terrain and landform, and keep the uniqueness and integrity of the Danxia landform.

Article 15 The original condition of Nianbadu ancient town should be maintained. Together with cultural and other departments, the scenic area administration bureau should formulate and improve protection system according to Protection Regulations of Historical Cities, Towns and Villages implement the protection measures to keep the pattern and style of the ancient town.

Together with public security and other departments, the scenic area administration bureau should strengthen fire prevention works of Nianbadu ancient town, improve fire fighting devices and equipments and fire fighting access, and strengthen the construction of social fire prevention teams, implement fire prevention safety responsibility system and prevention measures, as well as organizing fire prevention practices.

The government of Nianbadu town, in assistance of the scenic area administration bureau, should carry out the propaganda, education and relevant administrative works on fire prevention and termite control.

Article 16 It will not be allowed to set up various types of development zones that violates the planning in the scenic area

The construction in the scenic area should be strictly in accordance with the scenic area planning, and those buildings, structures, facilities which violate scenic area planning should be corrected within prescribed time or dismantled.

It is prohibited to build hotels, guest houses, resorts, training centers and sanatoriums and other buildings or structures that are irrelevant to the protection of scenic resources, those already constructed should be gradually moved away according to planning.

Article 17 The construction of residential houses should be strictly controlled in scenic areas. When it's necessary to build residential houses, it should be constructed in residential areas designated by scenic area planning and constructed according to unified planning. Residential houses outside designated residential areas shall not be rebuilt, modified or expanded, except those renovation and rebuild for dilapidated building maintenance and fire prevention.

The Jiangshan municipal government should carry our village renovation works according to the requirements of scenic area planning, Nianbadu historical and cultural protection area planning and Danxia landform protection.

Article 18 The site selection and layout of construction projects should be in accordance with scenic area planning, and the height, formation, style and tone of construction projects should be in

accordance with surrounding landscape and environment, with characteristics of the scenic area.

Construction in scenic areas must be carried out with pollution prevention and water and soil conservation measures, and take effective measures to protect the terrain and landform, forest vegetation, water body, and the site should be cleaned in time once the project is finished.

Article 19 Within the scenic area, the following activities are prohibited:

- (1) Mountain cutting, quarrying, mining, land clearance and new tomb construction;
- (2) Construction of facilities for storage of explosive, inflammable, radioactive, poisonous and caustic articles;
- (3) Burning or smoking, fire making or setting off firecrackers in fire prohibited areas;
- (4) Catching fish with explosion, poison and electricity, and running waterfront catering business;
- (5) Carve and smear on scenery objects or facilities, or activities that damage scenery objects or facilities;
- (6) Hunting wild animals and hewing forest;
- (7) Burning incense or light candles in undesignated locations;
- (8) Other activities that destroy landscape, vegetation, terrain and landform.

Chapter 4 management and utilization

Article 20 Scenic administration bureau shall strengthen the security management, implement safety responsibility system, and establish and improve emergency safety accident preplans for prevention and control of safety accidents.

Once safety accidents happens, Scenic Area Administration bureau should immediately activate emergency preplans according to the situation, and take effective measures to organize evacuation, rescue and prevent the expansion of the accident, and report to the supervision department in time.

Article 21 Individuals or units engaged in construction activities that are not banned by the scenic area regulations and these procedures, according to the provisions of article 28 of the scenic area regulations, should report to the Scenic Area Administration bureau for examination and approval procedures.

Article 22 The Scenic Area Administration bureau should control the number of tourists, as well as vehicles in Jianglangshan scenic spot and Fugaishan Scenic spot according to the master plan. Excessive reception of tourists is prohibited.

The Scenic Area Administration bureau should strengthen the security management of mountaineering tourists, and strictly control the number of visitors in of LangFeng peak, and make tourists evacuation plans for coping with emergencies.

When control of tourist number is needed during important holidays and festivals, the bureau should make public announcement on media with a week in advance and take measures to guarantee safety in

the scenic area.

Article 23 The Scenic Area Administration bureau should improve the security and service facilities in the scenic area, set up standard signs and road signs, as well as warning signs in important or dangerous locations. Inspection and maintenance of the facilities and signs should be well executed.

Article 24 The Scenic Area Administration bureau should strengthened the construction of transport, communications, water supply, electricity, fire prevention, sanitation facilities and builds a sound system to enhance the management of traffic, fire prevention, sanitation, and business order.

Article 25 The following activities that violate the management requirements in the scenic area is prohibited:

- (1) Arbitrarily discarded plastic bags, cans, boxes, and other garbage;
- (2) Sell goods or provide services in forced or lured ways;
- (3) Climbing or swimming in explicitly forbidden areas.
- (4) Raising or herding livestock or poultry for business purposes.
- (5) Other activities that disturb the management order in the scenic area.

Article 26 Article 26 Vehicles and ships entering the scenic area should follow the designated routes, and park or anchor at designated locations.

Article 27 Transportation, services and other projects in the Scenic area should determine the operator with open, fair and just principles, and using public bidding, listing, or random choice, with the signing of contract to determine respective rights and Obligations.

Operators should be required to pay compensation for the use of scenic resources.

Article 28 Separated management of income and expenses should be implemented for the ticket income and scenic resource usage compensation, for the protection and management of scenic resources, as well as compensation for the loss of property owners and holders of the right to use.

The management and use of ticket income and scenic resource usage compensation should be done in accordance with relative national and provincial rules and regulations.

Auditing departments should strengthen the supervision on the management and use of ticket income and scenic resource usage compensation.

Article 29 The Scenic Area administration bureau shall not engage in profit-oriented business activities, and shall not entrust administrative functions such as planning, management and supervision to companies or individuals to exercise.

Staff of the Scenic Area Administration bureau shall not take part-time posts in firms in the scenic area.

Chapter 5 Legal Responsibilities

Article 30 Article 30 Administrative punishments for violation of these procedures, shall following relevant rules and regulations, if already exist.

Article 31 Article 31 The Jiangshan municipal government, the Scenic Area administration bureau and other administrative departments, in case of one of the following conducts, should be ordered to correct in accordance with the administrative litigation. Direct person-in-charge and other directly

liable persons shall be given administrative sanctions:

- (1) establishing development areas that violates the scenic area planning;
- (2) Excessive acceptance of tourists or organization of activities in areas without safety guarantee.
- (3) Neglect to set up standard signs in the scenic area or set up warning signs in important or dangerous locations.
- (4) Engaging in profit-making business activities;
- (5) Allow staff of the administrative bureau to take part-time posts in enterprises in the scenic area.
- (6) Approval of construction activities that violates the scenic area planning.
- (7) Neglect to investigate and prosecute illegal activities, or neglect to fulfill the duties of supervision and management.
- (8) Other power abuse, duty dereliction and corruption acts.

Article 32 Violating provisions of item I, article 14 of these procedures, damaging or changing boundary or signs without authorization, should be ordered to restore the site to original condition, and could be fined between 200 and 2000 Yuan.

Article 33 Violation of article 19 of these procedures, should be handled according to the following provisions by the scenic area administration bureau:

(1) Violation of item (III), should be ordered to correct. Those conducted burning of fire making in fire-prohibited area shall be fined between 50 and 300 Yuan; those set off fireworks and crackers in the fire-prohibited areas shall be fined between 100 and 300 Yuan.

(2) Violation of item (IV) shall be ordered to correct. Those catching fish with explosion, poison and electricity shall be fined between 50 and 500 Yuan; those running waterfront restaurants shall be fined between 500 and 5000 Yuan.

Article 34 Article 34 violation of provisions of article 25 of these procedures should be handled according to the following provisions:

(1) Violating item (I), arbitrarily discarded plastic bags, cans, boxes and other garbage shall be ordered to correct, with a fine of less than 50 Yuan.

(2) Violation of item (II) should be ordered to correct. Those sell goods or provide services in forced ways could be fined with less than 500 Yuan; those sell goods or provide services in lured ways could be fined between 200 and 2000 Yuan.

(3) Violating item (III), climbing or swimming in explicitly forbidden areas shall be ordered to correct, with a fine between 50 and 500 Yuan.

(4) Violating item (IV), raising or herding livestock or poultry for business purposes, shall be ordered to correct in prescribed time. If no correction is made within the prescribed time, a fine less than 300 Yuan could be made.

Article 35 Vehicles and ships entering the scenic area that don't follow the designated routes, or don't park or anchor at designated locations shall be ordered to correct and be fined between 50 and 200 Yuan.

Article 36 For activities that violates laws, regulations, and rules of forest protection, wildlife protection, heritage conservation and land management, environmental protection, fire protection, industry and commerce, price should be dealt with by the relevant administrative departments according to law, or by the Scenic Area Administration bureau with entrust of the relevant departments.

In violation of the provisions, those causes losses shall be liable for compensation according to law, those constitutes a crime, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility.

Chapter 6 Supplementary Articles

Article 37 These procedures shall come into effect on Dec 1, 2008.

5 Village Regulations of The First Group of Nominated Sites

5.1 Village Regulation of Lianghekou Village of Lianghekou Town in Chishui City

(Excerpt)

The Village Agreement are formulated to further protect and manage the rare plant "*Camellia lutca Chang*", and maintain the natural state of the growing environment according to the relative regulations of "*Regulations of Wild Plants Protection*" and "*Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves*".

Article 1 The woodland of "*Camellia lutca Chang*" of the village will be contracted by the villagers that formerly contracted the woodland, who will take responsibility to protect and manage the "*Camellia lutca Chang*" trees.

Article 2 It is forbidden to cut down and sell the "*Camellia lutca Chang*", and cut trees, incinerate wood, transform the woodland or graze livestock; such activities are not allowed in the growing zones.

Article 3 Villagers are endowed with rights to stop or inform the administration when violators cut trees, collect branches, use fire in the field, graze or participate in any other illegal behavior in the scenic spots.

Article 4 The villagers who contribute significantly to the protection of wild plants in the reserve will be awarded by the administration of the scenic spots.

March 10th, 2005

5.2 Village Regulation of Sidonggou Village of Datong Town, in Chishui City

(Excerpt)

Article 1 Every villager has the obligation to protect the forests and woods in the scenic spots.

Article 2 It is forbidden to cut and dig from the forests and woods as well as damage the ecological environment of the scenic spots.

Article 3 The administration of the scenic spots must first permit scientific research, teaching and other activities before they may be carried out.

Article 4 The ecological environment of the scenic spots needs to be protected and monitored by every person. The people who protect the area are awarded, whereby, those who damage the area will be punished.

January 13th, 2004

5.3 Village Regulation of Lianghekou Village of Lianghekou Town, in Chishui City

(Excerpt)

The Village Agreement are formulated to further protect and manage the rare plant “*Camellia lutca Chang*”, and maintain the natural state of the growing environment according to the relative regulations of “*Regulations of Wild Plants Protection*” and “*Regulations of the People’s Republic of China on Nature Reserves*”.

Article 1. The woodland of “*Camellia lutca Chang*” of the village will be contracted by the villagers that formerly contracted the woodland, who will take responsibility to protect and manage the “*Camellia lutca Chang*” trees.

Article 2. It is forbidden to cut down and sell the “*Camellia lutca Chang*”, and cut trees, incinerate wood, transform the woodland or graze livestock; such activities are not allowed in the growing zones.

Article 3. Villagers are endowed with rights to stop or inform the administration when violators cut trees, collect branches, use fire in the field, graze or participate in any other illegal behavior in the scenic spots.

Article 4. The villagers who contribute significantly to the protection of wild plants in the reserve will be awarded by the administration of the scenic spots.

March 10th, 2005

5.4 Forest Protection Tradition of Taining in Fujian Province

Taining has a good tradition of preserving the forests, most of the villages and clans established the stipulations of the agreement on preserving the forests. It was prohibited to cut or to burn the “fengshui forests”, the “temple forests”, or the “preserved forests”. Anyone who violated would be punished in accordance with the seriousness of the cases, they would be punished to send meat or tofu to every family of the village or the whole township, they would not be treated leniently out of personal consideration.

After the foundation of PRC, the government at all levels paid much attention to strengthen the leadership of the preservation of the forests. In October, 1950, the Military and Political Committee of East China formulated and promulgated the Measures for the Protection of the Forests. The government of Taining County conscientiously implemented and organized the masses to work out the Conventions of Protecting the Forests. In 1952, Taining set up the Commission of Protecting the Forests and founded a standing office to promote the education of protecting the forests. In 1964, Taining

fomulated Ten Measures for the protection of the forests, and the villages would annually revise the agreements on protecting the forests. In 1958, in order to strengthen the protection of the forest resources, Fujian province, Zhejiang province and Jiangxi province co-organized the forest protecting forces in the adjoining area, and Taining belong to 5th adjoining area.

5.5 Stele of Prohibition of Taining in Fujian Province

The stele carves the bulletin about eliminating the thieves and protecting the peasants, and it provides the punishments to those who thieve the crops and those who wontonly cut down the forests. This stele was erected in October in the year of Daoguang 14th in Qing dynasty of Chinese lunar calendar (1834 DC), it's now conserved in the ancestral hall of Deng family in Lingxia village, Xinqiao township. Here are some of the regulations as below:

----Those who wontonly dig the bamboos should compensate 3 cents to every family of the village. Only in the period between the beginning of the new year and five days before the solar term of Summer Begins that the action of digging the bamboos is legal.

----Those who thieve the China fir should compensate three cents to every family of the village.

The above regulations should be obeyed and anyone who violate should be punished in accordance with the above regulations.

5.6 Family Prohibition

Thieving, Cutting or destroying the forests or the graves on the hills of Jiang family is prohibited; anyone who violates would be punished by the government.

.....the thieving and trading of...is not permitted.

Date (Chinese lunar calendar): November 1st, in the year of Shunzhi 15th in Qing Dynasty

5.7 Village Regulation of Langshan Town, Xinning County (excerpt)

In order to enhance Langshan nominated scenic area management, protect Langshan scenic resources, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations combined with the actual situation of the village, village representatives discussed and authorized the Village Agreement.

1. The village people must abide by the regulations and policies, abide by the village regulations consciously, fight against violations, and become a good citizen of compliance law and propriety .

2. The Constitution was reported to Langshan Town People's Government and recorded, It will be guided by the various higher level departments in the implementation.

3. Implement closing hillsides to facilitate afforestation, returning farmland to forests,do some measures of fire prevention and anti-pest work, year after year to increase forest cover in Langshan scenic spots. Ban on felling trees in core area. keep down felling trees in buffering zone strictly. Deforestation must have a certificate; the unity of the village committee must accept the arrangement.

4. Ban on hunting wild animals. Do protect the old and valuable trees strictly.

5. No individual may appropriate, buy, sell or transfer resources and land of Langshan scenic spots in other illegal forms.

6. Any individuals are forbidden to mining, dig for seedlings and cut down trees, or similar, unless granted permission by the administration of the scenic spots.

7. Housing land must be approved by Homeland Department, the villagers in and outside Langshan scenic spots and protected areas develop eco-agriculture, eco-forestry and eco-tourism service mainly.

8. Do a good job in water and soil conservation to strengthen the body of water, protect water features In Langshan scenic spots region. Scenic areas of the Yi Fu Jiang and other water bodies should be clean in time, dredging, no individual is allowed to enclose, filling, blocking, or make other changes.

9. Villagers should obey the agreements of Langshan village, protecting the natural environment of the scenic spots, including inform against damaging behaviors in scenic spots for any purpose. The villagers who contribute significantly to the protection Langshan scenic spot will be awarded by the Committee of village

5.8 Village Regulation of Gongdian Cun in Longhushan Town

1 Insist on the basic line of communist party, stick to Four Cardinal principles. Carry out the line prevailing since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee

2 Be faithful and loyal to motherland, party, socialism and collectives. Safeguard the collective interest and advance steadily toward the goal of common prosperity.

3 Respond to appeals of party and government actively. Comply with rules and regulations of village committee, and fulfill one's duties.

4 Not participate into feudal superstitious actives, break and get rid of feudal customs and ideas.

5 Respect the old and cherish the youth, treat people equally. Parents are liable to rear and educate their children.

6 Be friendly to each other, care for each other and help each other. Establish mutual respect among members of the community.

7 Form a good habit of keeping hygiene; keep the house and public place clean, tidy, and creat a good ecological environment.

8 Obey rules and regulations; stick up for social morality, not participate into gambling and superstitious actives. Not read or watch and spread dirty books or porn videos. Not damage public facilities.

9 Obey family planning policies strictly, advocate late-age marriage and birth, refuse un-marriage production.

10 Strictly prohibit felling state-owned, collective-owned or private forest without permission, and damaging crops or other agriculture plants.

11 Strengthen management on fire using. Pay attention on using fire on mountains and reducing the risk of catching fire.

12 Residential construction should be in line wit existing construction planning. Not initiate any construction that may against the planning and infringe other's interest without exanimation and approval from village committee and the competent department.

5.9 Village Regulation of Quanyuan dengjia Cun in Longhushan Town

1. Each member of the village is encouraged to learn law and abide by law. All are encouraged to fight against crimes.

2. Residents shall respect the old and cherish the youth, treat people equally and live in harmony.

No excessive drinking, no causing troubles, no insulting, on spreading rumor.

Keep social order and maintain sound public order. Not hinder any public service action.

3. Not privately collect the firearm. Any pick of firearm and explosive material shall report and hand to police.

4. Care for public property, not damage water supply facility, communication facility, electricity supply facility and other public facilities.

5. No stealing, no extorting, no looting the state owned, collective owned or private property, no gambling, no sheltering the spoils.

6. Not infringe people's freedom and enter people's private house without permission.

7. Strictly prohibit felling state owned, collective owned or private forest without permission, and damaging crops or other agriculture plants.

8. Strengthen management on fire using. Pay attention on using fire on wild and reducing the risk of catching on fire.

9. Improve the village's public sanitation and environment. No littering. Do regular disposal of garbage.

10. Residential construction should be in line with construction planning. Not initiate any construction that may against the planning and infringe other's interest without examination and approval by village committee and the competent department.

11. Obey the family planning policy, advocate late-aged marriage and birth healthy babies. Parents have the duty to rear and educate their under-age children. And the adult have the duty to support their aged parents.

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property
China Danxia

Brief Introduction

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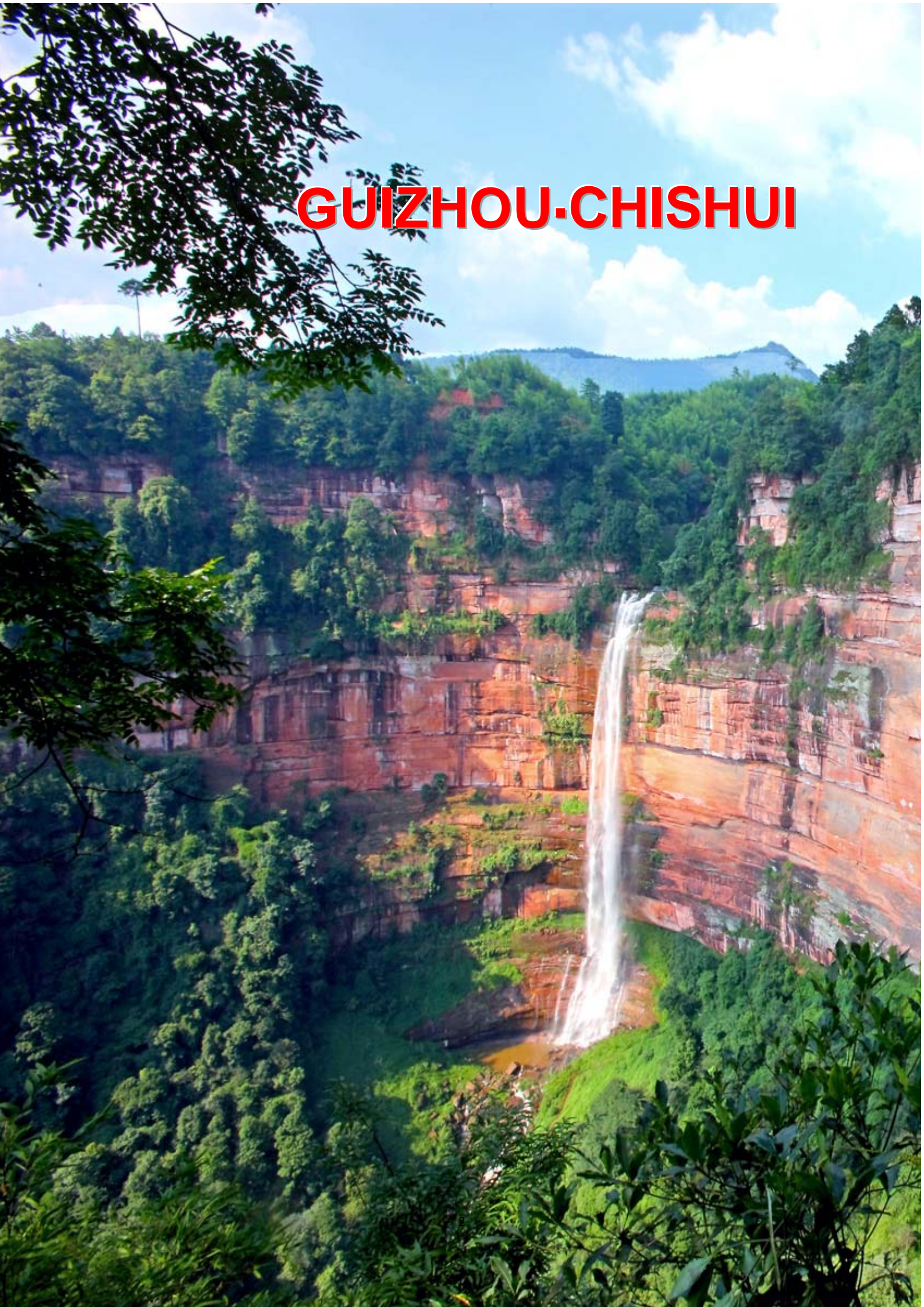
Introduction

“China Danxia” nominated site for the world natural heritage include a total of 9 sites in 6 regions. They are: Chishui, Guizhou region; Taining and Guanzhaishan, Fujian region; Fangyan and Jianglangshan, Zhejiang region; Langshan and Wanfoshan, Hu’nan region; Danxiashan, Guangdong region; Longhushan-Guifeng, Jiangxi region.

The following are the nominations to compile the information. The nominated properties is composed of sites that have been carefully selected and arranged according to how they demonstrate different stages of geomorphological evolution, from the youngest stages to oldest stages. The following ordering of sites, therefore, has a geological basis only, it is not a ranking of the relative heritage value of the candidate sites.

- 1. Chishui:** Young Stage A, representative of plateau-canyon Danxia landscapes with intensive uplift and deep incision.
- 2. Taining:** Young Stage B, representative of deeply incised river meanders in a mountain-plateau and canyon landscape, with cliffs and caves of varying origin and formation.
- 3. Langshan:** Mature Stage A, representative of Danxia peak clusters and peak forests, with a dense array of dome- and needle-shaped forms.
- 4. Danxiashan:** Mature Stage B/C, the “type area” of Danxia landscapes, representative of classical peak clusters and peak forests.
- 5. Longhushan:** Old Stage A/B, representative of Danxia landscapes with scattered peak forests and single-peak groups of diverse origins, separated by lower altitude areas.
- 6. Jianglangshan:** Old Stage C, representative of Danxia landscapes with prominent, isolated single-peak landforms surrounded by lower terrain.

GUIZHOU-CHISHUI

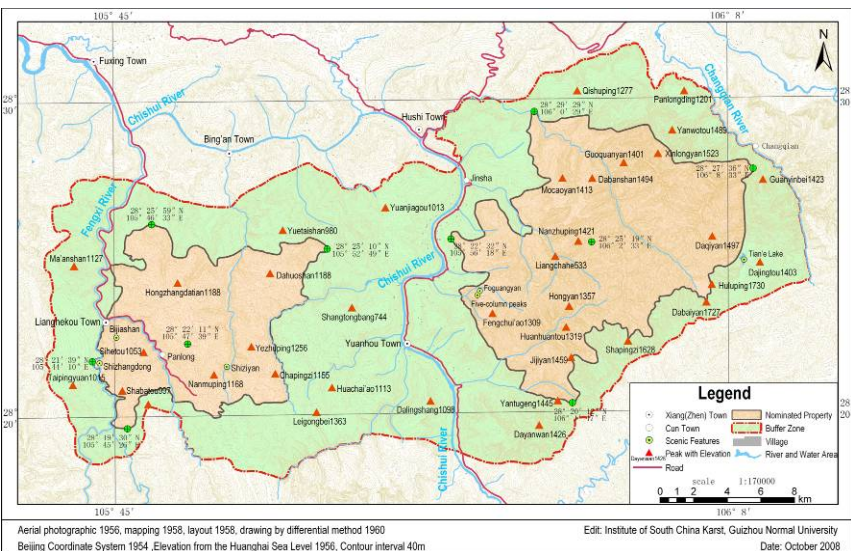




1 Guizhou · Chishui

Executive Summary

State Party	People's Republic of China	
Name of Property	Chishui Danxia	
County, Province	Chishui City and Xishui County, Guizhou Province	
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second(Central)	Chishui Danxia (Western part)	105°47'39"E 28°22'11" N
	Chishui Danxia (Eastern part)	106°2'33"E 28°25'19" N
Area of Nominated Property (ha)	Nominated Site	27364 (Western part: 10142, Eastern part: 17222)
	Buffer Zone	44814 (Western part: 25341, Eastern part: 19473)
Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property	<p>The boundary of the nominated area and proposed buffer zone of the Chishui Danxia Nominated Site is clearly labeled on the maps and actual spots. In the boundary of nominated areas, they mainly remain the integrities of natural geomorphology and ecosystem, and prohibit all human activities with negative impacts on the nominated areas in exception of scientific researches. In buffer zone, the contents and patterns of human activities are also controlled to in some extent.</p> <p>The delimitation of boundary for the Chishui Danxia Nominated Site mainly accord to the integrity of Danxia landform development and distribution, forest ecosystem and habitat of rare and endangered species. Rivers and ridgelines are regarded as natural lines, and the delimitation of boundary tries to avoid enclosing the modern artificial construction, settlements, mining and hydropower stations. Chishui Danxia Nominated Site mainly contains Shizhangdong and Bing'an Scenic Spot in Chishui National Park, Chishui <i>Alsophila spindosa</i> Nature Reserve, Chishui Bamboo National Forest Park and part of the Xishui subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest Nature Reserve. The delimitation of boundary for buffer zone not only accord to with the integrality of Danxia landform development and distribution, but also accord with to the factors of protection of the Nominated Site, such as avoiding the influence of human activities. As well as nominated site, rivers, roads, ridgelines and Phase-changed lines are regarded as natural lines. The western boundary keeps coherence with the boundary of Chishui National Park. The southern boundary keeps coherence with the common boundary of Guizhou and Sichuan, Phase-changed lines.</p>	

<p>A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)</p>	 <p>Aerial photograph 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m Edit: Institute of South China Karst, Guizhou Normal University Date: October 2008</p>
<p>Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value</p>	<p>(1) outstanding universal value of beauty</p> <p>In Chishui Danxia nomination, many rivers flowing among the mountains have developed typical danxia cliffs and canyons landform with many rundle spectacular cliffs and waterfall groups in these valleys. Danxia cliffs are so high, so wide and so enormous that they have strong vision punch power. Here we can find the biggest waterfall in Danxia area, such as Shizhangdong waterfall, which are the biggest Danxia Waterfall landscape. Foguangyan cliff and Dabaiyan cliff, that make people's strong wallop. Due to wet climate and affluent rainfall, this place has developed into the luxuriant forests with more than 90% forest coverage which has been the primeval forest area for many rare and endangered species, living fossils, and dense plant, such as <i>Alosophila spinulosa</i>. Danxia nomination, with full range of landscapes together in an area of 72178 ha, such as cliffs, danxia peaks, danxia caves, large collapsed stones, waterfalls and other landscapes, is a splendid and beautiful picture combined mountains, and it is the typical one of the young danxia.</p> <p>(2) Outstanding values of earth history</p> <p>Chishui Danxia landform is an outstanding representative of Danxia landform in young stag, which is in its early young stage due to geomorphological rejuvenation since the Quaternary. It results from the strong erosion of the Jurassic and Cretaceous red beds, which experienced a long-time denudation in Tertiary era and then was rapidly uplifted by Quaternary Neo-tectonic Movement. Its evolution profoundly reflects the process of regional tectonic movements since Late Triassic Period in Southwestern China, and reveals the important influence of differentiated uplifting of Guizhou Plateau and Sichuan Basin in Neo-tectonic Movement on geomorphological evolution, especially, the significant meaning of differentiated movement of Northern Guizhou Platform Uprise and Middle Sichuan Platform Subside in the development of Chishui Danxia landform.</p> <p>The emergence and disappearance of Bashu Paleo-lake is an important event in the geological history of Southwestern China. The sedimentary formations in the</p>

Nominated Site and its surrounding areas at the Southern edge of the paleo-lake have truly recorded its life process, and provided reliable and also valuable sedimentological evidence to reveal the geological change and paleo-geographic environment. Chishui Danxia is located in typical plateau-gorge Danxia landform area, and has a sharp morphological difference from that found in Southeastern and Northwestern China.

Chishui Danxia World Heritage Nominated Site, on one hand, the paleontological fossils held in extensively outcropping Jurassic and Cretaceous strata truly record the lives which used to live here. On the other hand, large area of relic *Alsophila spindosa* in the nominated site, in the way of “living fossils”, has demonstrated the stubbornness and continuity of life evolution in this area, and provides valuable living samples to study the paleo-geographic environment.

(3) Outstanding universal values of biology and ecology

The Chishui Danxia nominated site showing us an important and on-going process of biology and ecology. The natural succession of vegetation has reached stage of climax community, and formed a primary central subtropical evergreen broad leaved eco-system. The evergreen broad leaved forest with Fagaceae, Lauraceae, Theaceae, Magnoliaceae mainly developed in the unique plateau-gorge Danxia landform is a place of plentiful plant species and a well-preserved forest, is a typical development type and evolution process of the central subtropical Danxia eco-system. Local native vegetation and unique landforms system produced types of habitat, including rivers, valleys, lakes, mountains, swamps, caves, cliff and so on. For long stable temperature and water condition, as well as fewer artificial interference, the largest area and population quantity of tree-fern in Asia were preserved well in the nominated site.

There's multiple vegetation types in the nominated site such as evergreen broad-leaved forest, *Asteridurilignosa*, mixed broadleaf-conifer forest, conifer forest, bamboo, scrub etcetera, that constitute the most well preserved and typical central subtropical forest system in Danxia area, and occupy an important berth in the world Danxia vegetation with its unique feature. It has been an ideal and nature proving ground for studying “background nature” of Danxia forest and structure, function and balance of forest eco-system in Danxia landform. A warm moist and meta-acid eco-system has been formed with long geological evolution for the subtropics moist monsoon climatic in the sites. As a result, the warm moist and meta-acid vegetation has constituted a typical and special eco-system, fully showing a good ecological process in the area.

Chishui Danxia nominated site had high level of biodiversity with 2116 species of advanced plants, 1668 species of animal, of which 59 species of animals and plants are under national priority protection. The nominated area have provided refuge for

	<p>many species of IUCN Red List and China Red List (totaling 483 species, 115 species of plants, 368 species of animals), endemic local species (27 species of Chishui local area, 25 species of fish in the headwaters of Yangtze Rivers), and 71 species of CITES (35 species of plants, 36 species of animals). Moreover, the flora was with many ancient living fossils and old trees. It is clear that the Chishui Danxia World Natural Heritage nominated site have provided refuge and habitat for many rare, precious and unique species.</p>
<p>Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)</p>	<p>(vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;</p> <p>(viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;</p> <p>(ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;</p> <p>(x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.</p>
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1.1 Description of Chishui Danxia Nominated Site

1.1.1 Physical Geographic Background

Geomorphology and relief: The nominated site lies in the southern border part of Sichuan Basin, which is adjacent to Guizhou Plateau. Due to the rapid tectonic uplift, the Jurassic and Cretaceous red rocks outcropped extensively and was intensively eroded. The Danxia landform in the nominated site is being in its early young stage due to rejuvenation process since Quaternary. Generally speaking, the site is characterized by plateau-gorge and mountain-gorge Danxia landform with deep V-shaped gorges, lofty cliffs, brooks, and waterfalls well developed. The altitude of the highest point in the nominated site is 1730m, and the lowest only 240m with several obvious summit surfaces of 1600-1700m, 1400-1500m, 1100-1200m, 900-1000m, and 300-500m. The differences in lithology play active roles in the development of Danxia landform in the nominated site. The Cretaceous Jiading Series is mainly composed of thick and hard red rock comprising of sandstone and siltstone with strong erosion resistance and lots of vertical joints. In outcrop areas of Jiading Series, breathtaking Danxia landforms

are well developed, especially lofty red escarpment more than 500 meters tall, deep V-shaped valley, and lots of amazing waterfalls. On the contrary, the Jurassic red beds are mainly composed of relatively soft mudstone and shale, and thus are vulnerable to be eroded. As a result, the landforms in the outcrop areas of Jurassic red beds are mainly short hills less than 300m tall with gentle slope.

Climate: The nominated site is predominated by sub-tropical mountain monsoon climate with annual mean temperature about 18.1°C. The monthly mean temperature in July can be up to 28°C, and the down to about 7.9°C in January. The annual range of temperature change varies from 20.1°C to 20.5°C. As far as extreme temperature is concerned, the recorded lowest temperature in the nominated site ranges from -7.1°C to -3.3°C, and the recorded highest temperature in summer is generally from 35.7°C to 40.5°C. The climate change is relatively mild in valley areas, where the recorded lowest temperature in winter is generally above -4°C. Due to the influence of altitude and landform, the annual mean temperature is relatively low in the core area of the nominated site, generally ranging about 16°C ~ 17 °C, and the recorded highest temperature is usually below 39°C. By and large, owing to being of high altitude and covered by thick forest, harmful high temperature above 40°C is rare in the nominated site. The annual precipitation that the nominated site receives generally ranges from 800mm to 1700mm. The annual rainfall mainly distributes in the period from April to October, in which the received precipitation generally accounts for more than 80% of annual precipitation. In four seasons, summer is especially rainy with 383mm~681mm rainfall, about 40.12% ~ 44.7% of annual precipitation. Winter is relatively dry. The total precipitation received in the season is only about 58.3mm~166mm, accounting for 6.5%~10.5% of the annual precipitation. As far as wind is concerned in the nominated site, southeastern wind is prevailing in Summer season, but northern wind in Winter. The annual mean wind speed is about 1.6m/s, but the extreme wind speed can be up to 27m/s. The period from March to September is windy in a year with strong wind more than 8 forces being frequent in July and August.

Hydrology and water resources: Chishui River, with a watershed of 20440 km², belongs to Yangtze River system and is the largest stream passing through the nominated site. It is about 524 km long and drops about 1558m from its headstream to outlet. Chishui River wanders through the middle part of the nominated site, and the passage of the river in Chishui is about 74 km long. Above Bing'an Town is the middle stream of Chishui River with a V-shape valley and torrent flow, where the river bed is narrow and small-sized powerboat can go and come. From Bing'an to the outlet is its lower stream, where the river bed is wider and water flows slowly. The lower stream is about 20 to 200m wide at standard water level, and it is available for ships with 100-300-ton load to pass easily.

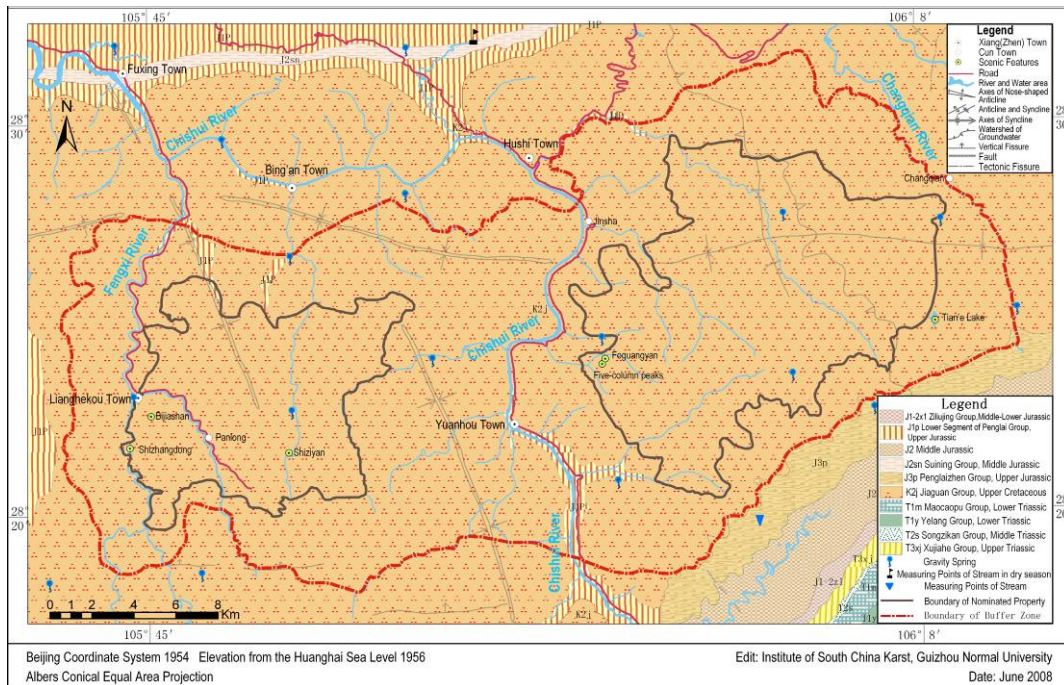
Soil and creatures: Juvenile soil growing on the Purple Sandstone and mudstone in the nominated area in Jurassic and Cretaceous Period. Much diluvium with chips were washed to the smooth terrain, which developed thick soil with neutral and acidity. Vegetation type was central subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, and the vegetation coverage was much more than 90%. The sites nominated for World Natural Heritage listing have an extremely rich biodiversity that incorporates a total of 1964 species of tracheophyte. There are 20 protected plant species of national importance, 27 endemic local species (that is, endemic to Chishui Danxia) have been discovered. Complex landscapes background, superior climate and hydrology characteristic and various plant community, provide abundance environment for the animals. The nominate sites were rich in animal resources, including 404 species of vertebrate, 1264 species of insects, 39 protected animal species of national importance, 25 endemic

fish species of the headwaters of the Yangtze Rivers.

7.1.2 Geology and geomorphology

(1) Geological background

Regional geology: Tectonically, the nominated site belongs to the connected area shared by the two different units of the Yangtze Para-platform. To its southeast is the Bijie Tectonic Deformation Zone extending from Northeast to Southwest of Zunyi Fault Arc of North Guizhou Platform Uprise, and to its Northwest is the tectonic deformation area of Middle Sichuan Platform Subside. From the late Triassic Era to the end of Cretaceous Era, the Middle Sichuan Platform Subside was occupied by Bashu Paleo-lake, as the results in the formation of red rocks holding coal seam thousands of meters thick, and separated from North Guizhou Platform Uprise along the southern edge of Cretaceous Jiading Series.



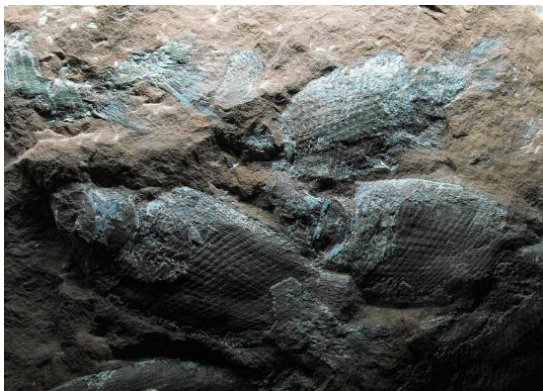
Geological map of Chishui Danxia World Natural Heritage Nominated Site

Stratums and lithology: Stratums from Jurassic Era to Quaternary Era outcropping in the nominated site and its surrounding areas can be divided into 6 sets, all of which are sedimentary rocks. The Jurassic and Cretaceous stratums are mainly composed of red and amaranth sandstone, mudstone, and fine sandy shale deposited in rivers and lakes, and the Quaternary are mainly composed of alluvium and diluvium. The Jurassic stratum holds lots of fossils, such as ostracoda, lamellibranch, conchostracans, fish, and trionychid and so forth. The fossils of dinosaur footprints were discovered and well protected in the nominated site’s Cretaceous stratum. All these life records can help us to understand the nominated site’s biological features in Mesozoic. The Jurassic stratum in the nominated site is mainly composed of meander alluvial sediments in dry and hot climate, part of which formed in lake and usually outcropped at the axis part of some short-axis anticlines. By and large, mudstone and shale is the main body of the nominated site’s Jurassic stratum, which is relatively soft and vulnerable to be weathered and also is mainly responsible for the development of short and gentle red hills.

system	series	set	symbol	column	thickness (m)	lithological features
Quaternary			Q		0-11	Grey and purplish grey fine-grained sandy alluvial deposits, holding pebble layer at the bottom
Cretaceous	Jiading	Jiaguan	K2j		505	Amaranth, brick red, grey purple thick fine-grained feldspathic quartz sandstone with layers of amaranth mudstone and conglomerate 2-3.5m thick at the bottom
					922	
Jurassic	Chongqing	Penglaizhen	J3p		697	Dark purple fine-grained sandstone, interbedding with dark purple and amaranth mudstone, grey green sandstone, holding copper about 5m thick at the bottom and amaranth sandstone and mudstone at the top
					1195	
	Ziliujing	Suining	J2sn		375	Dark purple sandy mudstone holding green grey sandstone, light grey fine-grained feldspathic quartz sandstone 10m thick at the bottom
					578	
					871	Light grey, purple grey sandstone interbedding with dark purple mudstone, holding a brick red sandstone bed 12m thick at the upper part
Ziliujing	Shangshaximiao	J2s		1230		
				261	Amaranth mudstone holding light green grey and purple grey sandstone, dark grey fine-grained sandstone at the upper part	
Ziliujing	Xiashaximiao	J2x		377		
				290	Black shale and dark purple, amaranth mudstone holding green grey sandstone, fine-grained sandstone, grey marl holding black shale, dark purple mudstone holding green sandstone	
Xiangxi	Ziliujing	J1-2z1	J1-2z1		476	

The lithological column in the Chishui Danxia Nominated Site

The Cretaceous Jiading Formation, due to experiencing dozens of intermittent sedimentary gyrations, is mainly composed of brick red sandstone holding amaranth mudstone. For the development of spectacular Danxia landforms in the nominated site, the extensive outcropping Cretaceous thick-bedded feldspathic quartz sandstone is the most important material foundation. The Cretaceous stratums are generally of gentle obliquity ranging from 5°-15°. Since feldspar and quartz rocks are very hard and thus keep themselves away from being rapid weathering and denudation. In the nominated site, erosive water sculpture out large area of ridge-shaped and table-shaped mountains which are usually surrounded by breathtakingly lofty red cliffs.



fish fossils in Cretaceous (Jinshagou)



dinosaur footprint fossils in Cretaceous (Jinshagou)



Red rock in Jiading series



Conglomerate in Jiading series

Brief description of Jiading Group in Xiaoqiao forest farm

Code and name		Lithological Feature	Thickness	
Jiading Formation(894m)	The second set(559m)	17	Brick red medium-to-thick grained feldspathic quartz sandstone (the ratio between feldspar and quartz is 1:7), holding argillaceous crumb and lentoid mudstone	>45m
		16	Amaranth and brick red silt-grained and fine-grained feldspathic quartz sandstone holding rock debris, and argillaceous siltstone	73m
		15	Brick red thick-bedded and medium-thin-bedded fine-medium-grained chalybeate and calcareous (2:7) sandstone with ripple-shaped and ramous crack	85m
		14	Brick red fine-grained feldspathic quartz (1:7) sandstone	256m
		13	Brick red and bright red shale interbedding with fine-grained feldspathic quartz (1:4) sandstone	41m
		12	Brick red and bright red block fine-grained calcareous feldspathic quartz sandstone	36m
		11	Brick red and bright red silty and sandy mudstone interbedding with calcareous feldspathic quartz sandstone and siltite	41m
		10	Brick red block fine-medium-grained feldspathic quartz sandstone	15m
		9	Brick red silty and sandy mudstone	3m
	8	Amaranth and brick red block fine-grained quartz sandstone holding calcareous debris	62m	
	The first set(235m)	7	Dark amaranth medium-thick-bedded quartz sandstone holding calcareous debris and calcareous and silty mudstone, marl at the bottom	37m
		6	Dark amaranth thick-bedded block calcareous and silty sandstone, argillaceous siltite, shale holding lenticle	103m
		5	Amaranth fine-grained calcareous feldspathic quartz (1:8) sandstone holding silty mudstone	8m
		4	Amaranth and grey green thick-bedded calcareous block siltite holding calcareous and silty shale	56m
		3	Dark amaranth calcareous siltite holding lentoid sandstone, with well-developed oblique beddings	12m
		2	Dark amaranth calcareous mudstone and silty sandstone	13.7m
		1	Dark amaranth thick-bedded and block medium-fine-grained sandstone, conglomerate 0.1-1.5m thick at the bottom	5.3m

Geological structure: Since Late Eocene, Sichuan Platform Subside experienced tectonic movements,

which brought forth lots of folds and fractures, and led to a series of E-W and S-N tectonic systems in the nominated site, including Dabaitang Syncline, Moziyan Anticline, Tucheng Nose-shaped Anticline, Wanglongchang Anticline, and Guandu Anticline so forth. Guandu Anticline is the major anticline structure in the nominated site extending nearly from south to north into Xishui County, to the northeast of which is Yanziyan Syncline. In the axis part of Guandu Anticline outcrops sandstone of Penglaizhen Set, and Cretaceous sandstone in its wing part with gentle inclination ranging from 4°-6°. Yanziyan Syncline is located in the northeast edge area of Chishui and extends by and large from NW to SE, and stretches into Xishui County. Besides, Xiangbichang Syncline is also one of major synclines in the nominated site, which extends E-W and gets into Xishui basically along Bingan, Daqun, Jinsha, Heishenyan, Moziyan. The inclination of Xiangbichang Syncline ranges generally from 3°-10°, in the axis part of which outcrops thick purple fine-grained calcareous quartz sandstone of Jiaguan Set.

Fold and fracture structures in the nominated site and its surrounding area are not so developed due to the influence of rigid Sichuan Basin. Be that as it may, vertical joint and various kinds of bedding structures develop well, as creates favorable conditions for the development of breathtaking lofty Danxia landforms in the nominated site. Besides, the cross bedding and muddy crack and also rippling structures are well developed, as typically reflects the sedimentary characteristics in rivers and lakes. The fracture structures mainly appear in the area to the west of Chishui River, most of them extend from E to W and from Northeast to Southwest. In Huangjin and Hongqi, a group of E-W and N-S faults come together and form lattice-shaped structure, and have a good control of the development of valley and river.



Vertical joints(Wuzhufeng)



Cross bedding(Jinshagou)



Mud crack structure(Jinshagou)



Rippling structure(Wuzhufeng)

Geological evolution: From Permian to Triassic Era, the nominated site and its surrounding areas had frequently experienced marine transgression and regression. However, this area had still been a relatively stable geosyncline almost without intense structures of fold and fracture. In the following

tectonic movement, fold extensively happened at the nominated site and its surrounding area, which is actually a part of “Southeastern Sichuan folding Belt” also called “Chishui Folding Belt” in Guizhou.

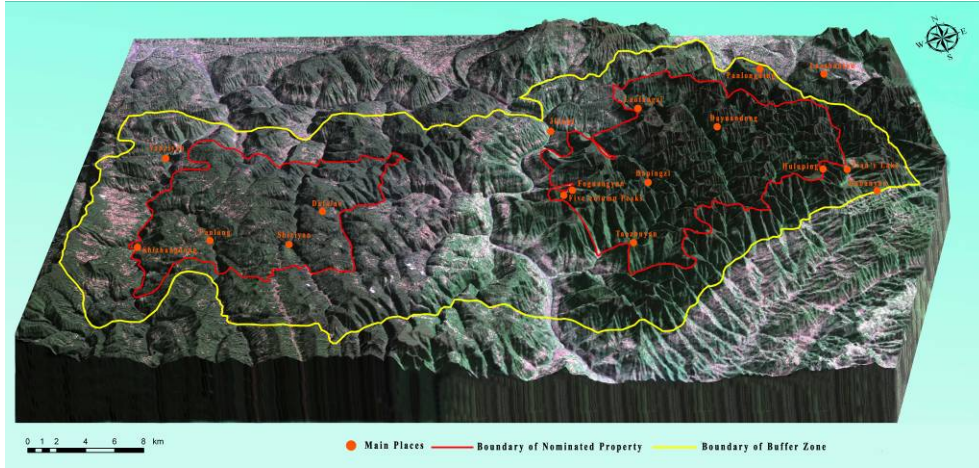
After the marine regression at the end of Triassic Era, the above-mentioned Middle Sichuan Platform Subside, affected by the Indosinian Movement, became a huge inland lake basin. The nominated site also subsided consequently. From Jurassic Era to Cretaceous Era, Sichuan Basin had been covered by water, and was so-called “Sichuan Paleo-lake” or “Bashu Paleo-lake”. In this long time, the climate was hot, as led to extensive oxidization of iron. As a result, the sediments at the bottom of the paleo-lake became red and further formed a large area of red beds. The nominated site lied at the southern edge of the lake basin, as still brought forth thick and extensive deposits of Jurassic and Cretaceous red beds, which are about 3000m-4000m thick. The nominated site and its surrounding area is Guizhou’s largest sedimentary area in Middle and Late Mesozoic Era. Yanshan Movement, happened at the end of Cretaceous Era, made Sichuan Paleo-lake uplift extensively and ended the nominated site’s sedimentary history.

The Neo-tectonic Movement, beginning at middle and late Quaternary Era, caused the arc-shaped structures formed in Yanshan Movement to be compressed intensely. The whole nominated site uplifted greatly with the uprising of Loushan Mountain Range, and formed a red plateau which stood above Sichuan Basin. Due to the big difference in drop, rivers in the area strongly dissected the red beds, and sculptured out lots of gulches. Later, with the long-time weathering, denudation, and collapse, the plateau-gorge Danxia landform was gradually formed and became an outstanding representative for young-staged Danxia landforms in China. Owing to relatively soft rock and limited uplift, to the northwest of the nominated site develops extensively red hills with gentle slope.

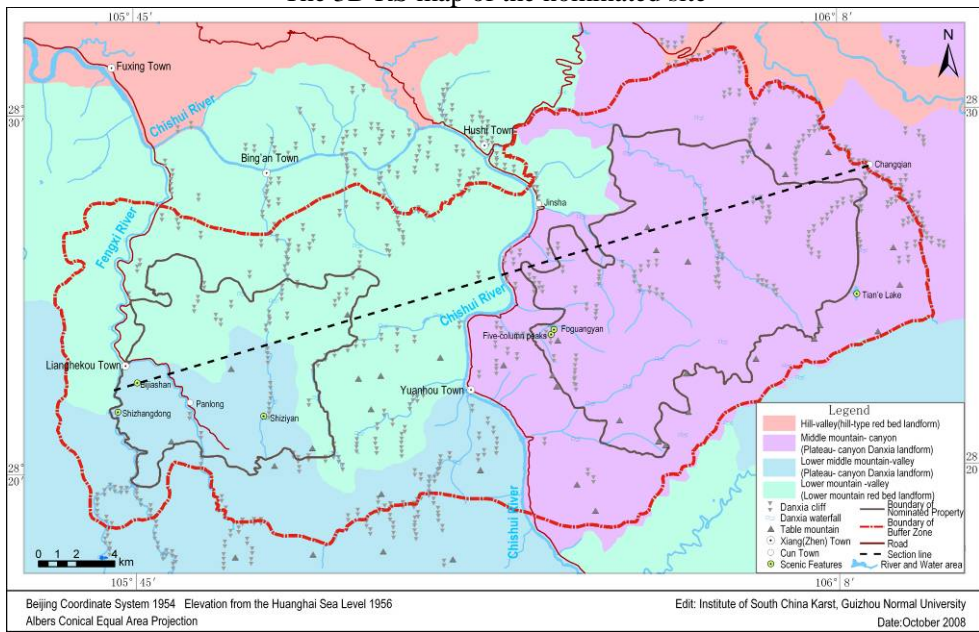
(2) Danxia Landforms

① Brief description of Danxia landform

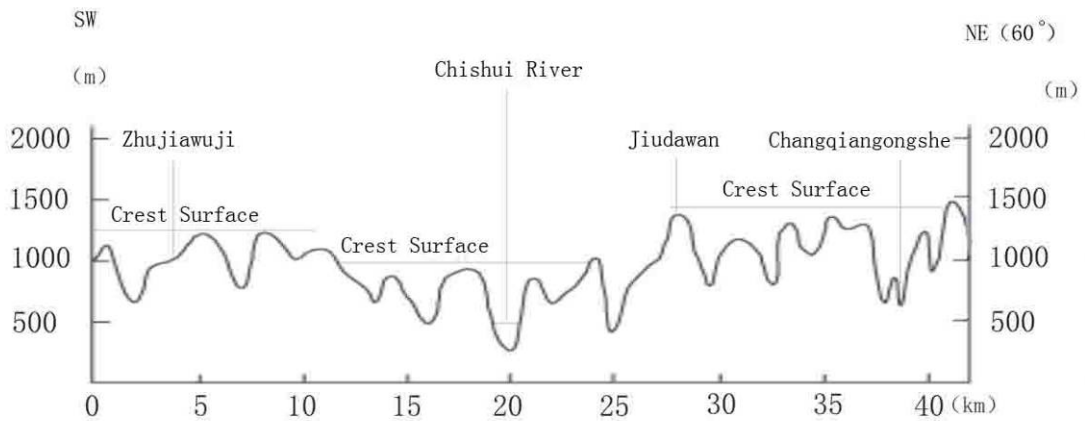
The typical Danxia landforms in the nominated site mainly distribute in the southern part of Chishui, and Chishui River divides its core area into two parts. The eastern part, characterized by mountain-gorge landform deeply dissected by aggressive flowing water owns the largest and the most typical Danxia landform in the nominated site, covering an area of 17222 ha, which is to the south of Hushi, to the east of Chishui River, and to the west of Xishui River. The west part lies to the west of Chishui River and to the east of Fengxi River and to the southwest of Chishui City, covering an area of 10142 ha. The dissection in the west part is not as strong as that in the east part, and is characterized by plateau-gorge. The deep gorges, lofty red escarpments, waterfalls, dense forests and large area of bamboos get together and form unique Danxia landscape.



The 3D RS map of the nominated site



Geomorphological classification in the nominated site and its surrounding areas



The cross section from Zhujiawuji to Changqiangongshe

② The external forces for Danxia landform development

➤ Weathering

Various kinds of physical, chemical, and biological weathering bring forth extensive and profound influences on the development of Danxia landform development. Firstly, owing to the differential weathering resulting from lithological difference between relatively soft Jurassic and hard Cretaceous, the two different geomorphologies of hills-gorge and low-middle mountains-gorge came into being. Secondly, some Danxia notches, Danxia natural bridges, and stone mushrooms develop on hard strata holding soft rocks by differential weathering. On the west part of the nominated site, red beds have experienced long-timed physical, biological and chemical weathering, as results in common development of spalling.

➤ Erosion

River system develops well in the nominated site due to lying in subtropical monsoon climate zone with rich precipitation and extensive outcropping of sandstone and shale with low penetrability. These rivers strongly dissect red beds, and are the most important external forces for Danxia landform development in the nominated site, where river density is commonly beyond 0.77 km/km^2 with the extreme value can reach 1.37 km/km^2 , and is in the top rank in Guizhou. The rivers in the nominated site are characterized by steep river bed with rapid flowing water cutting down the ground surface, which plays a very active role in the formation of deep gorges.

➤ Gravity

In the nominated site, the stratum usually has a gentle dip angle, and steep-dipped or even vertical joints develop very well, and collapse process is prevailing, as is especially typical in Cretaceous stratum. Vertical joints are responsible for the development of some spectacular landforms, such as lofty red cliffs, deep valley, natural bridges, stone pillars. Collapsed rocks can be found commonly in river bed and fields.



Spalling in red beds(Malu)



Spalling in red beds (Jiujiadong)



Biological weathering(Jiujiaodong)

Biological weathering (Wuzhufeng)

② Classification nature for Danxia landform

In the term of material base, the Danxia landform in the nominated site belongs to sandstone Danxia landform. Although the stratum outcropping in the nominated site includes sandstone, conglomerate, mudstone, muddy limestone, and even coal seam, sandstone distributes most extensively. Especially, the thick quartz sandstone of Jiaguan set of Cretaceous Jiading series becomes the leading rocks of Danxia landform development in the nominated site. It is easy for steep and lofty cliffs to develop along vertical joints influenced by flowing water and frequent collapse.

From the angle of stratum dip, Chishui Danxia belongs to nearly-horizontal Danxia. Except for the Jurassic stratum southeastern to the nominated site, the majority of Cretaceous stratum dips gently, usually no more than 10°. Summit surface nearly parallel with the bedding plane, and Danxia table-shaped mountains develop in the nominated site.

As far as the climate condition and geomorphological forces are concerned, Chishui Danxia belongs respectively to humid Danxia and Water-eroded Danxia. Under the control of warm and humid subtropical mountainous monsoon climate, the nominated site is covered by dense vegetation. Flowing water is very active in shaping Danxia landform, and resulting in the formation of group of potholes on river beds, and also amazing U-shaped red cliffs owing to headward erosion on straight cliffs.

In the light of development stage and geomorphological combination, Chishui Danxia belongs to the plateau/mountain plateau gorge landscape in the stage of early rejuvenated young stage. Similar as the edge areas of Guizhou plateau, in the process of Neo-tectonic movement, the peneplain formed in Tertiary has experienced strong uplifting and fluvial dissection. Therefore, the geomorphological development is typically characterized by rejuvenation. In the west part of the nominated site remains large area of plateau landform with relatively deep V-shaped valley extensively distributing, whose Danxia is in early rejuvenated early young stage and geomorphologically belongs to typical plateau gorge landscape. The summit surface in the eastern nominated site well remains with an average altitude between 1400m to 1500m. Table-shaped mountain with horizontal top can be found in some places. The gorges in the nominated site is usually steep shaped by Chishui River and its tributaries, as demonstrates typical characteristic of mountain plateau gorge landscape in young stage.

③ Major Danxia landform types in the nominated site

Positive Danxia Landforms

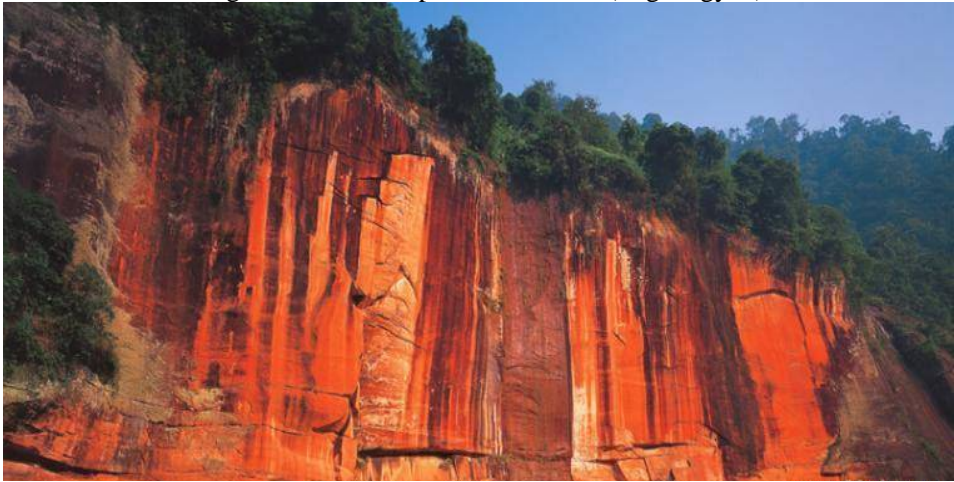


The crest surface and huge Danxia cliffs in the east part of the Chishui site (Yuanhou)

Danxia Cliff



Huge horseshoe-shaped Danxia cliff (Foguangyan)



Straight Danxia cliff (Shizhangdong)

Danxia Stone Wall



Danxia Stone Wall (Yuanhou)

Table Mountain



Table mountain (Foguangyan)

Danxia Ridge



Danxia Ridges (Yuanhou)

Danxia Stone Pillar



Three Buddhas (Bing'an)



Finger peaks(Wuzhufeng)

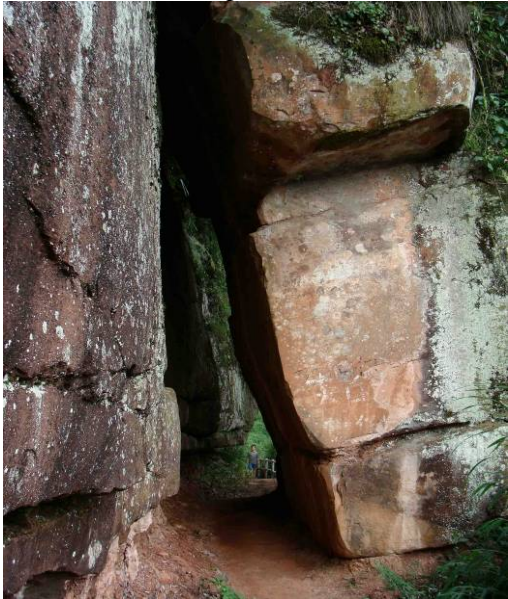


Collapsed rocks

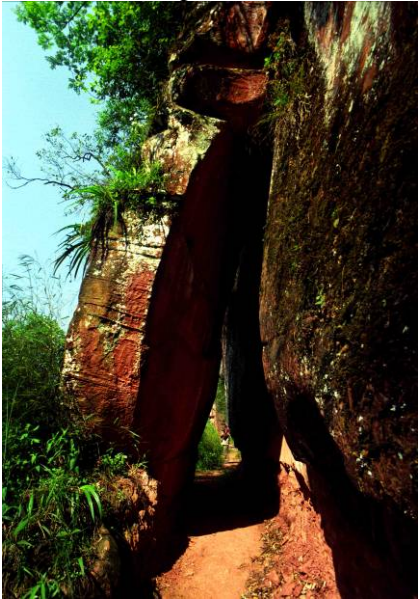


Collapsed rocks

Collapsed rocks



Collapsed rocks

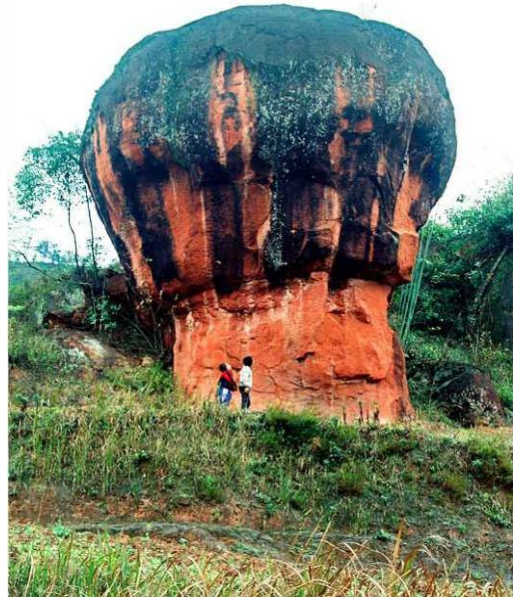


Collapsed rocks

Single Stone

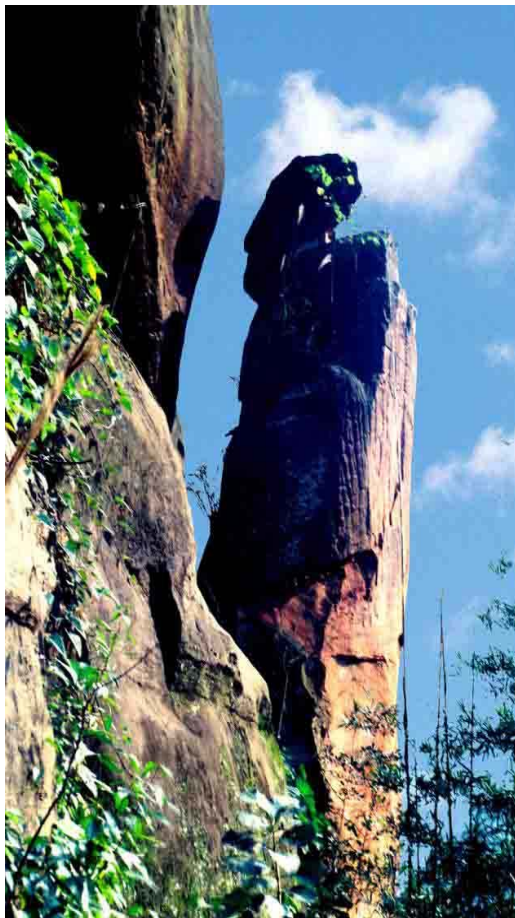


Danxia E.T(Yuanhou)



Fire balloon(Yuanhou)

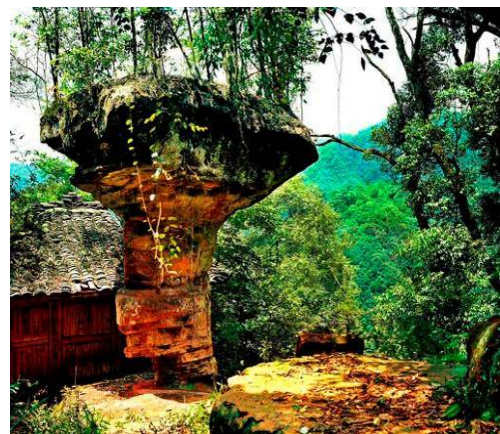
Other unique Danxia landforms



Confess stone(Yuanhou)



Stone monkey(Wuzhufeng)



Stone mushroom (Lianghekou)

Negative Danxia landforms

Danxia Gorge



Deep Danxia gorge(Whuzhufeng)

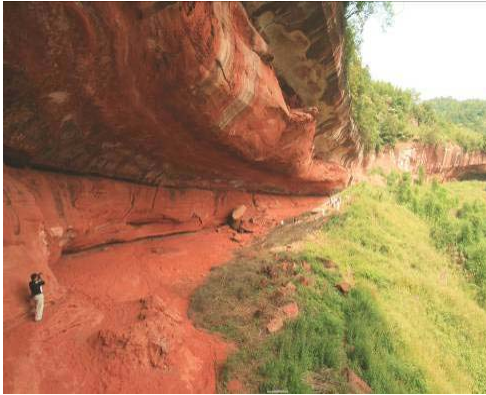


Deep Danxia gorge

Danxia Notch



Danxia notch(Yangjiayan)



Danxia notch(Xiaoyan)

Danxia arc

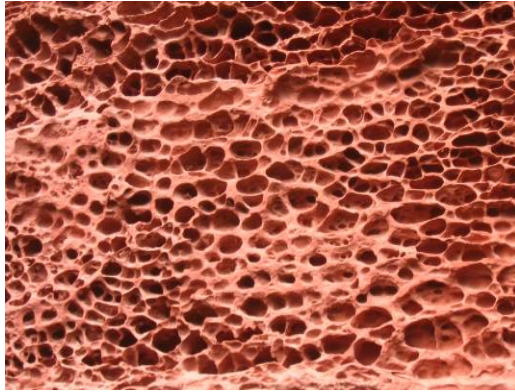


Danxia arc (Shizhangdong)



Collapsed rock cave

Danxia Honeycomb



Danxia honeycomb (Xiaoyan)



Danxia honeycomb (Xiaoyan)

Danxia pothole



String-beads-shaped potholes

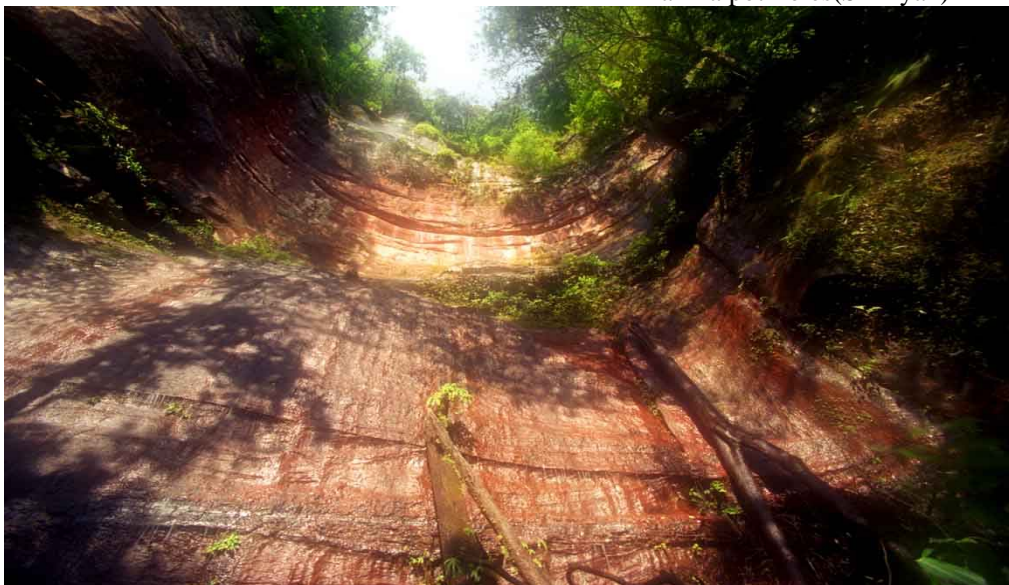


Danxia pot-holes(Shizhangdong)



Danxia pot-holes(Shiziyan)

vertical notch



Vertical notch(Shizhangdong)

Danxia natural bridge



Danxia natural bridge (Bing'an)



Danxia natural bridge (Sidonggou)

7.1.3 Ecosystem and biodiversity

(1) Biogeographic biota According to the biogeographic biota system with Miklos D.F.Udvardy (1975), Chishui Danxia belongs to China subtropical forest province, Palearctic region. The site is located in subtropic moist monsoon climatic region, and the representative vegetation is central subtropic moist evergreen broad-leaved forest with characteristics of south subtropical transition. Tropical angiosperms make up 53.12% (284 genera) of all angiosperms in the Chishui nominated sites. The flora of spermatophyte is characteristics of Tropics and Subtropics.

The Chishui Danxia is situated in the core area of Rare Fish National Nature Reserve in the headwaters of Yangtze Rivers, where a national reserve, a national forest park and two national parks are situated. Typical evergreen broad-leaf forest spreads out above 700m and forms climax community in the valley, while the forest including synusia with rainforest characters is dominant under 700m. Evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forest, *aestidurilignosa* and mixed broadleaf-conifer forest are distributed over the top of the mountain. In most part of the area, ravines crosses each other and mountains are jagged, In the deep gorge, the vegetation spread along the gill, undulating hill and soil distribution. Different vegetation is distributed along the vertical dimension corresponding to different altitude and climate, but the continuity and integrity are still kept in the system.

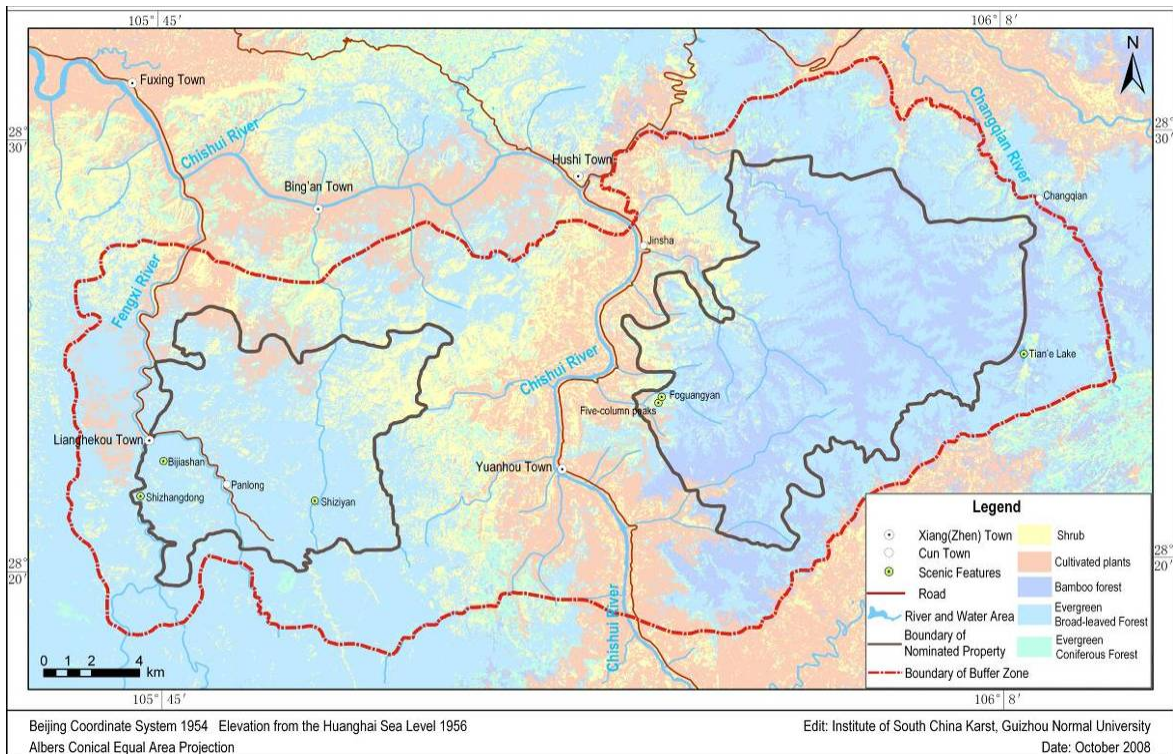
There are 2116 species of higher plant in the nominated region, and the Spermatophytes (1964 species) are dominant in front place among the central subtropical area both in the amount and type. Here are growing 25 endemic species and 21 endemic genera, such as *Gelidocalamus*, *Cyclocarya*, *Whytockia*, *Eomecon*, *Melliodendron*, *Semiliquidambar* etc. At the same time, there are many monotype and little type genera spread in the area. For example, *Fokieniai*, *Sinomenium*, *Phrynna*, *Chaydaia*, *Toddalia*, *Thysanolaena*, *Idesia* etc. belong to monotype genus, and *Cunninghamia*, *Codonacanthus*, *Antenoron* and so on belong to little type genus. The endemic local species named *Camellia luteoflora* with undifferentiation floral envelope are deemed to be a Primordial population in the *Camellia* phylogenetic development. From all the above, it could be concluded that the origin of the local flora were ancient and primitive. The flora analysis shows that this area is characterized by dominant woody plants, old origin, rich remaining plants, complicated distribution types and many endemic species.

There are 1668 species of wild animal, including 287 species of terrestrial vertebrates. The dominant

fauna found in the nominated sites are Oriental and South-China type, accounting for 39.02% and 23.34% of the terrestrial vertebrates respectively, which exhibit a feature of the subtropical fauna.



Physiognomy of evergreen broadleaved forest in Chishui Danxia



Vegetation of the Chishui Danxia nominated site

(2) Species

【Species of animals and plants】 The Chishui Danxia is located at subtropics moist monsoon climatic region with abundant heat and rain.. Due to the elevation difference among many mountains in the area, and the absolute altitude difference, there is a change of level of 1500m across the site. The nominated site has become a natural refuge for the many animals and plants in geological environment evolution for the fine eco-environment and special geographical position. Resources of species are very abundant. There are approximately 1964 species of tracheophyte, including 249 species of fern, 13 species of gymnosperm and 1702 species of angiosperm. There are 11 vegetation types, 91 phytoformations and 117 associations in the core area.

The species of animal are about 1668, including 117 species of fish, 31 species of amphibia, 37 species of Reptilia, 147 species of bird, 72 species of mammals and 1264 species of insect. The community types of animal includ valley-reed-bamboo-valley flat fauna, evergreen broad-leaved forest fauna, miscellaneous bamboo fauna, shrub-grass fauna, farmland fauna and cave fauna.

【Red List】 Within the nominated sites, 115 species of flora are listed in *IUCN Species Red List* and *China Species Red List*, including 2 CR species, 14 EN species, 52 VU species, 18 NT/VU species, 27 LC species. The 88 seriously endangered plant species are characterized by obvious endemism, such as *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei*, *Fokienia hodgkinii*, *Fokienia hodgkinii*, *Dendrobium nobile*. Among these endangered species, 20 are listed in the World Species Red List, including 5 EN species, 3 VU species, 10 LR/NT species, 1 LR species and 1 DD species.

There are also 368 species of fauna listed in *China Species Red List*, including 7 CR species, 12 EN species and 40 VU species, 20 NT/VU species, 11 NT species and 278 LC species. Vertebrate accounts for 83.3% of the 90 threatened species. In these species, 25 are listed in the World Species Red List, including 1 species of CR, 5 species of EN, 9 species of VU, 8 LR/NT species, 1 species of LR /cd and 1 DD species. Therefore, the Chishui nominated sites possess many assemblage of nationally protected species and endangered species.

【Protected Plants and Animals】 Within the Chishui nominated sites there are 20 species of protected plant of national importance(mother stock, 1999). Among them, there are 3 species of class I national protected plant, that is *Bretschneidera sinensis*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Taxus mairei*. It is about 35 species of plant listed in CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).

There are 39 protected species of animals of national importance (1989). Among them, 5 species belong to class I and 34 species belong to class II national protected animal. About 36 species of animal are listed in CITES of which ca. 9 and ca. 21 species are listed in Appendix I and in Appendix II respectively, such as *Macaca mulatta*, *Macaca thibetana*, *Manis pentadactyla*, *Selenarctos thibetanus*, *Neofelis nebulosa*, *Panthera Pardus*, *Moschus berezovskii*, *Capricornis sumatraensis*, *Naemorhedus goral*. The largest population is *Macaca thibetana*, which is about 30 troops (700 individuals) in amount.

【Endemic Local Plants】 To date, 27 endemic local species (that is, endemic to Chishui Danxia) belonging to 17 genera and 9 families have been discovered, including 1 species of tree, 6 species of brush, 7 species of bamboo, 8 species of herb and 3 species of macrofungi. The representative species are as follows: *Camellia luteoflora*, *Altingia multinervis*, *Huperzia chishuiensis*, *Indocalamus*

chishuiensis, *Ampelocalamus scandeus*, *Impatiens chishuiensis*, *Camellia kweichouensis*, *Yushania chishuiensis*, *Fargesia rubignosa*, *Fargesia redicata*, *Dryopteris hokouensis*, *Polystichum marginalisorum* etcetera. Based on the fact that the endemic local species named *Camellia luteoflora* with undifferentiation floral envelope, is deemed to be a Primordial population in the *Camellia* phylogenetic development, it could be concluded that the origin of the local flora are ancient and primitive. Each unique local species is characterized by limited distribution area and small amount , all of which demonstrate the precious value of Chishui Danxia. At the same time, there are 25 unique endemic fish species in the headwaters of the Yangtze Rivers, accounting for 35.7% of the endemic fish species in the headwaters of the Yangtze Rivers. By the way, there are more than 90 new species of insect in the nominated site.



Taxus chinensis var. *mairei*
VU of China Red List
Class I National Protected



Bretschneidera sinensis
China species red list (VU); EN in World Red List
Class I National Protected



Fokienia hodginaii
LR/NT of China Red List
Class II National Protected



Dendrobium wilsonii
EN of China Red List



Macaca mulatta
China species red list (VU); LR/nt in World Red List
Class II national protected animal



Fokienia hodginsii (foot print, photograph in 2007).
China species red list (EN), VU in World Red List
Class II national protected animal



Endemic local species of Chishui Danxia: *Camellia luteoflora* and *Altingia multinervis*



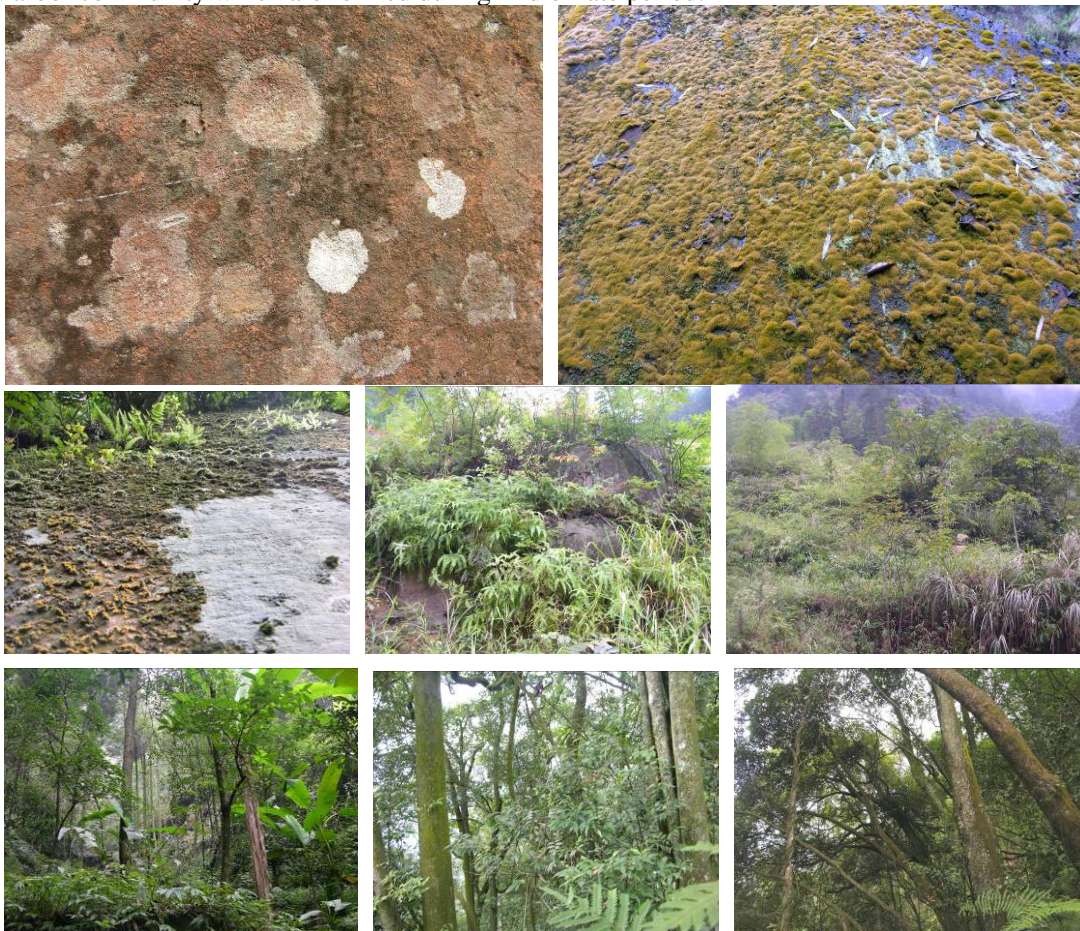
Unique endemic balsam of Chishui Danxia: *Impatiens* sp. and *Impatiens spathulata*

【old trees】 The old trees in the Chishui nominated site is characterized by old, big, precious and numerous. According to an initial count, there are 2208 plants of 27 species,. Among them, about 241 plants are much older than 500 years, 517 plants are much older than 300-499 years and 1450 plants are much older than 100-299 years. Some national protected and China Red list species (for example, 97 of *Manglietia insignis* and 41 plants of *Fokienia hodginaii*) are distributed in the area, demonstrating great scientific and conservation values. Among these old plants, Fagaceae and Lauraceae take a considerable proportion in amount.

(3)Ecological processes

【Community succession】 In large-scale distributed subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, plants of *Lauraceae*, *Theaceae*, *Fagaceae*, *Magnolia*, *Hamamelidaceae*, *Symplocos* are distributed in totally dominated place. Community succession may be classified into two Sequences, that is Primary succession and Secondary succession.

Process of Primary succession: Seasonal and sudden rainfall strongly erodes red rock constantly and, vertical erosion and source erosion of river contribute to the formation of steep cliff and deep valley. The participation of flow accelerate the process of weathering corrosion and collapsing process. All of the above mentioned processes shape and reform current Danxia landforms constantly. Primary succession promotes a complete series of succession on time in different space. The communities developed by Primary succession include early moss-herbaceous community, Dwarf shrub community and arbor community which are formed during mid or late period.



Primary succession of plants on Danxia landforms in Chishui

Lichen invasion⇒ Moss invasion⇒bush-grass stag⇒ bush-arbor Transition phase ⇒Arbor stage⇒ climax stage of

evergreen broad-leaved forest

Secondary succession process: Secondary succession series appear in valley and foothills. Evergreen broad-leaved forest is zonal climax vegetation which sustains through full succession. Succession series involve: pioneer succession forest, transition succession forest and basically stable succession forest. Secondary succession process includes several stages. In the situation that native evergreen broad-leaved forest has been felled or reclaimed by firing, the original vegetation and the species possible to evolve naturally are destroyed entirely, and then the abandoned farmland will be occupied by different types of grassland. In the absence of interference by man, shrub will develop quickly, and replace the grassland in three to five years. Along with the evolution of site condition and spread manners of trees, shrub forest may evolve successively from jungle stage (formed by invasion of quantities of trees, such as Lauraceous Da-Yeh Neolitsea forest) to subtropical coniferous forest stage (especially for Masson forest and fir forest), and then to sub-tropical deciduous broad-leaved forest stage (for example Bestial forest, Quorums forest, Alums forest and so on), finally to evergreen broad-leaved forest. The time required for this evolution may be about 20-30 years. (Wang Xianfu, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2005).

【contact and evolution between present vegetation and ancient vegetation】 There is the largest area of Cyatheaceae in nominated region. Basing on the ancient geographical environment combining feature of pollen in this area, there are ancient vegetation of fern bushes with sparse vegetation, in the zone of 500-780m above sea level, which mainly consist of fern, and *cyatheaceae* exists there. The ancient vegetation of conifer-and- hardwood forest was dominated with Woody plants. Groups of *Pinus*, *Podocarpus*, *Fagaceae* *Quercus* and beech located in the zone of 1330m above sea level. Local paleoclimate changed in a tendency of warming and wetting, which can be proved by such a truth that pollen of *cyatheaceae* tend to be increase with stratigraphic section. The side' conclusion proved that the ancient geographical environment is similar to present environment, and that *Cyatheaceae* has a long growing and developing history. *Cyatheaceae* community can be considered as a special layer of south sub-tropical rain forest, which reflects a feature of high temperature and humidity of habitat on one hand, and reveals south subtropical property of the vegetation on the other hand. In nominated region, where developing stable communities for the special environment, well growing and developing condition of *cyatheaceae* community and little human' strong interference ,.

(4) Ecological characteristics Chishui belongs to sub-tropical monsoon climate zone. In the region, mountains staggers with a huge difference on height, absolute value of elevation to 150m. For the mountain with flat mountaintop, steep mountain-side, and gentle foothills, the temperature and water condition is poor on the mountaintop, which made subtropical evergreen hardwood forest and conifer-and- hardwood forest get developed. The communities mainly consist of *Fokienia hodginalii*, *rhododendron*, etc, and where exist a series difference of eco-types, such as leaf area, leaves thickness, mechanical organization, and the height below branch and so on.. At the foot of a mountain (gully), for well temperature and water condition, types of vegetation with the characteristic of quarter rainforest or rainforest got developed. The region has become the largest distribution area of *cyatheaceae* in Asia, and the vegetation concomitance with *musa*, *alocasia*, *Angiopteris fokiensis* and so on. Shrub on flood land, etc, got developed along the bank of a river; vegetations of evergreen broad-leaved forest with *Lauraceae*, *Theaceae*, *Fagaceae*, *Magnolia*, *Symplocos*, etc. Developed in the middle of the mountain. In addition, the well vegetation system maintained the wetland ecosystems, such as perched swampland and so on. The diversity of the environment supported local abundant biodiversity, and triggered various of characteristics on ecological adaptability: including *Epipetreous*, *hygric*, adnascent

and parasitic appearances. On the special *spongy* trunks of the tree-fern were attached on many small-sized plant.

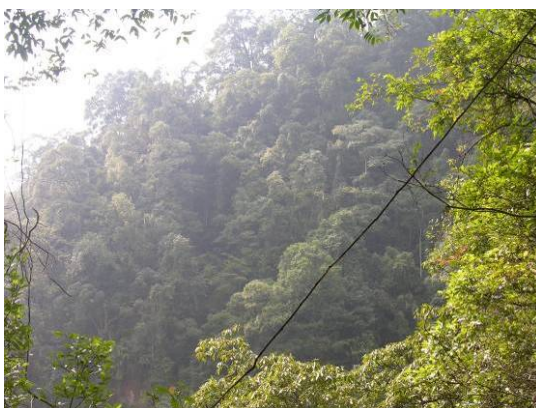
Generally, uniqueness and old originality were the key features of the ecosystems. The proper type of landscape ecology consist of sub-tropical ecosystems and Danxia landscape, formed the habitat for the species for the unique tropic plateau – canyon Danxia landscape, after long evolution and developing. For well temperature and water condition, as well as the isolation of high mountain in a long time, it becomes possible that triggering the formation of unique species, the unique species there reach 27, for example *Camellia luteoflora* and *Altingia multinervis*, etc, typically. Which place also has become a refuge of many relict plants. There are not only large quantity of relict plants of *Jurassic cyatheaceae*, but some ancient relict plants like *Amentotaxus argotaenia*, *cephalotaxus* from tertiary. The natural landscape and ecosystem still keep primeval nature for the big depopulated zone there,



Rain forest valley landscape in Danxia landforms area in Chishui



Hard evergreen forest landscape on mountaintop in Danxia landforms area in Chishui



Evergreen broad-leaved forest landscape in Danxia landforms area in Chishui



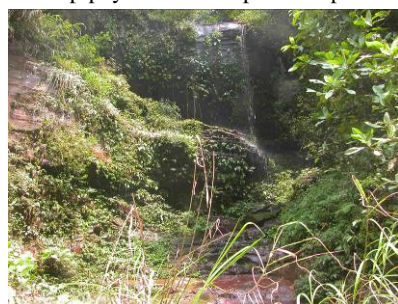
Perched swampland in the upper part of a Mountain



Climbing of *Mucuna sempervirens* in forest



Epiphytes and semiparasitic plants on tree-fern



Epipetreous, hygic and parasitic appearances of plants in Chishui Danxia

7.1.4 natural landscapes and beauty

Chishui danxia belongs to the sub-tropical humid zone's and plateau-valley type's danxia, developing a lot of various forms, such as danxia cliffs, table mountains, danxia columns, canyons, ditches and caves and so on. Thanks to the superior nature environment and less human activities, it has developed and kept several integrated ecosystems with high percent forest coverage and a variety of species, such as *Alosophila spinulosa* Reserve, Bamboo National Forest Park, Sub-tropical Evergreen – broad Leaf Forest Nature Reserve, its main characteristics are high altitude and deep valleys and flying waterfalls hanging on cliffs, with red and bright water flowing, lively Year-round evergreen bamboos and woods , all in all, the main landscapes are red mountains, blue waters, and green forests and hanging waterfalls.

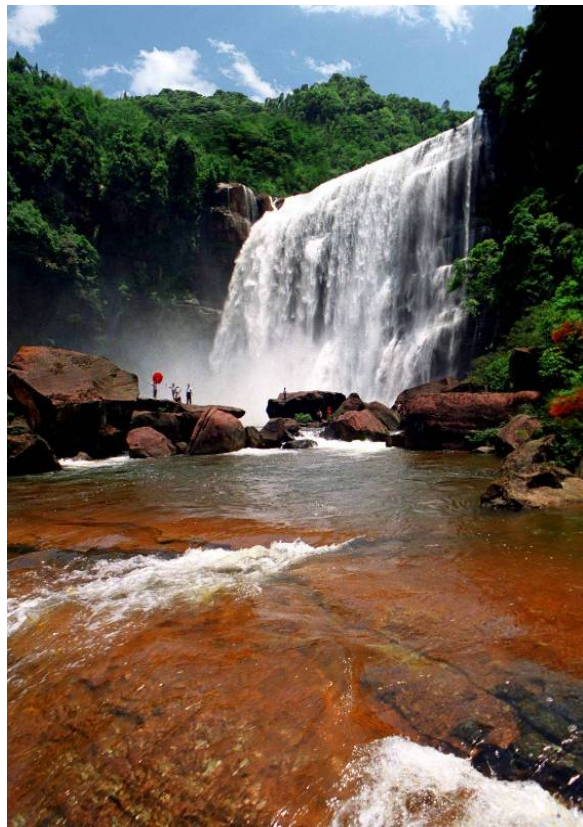
By complete types, unique and typical shapes and combination of Static and dynamic elements, it shows extraordinary natural phenomena and beauty.



No wonder this area is named Chishui



Water flowing along red rock is red



Beautiful danxia and its waterfall(the big Shizhangdong waterfall)

7.2 History and development

(1) Evolutionary stages of Danxia landform

Based on the regional geological evolution history and geomorphological features in the nominated site, the evolutionary process of Chishui Danxia landform can be divided into four stages, i.e. paleo-lake

sedimentary stage, uplift and denudation stage, Young Danxia Stage I, and Young Danxia stage II.

Paleo-lake sedimentary stage: the Indosinian Movement in the Middle and Late Trias resulted in the tectonic subsidence of Sichuan Basin and the formation of Bashu Paleo-lake. The lake did not disappear until the end of Cretaceous Era. As a result, extremely thick red beds deposited with a thickness of thousands of meters. Although there was no Danxia landform developed in this stage, Jurassic and Cretaceous thick red beds containing amaranth and brick red sandstone and mudstone and shale provide a favorable material foundation for later development of Danxia landform in the nominated site.



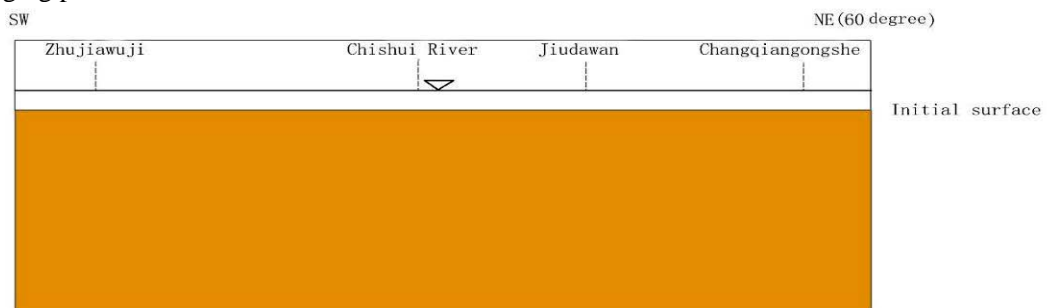
Honeycomb holes (Yangjiayan): they look like honeycombs, but different from each other in size and shape, showing a kind of rhythm and innervation

Uplifting and denudation stage: Sichuan Basin finished its inland lake sedimentary stage due to Yanshan Movement beginning at the end of Cretaceous Era, and the thick red beds, deposited at the bottom of the Bashu Paleo-lake, was exposed to air. Chishui River emerged, and red bed landform began to develop. In Tertiary Era, the uplifted red beds and the adjacent Northern Guizhou Platform Uprise had experienced a long-time denudation, and resulted in a peneplain's coming into being with smooth surface. The relief in the nominated site tended to incline from Southeast to Northwest.

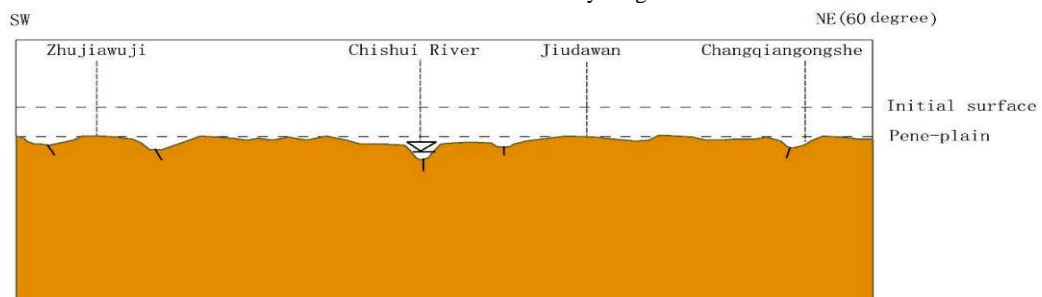
Young Danxia stage I: influenced by the Neo-tectonic Movement in Quaternary Era, Guizhou Plateau uprose greatly and Sichuan Basin was extruded intensely, which resulted in the rejuvenation development of regional geomorphology in the nominated site. However, Sichuan Basin was lifted a little owing to its strong rigidity, where folds were not developed and stratum was by and large gently-dipped in obliquity. The red beds in the nominated site, lying between Guizhou Plateau and Sichuan Basin, went up greatly owing to the rapid tectonic uplifting. As a result, the difference in relief between the two geomorphological units was further sharpened. Chishui River System continues to develop on the base of its previous stage and strongly eroded its river beds, and began to bring forth shallow V-shaped valleys along large vertical joints of hard and thick-bedded sandstone in the

Cretaceous Jiading Formation. The paleo-peneplain formed in Tertiary Era began to be dissected and the whole geomorphological development came into its rejuvenation stage. Since it was not a long time, Chishui River and its tributaries dissected slightly the plateau surface and produced some shallow valleys, and large area of plateau surface remained extensively and table mountains were well developed in the nominated site. At the edges of remain, some lofty red cliffs came into being due to frequent collapse along vertical joints.

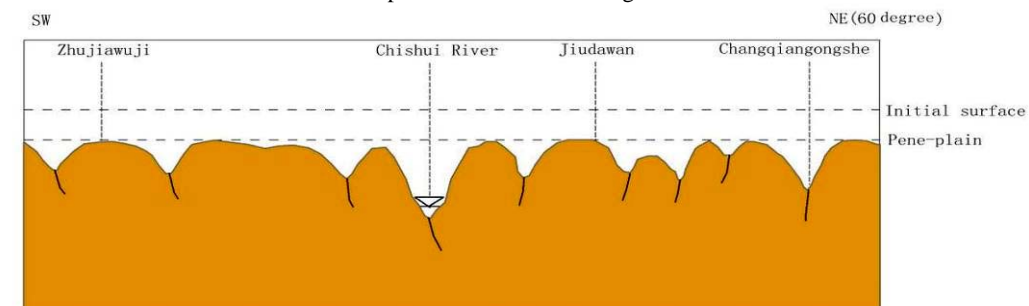
Young Danxia Stage II: With the constant dissection of Chishui River and its tributaries, the features of downward geomorphological evolution is more obvious. In the eastern nominated site, table mountain between two neighboring gorges was laterally eroded and gradually became narrow ridge-shaped, and only limited small mesas remaining. Danxia landform in the nominated site entered its young development stage. In the west part of the nominated site, the extensive and relatively smooth plateau are remained. In its east part, the paleo-peneplain can be discernable basically according to the remained crest surface and V-shaped gorges increased greatly and became much deeper than its former stage with a maximal depth more than 500m. Danxia cliffs, as one of the most typical Danxia landforms in the nominated site, have considerably increased and become much taller compared with the previous stage. In this stage, the Plateau-gorge Danxia landscape is in its typical period. Meanwhile, due to the uncoordinated downward incision of main stream and its tributaries and the differential erosion resulting from lithological difference, there are lots of waterfalls with different styles at the converging points of mainstream and their tributaries.



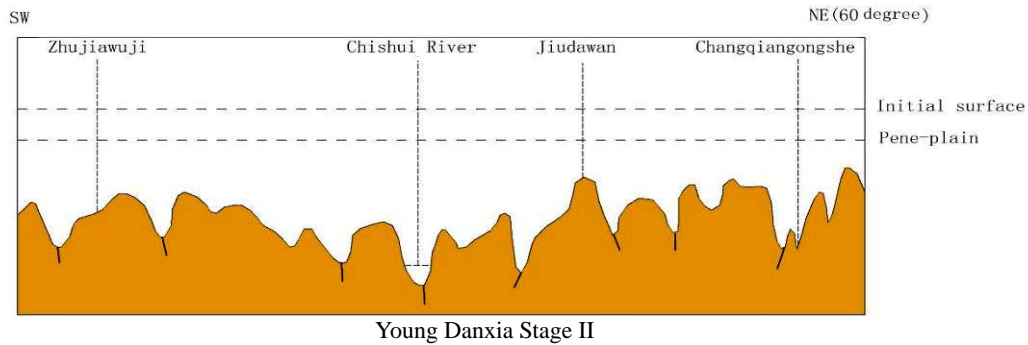
Paleo-lake Sedimentary Stage



Uplift and Denudation Stage



Young Danxia Stage I



(2) History and development: There is a long history of human activities in the Chishui Danxia World Natural Heritage Nominated Site. Abundant relics of early human occupation were left, spanning Neolithic Age, Ceramic Age, Porcelain Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age to the present. From the Neolithic Age, Han, Tang, North Song Dynasty, Yuan Dynasty, Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty to the relics of the Long March of Red Army, it can be found that the human activities moved from gullies, caves, river banks, to Danxia flats. Human activities have included periods of hunting, collection, cultivation, settled agriculture, using-reamer and-fire agriculture, logging, tourism and scenic protection and tourism. Fuels for cooking and warming in Modern times were firewood and charcoal from beeches and shaw. But after last mid-century, coal, natural gas, and electricity became popular which reduced the cutting of forest resources. Chishui River, getting through the city, is a river with a long history as an important military base. In 1935, the war named “crossing the Chishui River for four times”, directed by Chairman Mao Zedong, changed the situation of Chinese revolution history and recorded a fantastic chapter of military history both at home and abroad. In the Eighties of the 20th Century, laws, regulations and systems were constituted and boundaries of the Danxia landscape protection area were defined. Chishui Danxia was ratified as a national park, national nature reserve and national forest park. A tourism destination has been formed with Danxia landform, waterfalls, *Alsophila spinuloso*, bamboo forests, and primary forests as its main characters, accompanying with historic culture of long march, as well as some relics. Tourism became the pillar industry and the local government, communities, enterprises, and social groups developed some projects, such as planting trees, maintaining the eco environment to protect the Danxia landscapes and the bio-diversity.

(3) Human landscape: During indeed a long period of historical involvement, the local people have developed close ties with the danxia, establishing lifestyles adapted to the danxia environment and a culture relating intimately with the danxia landscapes. Danxia have entered every aspect of the local peoples’ life, including religion, celebrations, literature, painting, music and dance, and architecture, the form and connotation of which are highly harmonious with the Danxia environment.

7.3 Criteria under Which Inscription is Proposed

(vii): contains “superlative natural phenomena or exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic value”.

Chishui Danxia landscape shows typical and full individual forms such as red cliffs, caves, giant stones, the nature bridges, the narrow ridges, the danxia forts, danxia walls, danxia columns and so on, because of the development with very good basis for geological, climatic conditions together. At the same time, rich heat and water conditions make the forest ecosystem and biological diversity get very good development, which shape and vegetation succession have typical characteristic of humid

plateau-valley Danxia landform, given the scenic thick aesthetic significance. Danxia mountain, blue water, organic group of emerald green forest congregate together, can be termed like this, landscape forest all has. Chinese landscape appreciation of the beauty experience such as get cloud and mist but elegant and lovely, come true also sufficiently in here. Red precipice, the model peculiarity, the waterfall, the river form are many posture, the bamboo sea quietness and turn a book over, all fresh work. Be grand and elegant and pretty, dynamic with static state, the best union and behavior of splendid and completely fresh etc. natural color scenery form, and such aesthetic elements are so in accord with traditional Chinese landscape aesthetic attitude. Chishui Danxia landscape, the characteristics of the shape diversity, uniqueness and harmony, the main form like danxia cliffs, danxia pillars and other detail characteristics, for example, danxia round caves and grooves, combination with rich vegetation types, water and color, meets the highest standards of western Expert Paradigm concerning scenic quality assessment. In the nomination site, cultural basis is extraordinary and rich, including that the production factory of world-famous China Wine is located here and Chishui River is called as the Fine Wine River, Bin'an ancient town on the Chishui River is a military fortress and the famous Red Army Four Times Crossing Chishui beginning here, which exhibit shine each other with the beautiful danxia landscape. In a word, they have shown outstanding aesthetic value and unique cultural heritage.

(viii): to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life...

Due to its unique geological evolution history and geomorphological features, Chishui Danxia landform is an outstanding example reflecting main stages of earth's evolution history, including significant geomorphological process and active geological forces, significant life records, unique geomorphologies and integrated physical geographic landscape.

Chishui Danxia landform is an outstanding example of Danxia geomorphological evolution in sub-tropical huge red bed basin influenced by Neo-tectonic Movement, and is also an outstanding example of Earth history since the Mesozoic: Himalayas movement is the most significant tectonic movement since Cenozoic, and bring extensive and far-reaching influence on the current global geomorphological pattern, and therefore is one of the important stages in Earth history. Since the Mesozoic era, the nominated site and its surrounding areas have experienced complex and significant geological and geomorphological change. The rapid uplifting of Tibetan Plateau in the neo-tectonic movement promoted the slantwise uplifting in its surrounding areas, and Guizhou Plateau and Sichuan Basin went up with different extent. Influenced by sub-tropical monsoon climate for a long time, a number of breathtaking landscape came into being in the nominated site and its surrounding areas. Chishui Danxia is just the unique product of the above-mentioned Earth history. Sichuan Basin is the largest red bed basin with a area of 154 185 km² in China (Tong, 2000; Zeng et al., 1978). Its red bed is about 2000-6000m thick and deposited in Jurassic and Cretaceous period. At the end of Cretaceous Period, the lake-facies sedimentary history in the nominated site was ended with the overall uplifting of Sichuan Basin and the disappearing of Bashu Paleo-lake (Liu Jianhua et al., 2005). In Tertiary Period, a tectonically stable period, red beds in the nominated area began to be denudated and a relatively smooth pene-plain came into being. In Quaternary Period, the nominated site was uplifted greatly and stood more than 1000 meter above sea level due to the strong uprising of Tibetan Plateau and Guizhou Plateau. The sandstone of Cretaceous Jiading Formation is rigid, and thus folds were not so developed. Gently-dipped stratum is favorable for the development of vertical joints. Predominated by the wet and hot sub-tropical climate, these hard red rocks are strongly eroded, and the paleo-peneplain began to be

decomposed rapidly. In the east part of the nominated site, table mountains are gradually replaced by ridge-shaped mountains, and in its west part remains extensive plateau landforms. Red cliffs develop well, where there usually hang Danxia waterfalls. By and large, each of landscape components here makes the nominated site had a sharp contrast Danxia landscape with those in Southeastern Chinese hilly areas. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Danxia landform in the nominated site is outstanding in its size, morphological features and also its evolution process.

The plateau-gorge Danxia landform in the nominated site, which is being in its early young stage of rejuvenation, has rarely-seen geomorphological features. According to the Danxia landform classification system put forward by Peng, Chishui Danxia landform is now in its early young stage. Due to thick and hard red beds, tectonic movement and favorable climate conditions, Danxia landform of plateau gorge (in western part) and mountain plateau gorge (in eastern part) develops perfectly in the nominated site, and contrasts with that in Southeastern Chinese hilly areas and semi-arid and arid areas of northwestern China. Although there are no Danform Fenglin and large lakes in the nominated site, lofty red Danxia cliffs and lots of waterfalls demonstrate another style of Danxia landform, which is well complementary with the Danxia landscape in rest China and makes the Danxia landform of China more typical and more integral.

The rich paleontological fossils and relic plants found in the nominated area are the significant life records of Earth. The outcropping stratum are mainly Jurassic and Cretaceous and hold rich paleontological fossils including fishes, which are the true record of the lives ever living in the southern edge of Bashu Paleo-lake from Jurassic Period through Cretaceous Period. Especially, there remain a large area of Cyatheaceae in the nominated site, which used to coexist with dinosaur and thus enjoy the reputation of “living fossil”. This kind of plant is worldwidely rarely-seen considering its large area, strong primitivity, and good protection. The extensive existence of Cyatheaceae in the nominated area show people an important aspects of life evolution on Earth and enjoy a high scientific value.

The nominated site has rarely-seen integrated physical geographical features. Chishui Danxia landform is a masterwork by different kinds of external and internal geomorphological forces, and also is a valuable heritage that nature leaves to human kind. Compared with other Danxia landform area, the nominated site is no doubt a gold basin overlapped with Chishui National Park, Bamboo National Forest Park, Jinshagou State Nature Reserve for, and Xishui State Nature Reserve for Sub-tropical Evergreen Broad Leaved Forest, as makes the nominated site own an uncomparable physical geographic connotation. In the nominated site, there is not only typical plateau-gorge Danxia landform, but also strongly primitive and well-protected sub-tropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, large area of Cretaceous relic plant, *Alsophila spinulosa* and bamboo forest. In those intact canyons lie lots of waterfalls, some of which are spectacular, such as Shizhangdong waterfall and Foguangyan waterfall mentioned above. In one word, the perfect combination of Danxia landforms, waterfalls, cyatheaceaes, and bamboo forest in the nominated site demonstrate the unusual scientific and esthetic value.

(ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal ...

Chishui Danxia area is a typical field which went through a series of tectonic movement—deposition of ancient lake, crustal uplift and drying up, folding movement. From conifer-and-hardwood forest recorded by ancient pollen to present evergreen broad-leaved forest in which ancient vegetation and modern vegetation stemming from many species co-exist ,all of then suggest that the nominated area

where own typicality of ecological succession and integrity of ecosystem, which are rare at the same latitude area. Excepting the evolution of from ancient vegetation to modern vegetation and primary succession of bare rock, in the terms of relative close landform and humid and hot climate, integrity, typical, broad evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystem got developed in nominated area, in which the vegetation with strong originality, biota producing special differentiation of symmetry and asymmetry stemming from the difference of topography, climate, hydrology and soil. For the mountain of the vertical difference in elevation or drop to 1500m, approximately below 700m is the zone of evergreen broad-leaved forest with quarter rainforest; between 700m to 1000m is the zone of evergreen broad-leaved forest; above 1000m is conifer-and-hardwood mixed forest. And the vegetation also produced some horizontal differentiation along valley, mountain, such differentiation which resulted from local habitat differentiation can be seen frequently.

(x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity...

The nominated area own below characteristic: with large area, high vegetation coverage—reaching 90%, with two big ecosystems of land and water, with strong heterogeneity for the habitat, with small human interference in most area, with well environment, the ecosystem still keeping their originality, adaptability and integrality, with higher biodiversity, comparing with adjacent region and other areas in China with Danxia landforms of ecosystem.

It was known that in nominated Danxia landforms area in Chishui, there has been 1964 kinds of vascular plants, and 20 kinds of which has been listed in IUCN Red List, as well as 115 kinds of which has been listed in Species Red List of China. There are 21 kinds of bamboo here, 12 kinds of which are wild bamboo. Ancient vegetation in which cyatheaceae is a representation, are abundant and with such below features: with more single categories and rare categories, with more variations, in addition, with more rare, specific categories of plant partly of which are abound in number, especially for *Camellia luteoflora* which to be known as “panda in flowers”, it has been regarded as a category one in a thousand for genetics and breeding research and ornamenting a garden, for its unique status in evolution and its ornamental. The number of ancient trees with 100 years is 2208, which reflects the originality of the vegetation. There are 1668 kinds of animals, 370 kinds of which are endangered animals, and 25 kinds of which has been listed in IUCN Red List, as well as 368 kinds of which has been listed in Species Red List of China, what’s more, the species of big animals in protection are abundant, with more than 90 kinds of new insects and 25 kinds of specific fish in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

All above, Danxia area in Chishui is an important source and habitat of rare species, which exist in subtropical regions in China, and is an ideal base for protecting wildlife in situ and carrying out comprehensive research.

7.4 Protection and Management

The Nominated Site of Chishui Danxia has enjoyed protection for a long time. Protection methods have changed from civilian self-protection to legal protection, and the level of protection has been upgraded; the means of protection have been enhanced and the responsible agencies had been gradually improved.

The Chishui Danxia Nominated Site is endowed with different protective designations including

national park, national nature reserve and national forest park. Therefore, it is protected by national laws such as the “*Constitution of People's Republic of China*”, “*Forest Law of People's Republic of China*”, “*Environmental Protection Law of People's Republic of China*”, “*Water Resource Protection Law of People's Republic of China*”, “*Law of People's Republic of China on Wildlife Protection*”, “*Regulations for Nature Reserve of People's Republic of China*”, “*Regulations for Wild Plants Protection of People's Republic of China*”, “*Rules for Implication of the Law of People's Republic of China on Forest*”, “*Regulations of People's Republic of China Concerning the Places of National Park*”. At present, Chishui Danxia Nominated Site is well protected.

Efficient administering systems of different levels have been built in Chishui Danxia Nominated Site, and regarded by government, cooperated by departments, sustained by society. They protect and manage the environment in a unified and harmonious way. Organizations for environmental protection are established in concerned departments and enterprises of resources management departments. The pollutions were controlled, the environment was protected, and atmosphere, water, soil noise and natural environment are in very high quality. Especially in the Nominated Site, a majority of area has few signs of human habitation, and the environment keep aboriginality still.

The Chishui Danxia Nominated Site has been compartmentalized definitely, and the monitoring indicators have been built accordingly with timing monitoring. If problems have been discovered, it will be solved in time. There are enough staff and finance in the areas.

Outstanding universal values of Chishui Danxia World Natural Heritage Nominated Site, including Danxia landforms, aesthetic importance, ecosystems, endangered species and habitats are well kept. The integrality of trend of species, ecosystem and natural environments are undamaged.

Chishui Nominated Site is influenced to varying degrees by natural factors and human activities. Natural factors include landslides and mud-rock flow, forest fires forest diseases and insect pests etc. Human activities impacts include cultivation, deforestation and building projects in the Nominated Site. But relative administrations have taken effective measures to counteract impacts, including establishing fire prevention and warning system and a forest fire fighting team covering Government-Community-Corporation-Resident-scenic areas. For example, the People's Government of Chishui City adopted measures of positive preventing and extinguishing forest fires in time. In August 2005, the People' established and promulgated *Contingency Plan on Forest Fire in Chishui City*, and Command Post was set up. Signs promoting fire prevention were put up and villagers were educated to enhance fire prevention consciousness. On grassy slopes and forests with high fire danger, fire breaks were built, and prohibit the lighting of fires in the open in periods of high fire danger the resulting effects are beneficial. Thus, the outstanding universal values of Chishui Danxia Nominated Site are not influenced radically.

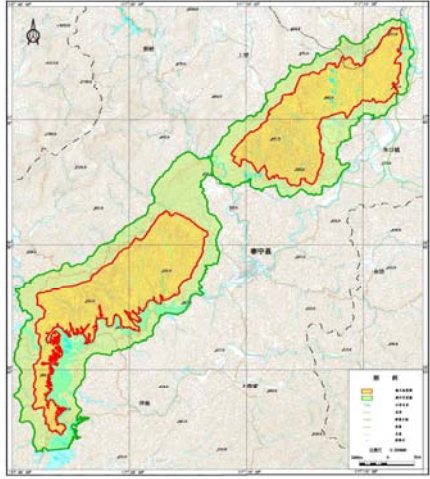
FUJIAN·TAINING





2 Fujian-Taining

Executive Summary

Country	The People's Republic of China		
Name of property	Danxia Landform in Taining		
Province, country (city)	Fujian Province	Sanming City	
	Fujian Province	Taining County	
Geographical coordinate (center point)	north sub-area	117°13'07"E 27°00'37"N	
	south sub-area	117°02'22"E 26°51'56"N	
Area of Candidate site (ha.)	11087		
Area of Buffer Zone (ha.)	12401		
Border description of heritage nominated site	<p>Taining is a nominated site in Fujian Danxia distributed region in China. It includes typical Danxia landform area and natural geographic elements in Taining County.</p> <p>Taining nominated property not only appears in the map, but also has its borderline indicating the heritage nominated site and buffer zone on the spot. Taining nominated area is divided into South sub-area and North sub-area, including Taining national scenic spots, Shangqing River Scenic Spot, Golden Lake Scenic Spot, Taining Cat Mountain (Mao'er Shan) National Forest Park. The northwestern borderline of north sub-area is the faulted ravine, where the red bed contacts the base strata, the northern borderline is the borderline of Taining and Shaowu Counties, the eastern borderline is the ravine, while the southern borderline is the steep cliffs constituted by red sandy conglomerate; the northwestern borderline of the south sub-area is the faulted ravine, where the red bed contacts the base strata, the northeastern borderline is the steep cliffs constituted by red sandy conglomerate, the southeastern borderline is the water surface of Golden Lake, while the western borderline is the ravine and mountain ridge. The nominated site well preserves the integrity of Danxia distributed area, forest ecosystem and the habitats of rare and endangered animals. The buffer zone borderlines were taken using natural borderlines, mountain ridges, valley, river, road etc. The borderlines were taken after considering the elements benefiting the protection of nominated site, for example, trying to avoid the impact from human activities etc.</p>		
Description on distinct values	<p>Taining nominated property is the outstanding representative of juvenile Danxia landforms in the southeastern China. It includes complete Danxia landforms formed after the Cretaceous red beds experienced multiple uplifts, were denudated and leveled and then were cut and eroded by flowing water since the Tertiary Period and it is still developing.</p> <p>Taining Danxia Landform area is the typical region of Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to West Pacific Ocean, recording and revealing the formation, development and evolution of Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to West Pacific Ocean in the eastern China and the climate change processes of southeastern China since the Cretaceous. The formation of split-sunken red basins and the formation and evolution of Danxia landform are</p>		

	<p>the typical representatives.</p> <p>The quite complete distinct planation surfaces, huge gorgeous deep-cutting canyon clusters and the exceedingly well-developed Danxia caves are the major features of Taining Danxia Landform.</p> <p>The nominated site has exceedingly well-developed fissure valleys, lane valleys, canyons and red cliffs, together with the unique canyon network formed by more than 400 deep-cutting canyons as well as red mountains. The density of canyon, the curvature of incised meander and the primitiveness of canyon ecosystem are special in Taining, rarely seen in other China Danxia landform areas. The canyons are characteristic of the deepness of canyon, height of red cliffs, various caves and natural ecology.</p> <p>The large number of rock groove and cave, the large scale of cave, the shape, the combination and admiration of cave are unique in Taining, no one like them can be found in other area. As well as, Taining Danxia cave culture has a long history.</p> <p>Taining Danxia landform has a rarely-seen natural beauty, mainly represented by the deep-cutting canyons, exotic caves, beautiful mountains and water landscape and the primitiveness of ecology.</p> <p>Taining Danxia landform area has perfect biological and ecological diversity, preserving the unique dynamics alternation process of biological communities, in addition, it is the habitat for many rare and endangered fauna and flora species.</p> <p>Taining Danxia landform area has 1276 species of vascular bundle plant, 380 species of vertebrate and 1509 species of invertebrate of insects (including Acari of Arachnida).</p> <p>The Danxia nominated site has much diverse ecosystems. It has 8 vegetation types, 24 formations, 40 associations. The vegetation cover is up to 78.3%. The site is the representative of middle subtropical forest area.</p> <p>The nominated site has 3 plants under state first-grade protection, 11 plants under state second-grade protection, 10 plants listed in <i>IUCN Red List</i>, 65 listed in <i>CITES Appendices</i>, 77 plants listed in <i>China Species Red List</i>. It has 2 animals under state first-grade protection, 35 animals under state second-grade protection, 7 animals listed in <i>IUCN Red List</i>, 47 animals listed in <i>CITES Appendices</i> indicated no international trading allowed of these animals, 43 animals listed in <i>China Species Red List</i>. The nominated site has become shelter for many rare raptors due to the steepness of mountain and a large number of caves.</p> <p>Some rare plant, regionally special plants and arethusa are under protection in the nominated site.</p>
<p>Standards the nominated site reached</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; . be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; . be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; <p>X. containing the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.</p>
<p>Official departments and</p>	<p>Name: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China</p> <p>Address: NO. 9 SanLiHe Road, Beijing, China</p>

regional departments and way of contact	<p>Postcode: 100835 Telephone: +86-10-58933014 Fax: +86-10-58933014 E-mail: zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn Website: http://www.cin.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name: Construction Office of Fujian Province Address: No. 242 Beida Road, Fuzhou City, Fujian province, China P.C.: 350001 Tel.: +86-591-87616855 Fax: +86-591-87616855 Email: jstxxzx@fjjs.gov.cn Homepage: http://www.jxjst.gov.cn</p> <p>Name: Construction Bureau of Sanming City Address: No. 208 Xinshi Zhong Road, Sanming City, Fujian Province, China P.C.: 365000 Tel.: +86-598-8592146 Fax: +86-598-8592146</p> <p>Name: Leading Team office for Taining Danxia Landform World Heritage Nomination Address: No.1 Shangshu street, Taining County, Fujian Province, China P.C.: 354400 Tel.: +86-598-7863973 Fax: +86-598-7833243 Email: tnjhgwh@126.com</p>
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2.1 Physical Geography

Geology and Landform: Taining basin including two small red basins, Zhukou and Meikou trending in NE direction, is the Cretaceous faulted basin developed in Wuyi Mountain rise of the Cathaysia Land. The rocks composing the landform are conglomerates and sandy conglomerate of the Middle-Late Cretaceous Chong'an Formation. The faults, striking NE, NNE, NW and S-N are well developed in the area. Taining lies in the southeast side of the middle Wuyi Mountain range, and the general topography inclines southeastwards and is higher in the west and north, gentle in the southeast and lower in the center. The Jizi top is the highest one in the area, with an elevation of 674 m. The maximum elevation difference in the area can reach to 400 m.

Climate: Taining belongs to the middle subtropical monsoon humid climate. It is mild and humid with distinct four seasons without extremely hot in summer or cold in winter. The average annual temperature is 17.1°C. January temperature is averaged at 5.9°C and the extremely lowest temperature can be -10.6°C; July temperature can reach 33.7°C, and the extremely highest temperature can be 38.9

°C. Taining enjoys abundant rainfall with high atmospheric humidity. Average annual rainfall is 1,788 mm and perennial mean relative humidity is 84%. Rain season is from March to June, while shower and thunderstorm often occur in July and August and dry weather can be expected from September to February next year.

Hydrology: The water system running through Taining is the Jinxi Stream, belonging to upper part of the Futun Stream. The watershed’s two other branched streams, Shuixi and Shanxi, are converged together with the Jinxi and run into the Golden Lake. The surface area of the Golden Lake is 3,600 ha and the storage capacity is 870 million m³. It is the largest inland wetland in Fujian Province and the most important water landscape of Taining. The quality of surface water is quite good, which meets the criteria of the Type II water quality of the National Water Environmental Quality Standard for Surface Water (GB3838-2002) and the quality of all drinking water meets the national standard.

Soil and vegetation: The soil types of Taining mainly include red soil, purple soil. The red soil is widespread in the lowland and hilly areas at an altitude below 800 m. The soil has medium fertility and a pH value ranging from 4.1 to 5.0. The purple soil is mainly distributed in the red basins and has high potassium content. The nominated site generally has a forest coverage rate of 78% but reaches to over 90% in its core area. The nominated site has 8 vegetation types, 24 formations and 40 associations, featuring *Danxia herbosa*, *Danxia sclerophyllous evergreen broad-leaved forest*, *ravine evergreen broad-leaved forest*. Drought enduring plants exceedingly well developed on the cliffs, and *torreya jackii* is only found in the *Danxia* landform area in southeastern China. While the waterlogging tolerant flora well developed in the ravines. The nominated site has a lot of rare or endangered species of wild fauna and flora, being one of the areas rich in wild fauna and flora resources in a unit area within a small range in China.

ROCK STRATUM	Column	THICKNESS	SEDIMENTARY FACIES	CHARACTER OF SEDIMENTARY STRUCTURE
Chong'an Formation		>1915m	dominated by alluvial-diluvium fan facies, together with debris flow facies, mad-sand flow facies, piedmont deposit facies.	lenticular bedding, oblique bedding, cross bedding, gravel stacking, boulder, scour ditch, etc.
Shaxian Formation		79.2m	fluvial facies	Glutenite&siltstone form sedimentary rhythm. The bedding surface is not flat, and distinct erosion surface is seen at the bottom surface of each rhythmic unit. Parallel bedding and lenticular bedding are often seen.
		9.63m	shallow lacustrine facies	medium-thin bed, parallel bedding
		126m	volcanic facies	rhyolitic welded tuff
		56.4m	fluvial facies	Glutenite and siltstone form sedimentary rhythm. The bottom surface has distinct erosion surface. Lenticular bedding often can be seen.
			medium-grained two-mica granite (γ 3)	

2.2 Geological Structure

(1) Regional Geological Background

During the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, the geotectonic location of Taining was in the southeastern edge of the Eurasian Plate, southeast of active continental marginal zone of West Pacific and southwestern Wuyi rise of the Cathaysia Land (Figure 2-1). The basement of ancient land was formed in the middle-late Proterozoic; the Paleozoic strata were missing, and the Mesozoic strata directly covered the

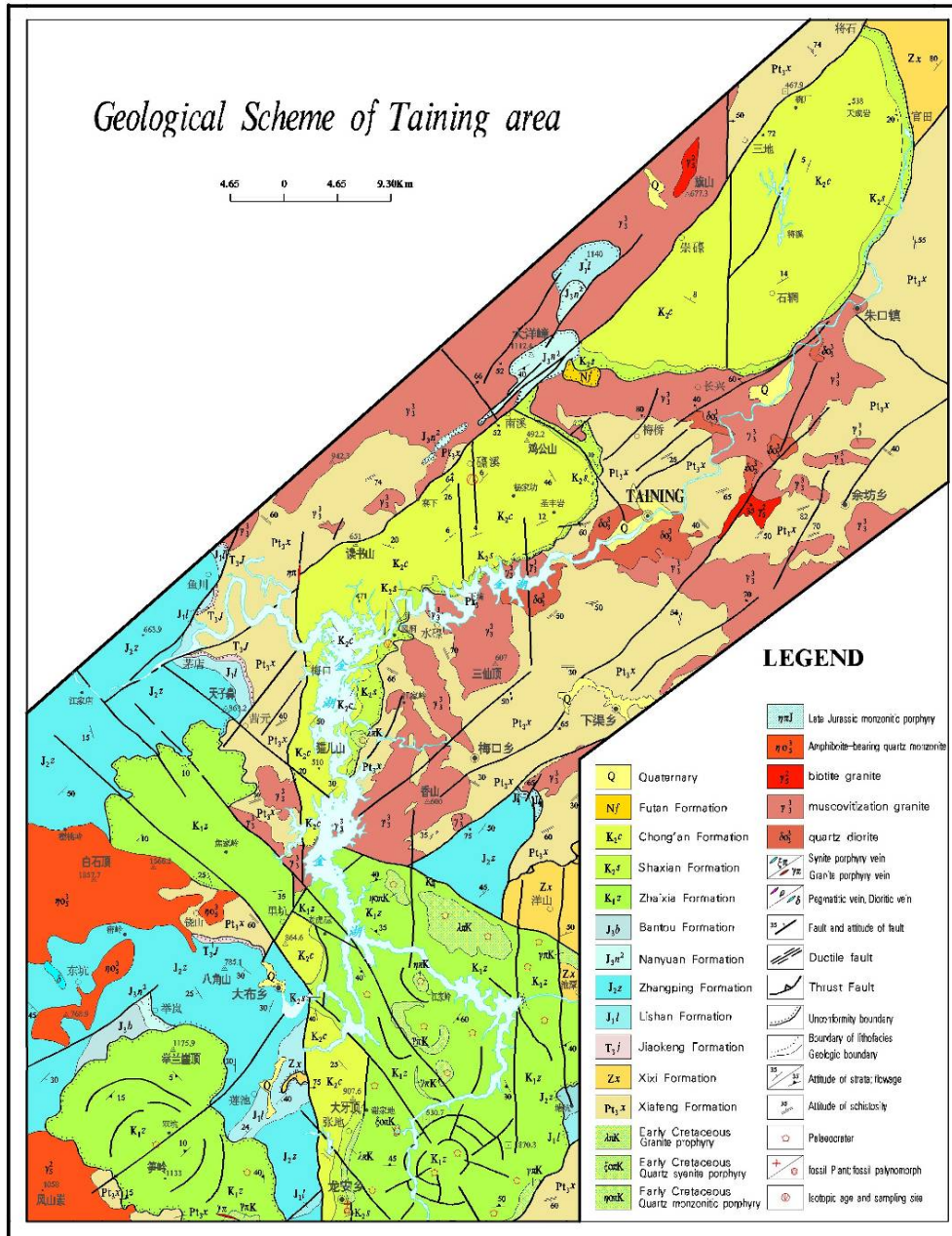
Proterozoic strata; the Mesozoic continental facies basins overlaid, including the widely distributed upper Jurassic-Cretaceous continental facies volcanic rock, and the upper Cretaceous red clastic rocks, which are for the formation of the Danxia landform.

Taining and its surrounding regions have witnessed five major tectonic development stages, which are Cathaysia land, Caledonian folding and orogeny, Tethys, transition and active continental margin. The Cathaysia Land formed metamorphic crystal basement of the area in the late Proterozoic. Later, the land ever split and sank. The Caledonian Movement in late Eopaleozoic led to the fold and uplift of the land. The Indo-China movement in late Early Triassic influenced this area. However, Taining now has no sediments of this period. The deposition of the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic formed in the stretch-generated depressions or faulted basins within the plate. During the latest stage of the Middle Jurassic, the Pacific Plate began to collide and crush the Eurasian Plate. The development stage of the regional geological structure shifted to an active continental margin stage. The duration from the Late Jurassic to early Early Cretaceous was the strongest crushing stage between the two plates. The crushing resulted in the extensive volcanic eruption accompanied by massive magma intrusions. The volcanic and intrusive rocks formed in this stage belong to calc-alkaline series. The structure background changed to a loose extension stage from the Early Cretaceous and thus formed the stretched- and faulted-induced depressions. The volcanic activities decreased and were mainly along fault zones. Therefore the volcanic rocks are dominated by basic-acidic assemblage with a bimodal characteristic. In later Cretaceous, the basins had developed exceedingly thick red continental clastic rocks of Shaxian Formation and Chong'an Formation. The crust uplifted and began to be eroded in late Late Cretaceous or Early Paleogene.

(2) Stratum & Lithology

The red beds in Taining basins include Shaxian Formation below and Chong'an Formation above. The lower part of Shaxian Formation is fluvial deposition, middle part is shallow lacustrine sedimentation and the upper part is again fluvial deposition. The Chong'an Formation is mainly alluvial-diluvium fan deposition. The debris flow and mud-sand flow facies are often seen. Piedmont deposit and fluvial and lacustrine facies are locally developed.

The Chong'an Formation ($K_2 c$) in Taining is dominated by coarse clastic deposits set down in terrestrial basins. The formation is composed of purplish red massive or very thickly-bedded conglomerates and sandy conglomerates with sandstone and siltstone interbeds. The gravel composition of conglomerate is complex, mainly metamorphic rock, granite, volcanic rock, quartz etc., with ferruginous or argillo arenaceous cements as base, and the gravels are in much different size, and they are generally in subangular or subrounded shape; the rocks, which are tough and of strong weathering & denudation resistance capacities, are the main rocks contributed to the formation of Danxia landforms as the soft sandstone and siltstone interbeds were weathered leading to gravity collapses.



Geological Scheme of Taining area

(3) Geological Structure Characteristics of Nominated Site

Taining basin now has two sub-basins, Zhukou and Meikou. They were derived originally from one dustpan-shaped faulted basin.

Faults of the basin edge: The NE-striking Zhaixia-Aoshang fault and SN-striking Maershan-Chenkeng fault are two important basin-edge faults for the formation and development of Taining basins. The faults acted several times, and have a series of fault facets, fault cliffs, fault valleys and silicified zones.

With the extension in the early-middle Late Cretaceous, the Shaowu-Heyuan fault zone in Aoshang-Zhaixia area was characterized by the uplift of the fault's northwest side and the depression of its southeast side. This formed the Taining dustpan-shaped fault basin along eastside of the fault. Due to a long active duration of the fault, the altitude difference between two sides of the fault is great.

The faulted amount of the basin is more than 2,000 m. The rock fragments and sands from west mountains have been transported along the opening of the mountains to the basins by the flood flows, forming alluvial-diluvium fan deposition with huge thickness more than 1,900 m.

Secondary Faults in the Basin: The secondary faults and joints are well developed in the area due to multiple activities of the basin edge faults. The field survey and interpretation of remote sensing image have revealed that there are two groups of the secondary faults, one striking NE and the other striking NNE, and five groups of joints, striking SN, NW, NWW, NE and NNE respectively. The joints are crossed each other, leaving complicated networks in the remote sensing image.



Remote sensing image of Shangqing River area

(4) Relationship between Geological Structure and Landform Development

Control of Danxia Landform Development by Lithological Difference: The Chong'an Formation (K_2c) in Taining is dominated by coarse clastic alluvial-diluvium fan deposits set down in terrestrial basins. The formation is composed of purplish red massive or very thickly-bedded conglomerates and sandy conglomerates with sandstone and siltstone interbeds. The rocks are poorly bedded, which is a main feature of Taining's red beds. Therefore, the rocks of the Chong'an Formation can easily form red cliffs, deep-cutting canyons and variously-shaped caves. The Shaxian Formation is composed of purplish red siltstone and mudstone with sandstone and sandy conglomerate interbeds and the rocks are quite soft, generally have a gentle hilly appearance.

Alluvial-diluvium Sandy Conglomerate and conglomerate are the material foundation for the cave formation. These rocks are usually massive or very thick and poorly-bedded. The huge thickness and heterogeneity of the rocks increase the randomness of the cave shapes. The thickness of rock beds is a major factor controlling the formation of the Danxia landform. The thickly-bedded rock can form forehead-like cave, arched cave or cave groups while thin rock bed can only produce flat cave and

honeycomb-like cave.

Leading Role of Fault System: The fault system has played a leading role in the formation of Taining landform. The Taining basin is a fault-generated basin developed in the Wuyi Rise of north Fujian. The formation and evolution of the basins have been controlled by the regional NE-striking Chong'an-Shicheng fault and SN-striking Taining-Longyan fault. Multiple tectonic activities of the major fault led to the formation of multi-directional secondary faults. The conglomerate and sandy conglomerate of the Chong'an Formation have been cut into many blocks by these faults and joints. This made the rocks more easily to be weathered and eroded and has laid the foundation for the development and distribution of the mountains in the red basins. The general distribution directions of the mountains in Taining red basins are obviously controlled by the NE-striking fault and SN-striking fault. While the secondary fault systems control the strike of mountain, the density and orientation of canyon and the extension of incised meander running across the deep-cutting canyons.

Impact of Neotectonic Movements on Landform Development: The crust of the nominated site has intermittently lifted several times in the Quaternary. The lift extent is about 400 to 500 m since late Neogene according to the heights of different planation surfaces and river terraces in the area. Due to the difference of lift extent, the high and fast lifted areas have mature Danxia landform developed. On the other hand, the low and lately uplifted areas developed peak plain-canyon type of youth Danxian landform in Shangqing River area.

2.3 Types and Features of Landform

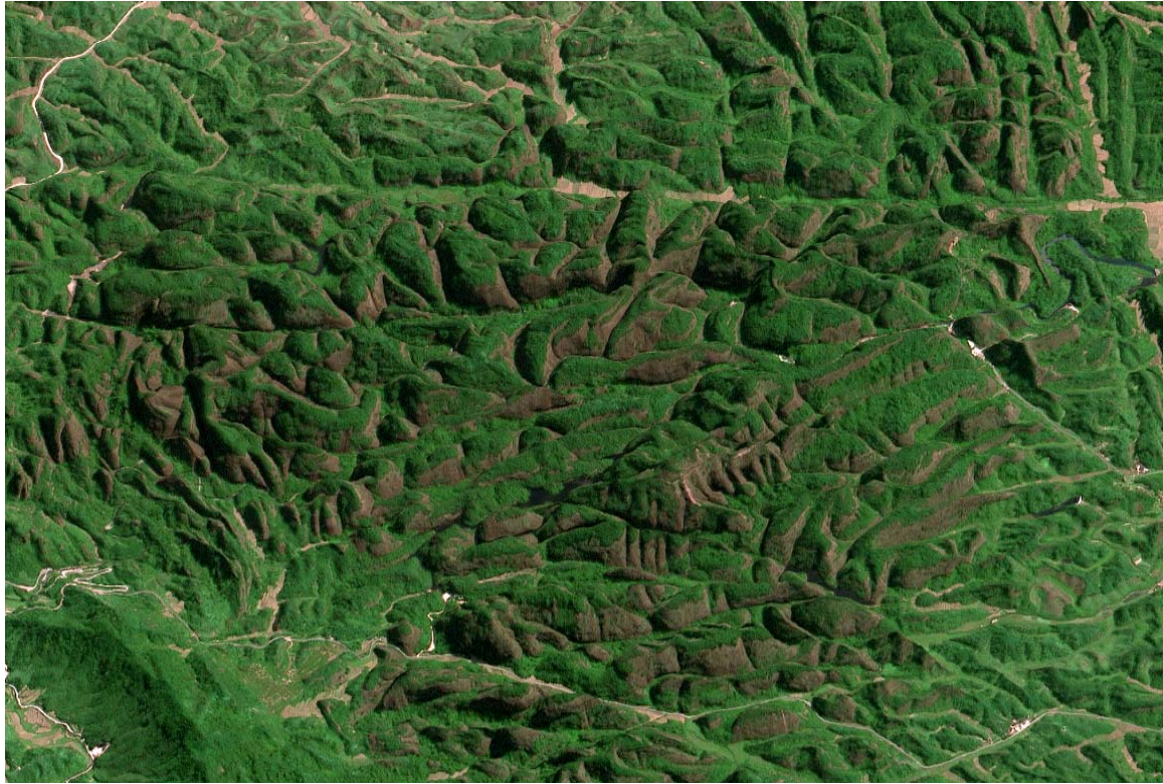
(1) Landform Features: Due to the differences in time, extent and velocity of the crust uplift, the landform developments in Taining have quite region differences. The Danxia Landform in south of the Golden Lake scenic area is in the mature developing stage of the landform and is characterized by Danxia peak cluster landscape. While the landform in north of the scenic area and in the Shiwang scenic area is in its young developing stage and has an old planation surface at an altitude of about 450 m. It has more than 400 deep-cutting canyon groups, forming distinct networked valleys and red mountain blocks.

Distinct Danxia Canyons: The Danxia canyon groups are composed of more than 70 linear valleys, over 130 lane valleys and more than 220 canyons with different directions. Some are crossed each other, some extend in parallel, forming complicated networked valleys. The Shangqing River wanders in a deep-cutting canyon. It has a great curvature and is extremely beautiful, forming one of the distinct features of the Danxia Landform.

Various Danxia Caves: The Danxia caves are well developed in the nominated site. According to incomplete statistics, in Taining area there are more than 60 huge single caves and more than 100 niche-like cave groups. Numerous differently sized and shaped caves form the unique Danxia micro-landscape, which makes Taining a Danxia Cave Museum. The Danxia cave has gestated the Taining's long-standing Danxia cave culture.

Grand and Spectacular Danxia Mountains: The Danxia Mountains in the nominated site are distributed mainly in the areas surrounding the Golden Lake, represented by various forms like peak forest, peak cluster, rock pillar, rock wall, etc. They are either spectacular or delicate and making beautiful scenes such as upside-down red walls (reflected image of the red walls on water) and towering steep cliff.

Beautiful Scenery of Danxia on Water: The well integrated Danxia Landform with various water scenes, e.g., Shangqing River, Golden Lake and Jiulong Deep Pool, constructs the beautiful scenery named Danxia on Water.



landform perspective drawing in Shangqing River area



Landform perspective drawing in Zhaixia area

(2) **Landform Types** See the classification of Taining Danxia Landform in the following table.

Table 2-2 Classification of Taining Danxia Landform based on individual landform unit

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property Brief Introduction

Class		Main origin	Example	
Positive landform	Danxia cliff wall	Flat type	Rock beds collapse along vertical fault in a relatively short time	Tongtian Stele
		Vertical trough type	Erosion by vertical water flow	Mirage
		Trough along-bedding distribution type	Differential weathering of rock beds	Mountain orchard field
		Wavy type	Lateral erosion and down-cutting of water flow	Mile Stone
		Cave type	Weathering and collapse	Baitai Stone
		Mottle type	Lichen-induced differential weathering	Great Red Wall
		Combined type	Combined with two or more of above types	Longtan Wall
	Danxia Rock fort		Eroded residue of nearly square rock cut by faults	Perking Male Lion
	Danxia Rock wall		Eroded residue of nearly strip-like rock cut by faults	Shiwang Qishan, Sail Welcoming Guests
	Danxia Rock pillar		Eroded residue of crushed rock cut by faults	Masculine Pillar in Golden Lake, Lover Peaks etc.
	Cone-like mountain		Top of thick massive rocks quickly eroded	Pyramid
	Bell-like mountain		Slop of thick massive rocks quickly eroded	Double-Breast Peak
	Danxia isolated rock		Residue by weathering or erosion	Stone Eggs in Golden Lake area
Accumulation of Collapsed Materials, Huge Collapsed Rock Block		Accumulation of collapsed massive rocks	Wind-movable Rock in Jiulong Deep Pool area and Lucky Peach Rock in Shangqing River area	
Negative landform	Canyon	Linear valley	Flow erosion or fault stretching along fracture	A-thread-of-sky in Golden Lake area
		Land valley	Flow erosion, collapse	Golden Dragon Valley in Zhaixia, Lane Valley Groups in Zhuangyuan-Rock area
		Canyon	Flow erosion, collapse	Shiwang Grand Canyon
		Deep-cutting Canyon with Stream	Flow erosion, collapse	Shangqing River
Huge single cave	Trough-like cave		Rock trough be further eroded and collapsed	Zhuangyuan Rock, Feng Rock
	Arched cave		Collapse of thick massive rocks cut by vertical joints	Sweet Due Rock
	Dome-shaped cave		Collapse of thick massive rocks	Tianqiong Rock
	Irregular cave		Weathering, collapse, sheet-flow erosion	
	Penetrating cave	Horizontal penetrating cave	Weathering, collapse, flow erosion	Lingzhi Rock
		Vertical penetrating cave		Jiulong Deep Pool
Nature-borne bridge			Dingle Maze	

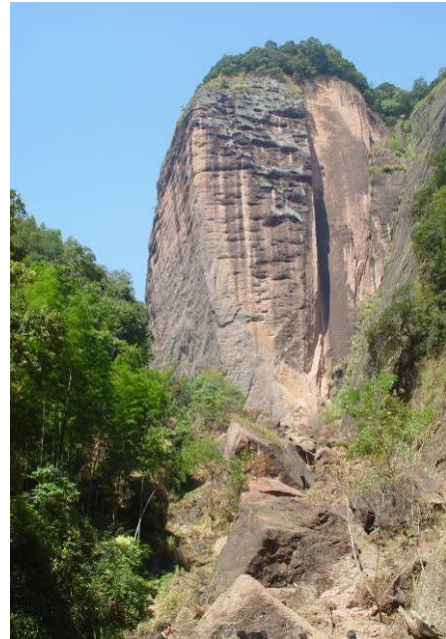
Cave groups	Infested cave group	Horizontal bead string-like cave group	Water lateral erosion and sheet-flow erosion	Shangqing River
		Vertical bead string-like cave group	Sheet-flow erosion	Jingui Temple
		Calabash- or bamboo shoot-like cave group	Vertical water flow erosion	Lijia Rock, Zhuangyuan Rock
		Overlaid cave group	Sheet-flow erosion, collapse	Jinlong Valley
Honeycomb-like cave		weathering, water later erosion and dripping	Lijia Rock	
Groove	Bedding-along groove		Weathering, sheet-flow erosion	Mountain orchard field
	Vertical groove		Sheet-flow erosion	Green and Water Spraying Valley, Sky-facing Well
Rock trough	Horizontal trough		Weathering, collapse	Lijia Rock
	Inclined trough			Jiulong Deep Pool
Karst landform	Stalactite		Chemical deposit	Ganlu Temple, Golden Bell Cave
	Stalagmite		Chemical deposit	Golden Bell Cave
	Rocky Curtain		Chemical deposit	Golden Bell Cave
	Rocky Flower		Chemical deposit	Golden Bell Cave

(3) Typical Landscape

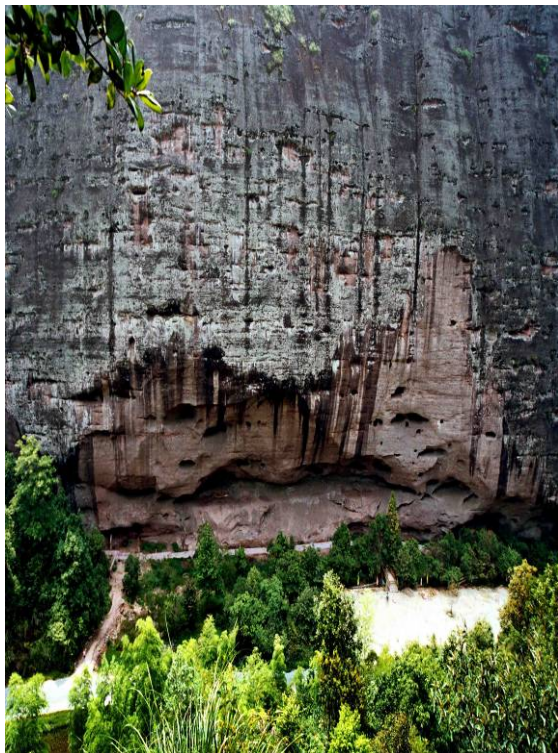
Danxia Cliff Walls



Mottled cliff wall--Great Red Wall



Flat cliff wall--Tongtian Stele



Combined cliff Wall--Dragon Pool Wall



Wavy cliff wall—Evening
Glow-Covering Wall



Wavy cliff wall--Mile Rock

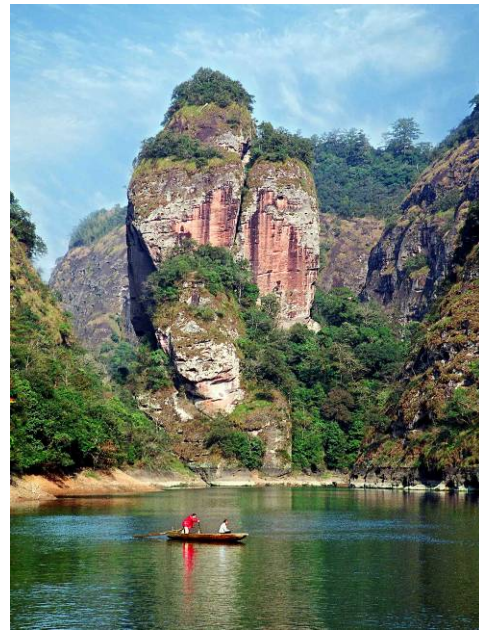


Flat cliff--Qitian Cliff

Danxia Rock Walls and Danxia Hoodoos



Danxia rock wall-- Sail Welcoming Guests



hoodoo--Lover Peaks

Danxia Hoodoo-peak-rock Wall Cluster

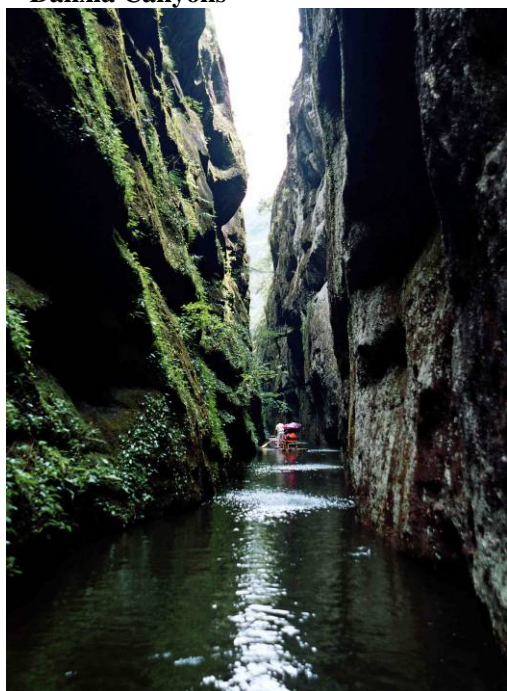


Danxia rock wall & hoodoo groups--Three Sword Peaks

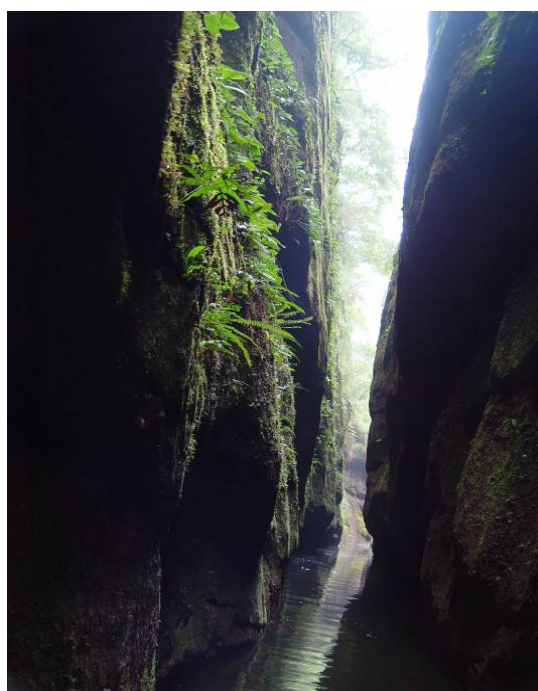


Rock wall & peak clusters—Qiang, Qi and Pai Mountains

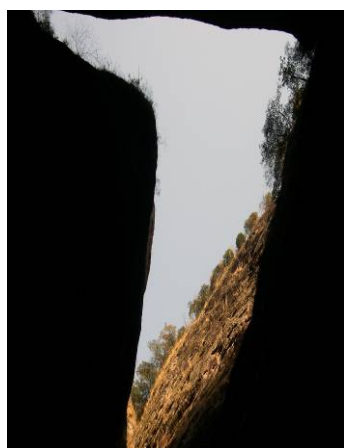
Danxia Canyons



Danxia lane valley—Jiulong A-thread-of-sky

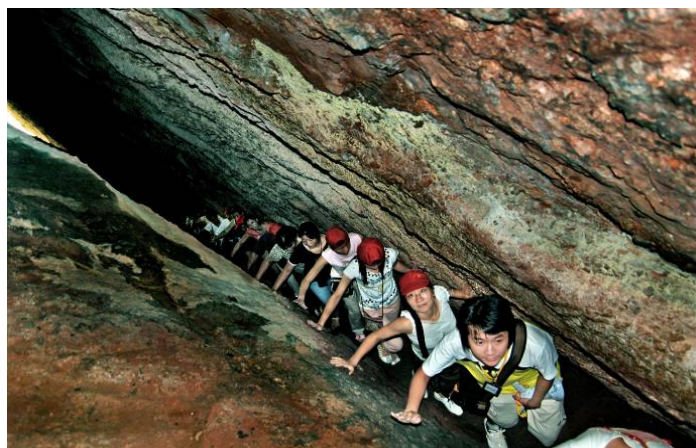


Danxia lane valley--Tranquil Valley Water Lane

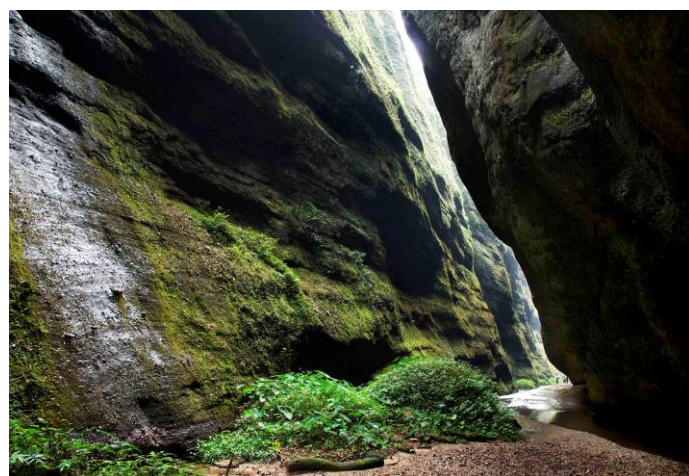


Linear valley

Right-Angle A-thread-of-sky



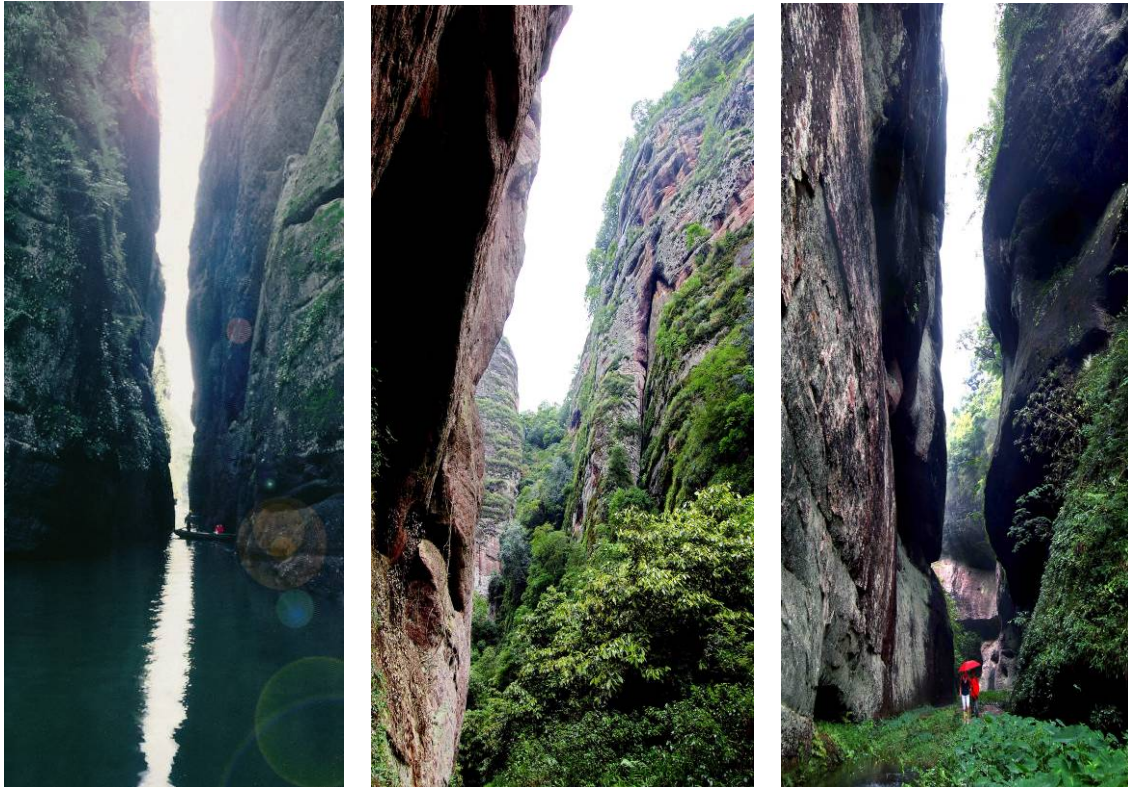
Inclined linear valley



Lane valley Green and Water Spraying Valley



Lane valley Diving Dragon



A-thread-of-sky on Water in the lane valley, (Celestial Rain) Valley, Longshan Valley

Incised Meander Shangqing River runs across the densely distributed peaks from the north to the south. The narrowest part of canyon is 25 m, while the canyon is 80-200m deep. There are steep cliffs on both sides, decorated with differently-shaped caves.



Main stream of Shangqing River: crossing the peaks, Valley landscape in Shangqing River



Valley-stream landscape in Taining Shangqing River

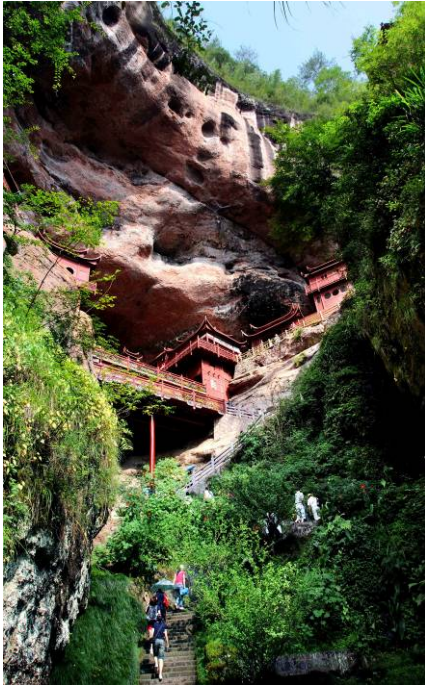
Typical Cave Landscape



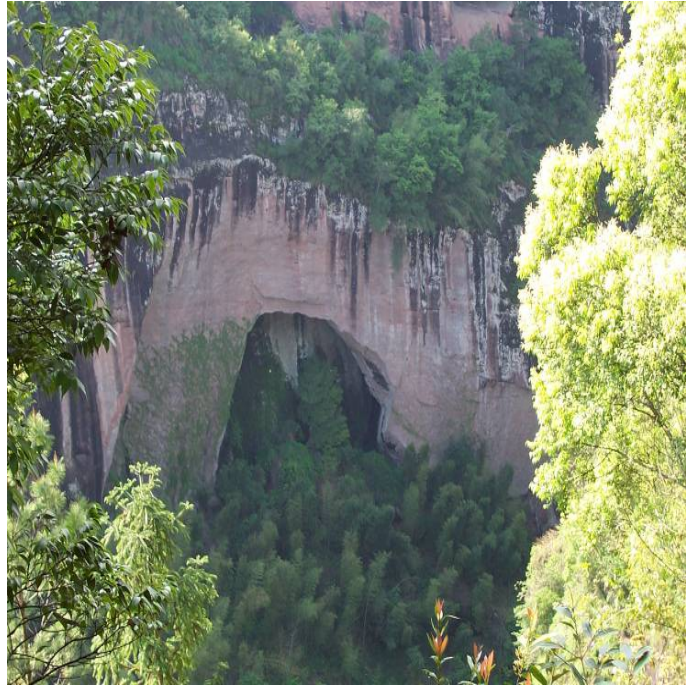
Forehead-shaped trough-like cave Zhuangyuan



Enclosed valleys of Feng Rock Li Gang, Prime Minister of the Dynasty, once studied here.



Arched cave Sweet Dew Rock



Arched cave-linear valley combination: Heavenly Gate



Huge dome-shaped cave: Boat Rock is 100 m wide, 42 m deep, about 32m high, and it is one of the biggest Danxia caves ever found in China.



Niche-like cave groups: Tianqiong Rock



Niche-like cave groups: Lique Rock



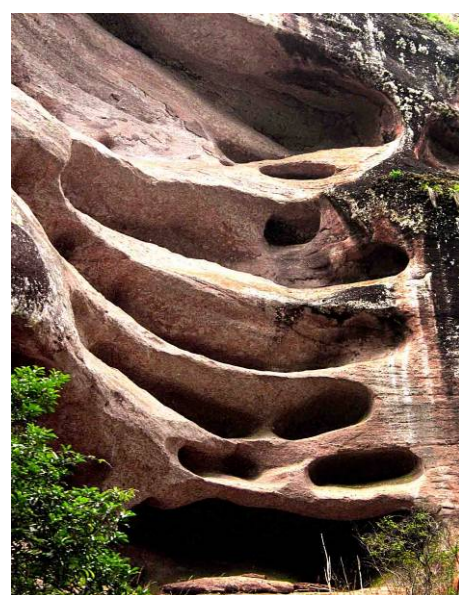
Penetrating cave: Linzhi Cave



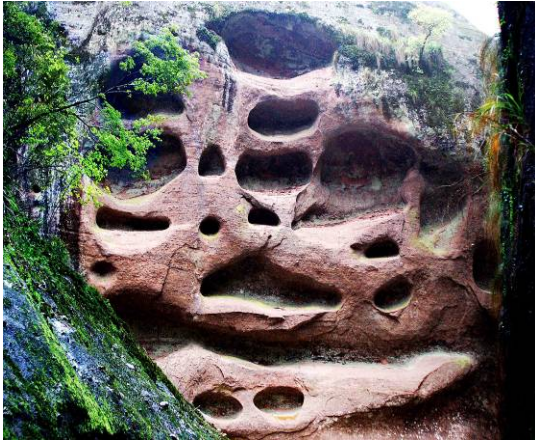
Nature-borne bridge: Xianren Bridge



Niche-like cave groups: Baitai Stone



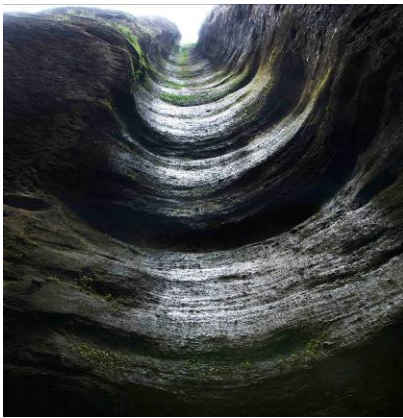
Niche-like cave groups: Bananas on Crocodile



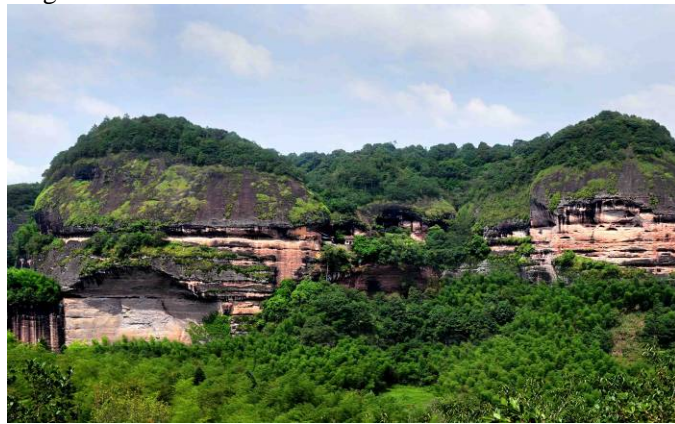
Niche-like cave groups: Rock with multi-mouths expressing different feelings



Niche-like cave groups: Xianren Rock



Vertical groove: Sky-facing Well



Bedding-along groove: Lijia Rock

2.4 Species Diversity

(1) **Biogeographic Province** According to the Udvardy (1975) biogeographic system, Taining is categorized habitat rich in biodiversity in the southern part of biogeographic province of China sub-tropical forest of Palearite region, locating in the subtropical forest zone in southeastern China in Indian-Malaya region in the Global 200 identified by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

(2) **Species** Taining nominated site has plenty of species, vascular bundle plants 192 families, 608 genuses, 1276 species, including fern 37 families, 70 genuses, 162 species, gymnosperm 6 families, 8 genuses, 8 species, angiosperm 149 families, 530 genuses, 1106 species.

The nominated site has spinal animals 34 orders, 105 families, 380 species, including fish 5 orders, 13 families, 48 species, amphibian 2 orders, 7 families, 26 species, retile 3 orders, 12 families, 63 species, bird 17 orders, 53 families, 199 species, mammal 7 orders, 20 families ,44 species,

And it has invertebrate of insecta (including Acari of Arachnida) 25 orders, 231 families, 1,509 species.

(3) **Biodiversity** The nominated site not only has various species, but also has global and regional rare and endangered species.

There are 3 plants under state first-grade protection, including ginkgo and *taxus mairei* and *bretschneidera sinensis*, 11 plants under state first-grade protection, including *Phoebe bournei*, *ormosia henryi*, *ormosia hosiei*, *Eurycorymbus cavaleriei* , *camptotheca acuminata* etc.; 10 plants listed in

the IUCN Red List, including officinal dendrobium stem, ginkgo, silverbell-tree etc.; 65 plants listed in CITES Appendices indicated no international trading allowed of these plants, including lamb of tartary, *anoectochilus roxburghii* etc., 77 plants listed in China Species Red List, including officinal dendrobium stem, ginkgo etc..

The nominated site has its special biodiversity of Danxia landforms that we can see drought enduring plants exceedingly well developed on the cliffs, including gesneriaceae plant, drought enduring oak species, drought enduring arethusa, herba selaginellae, drought enduring dayflower, *torreya jackii* etc., while the waterlogging tolerant flora is well developed in the ravines, including *camptotheca acuminata*, silver-leaved willow etc.. Because of good protection, the nominated site provides shelter for the endangered officinal dendrobium stem and *phoebe bournei*. The *torreya jackii* only exists in Danxia landform area in southeastern China.

There are 2 animals under state first-grade protection, including python and white-necked reeves pheasant, 35 animals under state second-grade protection, including tiger frog, turtle, mandarin duck & sparrow hawk, goshawk etc., 7 animals listed in IUCN Red List, including python, white-necked reeves pheasant, pangolin, jackal, oriental civet cat, Asian golden cat, serow etc., 47 animals listed in CITES Appendices indicated no international trading allowed of these animals, including falcon, white-necked reeves pheasant, golden cat, serow etc., 43 animals listed in China Species Red List, including falcon etc..

There are lots of criss-crossing ravines, steep mountains and caves, the site has become the paradise for rare animals that the animals listed in CITES Appendice II and animals under state second-grade protection often can be seen, including black-eared kite, crested serpent eagle, black eagle, common buzzard, Hodgson's hawk eagle, Bonelli's hawk eagle etc.. There are more than 20 black-eared kites living in the Zhaixia village and more than 50 silver pheasants under state second-grade protection in Shangqing area.

(4) Ecosystem In aspect of composition and structure, Taining in general has the features of evergreen broad-leaved forest in humid area of eastern middle subtropical zone, featuring special vegetation of middle subtropical zone. The complex habitat of Taining Danxia landform has various ecosystems developed. Especially in the small scope, the ecosystems are very complicated that on the same mountain, there are drought enduring sclerophyllous evergreen broad-leaved forest growing on the top, and there are *torreya jackii*, fern etc. forming the ecosystem on the cliff, and there is special evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystem developed at the mountain foot, while there is ombrogenous evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystem developed in the ravines. The diversity of Danxia landform, structure and vegetation community provides complex varied environmental conditions, preserving perfect ecologic environment for the wildlife. According to different environments, communities can be divided into forest, cave, farmland and aquatic animal communities.

2.5 Natural Landscape and Beauty of Nature

Taining Danxia landform has deep-cutting canyons, exotic caves, clean water and primitive ecology as its special landscape.

(1) Canyon Landscape Taining Danxia landform is characterized by the tall cliff, excellent ecosystem and the innumerable caves and thus has high value of view and admiration. Some canyons

cross each other, some extend in parallel but some are extremely curved which construct a marvelous spectacle of wondering river in deep-cutting canyon. Most of Danxia Canyons are tortuous and quiet with luxuriantly green trees and bamboos, dense vines, clear stream and singing birds. Traveling through it, you would imagine a lot. Rafting along the wandering stream in the canyon, you would feel like in a beautiful landscape painting and have a dynamic aesthetic feeling.

(2) Cave Landscape The caves are Taining Danxia landform's marvelous spectacle. The large caves can hold thousands of people, while the small one looks just like a honeycomb. Caves are either in single or in groups overlaid layer by layer. The shapes of the caves are various and many of them look just like human being, bird, animal or something else. The decoration of red cliffs with caves greatly enhances the attraction of the red cliffs. Some of the Taining's Danxia caves are so large that make tremendous shock to the people; some are pictographic and can easily trigger people's imaginations, and some are so fancy that make people surprised at nature's exquisite craft. Moreover, Taining Danxia caves carry the substantial accumulation of Taining's human culture. It is really a magical and wonderful experience when visiting the Taining Danxia caves.

(3) Mountain & Water Landscape The mountain peaks of Taining Danxia landform take a myriad of forms, and most of them are characterized mainly by their beauty. The elegant peaks, water in abundant, the red mountain cliffs, green trees and clean waters are always combined together to form various lovely scenes, which enjoy people not only in eyes and but also in minds. The scenes showing to the people are just like a number of lyric Chinese landscape paintings, e.g., deep and bluish green water of the Golden Lake, connected islands and lakes, spaced water ways and beautiful peak clusters. People cannot help praising and just forget to return when facing these beautiful scenes.

(4) Ecological Landscape Taining people have a long tradition of protecting forests, which can be traced back to ancient time. Careful protection year after year has created an excellent ecological environment for the Taining Danxia landform area. The core area of the nominated site has rare traces of people and the integrity of its ecosystem is well conserved. The forests are flourishing, and trees and rocks are decorated by vines. The rare tree species and wildfowl are often seen. The air is so fresh, just like a natural oxygen chamber. It is far away from the crowd and is really an ideal resort for relaxation.

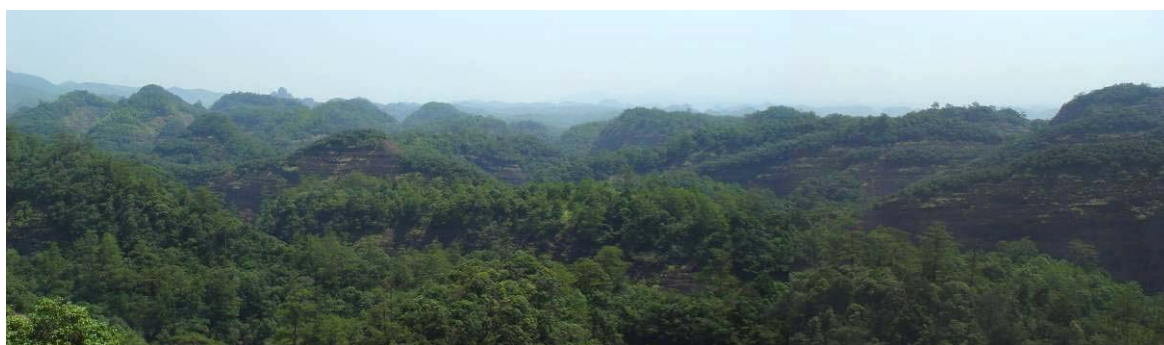
2.6 History and Development

(1) Evolution of Taining Danxia Landform: During the Indo-China movement in late Early Triassic, the basins began to take its form but not sank largely, mainly developed fluvial deposit; in late Jurassic, the Yanshan movement broke out, and deep magma sprayed out that such process lasted until the early Cretaceous, leading to the volcanic deposition and fluvial and lacustrine facies deposition. The basins were not largely sunk by the activities in the above mentioned stages, the total thickness of the sedimentations is 272 m. Of them, 126 m are volcanic sequence. In the late Cretaceous, the sinking intensified enlarging the scope of deposition, the red bed of Shaxian formation dominated by fluvial and lacustrine facies deposited first, and then the surrounding mountains uplift strongly, the southeastern side of Zhaixia-Aoshang fault and Maoershang-Chenkeng fault sink quickly, forming large thick alluvial fan-facies of Chong'an formation.

At the end of Cretaceous and the early Paleogene Period, the Himalayan tectonic movement began, and the crust uplift leading to the revival of the old faults, and Taining basins uplifted differentially and was

cut by the fault, developing multiple faults and joints of NE, NNE strike. The red depositional sequences have been uplifted and exposed in the areas above the regional erosion basis and was eroded. According to the thermoluminescence dating data, the uplift and cutting of the red beds in the Zhukou Basins took place about 4.3 million years ago, earlier than the rise of the Earth's crust, and the landform is quite young. All of these are the features of typical young developing stage of the Danxia Landform characterized by the negative landform such as the Shangqing River in Shiwang district wandering in deep-cutting canyon.

Today, the water down-cutting and erosion are still on going, the caves on the cliff walls are undergoing weathering and the collapse are also happening. The Taining Danxia Landform area is still active in its evolutionary stage.



Picture Planation surfaces in Shangqing River



Picture Planation surfaces in Zhaixia area

(2) History and Development According to the archaeological excavation, human activities have been found in Taining in neolithic age 5000 years ago.

Taining was called Qimindi in Zhou Dynasty, then it was under Yue Country in the Warring States Period, and then was under Minyue Country during the early Han Dynasty, and then later, it was under Kuaiji Shire. At the end of Han Dynasty, it was under Jian'an County, and then was under Sui'an County in the Three-kingdom Period. In the second year of Qianyuan Period in Tang Dynasty (759), Guihua town was found in today's Taining area, and in the first year of Zhongxing Period of Nantang Dynasty (958), Guihua County was found that it was the first county found in today's Taining. In the first year of Yuanyou Period of Beisong Dynasty (1086), the emperor, Song Zhezong, granted Taining, the similar pronunciation as Tai Min in Guo Tai Min An (Peaceful country and carefree people) that Taining County was called from that time on. Later on, its territory has no big change.

Since Tang Dynasty, the closed onecrop farming was popular that Taining people planted crops and weaved for self-supply and had their own food storage. People lived happily. Taoism has nearly 2000 years' history in Taining; in the first year of Yonglong Period in Tang Dynasty (680), Buddhism was introduced to Taining.

At the end of Five Dynasties, the fields were plowed and the population increased in Taining. During the Yuanfeng Period of Beisong Dynasty, Taining became one of the big counties in northwest of Min that the forestry, fishing and crop-planting flourished, and 30000 households settled down.

In Yuan, Ming & Qing Dynasties, the population reduced due to the wars, but it still remained a closed onecrop-farming county featuring cropping, weaving for self-supple and food storage.

Because of development of the agriculture, in Ming Dynasty, Taining completed abstraction works and dams 38 in total. Since 1950, Taining has been paying much attention to the water conservancy construction that more than 1000 new or modified hydro projects were done.

Taining's mining and smelting began in Tang Dynasty and the Five Dynasties. Today, 28 mineral products have been found. Hebaoshan gold mining has been done that it brought quite handsome profit. Taining's handicraft industry has a long history.

Only a few hydro projects mentioned above were done in the nominated site, and mining was done outside the site.

In 1994, Taining Golden Lake was awarded National Key Scenic Spot, and in 1996, the Management Committee of Golden Lake National Key Scenic Spot was established in Taining that laws and standards were legislated for Taining natural heritage protection and management. In 2005, Taining World Geopark was approved to establish, providing unprecedented opportunity for the county's economic development.

(3) Cultural Landscape: Taining has rich cultural resources. Traces of human activity, sites, ancient buildings, cliff carvings, stone carvings, ancient burials, relics left by talents, memorial sites were found here and there, in addition to plenty of literature heritage, poems and records of custom etc..

Since Beisong Dynasty, Taining has 2 Zhuangyuan (number one scholar), 54 Jinshi (a successful candidate in the highest imperial examinations in feudal China), and 101 Juren (a successful candidate in the highest imperial examinations at the provincial level in the Ming and Qing Dynasties). The ancient famous scholars, such as Li Gang, Zhu Xi, Yang Shi ever studied, giving lectures and staying here. The splendid ancient culture endows us with precious cultural relics and rich folk arts. The main cultural activities are opera, folk song, folk music using gong and drum and folk dancing.

Temple built in Cave: Buddhism has a long history in Taining that the earliest temple recorded is Zhukou Ganhua Temple built in Yonglong Period under emperor, Gaozhong in Tang Dynasty (680-687), more than 1300 years old. Taining temples are not famous for their spectacularity but their widely distribution and large number that are rarely seen in China. Most of Taining temples were built according to the natural terrain in the caves in the red cliffs that they are the special masterpieces showing people taking advantage of Danxia landforms. The most famous temples are Qizhen Rock Temple built at the end of Western Han Dynasty, Sweet Dew Rock Temple built in Song Dynasty, Hebao Nunnery built at the end of Yuan Dynasty, Liqian Buddha Temple, Lijia Rock Temple, Baogai Rock Temple, Feng Rock Temple, Danxia Rock Temple, all of them built in Ming Dynasty.



Picture Sweet Dew Rock Temple

Ancient buildings: Minister Mansion (Shang Shu Di) was built between end of Wanli Period and Tianqi Period in Ming Dynasty, more than 370 years old. It is the mansion of Li Chunhua who is the minister in charge of troops and grand tutor to the crown prince in Ming Dynasty. The mansion is exceeding big and carefully fit up, featuring wood, grey brick, granite

that it reveals the Jiangnan architectural style in Ming Dynasty. The mansion is the best preserved Jiangnan ancient architectural building group built in Ming Dynasty that it was granted National Key Protected Relic in 1988. Another architectural masterpiece is Baoshide Mansion built in the early or middle Ming Dynasty. Raw building materials are used and the style is simple; it is as good as Minister Mansion regarding to its history, art and scientific value, and it was granted National Key Protected Relic in June 2001.



Picture Part of Taining ancient city



Picture Taining Minster Mansion

Local Arts: Meilin opera is the unique local opera, which is more than 300 year history. the performance, vocal music, name of the tune, list of plays and skill have unique style, showing rich features of the northwestern Min. the opera is simple to understand with lingering charm.

The primitive dancing dating from Yin or Shang Dynasties 3000 years ago is not forgotten, which is taken as the living fossil for anthropological, historical and artistic study. It is the witch dance for disease healing, exorcising and sacrificing.

2.7 Physical Features & Values in China Danxia Serial Heritages

(1) Physical Features: Taining is located in the west part of volcanic rock zone in the southeastern China in the Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to the west part of West Pacific, revealing the formation, development and evolution of the Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to the West Pacific. A series of overlaid Mesozoic basins (volcano) developed along the Cathaysia Land are rather complete records of the frequent magma and intensive tectonic activities. The exceedingly thick red clastic alluvial-diluvium fan deposits of Chong'an Formation in the linear faulted red basins are also the products from the continuous intense uplifts of the source area in the basins. The much complicated fault crevices system in the red basins is the result from multiple tectonic activities.

Taining is the representative of Danxia landform featuring juvenile peak plain (flat plain)-canyon combination belonging to the Chinese middle tropical humid area.

Taining has diversity of the Danxia landform and the peculiarity of landscape. Different from the other Danxia landscape featuring mountains, the remarkable excellences of Taining Danxia landscape are the large-scaled complex canyon clusters, deep-cutting rivers running across the canyons, colorful Danxia caves in plenty as well as the ecological environment having close relation with the Danxia landform that all of them make Taining one of the most outstanding representatives among China Danxia landforms and the global red beds.

As for biodiversity, in Danxia landform area, the drought enduring plants exceedingly well developed

on the cliffs, including Gesneriaceae plant, drought enduring oak species, drought enduring arethusa, herba selaginellae, drought enduring dayflower, torreyia jackii etc., while the waterlogging tolerant flora well developed in the ravines, including *camptotheca acuminata*, silver-leaved willow etc.. Because of good protection, the endangered torreyia jackii, Official Dendrobium Stem and phoebe bournei have found shelter here. The site has become paradise for rare animals due to a large number of criss-crossing ravines, steep mountains and caves.

As for distribution of forest vegetation, Taining is the area distributed with typical evergreen broad-leaved forest in humid area of eastern middle subtropical zone. The ecosystem is diverse, remaining the typical primitive ecological processes of forest vegetation development in the Chinese middle subtropical area.

(2) Status and Values among Serial Heritages: Taining among the serial heritages has the same or similar geological setting and evolution to the other nominated sites, showing landform features and features of physical geography in common. It meets the requirements (III.C, Item 137) for heritage serial nomination that it can not be replaced. The following gives the values:

A. Taining is the representative of Danxia landform featuring juvenile peak plain(plat plain)-canyon combination belonging to the Chinese middle tropical humid area, and it is the nonreplaceable part in the series nomination.

B. Taining Danxia landform is the typical region of Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to the West Pacific, recording and revealing the formation, development and evolution of the Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to the West Pacific as well as the climate changes of southeastern China since the Cretaceous. The formation of its dustpan-like faulted red basin, the formation and evolution of Danxia landform are typical amongst China Danxia nominated sites that it can not be replaced.

C. Taining has linear valleys, lane valleys, canyons and red cliffs exceedingly well developed, together with 400 deep-cutting canyon groups, forming distinct networked valleys and red mountain blocks. The density and narrowness of canyon, the curvature of its embedded meander and the primitiveness of canyon ecology are rarely seen in the Danxia landform areas. The large number of Taining Danxia rock grooves and caves, the large scale of cave clusters, the peculiarity of shape & combination of cave and the admiration of cave are rarely seen. Therefore, Taining Danxia landscape is the important and nonreplaceable heritage regarding to the diversity of China Danxia landform.

D. Taining generally is in the juvenile stage of landform development, but with multiple stages. Since the Neogene Period, the basins uplifted differentially for a few times, leading to the formation of landform in different evolution stages. The process of geomorphic development is distinct. What's more, the water (rain, river water) erosion in the nominated site is distinct and typical.

E. The nominated site lies in the southeast side of the Wuyi Mountain range, having humid and rainy climate. The site shows rich biodiversity and ecological diversity and preserves dynamics of a unique alternation process of biological communities. In addition, it is the habitat for rare and endangered species. It is the typical representative regarding to the middle subtropical biocommunity among the serial nominated sites.

As for biodiversity, in Danxia landform, the drought enduring plants exceedingly well developed on the cliffs, including Gesneriaceae plant, drought enduring oak species, drought enduring arethusa,

herba selaginellae, drought enduring dayflower, torreya jackii etc., while the waterlogging tolerant flora well developed in the ravines, including *camptotheca acuminata*, silver-leaved willow etc.. Because of good protection, the endangered torreya jackii, Officinal Dendrobium Stem and phoebe bournei have found shelter here. The site has become the paradise for rare animals due to a large number of criss-crossing ravine, steep mountain and cave.

As for distribution of forest vegetation, Taining is the area distributed with typical evergreen broad-leaved forest in humid area of the eastern middle subtropical zone. The ecosystem is diverse, preserving the typical primitive ecological process of forest vegetation development in the Chinese middle subtropical area.

F. The culture of Taining Danxia cave has a long history, besides, the nominated site has become habitat for many rare animals due to the steepness of mountain, primitiveness of ecosystem. Taining is a good example showing human living in harmony with wildlife and Danxia landscape.

G. Taining is one of the most charming places showing China Danxia landscape, having diversity, uniqueness, rareness and naturalness of Danxia landscape, and is the representative of such landform in the world.

2.8 Justification for Inscription

(1) Taining Danxia Landform exhibits exceedingly fantastic natural phenomenon and rare natural landscape.

Taining Danxia landform exhibits Danxia canyon clusters containing more than 70 linear valleys, more than 130 lane valleys, more than 220 canyons. The number, density (maximum 23/km²), narrowness, curvature of the deep meander are rarely seen in the world. Caves are the spectacle of Taining Danxia landform that their number, combination are rarely seen among Danxia landforms.

The complicated geological structure background and strong endogenic and exogenic geological processes of the Taining Danxia Landform area have led the Danxia landform to have been combined together and become more complicated, which have derived a great deal of wonderful and incredible natural landscapes beyond people's imagination. The beauty of Taining Danxia landscape comes from the deep-cutting canyons, exotic caves, enchanting water and mountains as well as the ecological primitiveness, endowing with much high aesthetic value, and they satisfy people's need who are looking forward to returning to nature, enjoying nature and enjoy themselves not only in eyes and but also in minds. It is not only the gift for China from the Earth but also the aesthetic heritage for the whole nations.

(2) Taining Danxia landform area is the proof of different types of the earth's evolution and geological processes.

The nominated site has rather complete Mesozoic geological records, revealing the formation and evolution of the Mesozoic active continental marginal zone to the West Pacific. The development and depositional model of Taining basins are the typical sedimentation faulted basins caused by rifting and sinking of the active zone of the continental margin.

The Cretaceous red bed reveals earth history regarding to the Cretaceous dry and exceedingly hot climate. The formation of Taining Danxia landform has close relation to such humid rainy climate. The

development process of Taining Danxia landform shows that since the Cretaceous, especially since Palengene, the uplift of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau leads to the climate change in the southeastern China.

(3) Taining Danxia landform preserves dynamics of a unique alternation process of biological communities.

The nominated site has dynamics of a unique alternation process of biological communities of the Danxia Landform area. The continual collapses of the cliff face in geological history reveal the different evolutionary stages of the organisms in different environment.

(4) Taining Danxia Landform Area is the Habitat of the Rare and Endangered Species

Being a ravined area with few people traces, this area has become the shelter of *phoebe bournei*, which used to be wide distributed in China and now is in danger of extinction and under state second-grade protection. *Torreya jackii* is only found in the Danxia landform area in southeastern China. In addition, Taining has other plants, which are under state first-grade protection such as *ginkgo biloba* and *taxus mairei*, and under state second-grade protection like *torreya jackii*, *camptotheca acuminata*, *cibotium barometz*, Camphortree, *ormosia henryi*, *ormosia hosiei*, *eurycorymbus cavaleriei*, *glycine soja*, etc. Its most characteristic animal is the raptors of falconiformes. The area is also the preferred habitat to various birds of falconiformes and serow owing to the steep cliffs, innumerable caves and the completed food chains of the area.

Taining's unique evolution history of the Earth and geological process, outstanding landform diversity and biological diversity and the rarely-seen natural beauty meet the criteria VII, VIII, IX and X for being included on World Heritage list as natural heritage.

2.9 Protection for the Nominated Site

The Taining Danxia nominated site and the buffer zone have clear borderlines, which are the natural borderlines such as mountain ridge, valley, river, and road. The borderlines were taken after considering to protect the nominated site, for example, try to avoid the impact by human activities etc.. Owing that the landform is precipitous and the traffic is not developed, the nominated site preserves the integrity of Danxia landform area, forest ecosystem and habitat for rare and endangered species.

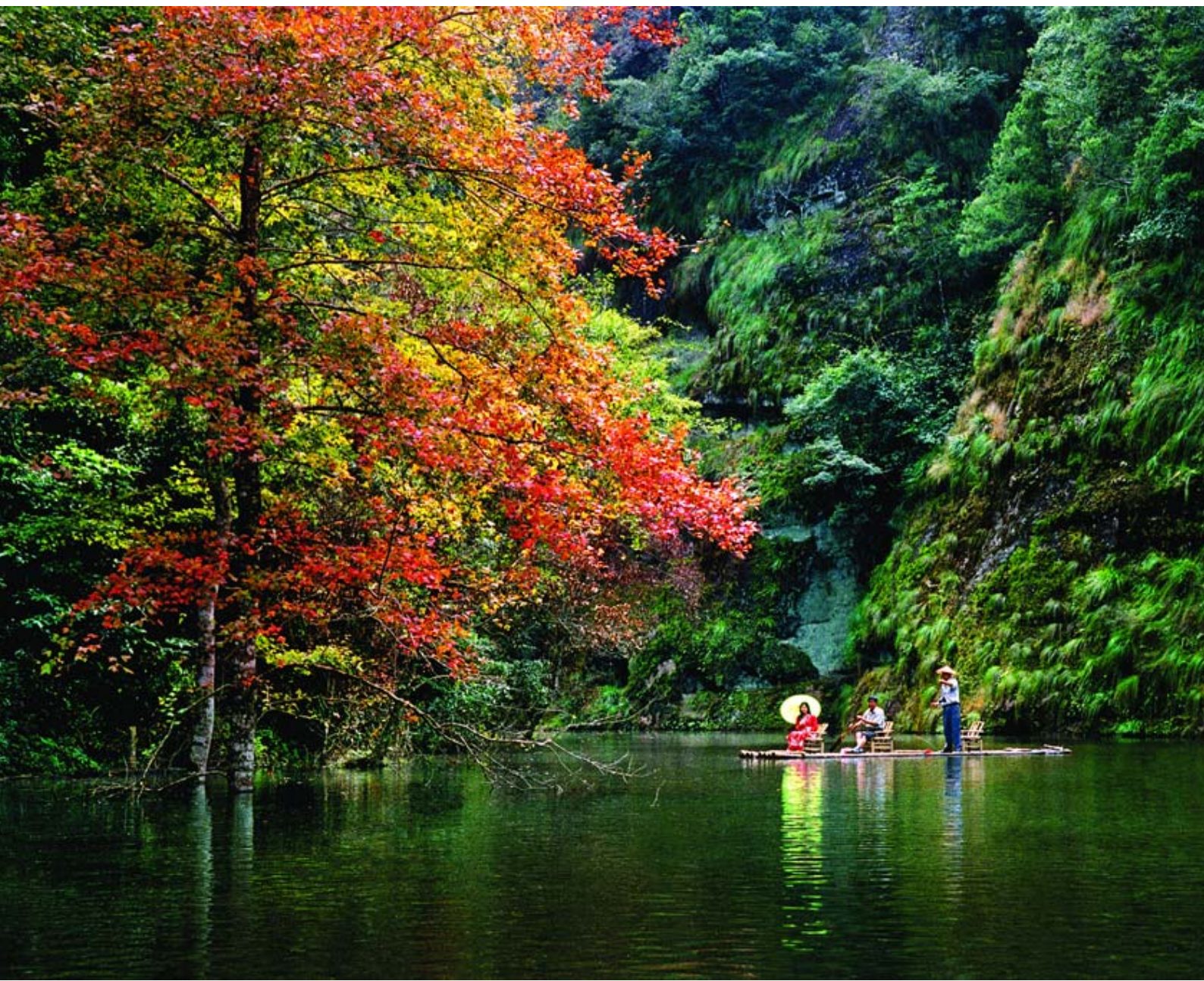
The local people have been protecting the forest from fire that most of the villages and clans have stipulations for the forest protection and fire prevention. Rules were made, which is very strict against logging and burning occurred in the fengshui forest, temple forest and protection forest that any person breaking the rule are punished depending on the seriousness of the case. A stone against logging made in 1659 was found there in front of fengshui forest in Zhaixia village. In addition, local people pay much attention to the protection for water sources that catching the wild fishes are prohibited, for instance, a stone with penal terms are written against fishing was put in front of Shangqing Village.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the government in the nominated site has been paying much attention to the protection for the sources in the nominated site. In 1980, Taining government conducted projects benefiting the villages and immigration for the sake of ecological protection that most of the villages in the southern part of nominated site moved out. In 1990, the villages in the core area of nominated site moved out. Up to date, the Golden Lake and the northern nominated site have no dwellers.

Management Committee of Fujian Taining National Scenic Spot, which is the supervising office, was established at the end of 1986. In 1987, the Golden Lake was granted scenic spot at provincial level, and in 1994, Taining Golden Lake was granted national scenic spot, later in 1996, Management Committee of Taining Golden Lake Scenic Spot was approved to establish by provincial government of Fujian Province. In February 2005, it was granted global Geopark network member by UNESCO. In November 2007, the Management Committee established Management Bureau of Resource Protection. In 2008, Taining Golden Lake National Scenic Spot was renamed Taining National Scenic Spot. According to the principles of protection requiring scientific planning, unified managing, strict protection and continuous utilizing, the management office constituted a series of management policy and it carefully fulfilled its function of protection and management. A series of rule was made by the Management Committee who is playing a leading role, assisted by different sectors, Team of City Supervision, forestry police station, forest rangers that they formed a network for supervision and protection, such as *<Measures for Resource Protection for Golden Lake Scenic Spot in Taining County>* , *<Stipulation of Management & Punishment of Golden Lake Scenic Spot in Taining County>* , *<Notice on Strengthening the Protection for the Natural Woods>*, *<Temporary Provision on Strengthening Development & Management on the Tourist Resources>*, *<Notice against Picking and Selling Wile Landscaped Plants & Collecting Resin in the Scenic Spot>*, *<Protecting Measures for China Danxia Landform Natural Heritage in Fujian Province (draft)>*. In addition, more communications were given for resource protection, and laws were strictly executed as well as effective protecting policies were implemented that the heritage resources are under good protection and a beneficial cycle has been created for protection and management for the nominated site.

Forest-fire prevention, forestry pests, tourist population and structure, tourist service facilities and quality, population and growth etc. are under supervision by the Management Office in the nominated site, who has entrusted the relative functional departments or scientific institutions for regular and irregular supervision. In the nominated site and the buffer zone, 12 monitory points have been fixed, including 2 for traffic management, 3 for ticket and tourist management, 5 for forest-fire prevention, 1 for relic protection, 1 for landscape and tourist route supervision. Tourist service quality and the overall management level are improved in five aspects, resource protection, tourist services, management control, security and prevention, sustainable development.

Up to date, the water in Golden Lake, Shangqing River and so on is quite good, and no distinct source of pollution is found around the water areas. Construction projects that are possible for water pollution are prohibited in the headstream areas of Golden Lake, Shangqing River etc., and the sewage from the local dwellers living along the rivers is processed until meeting standards before discharged to the water bodies nearby or for irrigation. Dustbins and garbage compression transfer stations were fixed in the nominate site that a perfect system, garbage collecting-transporting-Transferring was built.



HUNAN·LANGSHAN



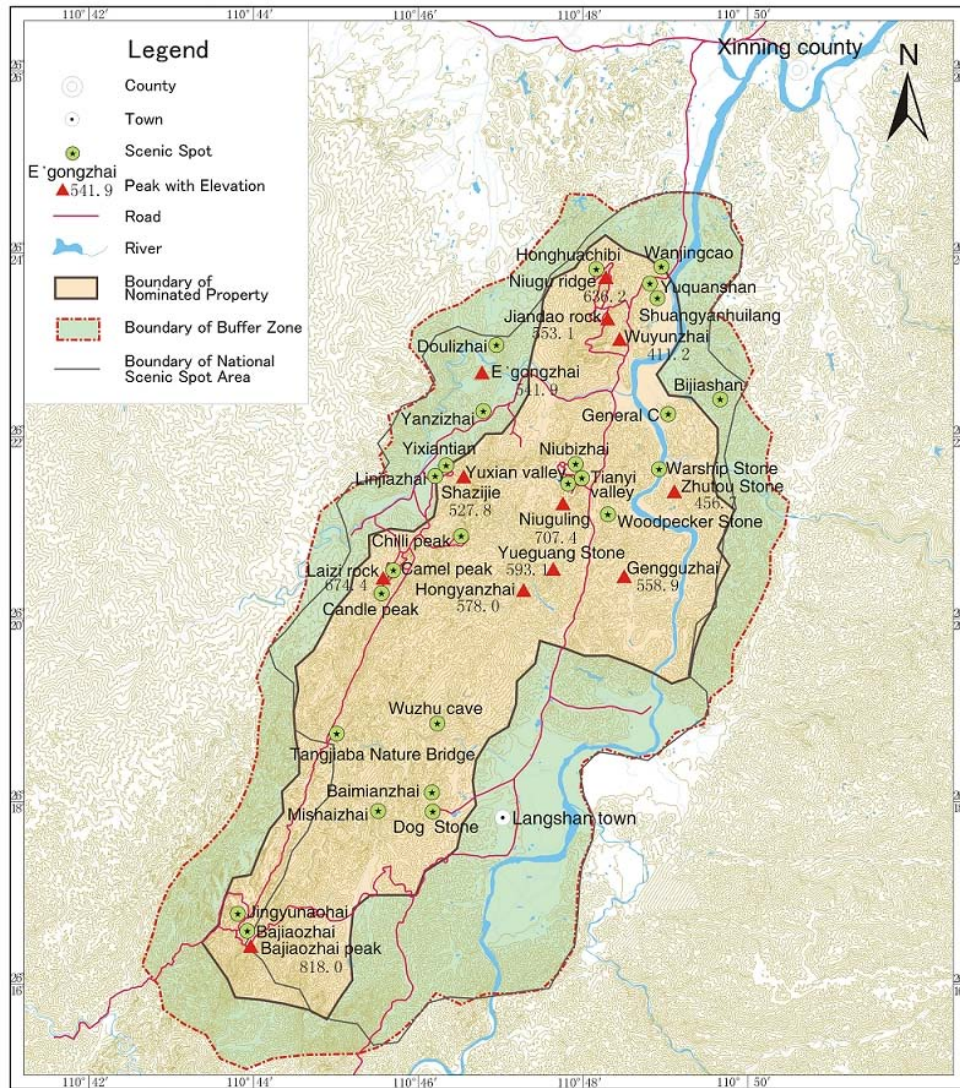


3 Hunan·Langshan

Executive Summary

State Party	People's Republic of China	
Name of Property	Langshan	
County, Province	Shaoyang City Xinning County, Hunan Province	
Geographical coordinates (Central)	26°20'24"N, 110°46'45"E	
Area of Nominated Property (ha)	Nominated Site	6600
	Buffer Zone	6200
Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property	<p>The boundary of the nominated area and proposed buffer zone of the Langshan Nominated Site is clearly labeled on the maps and actual spots. In the boundary of nominated areas, they mainly remain the integrities of natural geomorphology and ecosystem, and prohibit all human activities with negative impacts on the nominated areas in exception of scientific researches. In buffer zone, the contents and patterns of human activities are also controlled to in some extent.</p> <p>The delimitation of boundary for the Langshan Nominated Site mainly accord to the integrity of Danxia landform development and distribution, forest ecosystem and habitat of rare and endangered species. Rivers and ridgelines are regarded as natural lines, and the delimitation of boundary tries to avoid enclosing the modern artificial construction, settlements, mining and hydropower stations. The delimitation of boundary for buffer zone not only accord to with the integrality of Danxia landform development and distribution, but also accord with to the factors of protection of the Nominated Site, such as avoiding the influence of human activities. As well as nominated site, rivers, roads, ridgelines and Phase-changed lines are regarded as natural lines. The western boundary keeps coherence with the boundary of Langshan Scenic Spot. The southern boundary keeps coherence with the common boundary of Guangxi province.</p>	

Map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone



(1) outstanding universal value of beauty

Justification Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated site is a typical representative region of peak forest with close and narrow valleys of Danxia landform at early mature stage in South China's humid region. The main body of Danxia landform in the nominated region is Danxia peak forest landscape; the keynote of it is "bare and red cliff". Langshan Mountain is a galaxy of series Danxia landforms with group structure, which displays the entire process of morphological formation, development and evolution from early rock sculpture and segmentation to late corrosion morphology.

The nominated site boasts thrilling and rugged positive-landform as well as handsome and elegant negative-landform, which forms various and unitized rhythm to combine inflexibility with yielding, to combine abundance with simplicity, to combine vividness with orderliness.

The bare and red cliff consisting of red sandy conglomerate is the most typical element of morphology in Langshan Danxia landform. The fixed shape and color of the nominated region may change from static state to dynamic state, from monotony to

diversification, with the change of the environment. Blue and clear Fuyi River zigzag through this region, exhibiting the beauty of contrast as four seasons alternate. Beautiful flowers in spring, green bamboo sea in summer, blue water and red cliff in autumn and agate color in winter, together form the rare natural beauty zone with distinct personality of special color beauty of Danxia landscape.

The nominated region retains farming activities followed several thousand years. The unbounded paddy fields shows a rural scenery changing with season, green in spring and yellow in autumn. Ancient folk houses with indigo roof and white wall, small bridges and flowing water are built along the mountains; castles, villages, temples are hidden among green leaves in the mountains. Red cliffs, green mountains, ancient sites and cottages are combined to an integrity, a magnificent natural picture

(2) Outstanding values of earth history

Langshan Mountain is located in the transition zone of Yangtze plate and South China plate, where is the just transition zone of China's second and third step. Zixin bed basin formed in Cretaceous period; Langshan Danxia landform formed in the late Neogene and the Quaternary. From the Cretaceous to the Quaternary, Chinese continental crust was compressed by the collision from the Indian Ocean plate and the Pacific Ocean plate, and was uplifted a lot. Especially ever since Quaternary, Qinghai-Tibet Plateau known as the roof of the world rose, the lithosphere became mature and stable, and the distribution pattern of tectonic structure was set. Therefore conclusion may be safely arrived at that Langshan Danxia landform marks the change of eco-environment caused by crust movement and climatic change in the latest geologic time; it's an outstanding representative of the main stage of earth evolution history; ---- it is of great geoscientific significance! Especially the rise of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau known as the roof of the world, is an important milestone of China's modern atmospheric circulation and terrain pattern. It is in this specific geological period that Langshan Danxia landform formed under the certain condition of crustal movement pattern and specific regional environment, climate changes, as a symble of special ecological environment evolution.

Therefore, Langshan Danxia landform and the evolution of its climate and biomes, is a representative of the Earth evolution history in southeast Asia since the Cretaceous, and also represents the crust evolution process and the ancient environment change of southeast China in 100 million years. So, it is supposed to be the excellent example of the main stage of geoevolution history.

Danxia landform in the nominated region is a typical representative of early mature peak forest, peak cluster Danxia landform in southeast China humid area. Deep study on the nominated Danxia landform will enrich, complete and develop the Danxia landform theoretical system.

Danxia landform in the nominated region has obvious Karst phenomenon, forming unique Danxia Karst landform such as funnel, depression, sinkhole, cave and holes with calcium carbonate deposition landscape, which is a rare case of landform evolution process in China and the world, with high significance of stratigraphic

	<p>correlation and special value of geoscientific research.</p> <p>(3) Outstanding universal values of biology and ecology</p> <p>Located in the subtropics moist monsoonal climate region , Langshan has been considered as a model region of "isolated island of ecology" and succession of Danxia vegetation, boasting original broadleaf evergreen forest on its top and ridge, organic combination of herbosa ecosystem and vine ecosystem on its rock wall, preserving endemic species which manifest narrow habitat of Langshan Mountain.</p> <p>Langshan Mountain is the only representative for the South Mountainrange among the nominated sites,it is the idea location for evergreen broadleaf forest in subtropics moist region,where mainly dominated by " isolated island of ecology" phenomena and narrow habitat.It is a region that has integrated phases of Danxia plant community;It is a distinctive habitat region that to record the cooperated evolution relationship between angiosperm and animal(insects);It is a terrific model and experimental field that to make comprehensive study on biologic diversity.</p> <p>With a cover of vegetation rate of 85% , a forest greening rate of 75.9%, 9 vegetation type and 71 plant formation,Langshan area is home to 1421 wild vascular plants and 150 large-scale fungus species including 75 species,among the plants, 21 species are listed in China species red list,86 species are listed in IUCN appendix list , 41 species are listed in CITES appendix list,23 species are listed in the state key protected plant species, in which 3 species are considered as l-level;Langshan area also possesses 26 mammal species, 94 birds species, 35 reptiles, 19 amphibians species, 36 fish species and 816 insects,including which are list in China species red list (18 species),IUCN appendix list(2),CITES appendix list (27 species).the state key protected plant species (18 species).</p>
<p>Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)</p>	<p>(vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;</p> <p>(viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;</p> <p>(ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.</p>
<p>Name and contact information of official local institution/ag</p>	<p>Name: Ministry of Construction of People’s Republic of China Address: No.9, Sanlihe Road, Beijing, China Post Code: 100835 Tel: +86-10-58933014 Fax: +86-10-58933014 E-mail: zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn</p>

ency	<p>Website: http://www.cin.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name: Construction Department of Hunan Province Address: Changsha City, Hunan Province, China Post Code: 410003 Tel: +86-731-2311103 Fax: +86-731-2212782 E-mail: hnjst1003@126.com Website: http://www.hnjs.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name: The Office of application of Danxia Landscape of China for World Natural Heritage Address: construction department of Hunan Province, 86 Jiefang Road, Changsha, Hunan Province, China Postalcode: 410003 Tel: +86-731-2214030 , 2214070 Fax: +86-731-2212782 , 2214070 E-mail: hnjst1003@126.com Web: http://www.hnjs.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name: Management office of Langshan scenic spot Address: The county government of Xinning, Hunan Province, China Postalcode: 422700 Tel: +86-739-4822405 Fax: +86-739-4822405 E-mail: langshan2009@163.com</p>
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3.1 Physical Geography Generalization

Geological Landform : The nominated site is occurring in Cretaceous strip basin (Ziyuan – Xinning basin), which formed on the basis of Caledonian and Indo-Chinese folds in central south Hunan and controlled by NE and NNE directed fractures, with a material basis of continental facies, alluvial-diluvial facies, fluvial facies red conglomerate and gravel of Cretaceous lower series Lanlong Group.

With large topographical unit, the nominated site lies in the transition zone between China's second and third step. Located between Yuecheng Ridge and Miaoer Mountain, this mountain is high in the south and low in the north, boasting a highest peak with altitude of 818 meters, and a lowest Fuyi River with altitude of 302 meter in the north. The main landscape in the region is peak cluster Danxia landform, as well as karst landform.

Climate : The nominated region belongs to subtropical moist monsoon climate zone.

Its annual average temperature is 15.5 °C. The hottest month is July with the average temperature of 26 °C; the coldest month is January with the mean temperature of 4 °C. The extreme maximum temperature arrives 37.2 °C, and the extreme minimum temperature is -6.8 °C. Langshan Mountain has

typical characteristics of Mountain Climate in south with annual average rainfall 1450mm, April to June occupies 45%, May has the most -- an average of 213 mm, and December has the least -- an average of 47mm. Annual average sunshine Duration is 1495 hours, snowfall time is 18 days (10 days covered with snow), frost-free period 291 days.

Hydrology and Water Resources : The nominated region is in the upper reaches of Zi River, which is called as Fuyi River flows in nominated site. It runs through Langshan Danxia landform region from south to north, which is 24km long, with annual average flow 78.5m³/s and the minimum flow 13.2 m³/s. Lang Stream, Peng Stream, Li Stream, Qixing River and Sanyuan River cross this nominated region, among which Lang Stream is 6km long in the region with annual average flow 10.4m³/s and the minimum flow 1.4m³/s. Rainwater is the main source of surface water, and it is abundant in spring and summer and is relatively exhausted in autumn and winter.

Soil and Vegetation : Soil types in the nominated region mainly include paddy soil, fluvo-aquic soil, red soil, purple soil and so on. Thick soil layer has good capability in water conservation and fertilizer conservation, which is not easy to cause soil and water loss.

As located in the interjunctional transitional belt of various animal area and flora region , the nominated site locates belongs to the south subzone of mid-subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest and is a typical subtropical hilly-type forest ecosystem in south China. Langshan Mountain is green in the four seasons with forest cover rate of 78.8%.

3.2 Geological Structure

(1) **Strata Lithology:** The strata, from the Proterozoic Banxi Group to Quaternary System with absence of Middle and Upper Silurian, Jurassic and Tertiary Systems, are exposed in the nominated site and surrounding area. The Ziyuan- Xinning Basin, where the nominated site is located, is 47 Km long in N-S direction and 3 to 9 Km wide in E-W direction. The Lanlong Group of Lower Cretaceous (K_{1l}) extending in NNE-NS direction consists of mauve continental molasse clastic formation unconformably overlaying pre-Cretaceous strata and granite. The lithology of the Cretaceous strata, with a total thickness of 200 to 2320 m, is described as follows:

The Upper part, presenting morphologically as red hills in the Xinning—Yixinqiao area, is composed of thickly-stratified mauve pebbled sandstone and pebbled argillaceous siltstone intercalated with mudstone and siltstone with gravels of sandstone, limestone and granite etc. indicating the lacustrine facies.

The Lower part, distributing in Langshanjie and Meixi-Ziyuan area, is a multi-component continental clastic formation composed of pebble, gravel, sand, silt and clay etc. constituting thick to hugely thick bed of conglomerate, sandy conglomerate intercalated with pebbled sandstone and minor pebbled argillaceous siltstone and arkose sandstone, in which angular to subangular gravels of various sizes, are mixed together. The thickness of the strata decreases from 2320 m in Ziyuan and Meixi area in the South to about 150 m in Xinning in the North. The gravel components are also different from place to place, being mainly composed of granitic fragments (rock fragments, quartz, feldspar, biotite) and

minor siliceous rock debris, meta-sandstone and slate etc. in Ziyuan and Meixi area in the south, but mainly of limestone, sandstone and minor amount of granite in Langshanjie and Xinning area in the north. The formation belongs to piedmont pluvial and alluvial facies, as evidenced by the decrease of gravel size from posterior edge (mountain collado) to the front edge of the pluvial and alluvial fan, following the sequence of conglomerate-pebbled sandstone-sandstone-siltstone, and accordingly by the variation of psepchicity from sharply angular, subangular to subrounded. The well-developed cross-beddings may be attributed to the sediments of short and torrential streams deposited according to topographical change of the palaeo-basin and the change of flowing direction after the mountain collado, or to the mutual transposition of several rivers of different flowing directions.

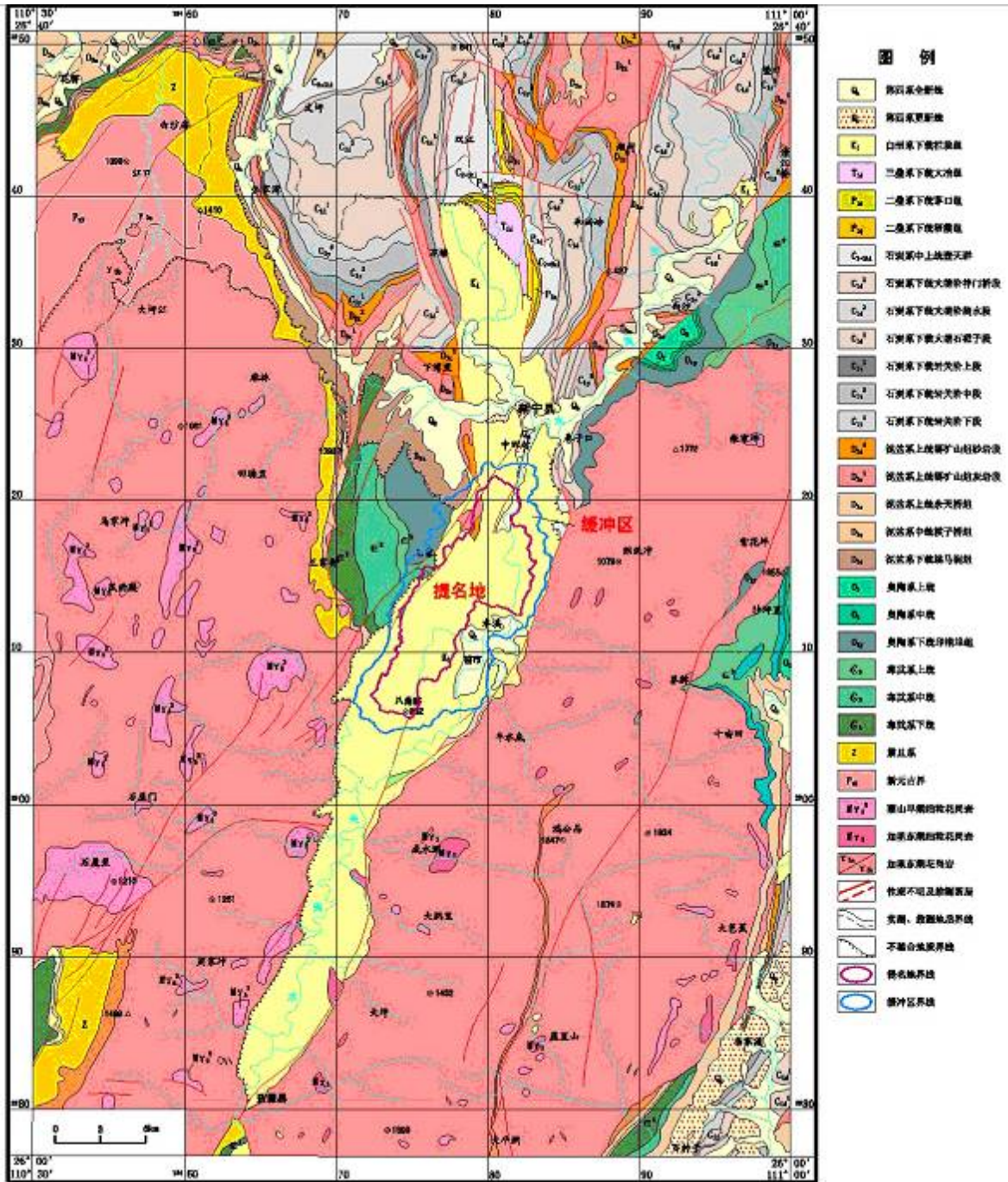
This set of coarse-grained red rocks of piedmont pluvial and alluvial facies constitute the material basis for forming the landscapes of Danxia landform in the nominated site Langshan. Because of the low textural maturity and component maturity of the strata, as well as the material sources mainly from nearby granite and limestone, the landscape-shaping strata commonly contain unstable minerals with feldspar up to above 30% (Deng M.C,1996), which could be easily weathered into kaolinite and sericite, causing the rocks to be readily disintegrated and rounded as accompanied by the decrease of resistance of the rocks to weathering.

On the other hand, the landscape-constituting strata usually contain considerable amounts of CaO, 7.28-7.56 % (7.24% in average) and CaCO₃ in cements, 2.00-25% (8.75% in average) (Xiao Z.X. et al.,1998). Therefore, the spectacular Karst-mixed landscapes, unique to the nominated site, were formed in the landscape-constituting red beds.

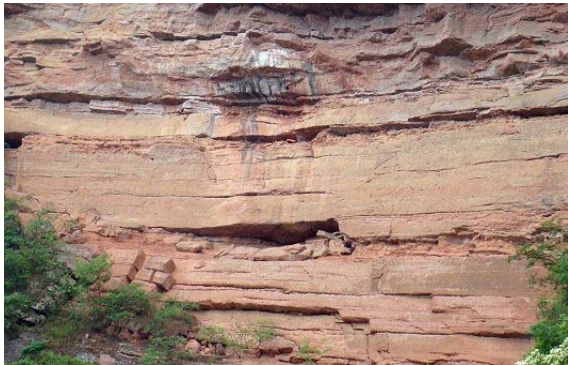
Table1 Stratigraphic division and comparison of Cretaceous strata in the nominated site

Geologic Age		Central Hunan stratigraphic subdivision (s^3)		
		Xinning-Ziyuan Basin	Hengyang Basin	Fossil feature
Tertiary	Eocene		Chashan-ao Group (Ec)	Palaeo-vertebrate: Propachynolophus, Matutinia etc.
	Paleocene		Zaoshi Group (Ez)	Palaeo-vertebrate: Bemalambda, Hysilolambda etc.
Later Epoch	Chejiang Group (Kc)		Dinosaur egg	
	Daijiaping Group (Kdj)		Dinosaur egg	
Cretaceous System	Earlier Epoch		Lanlong Group (K _l)	Ostracode: Cypridea(Pseudocypridina) -Eucypris-Cyprinotus Plant: : Manica, Pagiophyllum, Brachyphyllum etc.
			Shenhuangshan Group (Ksh)	
			Dongjing Group (Kd)	Bivale : Trigonioides-Nippononaia-Plicatou nio combination. Ostracode : Cypridea—Darwinula combination.

Data from Hunan Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources,1997, Lithology and Stratigraphic Divisions of Hunan, China Geologic University Press, 1997, Beijing



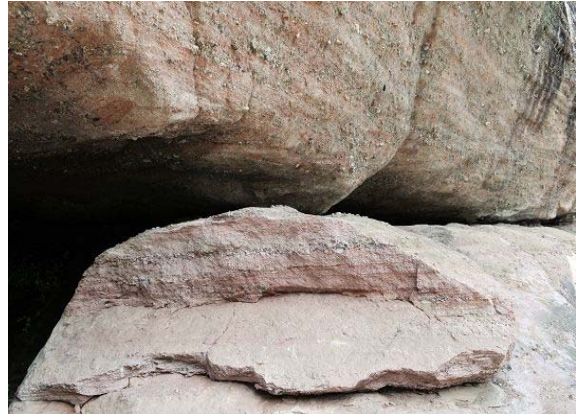
Regional geological map of the nominated region



Cretaceous Amaranth Clasolite Formation



Alluvial- Diluvial Facies



Fluvial Facies



Cross-bedding and Erosion Surface(white line)



Disintegration and Sphering of Rocks

【The lithological effect on the development of landform】 The Lower Cretaceous (K_1l) mauve clastic rocks constitute the material basis to form Danxia landform. It has some features as follows:

1) The rocks, being thickly- and hugely-thick stratified, are hard and rich in calcareous matters, which constitutes the lithological basis to form Danxia landform. In dried condition, Langshan glutenite possess a compression strength of $831-1011\text{kg/cm}^2$. In water-saturated condition, conglomerate and sandstone have a compression strength of $441-546\text{kg/cm}^2$; Theoretically, for homogeneous rocks, the precipice height may be up to $3246-3949\text{m}$ for dry rocks and $1683-2083\text{m}$ for water-saturated.. However, due to the development of cleavages and cracks in rocks and to weathering process of rocks, the actual height is only tens to hundreds metre in maximum. The red glutenite was cut by networked structural cracks to form the morphological pattern of interlacing valleys and stone peaks as a result of water erosion and gravity devolution, in which the boundary faces between stone peaks and valleys are usually present as high and steep cliffs, namely Danya Chibi.

2) Vertical cleavages are well developed in the strata with good perviousness for water. As such, precipitation water readily seeped downward with little surface runoff left and gullies were not developed on slope surfaces, which scarcely receded because of little erosion from flowing water. This is the main reason for the slopes to keep as steep cliffs.



Red Cliff and Wall



Red Cliff and Wall



Joint Fissures of Yingzui Rock



Joint Fissures

3) The strata are gently flat with vertical cleavages, which were expanded to form loaded cleavages due to progressive erosion and corrosion of seeping water. More vertical cleavages were formed from the stress release of opened rocks by loaded cleavages, directly causing the precipice wall to recede after collapsing. Meanwhile the top parts of rocks was little eroded. The dilapidated rocks piled up at the foot of mountains. Thus the pattern of flat top and steep body was developed.

【The effect of geological structures on the development of Danxia landform】 Langshan Mountain is located in the transition zone of south-central China's Yangtze plate (northwestern Hunan in-situ terrane) and South China plate, southwest to central Hunan terrane (member of south yangtze river block in the western margin of South China plate) and east to Xuefengshan suture zone.

1) Features of main structures

Fractures: The NNE-striking Gongtian-Ningxiang-Xinning-Ziyuan fracture belt extends more than 400 km with a strike of $20^{\circ} \sim 30^{\circ}$ and dips NW with a dipping angle of $30^{\circ} \text{—} 45^{\circ}$, diagonally traversing the nominated site. This regional fracture not only controls the distribution range and scale of the red beds in Langshan, but also determines the source materials and textures of red beds as well as the general distribution scale of Danxia landform.

Cleavages corresponding to the main fractures in the nominated site are divided into four groups as follows:

NNE-striking cleavages, dominating the nominated site, strike $20^{\circ} \sim 30^{\circ}$, dip northwestward with dipping angle of $70^{\circ} \sim 80^{\circ}$, obviously having shearing property.

NNW-striking cleavages, almost vertical, have tensile property with a strike of $320^{\circ} \sim 340^{\circ}$.

Besides, there are two other groups of compression-shearing cleavages called NE-striking cleavages and Near E-W cleavages.



System of cleavages and cracks in the landscape-constituting strata of Danxia landform

Monoclinical structures: The Cretaceous red beds of sandstone and conglomerate occur as monoclines, dipping mainly SE with dipping angle of 12° - 20° , occasionally up to 35° - 45° , which is attributed to uneven uplifts in this area where the uplifting speed in the northwest is higher than that in the southeast, forming the monoclinical hills in this area.

(2) Geologic structure controls the development of landform The regional NE-striking Gongtian-Ningxiang-Xinning-Ziyuan fracture zone and corresponding 4 groups of cleavages prepared the spatial conditions for forming various landscapes of Danxia landform in nature. The number and density of landscape scenes depend on structural cleavages and display alternating dense and sparse regularity.

The control of the four groups of cleavages on the formation of Danxia landscapes can be seen quite easily in the nominated site. The Valley Cluster in Bajiaozhai and the Danxia Peaks in Jinyunaohai, as well as Najiao Peak and Candle Peak, are controlled by two groups of cleavages, NNW-striking (310° - 330°) and NNE-striking (310° - 330°) cleavages. The block morphology in Baimianzhai is controlled by NE-striking (50°) and NNW-striking (330°) cleavages, in which the precipice wall is just the main cleavage face of NNW-striking cleavages. The General's Stone was developed along near EW-striking (80°) and NNW-striking (350°) cleavages. The Natural Stone Bridge in Tanjiaba is related to the NNW-striking (315°) cleavage and gravity dilapidation. The stretching direction of Tianyixiang in Niubizai is 340° , of Yixiatian in Yuquanshan is 550° . Anyway, Danxia landscapes reveal the trace of the four cleavage groups in various forms.

(3) Important geological events

Pre-Cretaceous Geological Event: The 1000 Ma's stratigraphic record in the region surrounding the nominated site indicates that collision and collage between South China Plate and Yangtze Passive Continent took place in late Neo-Proterozoic, causing the formation of a union terrane from the Northwest Hunan terrane and the Central Hunan terrane, which became the basements of the passive continental shelf of Yangtze in late Sinian and early Paleozoic, accompanied by intrusions of collision-type (S-type) granite. Later, A-type subduction was introduced, causing the mélange of

structures and rocks in the suture zone between the early Paleozoic union terrane and the South Hunan terrane and the final collage between South China Plate and Yangtze Plate was accomplished, accompanied by large scale of intrusions of collision-type granite (Caledonian Movement).

In Mesozoic, the subduction of the Pacific Plate into the EastAsia continent changed the Paleozoic structural pattern and caused the formation of continental red bed basins and several NE-NNE-directed tectono-magmatic zones. The Indosinian orogeny made the D₂-T₁ sedimentary covers to be detached on the basement, accompanied by the formation of thin-skinned tectonics and granitic intrusions (along the margin of the suture zone), as well as the entire recession of sea water.

The Yanshan Movement was featured by the activity of large scale NE-NNE tensile fractures, accompanied by the formation of continental faulted basins in Cretaceous and Paleogene. In East Hunan, rift basins and alkaline flooding basalt appeared (142-81 Ma). In Shaoyang-Xinning area to the west of Hengyang basin, a series of faulted basins of various scales were developed along the fracture zone, including the Ziyuan-Xinning red-bed basin

Cenozoic Crustal Uplift: Due to the collision from the India Plate, the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau was wholly uplifted since Paleogene, especially in Pliocene, which caused the formation of the 3-step topography of China from west to east, including the I-level Tibet-Qinghai plateau (average altitude 4000 m), the II-level Yunan-Guizhou Plateau (including Xuefengshan)(average altitude 2000 m) and the III-level low hills and wide plains (below 1000 m).

The nominated site is located in the low hills area of Central Hunan in the transition zone between the I-level and II-level steps of China (Fig. 2-6). After undergoing the intermittent uplift in the Himalayan and Neo-Tectonic movements, 3 levels of planation surface lowering northward were formed in the nominated site, i.e. 800-700 m (I , late Miocene), 600-500m (II, Pliocene-early Pleistocene) and 400-300m (III , middle Pleistocene) . The nominated site is still rising due to the effect of the uplifting movement of Tibet-Qinghai Plateau, as evidenced by the valley constructional terrace in the Wuzhudong river bed, where the dualistic structure surface of valley constructional terrace is 8± m above modern riverbed.

Floral evolution and breeding of new species: The nominated site is endowed with superior ecosystem environment for a unique species named *Chirita Langshanica* which is wildly grown in the redbeds. The plant has such features as being drought-resistant, high temperature-resistant , good healing function and strong vitality. The plant may rejuvenate and germinate in wet sand in a week even 45-50 days after drying up (Luo Z.C., 2008)

3.3 Types and Features of Danxia Landform

(1) Types of Danxia Landform

According to the petrological characteristics and detrital composition, Langshan Mountain belongs to glutenite Danxia landform;

According to the geomorphic shape, Langshan Mountain belongs to peak forest, peak cluster Danxia

landform.

According to the process of development, the mainbody of Langshan belongs to Danxia at mature stage, while its surrounding landform has tend to be old.

According to monomer topographic form, Danxia landform in the nominated region can be classified as Positive landform and Negative landform. Positive landform can be divided into stone village, stone wall, stone column, stone peak, peak cluster, peak forest, colluvial rock and so on; Negative landform include linear valley, roadway valley, gorge, cave and so on.

Monomer Topographic Forms of Danxia Landform in the nominated region

	Type	quantity	representative landscape
Positive Landforms	Danxia cliff	25	Longtouxiang, Red cliff stone, Baizhang Cliff
	Danxia stone fort	7	Bajiaozi Village, Niubizai Village, Hongwazai Village
	Danxia stone wall	20	Hongwa Bare Cliff, Stonewall of Linjiazai
	Danxia stone beam	2	Warship stone, peckerwood stone
	Danxia column	5	General stone, muzhishi, peckerwood stone
	Danxia peak	225	Candle peak, Pepper peak, Doulifeng
	cueta	65	Jingyunaohai
	Sculpting landform	22	General stone, Dog-head Stone, Pepper peak
	Colluvial block	12	Frog Stone, Shidao Stone, Luanshijian
Negative landform	Linear ravine	15	Tiyixiang Lane, Shuibo Lane
	Danxia valley	33	Bajiaozi valley, Wuyunxia
	Natural bridge	3	Tangjiaba Natural bridge, Moon Natural bridge,
	cave	2	Xielin cave, Shuiboxia cave
	Flat cave	10	Shuangyanhuilang, Qicenglou, Louwailou
	Rock groove	4	Wanjingcao groove
	Beehive cave	4	Honghuachibi, Linjiazhai
	cavern	4	Wuzhuyan Cvern, eilian Cvern
	Waterworn cave	2	Tuanyusdhi
	Certical cave	1	Poposhi
	Accumulated cave	5	Xxangquandong, Yeniudong

	Collapsed cave	2	Xianglongdong、Yinzhudong
	Natural wall painting	2	Qingfengxiang、Longdanbi

(2) Characters of Danxia Landform

a) The Individual Characteristics: Diverse Forms and Majestic Landscapes

There are diverse monomer morphological types in the nominated Langshan Mountain. Landscapes there are high, steep, deep and long in the form and majestic, odd, quiet and beautiful to one's feeling. We can see magnificent Danxia mesa, soaring stone forest and peak cluster, precipitous bare and red cliffs, narrow and zigzag rock lanes and stone cisterns, as well as arched stone bridges, cliff caves, and incomparable pictographic stones like person, bird, beast or others, all of which are outstanding for its unique and natural beauty.



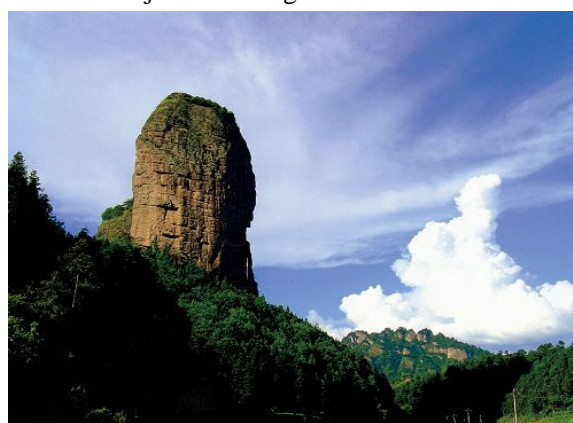
Bajiaozhai Village Lumpish Landform



Linjiazhai Village Column Landform



Danxia Natural Bridge



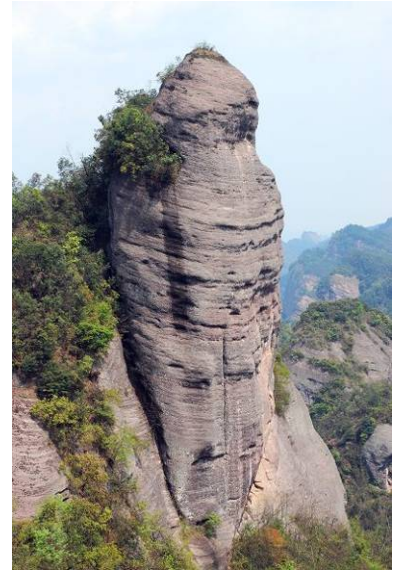
Danxia Isolated Peak



Bajiaozhai Village Cliff



Trunk Split Stone



Pagoda Peak

b) The Group Characteristics: Grand Scale and Magnificent Landscapes Langshan Mountain is a galaxy of series Danxia landforms with group structure, which mainly displays the dense peak cluster-peak forest landform. Macroscopically, folds of mountains and peaks are magnificent and massy.



Pepper Peak Groups



peak cluster-peak forest

c) Typical representative of Dense Peak Forest and Peak Cluster Danxia Landform at Mature Stage. Langshan Danxia landform is typical for the early mature peak cluster Danxia landform with close and narrow valleys, as well as the old Danxia Landform distributed along both sides of Fuyi river.



Danxia landform at Mature Stage



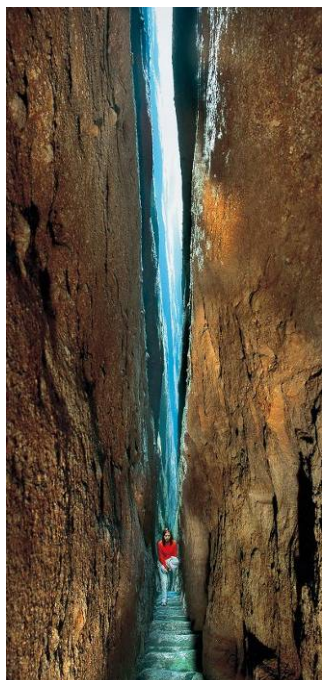
Danxia landform at Mature Stage

d) Unique Danxia Karst Landform The amaranthine sandy conglomerate constituting Danxia landform in the nominated region is generally in the form of cement or gravel with high CaCO_3 content and has obvious karstification. The main phenomena of this landform are: ① corroded funnel and corroded depression, a total of 30 have been found in nominated site, the biggest one is named as Wanjing Trough, which is a roadway-shaped dissolution of 260m in length, 40m in depth, and 5-10m in width; ② underground river, a dozen meters long underground stream reach, is found near Baimianzhai Village of Yaoshi town and near Datangchong and Yangjia village south or north of Penholder Mountain. ③ two kinds of caves, one is the karst cave formed by erosion and gravity collapse, such as Five Column Cave of Yaoshi town. It's a complex cave system developed in the calcareous limestone and gravel debris of red bed, 5m high and 40m wide, with five columns about 1m from the ground to the roof, very exotic; the other is the cave formed by combined action of erosion and corrosion in the red layer of calcareous conglomerate and often effected by fracture. ④ The upper Cretaceous red bed conglomerate developed into Danxia landform, the lower limestone developed into Karst landform, which is a prominent character of the nominated region in its landform development. Feilian Cave, for example, in devonian limestone under red bed conglomerate, is a complex underground river cave system.

e) The Grand Scale of Roadway Valley, Linear Valley and Natural Bridge Is Rare in Similar Danxia Landforms "Deep slit" landscape which is rare in Danxia landform's formation has been discovered in Langshan Mountain for more than 10 places, among which the NNW trending "Tianyi Alley" is 238.8m long, 0.8-0.33m wide, 0.5m for average, and with rock wall on both sides of 80-120m. When someone is walking down the bending lane, he could only see linear blue sky over head and bare cliffs on both sides, not finding the origin and the termination of the lane.

Three Danxia natural bridges have been discovered in the nominated region, which are a type of landform with high ornamental and scientific value. Tangjiaba Natural Bridge has the span of 64m, width of 14m, height of 20m and rocklayer thickness in the central arch

of 5m. The second natural bridge called Moon Bridge, which looks like a crescent, of 45m in length, 20m in height ,10m in width , and its rocklayer thickness is 7m.



Tianyi Alley



Shuibo Alley



Yuxian Alley

3.4 Natural landscape

(1) Danxia landscape:

The nature is the unique engraver, who makes use of the rising new formation as the elevator. And the fissuring and the layers are the lines which can be engraved. After many years' hard work, the engraver introduces to the nature a fabulous artwork.

The main landscape of Langshan nominated site

No.	Name	Scenic spot	characteristics
1	Tianyi Valley	Scenic spot of Tianyi Valley	It is 80-120 m high, 0.85-1.70m deep, 0.8m and 0.33m wide in widest and narrowest parts respectively, with an average width of 0.5m. Located at its bottom, linear sky on your head and bare cliffs on both sides.
2	Pepper Peak	Scenic spot of Pepper Peak	Danxia huge stone with height of 120m, its top is bigger than bottom, the perimeter of top is 100m, of bottom is more than 40 m. It is red-colored, prism-like, like a large red pepper.
3	Natural Bridge	Scenic spot of Natural Bridge	A haplopore stone bridge originated from collapsed Danxia boulder, having spanning length of 64 m, arch height of 20m, surface width of 14m and thickness of 5m. There are no concave and convex on interior arch.
4	Whale peak cluster	Scenic spot of Biaojiazai Village	It is consisted of hundreds of Danxia peaks lying tens of square kilometers, like a group of whales is playing in the sea.
5	General	Scenic spot of	It is Danxia column at old age with height of 75m, perimeter of 40m. It is

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property Brief Introduction

	stone	Fuyi River	located at the east bank of Fuyi River,standing like a general
6	Camel peak	Scenic spot of Pepper Peak	Surrounded by steep cliffs on three sides,with2 hollows left at its top, so It is looked like camel.
7	Bajiaozai Village	Scenic spot of Biaojiaozai Village	It located on the culmination of Mt Langshan ,with a elevation of 818m , a relatively hight of 502m. It is surround by steep cliffs,and has eight horns pointing at various direction.
8	Hongwa Bare cliff	Scenic spot of Zixaidong	It is a bare and red stone wall surrounded by mountains;it has a length of 700m and a mean height of 120m. The wall is fullfilled with various caves.It is also a fabulous echo wall.
9	Biaojiazai ravine	Scenic spot of Biaojiaozai Village	Five ravines under the Bajia stockaded village,having length of 3-5km , width of 1-100m. Boulders are scattered in the valleys , some have piled into caves. Valleys together with bare cliffs, boulders, green mountains and brooks that has staged natural galleries.
10	Candle peak	Scenic spot of Pepper Peak	It is has elevation of 674.4m, with the cliff hight of 99m. It is cylindrical, candle-shaped. The eastside cliff is flat and bear, called Unlettered Tablet.
11	Yuxian Valley	Scenic spot ofTianyi Valley	The alley is 170m long, 0.85 - 1.70m wide, 85-105m high from bottom to peak,NNW- trending.It is a straight and even entry leading to Niubi Stockaded village.
12	Yixiantian valley of Linjiazai Village	Scenic spot of Pepper Peak	Yixian Valley is NE- trending, surrounded by cliffs, and 60m long, 40m high and 0.5 - 2m wide. It is only way to Linjia Stockaded Village.
13	Baimianzai vilagel	Scenic spot of Natural Bridge	It has elevation of 510m, cliff hight of 80m, wideth of 100m.Surrounded by steep cliffs, only a trail in the southeast could lead to the top. Four doors of Ming and Qing Dynasty, and Neolithic relics were reserved here.
14	two ledges corridor	Scenic spot of Fuyi River	It is a NE- trending alley composed of C-type groove,which is divided into up and down layers with a distance of 5m.Each gallery is 330m long.
15	Woodpecke Stone	Scenic spot of Fuyi River	It is located at the bank of Fuyi River, composed of a column cliff which is 90 meters high. Its head part characterized by a inclined stone beam which is just like a peck sloping down. The holes on its top looks like eyes of woodpecker.
16	Warship stone	Scenic spot of Fuyi River	It is composed of 3 giant rocks spanning from east to west, and has an average length of 300m and a mean heigh of 150m aroun. The front of the giant rocks raises highly and the end part tilts in arc shape, it just looks like a warship.
17	Conch peaks	Scenic spot of Biaojiaozai Village	Taking the lamination of red bed forms as its spiral striation,the stones look like thress conches and a big shell.The conch peaks are 100m,120m and 150m high respectively, and the shell peak is about 300m high.

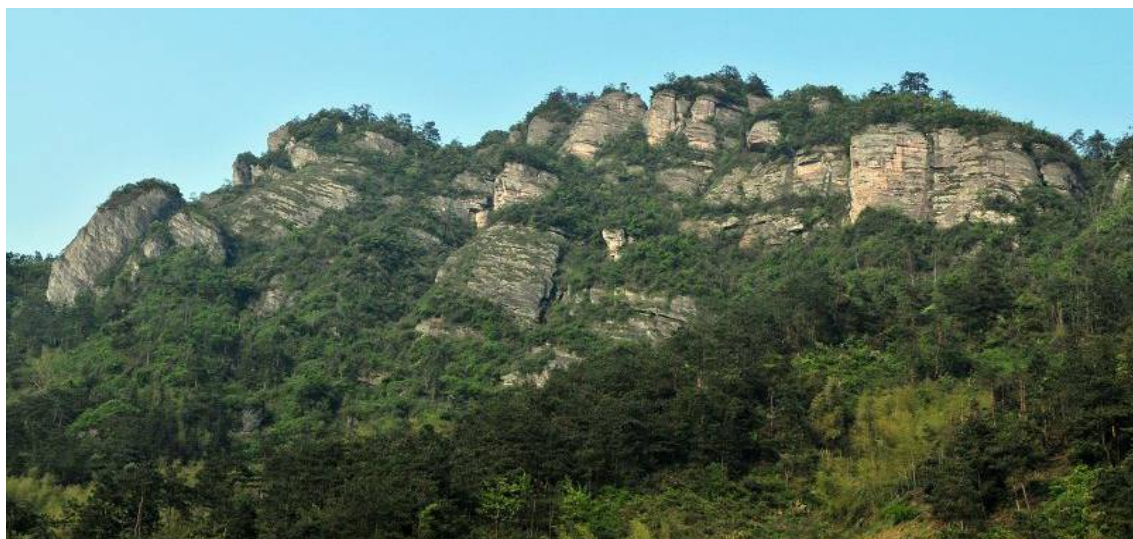
Natural landscape of Langshan



Dense Danxia peak cluster



Langshan peak forest



Langshan Danxia peak forest



Langshan Danxia peak forest



Langshan cuesta cluster



Difference of occurrence and landform between two sides of the large rupture



Linjiazai Village



Danxia isolated peak



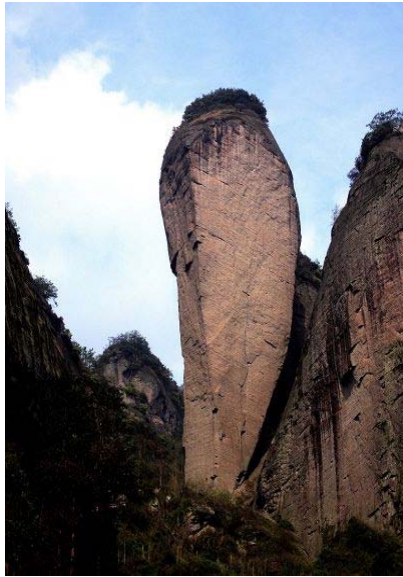
Langsahn stone arch (natural bridge)



Camel peak and Candle peak



General Stone



Pepper peak



Goghead Stone

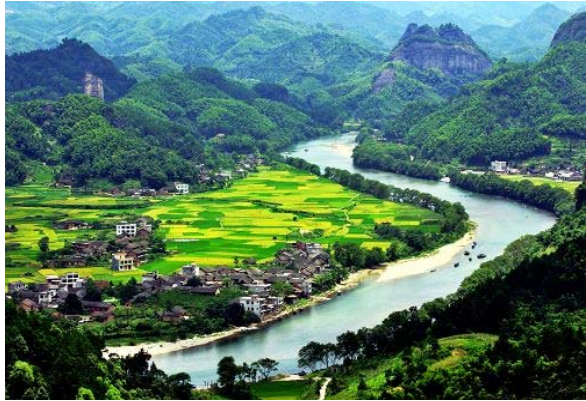


Conch Peak

(2) Water sight

Fuyi River without any water pollution runs along the Langshan mountain, adding to the beautiful scenery. Waterscape and hill scenes reflecting each other, benefiting by association together, that makeup an unusual region with natural beauty.





(3) Biological landscapes

Different biologic species result in diversity of biologic landscape, various plant communities make up Danxia polychrome and colorful. The forest communities together with the Danxia landscape have made compound landscapes. They are or green spots sprinkling on the red cliffs, or red patches prominent on the green vegetation, or green shades covering the mountain tops, or trees green and shady at the foot of mountains, or orchids blooming, vines climbing, that have contributed to this poetic and picturesque land.

3.5 Biodiversity (Biology and Ecology)

(1) Ecoregion

According to the world classification of Udvardy's (1975) biogeographical provinces, nominating site belongs to subtropical and temperate rain forests or woodlands of Chinese subtropical forest in the Palearctic Realm. Within the WWF's Global 200 ecoregions, it is included in the ecoregion of Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests in Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forest. The climate here is mild. Precipitation patterns are monsoon-dominated with summer precipitation and hot weather during the spring. The highest peak of hills is elevation of 818 m. The soil types mainly include red soil and purple soil types. The bulk of the vegetation in the wilderness is moist mid-subtropical forest vegetation.

The Langshan area was formed during the Cretaceous period that was contemporary with the origin

and evolution of the advanced gymnosperms and the angiosperms. This contributes to rich ancient originated plant species. For example, there are four of six in China, seven in world conifer families in the nominating site. Some ancient angiosperms also have been preserved here, including the genera of *Liriodendron*, *Mangolia*, *Michelia*, *Altingia*, *Tapiscia*, and some families of Theaceae, Caylycanthaceae, Lauraceae, Bretschneideraceae, and Sargentodoxaceae.

The nominating site covers 13 sub-ecosystems of terrestrial, freshwater and combined ecosystems, mainly dominated by evergreen broadleaf forests in terrestrial ecosystem.

(2) Species

Communities: The nominating site supports rich communities, including nine vegetation types and 53 plant communities, of which woody communities are 38, herbaceous communities 11, and woody-vine communities four, but dominated by 18 communities of evergreen broadleaf forests. On the top and ridge of hills there are dry-endurance evergreen broadleaf forests. Forms *Cyclobalanopsis chungii* and *Lithocargus hancei*, *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* and *Symplocos ernestii*, are representative. These forests are isolated small fragmentary association with green color all the year round. The communities are small in size with small or middle size of coreaceous thick leaf, branching and curving trunk. Generally, there are tree layer layer, shrubs layer and herbs layer or tree layer and herb layer within the community. The typical evergreen broadleaf forests grow in the valley, dominated by *Castanopsis tibetana* form, and *Cinnamomum camphora* form. These forests are mosaic communities with relative large community size, small or middle size coreaceous leaf, high height branches. Three layers including tree, shrub and herb layers could be divided in these forests. Vine plants climbing on the cliffs are common in the nominating site, of which *Pileostegia viburnoides*, and *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* are representative. The herbaceous communities are formed by some drought tolerant species, also indicating the drought vulnerability of the Langshan Danxia region. There are 11 formations, including Form. *Chirita xinningensis*, Form. *Didymocarpus villosus*, Form. *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Pogonatherum crinitum*, Form. *Lycoris aurea*.

Species: Langshan area is home to 1421 plant species including 75 species of fern, 9 conifer species, and 1337 species of flowering plants; 150 species of macrofungi; 25 mammals, 94 birds, 35 reptiles, 18 amphibians, 37 fish species and 816 insects.

Among the plants, 102 species are listed in the state key protected plant species (23 species), China species red list (88 species) and CITES appendix list (41 species). The first-class state key protected plants include *Taxus wallichiana* var. *mairei*, *Amentotaxus argotaenia* and *Bretschneidera sinensis*. For vertebrate, 61 species are listed in the state key protected plant species (18 species), China species red list (31 species) and CITES appendix list (27 species). One bird, *Tragopan caboti*, is listed as the first-class state key protected animals.

Endemic species: Two species, *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Chirita langshanica*, are endemic to Langshan Danxia area. They are found only growing on the cliffs of danxia hills within the Langshan area after more than twenty years of collection in Langshan area and around regions. Therefore, we can consider these two species as strictly environment limited endemic species.

Moreover, there are 1096 tree individuals aged more than one hundred years. They belong to 66

species in 50n genera of 34 families.



Ranunculus xinningensis



Chirita langshanica

(3) Biodiversity

Diverse and complex ecosystem For a single danxia hill, on the cliffs the communities of lichens and mosses as well as of mosses, herbs and vines have developed; on tops and ridges, the dry-bearable evergreen broadleaf communities have been conserved; in valleys, the typical evergreen broadleaf communities have existed. However, these communities are generally small in scale and are isolated from each other.

The features of this flora are represented by this evergreen broadleaved forests of subtropical China consist mainly by the plants that shared by China and Japan, the endemic plants of China as well as some species of East Asian and North American. Meanwhile the typical species of the humid evergreen broadleaved forests of middle subtropical China, can be found here.

Anyway, the ecological characteristics of their vegetation types are special and outstanding of the danxia vegetation, thus providing important models for studying conservation of primary communities and recovery of secondary communities in central subtropical danxia regions.

Comapring with the other series nominating danxia sites and other sites around the Lanshan areas, the unique biodiversity features showed in following two aspects: (1) There are some endemic communities. There are three endemic communitites, *Chirita xinningensis*, *Ranunculus xinningensis*, and *Ranunculus xinningensis* and *Pogonatherum crinitum*, dominated by two endemic speicse. (2) The "sugarloaf hills" and similar hills with sharp cliffs cause the outstanding ecological isolation effects. Within four 400 m² plots on four different tops of danxia hills, totally 71 plant species were found. Among those 71 plant species, the species that have not shared by any two plots are 59.15% of the total species, and the species that appeared in three plots only reached 7.04% of the total species. Within four 400 m² plots on the different positions of same danxia hill, there are 111 plant species. Among these plant species, 70.02% of them are not shared by any two plots, and only 0.9% of them are shared similarly by three plots. Above results showed that the species similarity among different tops of danxia hills and different positions of same danxia hill is very low, and that indicated the apparent ecological isolation effects.

Progress of the primary succession is shown on the surface of the danxia cliffs and tops and ridges of danxia hills in nominating site. On the cliffs of danxia hills with thin and shallow soils, there are high

diversity herbaceous communities, mainly dominated by some lithophilous orchids, *Chirita* spp. and *Didymocarpus* spp. of Gesneriaceae and *Lycoris* spp. of Amaryllidaceae. The communities growing on the top or ridge of danxia hills are shrubs, evergreen broad-leaved forests, and coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest. In valleys of the Langshan danxia region, pioneer forests (deciduous broad-leaved forests and *Pinus nassoniana* forests), evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved forests, and evergreen broad-leaved forests. The high diversity communities of the nominating site supply a natural laboratory for the study of the progresses of community successions.

The nominating site is the especial place where the co-evolution between the plants of Schisanderaceae (one of the plant group considering as being the basal angiosperm) and pollinators (insects) were recorded. Here, a high especially specialized deception pollination system is reported in *Kadsura longipedunculata*, one member of the family Schisanderaceae.

3.6 History and Development

(1) Evolutionary Process of Langshan Danxia

i) Evolution Of Basin Base And Formed Stage Of Basin A collision and collage between South China Plate and Yangtze Passive Continent took place in late Neo-Proterozoic, causing the formation of a union terrane from the Northwest Hunan terrane and the Central Hunan terrane, which became the basements of the passive continental shelf of Yangtze in late Sinian and early Paleozoic, accompanied by intrusions of collision-type (S-type) granite. Later, A-type subduction was introduced, causing the mélange of structures and rocks in the suture zone between the early Paleozoic union terrane and the South Hunan terrane and the final collage between South China Plate and Yangtze Plate was accomplished, accompanied by large scale of intrusions of collision-type granite (Caledonian Movement).

In Mesozoic, the subduction of the Pacific Plate into the EastAsia continent changed the Paleozoic structural pattern and caused the formation of continental red bed basins and several NE-NNE-directed tectono-magmatic zones, including Langshan nominated site. The Indosinian orogeny made the D₂-T₁ sedimentary covers to be detached on the basement, accompanied by the formation of thin-skinned tectonics and granitic intrusions (along the margin of the suture zone), as well as the entire recession of sea water.

From Jurassic period to Cretaceous period, Yanshan Movement was featured by the activity of large scale NE-NNE tensile fractures, accompanied by the formation of continental faulted basins in Cretaceous and Paleogene. In East Hunan, rift basins and alkaline flooding basalt appeared (142-81 Ma). In Shaoyang-Xinning area to the west of Hengyang basin, a series of faulted basins of various scales were developed along the fracture zone, including the Ziyuan-Xinning red-bed basin

ii) Accumulative Phase of Red Beds The Xinning-Ziyuan Basin, where the nominated site is located, is 47 Km long in N-S direction and 3 to 9 Km wide in E-W direction. The north Xinning county nonconformitily overlay on the south side of D₂-T₁ complex syncline and the south Xinning county nonconformitily overlay on Z-O and Caledon granite. The NNE-striking Gongtian- Ningxiang-

Xinning- Ziyuan fracture belt extends more than 400 km with a strike of $20^{\circ} \sim 30^{\circ}$ and dips NW with a dipping angle of $300^{\circ}—450^{\circ}$, diagonally traversing the nominated site. This regional fracture controls the Cretaceous sediment and results in unsymmetrical half graben-like basin. In Cretaceous period, a great deal of argillaceous silt and stone block carried by torrential flood rapidly sediment in the intermountain graben basin, accumulated thick amaranth conglomerate and glutenite characterized by alluvial- diluvial facies, fluvial facies, low maturity, which were the material basis of the Danxia landscape.

iii) Crust Uplifting and Developmental Stage of Danxia Because of the subduction and compression from the Pacific and Indian plates, the acting, Cretaceous redbeds changed into monoclinical structure with four groups of derived structural fracture or cleavages. In early Neogene period, due to the Himalayan orogeny, Langshan region were uplift, dissected valleys were gradually developed, Fuyi River incised into amaranth glutenite while it was running through the basin and carrying with silts, which cause the appearance of valleys and cliffs, that is Danxia landscape. After that, Danxia landscape has been denuded to flat until to last Neogene when new tectonic movement brought three intermittent uplifts to Mt Langshan.

Thanks to the downcutting function of rejuvenated streams on netty vertical cleavages, a large area of Danxia landscape were formed, dominated by monoclinical peak forest. Meanwhile third class valley terrace and alluvial flat plain were formed in Fuyi valley. Geological actions such as fluvial erosion, gravity action, concentric weathering, biologic weathering also made great contribution to the modern Danxia landscape.

(2) History and Actual State

Mt Langshan has been a place of graceful landscape and developed civilisation. It was said that the human activity dating back to 4,000 year ago was originated at Yaoshi, where was famous for earthenware in Neolithic period. It has become tourist attraction since from Song Dynasty, and has inspired many great classics of ancient writers and calligraphers. Academician of Chen Guoda, the founder of Danxia landform, made field survey in 1992, and gave praise of "It is national treasure, the soul of Danxia landscape".

Mt Langshan was approved of municipal scenic spot in 1992, of provincial scenic spot in 1993, and Management Office of Langshan Scenic Spot was found in 1995. Langshan was granted as National Geopark by Ministry of Land and Resource of PRC in Dec. 2001, as the National Key Scenic Spot by State Department of PRC in May, 2002. Xinning County was approved of Nationally Designated Eco-Demonstration Region in 2003. *Regulations on the protection of Langshan Scenic Spots* was set down in Oct. 2004, and was brought into effect in Jan. 2005, which meant the protection of Langshan Scenic Spot was stepping into legislation and normalization.

The nominated site has a total area of 66km^2 , including eight administrative villages of Langshan Town. And it has a population of 4090 with a population density of $62/\text{km}^2$, consisting of 3700 original residents, 90 managerial personnel and 300 exotic service population.

Since 1992, five scenic regions with a total area of 3.2km^2 have been developed. Agriculture and tourism are the main industry in nominated site. Adhering to the development strategy of "tourism

drive development", the local people has been presently alleviating poverty and becoming prosperous.

(3) Human Activities and Cultural Landscape

The nominated site owns a long history and luxuriant cultural heritage. The new Neolithic sites in Zhoujiashan Mountain and Baimianzhai, in the southern part of Langshan, artefacts such as stone axes, cutting tools, scraping stones, stone chisels, stone spades, stone balls, stone clusters and grinding stones, have been excavated. There are also some bone artefacts such as needles, hairpins, and crockery, including axes, cans, pots, and other pottery pieces. Research has shown that hunting and fishing, supplemented by gathering, were the main human activities at that time in Langshan.

Due to its precipitous terrain, the nominated site were the military position and stockaded villages for ancients, such as the relics of Yiyong village and Bajiao village. Additionally, Mt Langshan embodies the ethnic civilization with natural landscape, is famous for Bajiao village, Zixaidong, Holy Land of Taoism and Buddhism, and Temple

Agricultural civilization and traditional farming activities have existed here for thousands of years, their influence on the natural environments of the Danxia landscape has been minimal. The residential population in the neighboring valleys also remains low. There are no industrial activities in the nominated area at present, nor any large-scale human disturbance. The nominated sites are, therefore, largely preserved in their natural state. Over a very long period concepts of harmony in Chinese traditional culture and the implementation of laws in recent years have had a strong influence in the protection of environmental resources in the nominated property. For the most part, local residents have maintained a tradition of living in harmony with their natural surroundings and respecting nature.



Stone tools excavated in Baimianzhai



Stoneware excavated in Baimianzhai



Yijunzhai Village



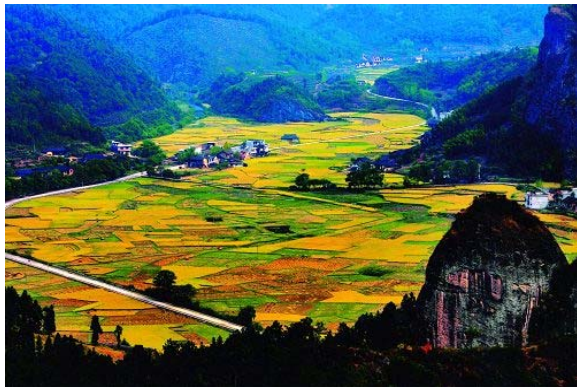
Door of Bajiao Village



Folk Custom



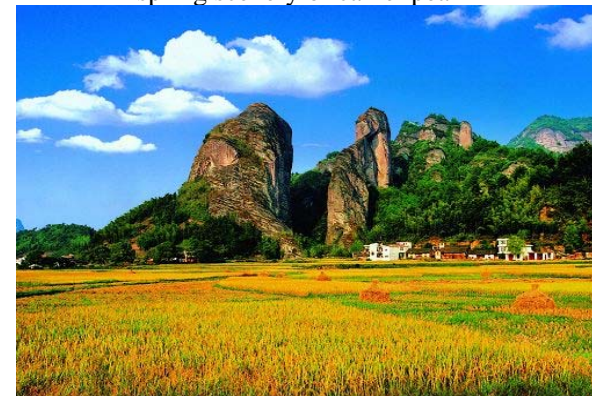
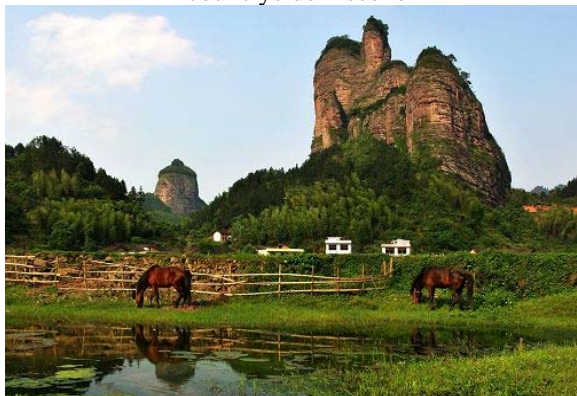
bamboo pole dance



countryside scene



spring scenery of camel peak



3.7 Physical Features and Its Value of Danxia Heritage

(i) Langshan Mountain is located in the transition zone of Yangtze plate and South China plate where is also the transition zone of China's second and third step. It is supposed to be the epitome of evolution of China's third step.

(ii) Peak cluster and peak forest of Danxia landform at mature stage is most typical, the Danxia landform at outlying zone tend to old, constituting a Complete System with Other Nominations in Development Stage

(iii) With Characteristics of Dense Peak Forest, Peak Cluster Danxia Landform, as well as Roadway Valley, Linear Valley and Natural Bridge

(iv) Unique Danxia Karst Landform such as funnel, depression, sinkhole, cave and holes with calcium carbonate deposition landscape as well as compounding topography of both Danxia landform and karst, which is a rare case of landform evolution process in China and the world, with high significance of stratigraphic correlation and special value of geoscientific research.

(v) So many peculiar plants, especially *Ranunculus Xinningensis*, *Chirita Langshanica* are found in Langshan, sufficiently indicating its important position in the biodiversity distribution center in the southern mountainous regions in China, offering test area for investigation of species fractionation and geographical relationship.

(vi) Langshan Mountain is the ideal location for evergreen broadleaf forest in subtropics moist region, where mainly dominated by "isolated island of ecology" phenomena and narrow habitat. It is a region that has integrated phases of Danxia plant community; It is a distinctive habitat region that to record the cooperated evolution relationship between angiosperm and animal (insects); It is a terrific model and experimental field that to make comprehensive study on biologic diversity.

(vii) Mt Langshan landscape boasts prominent esthetics, combining its shape, color with temperament to constitute a piece of florid natural painting.

3.8 Coincidental Standards of World Heritage

According to the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage", Danxia Landform innominated site qualifies three standards to be nominated.

Criterion (vii): to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.

The nominated site is a typical representative region of peak forest with close and narrow valleys of Danxia landform at early mature stage in South China's humid region. The main body of Danxia landform in the nominated region is Danxia peak forest landscape; the keynote of it is "bare and red cliff". Langshan Mountain is a galaxy of series Danxia landforms with group structure, which displays the entire process of morphological formation, development and evolution from early rock sculpture and segmentation to late corrosion morphology.

The nominated site boasts thrilling rugged positive-landform as well as handsome and elegant negative-landform, which forms various and unitized rhythm to combine inflexibility with yielding, to combine abundance with simplicity, to combine vividness with orderliness.

The bare and red cliff consisting of red sandy conglomerate is the most typical element of morphology in Langshan Danxia landform. The fixed shape and color of the nominated region may change from static state to dynamic state, from monotony to diversification, with the change of the environment. Blue and clear Fuyi River zigzag through this region, exhibiting the beauty of contrast as four seasons alternate. Beautiful flowers in spring, green bamboo sea in summer, blue water and red cliff in autumn and agate color in winter, together form the rare natural beauty zone with distinct personality of special color beauty of Danxia landform.

The nominated region retains farming activities followed several thousand years. The unbounded paddy fields shows a rural scenery changing with season, green in spring and yellow in autumn. Ancient folk houses with indigo roof and white wall, small bridges and flowing water are built along the mountains; castles, villages, temples are hidden among green leaves in the mountains. Red cliffs, green mountains, ancient sites and cottages are combined to an integrity, a magnificent natural picture

Criterion (viii): be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

It's an outstanding example for ongoing ecological and physiological evolution process of continental, fluvio-terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystem and animal and plant community.

Langshan Mountain is located in the transition zone of Yangtze plate and South China plate, where is the just transition zone of China's second and third step. Zixin bed basin formed in Cretaceous period; Langshan Danxia landform formed in the late Neogene and the Quaternary. From the Cretaceous to the Quaternary, Chinese continental crust was compressed by the collision from the Indian Ocean plate and the Pacific Ocean plate, and was uplifted a lot. Especially ever since Quaternary, Qinghai-Tibet Plateau known as the roof of the world rose, the lithosphere became mature and stable, and the distribution pattern of tectonic structure was set. Therefore conclusion may be safely arrived at that Langshan Danxia landform marks the change of eco-environment caused by crust movement and climatic change in the latest geologic time; it's an outstanding representative of the main stage of earth evolution history; ---- it is of great geoscientific significance! Especially the rise of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau known as the roof of the world, is an important milestone of China's modern atmospheric circulation and terrain pattern. It is in this specific geological period that Langshan Danxia landform formed under the certain condition of crustal movement pattern and specific regional environment, climate changes, as a symble of special ecological environment evolution.

Therefore, Langshan Danxia landform and the evolution of its climate and biomes, is a representative of the Earth evolution history in southeast Asia since the Cretaceous, and also represents the crust evolution process and the ancient environment change of southeast China in 100 million years. So, it is supposed to be the excellent example of the main stage of geoevolution history.

Danxia landform in the nominated region is a typical representative of early mature peak forest, peak cluster Danxia landform in southeast China humid area. Deep study on the nominated Danxia landform will enrich, complete and develop the Danxia landform theoretical system.

Danxia landform in the nominated region has obvious Karst phenomenon, forming unique Danxia Karst landform such as funnel, depression, sinkhole, cave and holes with calcium carbonate deposition landscape, which is a rare case of landform evolution process in China and the world, with high significance of stratigraphic correlation and special value of geoscientific research.

Criterion (ix): be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

The nominated site belongs to ancient north realm of biogeographic zoning (Udvardy, 1975),

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property Brief Introduction

called Chinese subtropical forest biogeography province, where possesses the largest and integrated broad leaved evergreen forest in the world. However, most other regions at the same latitude as Langshan are grassland and desert.

Primary succession and secondary succession of plant communities are presented in Langshan. Progress of the primary succession is shown by medium-term undershrubbery and late arbour evolving from the early moss and herbosa, by the ecosystem succession from inferiority to advanced class on the surface of abandoned cliff and colluvial block. The secondary succession took place in the secondary forests in valleys, which are affected by human activities. In valleys of the



Langshan Danxia region, pioneer forests, transition forests , and basic forests coexist and the direction of succession is going forward.

This special Danxia landscape leads to terrain ecological effect, that is gulch effect and hilltop effect. The gulch effect causes plant shift in horizontal distribution and geo-climax community. While hilltop effect give birth to the hydrothermal distributional characteristics, which differ from common humiture difference. And moreover,it causes the significant biologic difference between mountaintop and bottom.




DANXIASHAN·GUANGDONG





4 Danxiashan·Guangdong

Executive Summary

Country	P.R China		
Title of Heritage	Danxiashan, Guangdong		
Province, County (City)	Shaoguan, Guangdong		
Coordinates of the Centre	24°58'16"N, 113°41'34"E		
Area of Candidate site (ha.)	16800		
Area of Buffer Zone (ha.)	12400		
Introduction to Territories of Candidate site	<p>Danxiashan, an integral continuous region with 16,800 ha. , is the name of Candidate site located in Guangdong Areas. It consists of typical areas of Danxia landform and its natural geographic elements.</p> <p>Almost all borderline of candidate site of Danxiashan was according ridge and valley and rivers as natural boundary. Such lines superpose themselves to the boundary of core area of the national park; the boundaries of the buffer zone is superpose with the park, basically taking natural lines above as boundaries, partly roads and land type lines as boundaries. Boundary surveying and strict protection have been completed in the place whose boundaries clearly defined are consistent with territory lines of Candidate site and buffer zone.</p> <p>Candidate site are continuous natural area with typical Danxia landform as main part, maintaining the integrality of Danxia landform, forest ecosystem and ecological environment for the rare and endangered species.</p>		
	Introduction to Outstanding Universal Values	<p>(1) Outstanding Universal Values of Aesthetics</p> <p>Danxiashan, taking clustered, middle and late mature Danxia Landform as main part, features diversity of single landform type and rareness of geomorphic landscape. It represents one particular type of scenery landform in the world. Red mountains and green water reflect each other along Jinjiang River and Zhenjiang River and form a sort of beautiful landscape. It is one of the most outstanding Candidate site where broad-leaved evergreen forests of subtropical regions are perfectly preserved. Red clustered mountains seem as if thousands of red diamonds scattered in the green sea, which forms Danxia landscape system with highly appreciated aesthetic value.</p>	

Introduction to Outstanding Universal Values	<p>From aesthetics of form, Danxiashan could be described as the beauty of shape of Danxia rocks, of structure of orderly-combined hills and rocks, of rhythm of picturesque disordered blocks, of color of red mountain, green tree, blue water, clear sky and white cloud. From aesthetics of artistic conception, red cliff features majesty, ruggedness, marvel spectacle and elegance, all of which compose the extraordinary beauty of Danxiashan. It is creditably the most distinguished mountain of Danxia Landform in the world.</p> <p>(2) Outstanding Universal Values of Geo-science</p> <p>Danxiashan is the place where China Danxia was named, the most important basic theory, type and feature constructed. Also, it is the representative of peak cluster of Subtropical humid zone and the most outstanding example of China Danxia and red bed landform in the world. Both international promotion and comparison research are of great significance.</p> <p>Danxia Landform is a symbol for a special phase in the development of continental crust. Danxia Basin cultivated at the central part of Nanling Folds Series of South China Plate is considered as the epitome of regional crust evolution, reflecting the particular process during which the crust of South China transforms from active zone to stable zone, and again to be activated. It has outstanding universal values of geo-science and plays an irreplaceable role in constructing integral evolution series of China Daxia.</p> <p>The duo-peak volcanic activities of Danxia Basin before the large-scale descent in the middle Cretaceous period reflect the effect posed by Declining Zone of Plate Margin on inner continental lava activities, showing the huge difference between basins in special Rifting-subsidence back-arc Mode and marginal back-arc stretched basins and rifting-continental basins.</p> <p>Danxiashan is in the mature stage of geomorphic development as a whole, possessing multi-phased feature of geomorphic development. Since late Tertiary, multi-phased uplifts make basins reserve landforms of different evolution stages. Danxia Landform is still in the process of uplifting. The geological and geomorphic process is so clear-cut that would be regarded as museum of Danxia geomorphic evolution.</p> <p>Danxiashan is the essence and representative of Danxia in humid zone, containing all the principal types and important features of Danxia in low-altitude humid zone. Danxia ecosystem and bio-diversity form unique natural geographic features and distinguished characters.</p> <p>(3) Outstanding Universal value of biology and ecology</p> <p>The area of Danxiashan has preserved the integrality and uniqueness of natural ecological environment and nurtured particular bio-diversity and unique species. Besides, it is the biotope for masses of rare and endangered species and the typical region of ecological succession in the late geological ages. Among the listed sites, Danxiashan is the only candidate region in the southern side of Nanling. In many tropical species elements, the features of ravine rainforest are the most outstanding. Due to its complexity and spatial differentiation, Biotope in mountains is considered as the research model place of Danxia Landform eco-differentiation, biological lineages, effect of isolated islands and hot island. It provides researches concerning interrelation between the diversity of ecosystem and species with valuable references which are of great research significance for ecosystem administration.</p>
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Standards of Heritage candidate satisfies	<p>(vii) Fantastic natural phenomenon or unique area with natural beauty</p> <p>(viii) Outstanding example of primary stages in earth evolution, including geological process in life-documents and geomorphic evolution or remarkable geological or geomorphic features</p> <p>(ix) Particularly represent the biological system of land, freshwater, coast and ocean, and evolutive developing process of ecology and physiology of biological colony</p> <p>(x) The most crucial natural habitat of biodiversity preservation, including, from the perspective of science and preservation, habitats of endangered species with outstanding universal value</p>
Information about Official and Regional Authorities	<p>Title : Ministry of Construction of P.R. China Address : Rd. Sanlihe No.9, Beijing, China Zip code : 100835 Tel : +86-10-58933014 Fax : +86-10-58933014 E-mail : zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn Website : http://www.cin.gov.cn/</p> <p>Title : Bureau of Construction of Guangdong Province Address : Guangzhou, Guangdong, China Zip code : 510045 Tel : +86-20-83133500 Fax : +86-20-87251025 E-mail : zhjaaaa@yahoo.com.cn Website : http://www.gdcic.net</p> <p>Name:The Office of application of Danxiashan for World Natural Heritage of Shaoguan Address: Synthetical building of Danxiashan, Shaoguan, Guangdong Province, China Postalcode:512300 Tel:+86-751-6291683 Fax:+86-751-6291689 E-mail: danxiashanaaaa@126.com Web: www.danxiashan.org.cn</p> <p>Name: Management committee of Danxiashan scenic spot Address: Danxiashan, Shaoguan, Guangdong Province , China Postalcode:512300 Tel:+86-751-6291683 Fax:+86-751-6291689 E-mail: danxiashanaaaa@126.com Web: www.danxiashan.org.cn</p>

4.1 Introduction to Natural Geography

Topography: Danxiashan has been developed in a tectonic basin---Danxia Basin, which is located at inner Nanling Folds Series. A layer of red beds consisted of both coarse and fine grains were deposited in middle and late Cretaceous. Along with violent topographic change, developing Danxia Landform features clustered peak-forest and peak-group. Bazhai, the highest peak, has an altitude of 625m and the interval of altitude is from 65m to 625m.

Climate Features: Danxiashan stands in the intermountain basin in the middle of Nanling Mountain Chain. Therefore, it has the climate feature of monsoon and rain characteristics of the transition from the middle subtropical zone to southern subtropical zone. The average air temperature in January is 9.3℃, its average air temperature in July is 28.4℃, its extreme minimum air temperature is -5.4℃ and extreme maximum air temperature is 38.5℃. The precipitation here is rich: the average precipitation in many years is 1715mm, but the distribution is uneven. March-August accounts for 75%. The general climate feature can be summarized as: its summer is long while winter is short; its summer is hot while winter is cool; it is rainy in spring and summer while dry and crisp in autumn.

Hydrology and Water Resources: all the rivers in the Geo-park are in the Zhenjiang River water system, mostly being in the Jinjiang River water system of first-class distributaries. The Jinjiang River cuts into Danxia Basin from the northeast in the form of an entrenched meander, about 34km in this region, flowing into the Zhenjiang River in the south. The water flow of the Jinjiang River is rich, the long time average annual flow being 45.8 cubic meters per second, and the runoff amount being as much as 1.44 billion cube meter. Due to the proper preservation of vegetation in upriver areas and Daxia Mountains, there hardly exists soil and water loss and the water quality keep beyond second-class of surface water.

Soil and Species: the main soil type in Danxiashan is forest red soil; forest yellow soil, meadow red soil and rhodosol red soil are distributed on partial peaks and slopes. Danxiashan nurtures lush subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, and in the valley there are areas of quasi South-Asian tropical forests, single peaks preserve natural secondary forest. 1757 kinds of vascular plants have been found. Among them, two is the endemic species of Danxiashan and nine are under special protection of nation. The physiognomic type, structure and diversity of vegetation communities have provided a very advantageous place for inbiotopeion and multiplication for all kinds of wildlife. Wildlife resource here is rich.

4.2 Geologic Background

4.2.1 The Geotectonic Background

Danxia Basin is located in the south of watershed of the middle part of Nanling Folds Series in South China Plate and it is the basin with Cretaceous fault-depression structure. Before the early Paleozoic

era, the Danxia Basin was a part of Nanling Folds Series and has the deposition of Sinian system and Lower Paleozoic erathem. At the end of early Paleozoic era, the Caledonian movement had a great impact on Lingnan area and formed Nanling Folds Series. A stable developmental stage came into being. At the end of late Paleozoic era, South China Plate experienced a large scale of sedimentation thus Danxia Basin began to be accumulated by the coverage deposition of Devonian period-Triassic period. The crustal movement of Haixi-Yinzhi tectonic period makes the strata of the late Paleozoic era and the early Triassic period developed into folds.

Since the Jurassic period, Danxia Basin turned into inland lacustrine deposition. From the late Jurassic period to the early Cretaceous period, the Yanshanian movement resulted in folds and faults again in the Jurassic System in and around the basin, accompanied by violent volcanic activities and deposited by the volcanic clastic rock of Sandong Formation. Afterward, Danxia Basin began to sink to a great extent, deposited by the red beds of Changba and Danxia Formation.

4.2.2 The Lithologic Features of Basin Strata

The outside strata of Danxia Basin lay out generally in circles. The strata get older from inside to outside. Except a lack of strata belonged to the period of early Yanshanina movement, Yinzhi movement and Caledonian movement, strata of any period from Cambrian to Jurassic were distributed in Danxia Basin.

The inner Danxia Basin was mainly composed of Cretaceous strata. The lower Sandong Formation (K_1s) emerges at the edge of the basin with a total thickness of 700-1100m, composed of duo-series of volcanic rocks, intercalated with mudstone, peritic siltstone, and mudstone and peritic siltstone of Maziping Formation (K_1c). The upper part of inner basin consists of alluvial phase red clastic rock of the Changba Formation (K_{1-2c}) and fluvial phase red clastic rock of the Danxia Formation (K_2d), both of which are main strata forming Danxiashan.

Changba Formation (K_2d), with the total thickness of more than 2400m, is composed of fluvial-lacustrine phase mud-siltstone, fine-grained sands and a little conglomerate.

Danxia Formation (K_2d) is a set of alluvial red bed, chiefly of fluvial phase with the total thickness of about 1300m, mainly composed of mauve conglomerate, gritstone, fresh-colored feldspar-quartz sandstone and a little siltstone. The lithology is hard and it is the main strata where Danxia Landform, such as cliffs, stone peaks, stone forts and stone columns, has been formed and developed.

地层单位	柱状图	厚度 (m)	沉积环境	古生物化石	演化阶段
丹霞组		15-224	洪冲积扇—河流堆积	轮藻 Stonewort	盆地萎缩消亡阶段
		68-286	曲流—边滩堆积	介形虫 Ostracods: <i>Nashuia</i> Assemblage	
		194-832	洪冲积扇—河流堆积	介形虫 Ostracods: <i>Yumenella</i> Assemblage Stonewort 轮藻	
		164-625	滨湖堆积	介形虫 Ostracods: <i>Taticypridea, Cypridea, Candona, Cypris</i> Assemblage Stonewort 轮藻	
长坝组		342-545	滨湖—火山—河流—滨湖堆积	介形虫 Ostracods: <i>Mongolocypis, Cypridea, Darwinnula</i> Assemblage Stonewort, Sporopollen, 轮藻, 孢粉	湖盆扩大阶段
		1001	洪积扇—河流堆积 浅湖堆积		
		483	冲积扇—滨湖堆积		
马梓坪组		645-994	浅湖堆积 滨湖—火山堆积	介形虫 Ostracods: <i>Darwinnula</i> Assemblage <i>Cypridea</i> Assemblage Stonewort, Sporopollen, <i>Estesia</i> , <i>Gastropo</i> , <i>Scale</i> , etc. 轮藻, 孢粉, 叶肢介, 腹足类, 鱼鳞等	湖盆扩大阶段
		54-128	火山堆积		初始阶段
全洞组					初始阶段
下侏罗统	桥源组		海陆交互相沉积		

main strata in Danxia Basin

4.2.3 Tectonic Features

In Himalayan movement, geotectonic effect functioned as rigid block movement and formed faults and joints, while flexible change is inconspicuous. The Shaoguan-Renhua fault of NNE direction is the primary faulting structure, which develops many faults paralleled with Shao-Ren fault as the uplifts of basins. All of these faults are crucial tectonic lines controlling geomorphic patterns.

There are three groups of joints in Danxia Basin. The first group trends $10 \sim 35^\circ$, the dip angle is almost uprightness. This sort of joints is sparseness and the trending length is long and of compressive-distorted property. The second trending $80 \sim 110^\circ$ develops stretching-distorted joint. Together with NNE group, these two are distributed in diamond form and considered as the important tectonic lines controlling block distribution. There is a third group of joints trending $320 \sim 340^\circ$. All of these three have their tectonic origins, they are characterized by their distinct direction and incising all the strata. Furthermore, there are some joints, which have no tectonic origins, formed by the outside force.

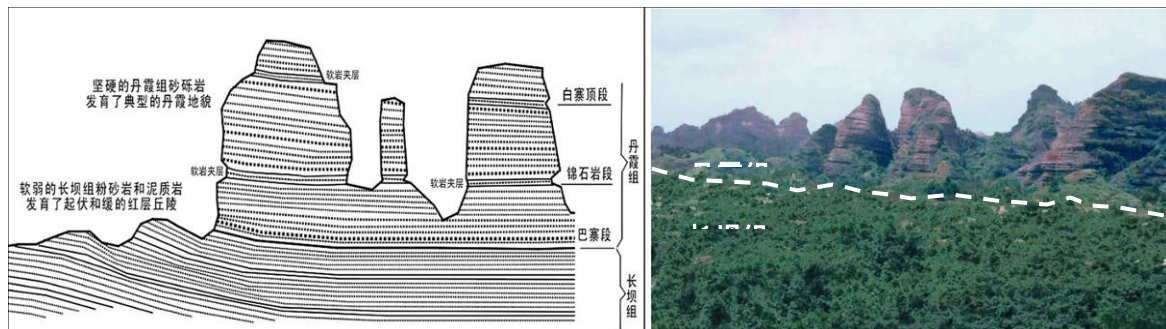


crucial tectonic lines in Danxia basin

4.2.4 Influence of Strata and Structure on the Formation of Danxia

The development of Danxia is dominated by lithology of strata and geological structure.

The strata with the development of Danxia: The typical Danxia is developed in the Danxia Formation. Conglomerate and gritstone of Danxia Formation are gritty, silicic and ferruginous cementation. The lithology is hard and vertical joints are developed. On the contrary, Changba Formation is mainly composed of soft siltstone and pelite, intercalated with marlite and gypsum bed. Except some steep-faced slopes, Changba Formation is mainly developed into low hills.



Picture 2 - 26 The Comparison in Geomorphology of Danxia and Changba Formation

Tectonic Lines and Geomorphic Spatial Pattern: Generally the scenery landform can be divided into four scenes with NNE trending, mainly dominated by faults of NNE direction. Under the tectonism of the secondary fault and big joint, the combination of block, wall, line and point hills has been formed, presenting the orderliness of spatial pattern of Danxia.

4.3 Features and types of Landform

Danxiashan mainly consists of sub-horizontal strata and it is the representative of advanced clustered Danxia Landform.

4.3.1 Main Features of Landform

All basic types Danxia in China subtropical humid zone develop well in Danxiashan. The summary of China Danxia types mainly comes from the classification research of Danxiashan. Therefore, Danxiashan is the most important typical model of China Danxia.

A. Discreteness, Orderliness and Multi-layered Features of Geomorphic Combination: Isolated by valleys, hills cut by faults form discrete fort; wall; column and prick isolated blocks. The arrangement of peak cluster is controlled by faulting blocks, while single landform in various places may continue to form landscapes of various sizes and densities. In the uplifts with intermittence and difference, multi-class even plane has been formed. On single hills, soft-hard alternated sub-horizontal strata usually develop sharp-gentle alternated layered cliff slopes, forming vertical multi-layered features.

B. Representative of Clustered Danxia Peak-groups: The spatial combination of discreteness, orderliness and multi-layered features forms rich horizontal and vertical landscape layers and makes Danxiashan be the representative of clustered Danxia peak-groups.

C. Rareness of Geomorphic Landscape: Danxiashan has developed the most spectacular red cliffs, the most mysterious maze-like vales, the densest potholes, the most peculiar structural landform and the greatest number and varieties of stone archs and perforated caves.

D. Representative of Activated Old-period Danxia: Several single peaks with a relative height of 200m, which dispersedly erect on denudation-planation surface of Bazhai scenery area with the altitude of 400m, become the representative of activated old-period hills.

E. Representative of Mature Advanced Danxia: Peak-groups characterized by sparse-dense alternated, orderly combined clusters is the representative of Danxia Landform areas in the mature advanced period.

4.3.2 Main Types and Landscapes of Landform

(1) Geomorphic Types of Single: Daxiashan single landform contains almost all types of subtropical humid zone.

1) Main Positive Landform: Danxia cliff; mesa; stone peak; cuesta; stone wall; stone column; hill; single peak; single stone; colluvial pile and colluvial rock block

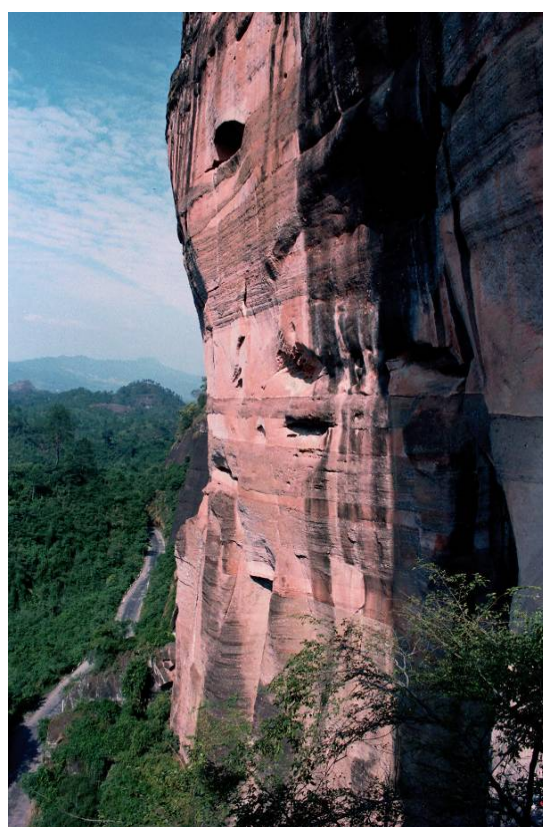
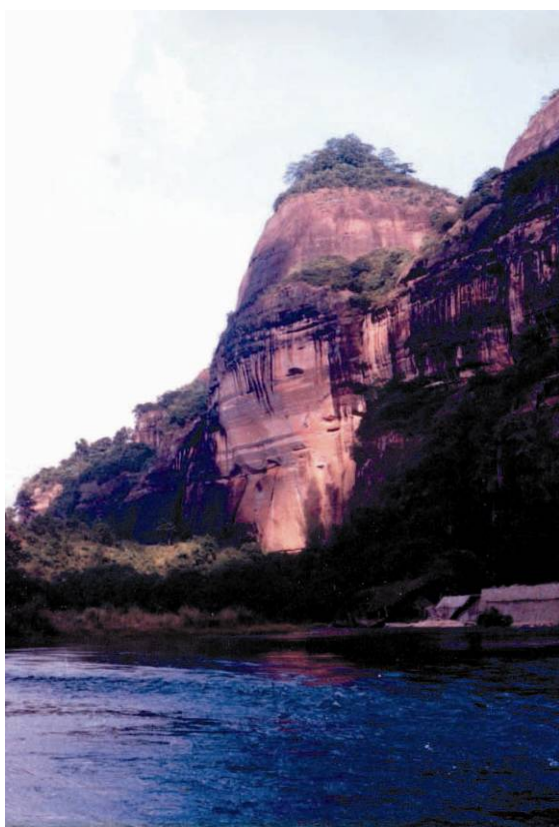
Danxia Cliff: Red cliff is the most distinctive landscape of Danxiashan. Large-scale cliffs, such as

Jinshiyuan Cliff and Shaoshiding Cliff, are more than 200m high and extend more than 1000m, forming natural strata section. Due to the difference of weathering and erosion resulted from different lithology, steep-faced slopes on soft-hard alternated sub-horizontal strata usually develop into layered ones, such as the two slopes of East and West Hailuo Peak.

Mesa (Stone Fort): In sub-horizontal strata distributed area of Bazhai, Danxia and Shaoshi scenes, former deposited top or planation surface are cut into stone forts which feature flat top and vertical cliffs. The most famous is Bazhai Stone Fort, the main peak of Danxiashan, standing on denudation-planation surface with the altitude of 380-400m. It is around 500m long, nearly 300m wide and more than 230m high, and regarded as a typical single peak which is uplifted again after the old period.

Stone Wall: Huge stone walls are scattered in every scenery area of Danxiashan. Among them, the most spectacular is the landscape of “Elephants Coming Out of the Mountains” composed of eight huge stone walls of Yangyuanshan. Stone walls of different sizes and heights form a lovely scene like a family of elephants walking towards Jinjiang River.

Stone column: Isolated stone columns of various shapes are distributed in all main scenery areas, of which Danxia scenery area is mostly concentrated. Among them, the most peculiar one is Yangyuan Rock. The relative height of Candle Rock is 35m, but the diameter of the thinnest part of the base is less than 5m. It is the most slender Danxia stone column (height: diameter = 7:1). The relative height of Guanyin Rock is 143m measured from the right point where the rock separates from Guanyin. It is the column whose relative height is greatest. Teapot Peak is surrounded by 5 columns whose heights vary from 50-100m.



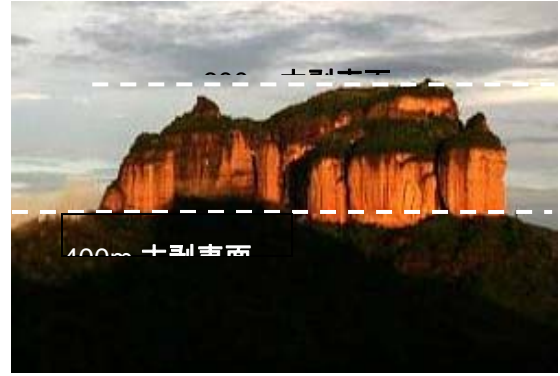
Great Cliff of Jinshi Rock, the hugest cliff is 250m high and 2.1km long



Shaoshiding Cliff, the hugest cliff is 225m high stretching 2.3km



Cluster of Stone forts of Datangzhai



Great Stone Fort of Bazhai (High Single Peak)



Bazhai Great Stone Fort of Bazhai Scenery Area of the West



Wangujincheng Great Stone Wall



Part of Stone Wall cluster of "Elephants Coming Out of the Mountains", Yangyuanshan



Wall ridge with great thickness is called stone beam



Landform of Stone column, Guanyin Rock, Wangfu Rock and Candel Rock

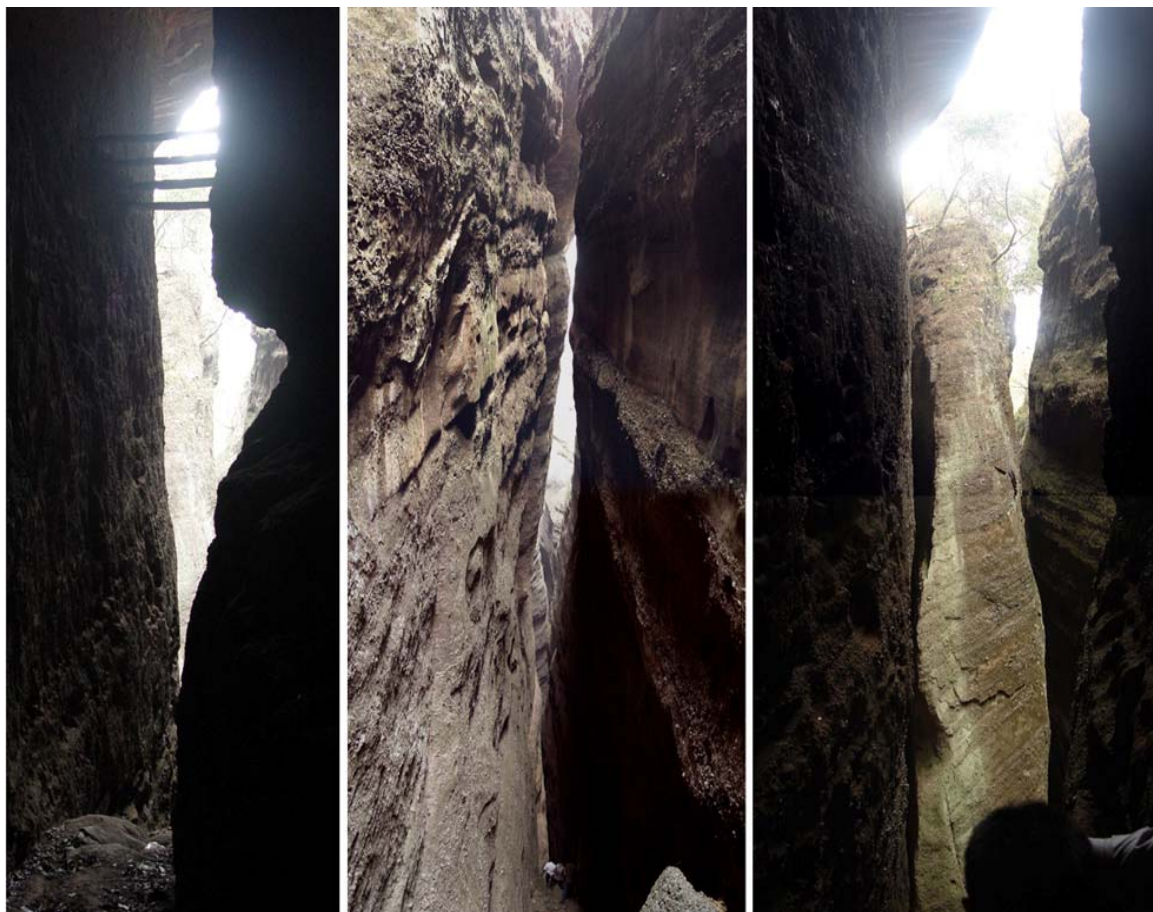


Stone Peak and Cluster of Stone Columns around at the Top of Teapot Peak, Bazhai Scenery Area

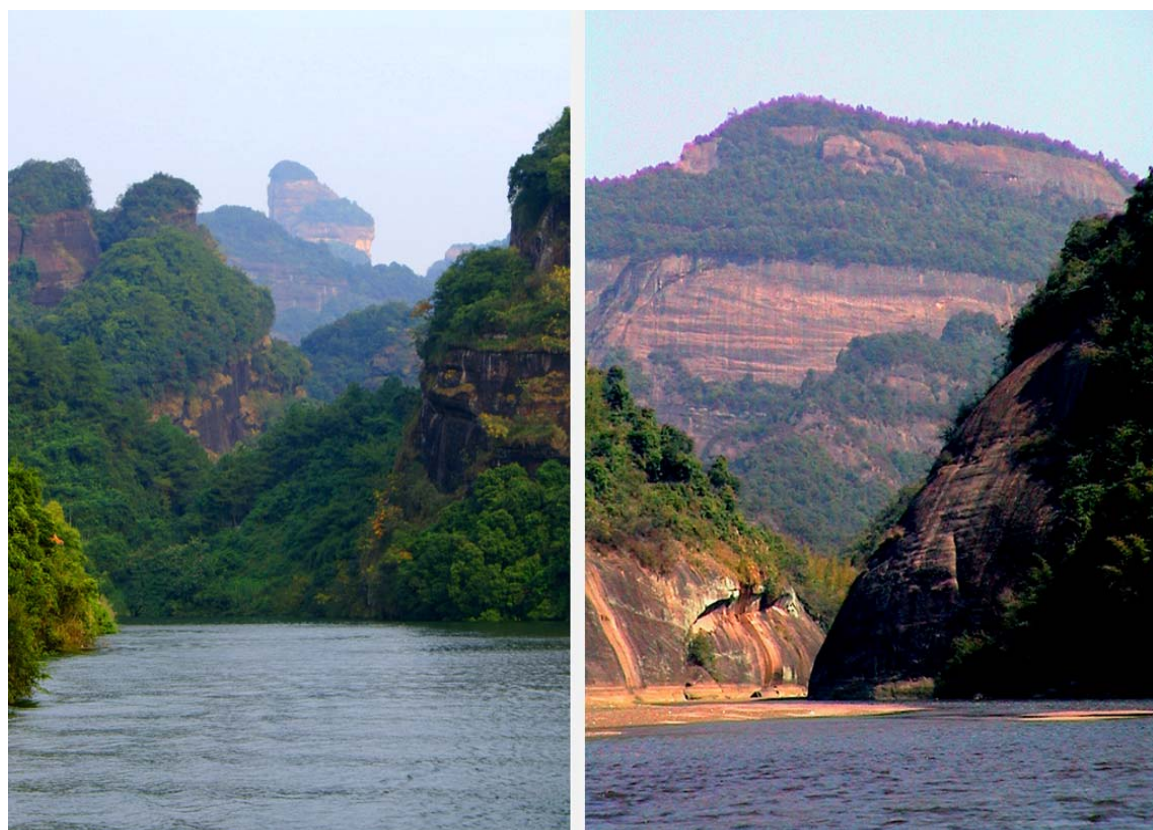
2) Main Negative Landform : Negative Landform of Danxiashan forms an integral system, including valley; bedding notch; cave; perforated cave; stone arch and pothole.

Danxia Valley: Danxia Valley includes wide valley; incised meanders; canyon and lane valley / line valley. Most of the main channels flowing through Danxia Mountains, such as valleys of Jinjiang River and Zhenjiang River, are wide valleys formed by incision along fragmentized belt of structure and original bottomland. Part maintains meandering incision and forms canyon-shaped incisive meanders.

The longest and deepest lane valley of Danxiashan is Shaoshiding Lane Valley with the depth of around 200m, length of around 800m and width of 0.5-2m. It is the largest Danxia lane valley that ever be found in China. The most peculiar lane valley is Sisters Peak Lane Valley Cluster. More than **20** lane valleys interweave and the whole hill block has been cut into fragments. Most lane valleys are directly linked together while parts are connected by perforated cave at the bottom, which seems like mazes. Inside such connected lane valleys, there could be found collapse; dislocation; cave; stalactite; ancient mountain villages and paleoanthropic relics.



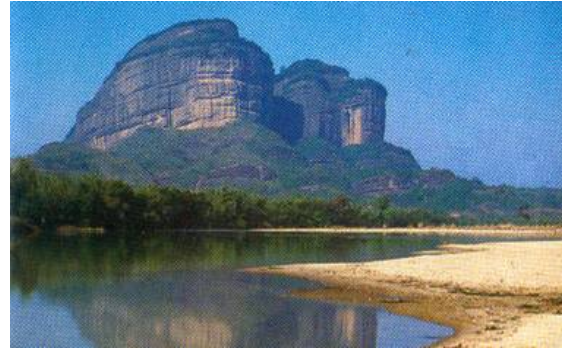
Maze-like Lane Valley / Line Valley Cluster Inside Sister Peak



Canyon Reaches, Jinjiang River in Danxia Scenery Area and Downstream of Jinjiang River



Wide Valley, Yangyuan Reach of Jinjiang River



Wide Valley, Xiafu Reach of Jinjiang River

Perforated cave; stone arch and natural bridge are considered as a sort of significant characteristic of Danxiashan. There are more than 60 sites of perforated caves and stone arches that ever be found.



The span of incisive stone arch is 38m, Tongtai Bridge, Yangyuanshan



Aizhai Weathering Stone Arch --- Triumphal Arch (The whole hill is integrally an arch with the span of around 30m. However, the height of inner arch is more than 20m)

Danxia Pothole: On almost every site of riverbed, the current carries pebbles and whirls on its way, forming small mouth-large bottom potholes deep into rocks of the riverbed, and even expanding and enlarging constantly to generate big ponds. On the base rock valleys of Feihuashui and Wangshankeng, bead-shaped potholes are developed.



Cluster of Potholes at the Valley Bottom of Cluster of Feihuashui Stream; and Valley-in-valley Formed by the Linked Potholes in Miaozai Hole

Faveolate grotto of Danxiashan is the place where such mini-type landform has been named. There are lots of sites that have been ever found. The most typical case is the dragon-squama rock inside the Jinshiyan Grotto: on the surface of the sandstone of the inner wall, there is a zone of faveolate grottos about 1m wide and 10m long, crossing the whole rear grotto wall.



Dragon-squama Rock on Rear Wall of Grotto Dragon-squama Temple in Jinshiyan Part of the cave

Modeling Landform: Danxia is famous for abundant modeling. Particularly, Danxiashan is characterized by miraculousness of mountains; stones; caves and valleys. They are so marvelous that it is unbelievable that they are natural creatures. Instead, they are easily mistaken for immoral work or sculptor's masterpieces. Among them, Yangyuan(male) stone is called "the most miraculous stone in the world". Together with Yinyuan(female) stone, Dragon-squama stone and Guanyin stone, they are called "Four Miracles of Danxia". Yangyuan(male) stone, together with Yinyuan(female) stone and Shuangru(double breast) stone forms the combination of "Three Romantic stones". Therefore, Danxiashan has been named "Nude Natural Park".



Fancy Modeling Landform: Three Romantic stones

(2) Types of Colony Landform and Landscape Danxia Mountains are rich in types of geomorphic combination, generally forming typical area of clustered Danxia-groups.



Cluster of Peak Forest-Stone Column



Dense Peak Clusters: Sun Rising from Clouds, Sengmao Peak



High Cluster of Single Peaks, Bzhai Scenery Area



Scattered Column-like Cluster of Peak Forest, Shaoshi Scenery Area



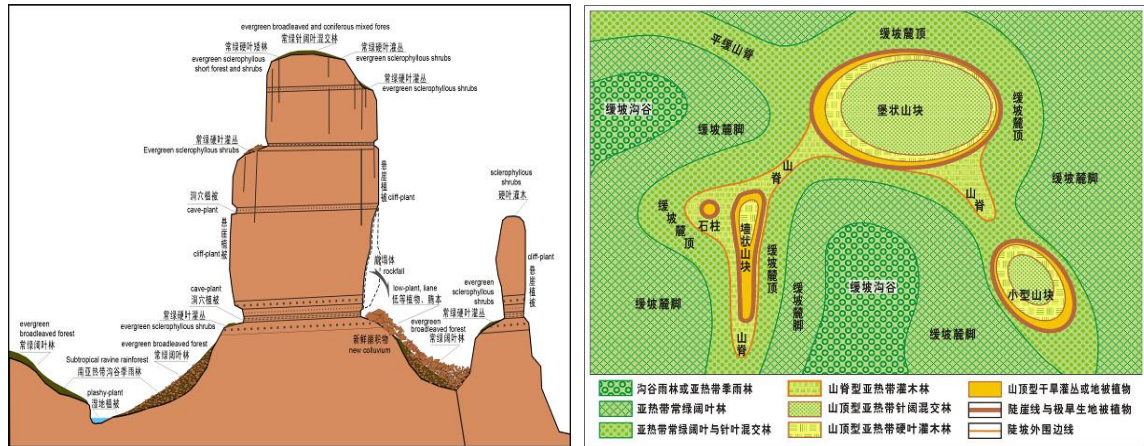
Scattered Column-like and Tower-like Peak Forest, Huangsha Hole

4.4 Biology and Ecological System

4.4.1 Bio-geographic Zone (Province)

According to Udvardy's (1975) bio-geographic system, Danxiashan belongs to biotope in mid-southern region of bio-geographic province of China subtropical forest of Old-north zone, where the extent to bio-diversity is rich. It locates "China Southeast tropical forest" zone of "India-Malaysia" region of "200 biological zones of World Wildlife Fund". It generally exhibits characteristics of mid-subtropical eastern humid zone evergreen broadleaved forests, featuring transitional property of south subtropical and mid-subtropical zone. Complex biotope types of Danxiashan have developed abundant and various ecosystems. Especially, ecosystem in small scale features diversity and

complexity. On the same hill block, the ecosystem of evergreen broadleaved and coniferous mixed forest exists at the top of hill; the ecosystem of arid cliff consists of low-plant and liana; while in the valleys, there exists the ecosystem of typical evergreen broadleaved forest and ravine rainforest.



The Profile and Planar of differentiation of Daxiashan Vegetation as the Change of Geomorphic Location

4.4.2 The species of vegetation

Danxiashan possesses 210 families, 755 genera and 1757 species of vascular plants, including 36 families, 61 genera and 102 species of fern plants; 7 families, 12 genera and 15 species of gymnosperms; and 174 families, 714 genera and 1520 species of angiosperms. There are 20 species listed in the Red List of China Species; 10 listed in Red List of IUCN and 39 listed in CITES. There are 11 species of plants under key protection of China, among which there are 2 species of plants under protection of Class I. There also lives two unique type specimen of Danxia: *Firmiana danxiaensis* and Danxia: *Chritopsis subulata* W.T.Wang var.*danxiaensis*.

The vegetation coverage rate of Danxiashan is above 90%. There are 11 types, 27 formations and 48 associations.

There are 7 orders, 24 families, 58 genera and 88 species of mammals, 17 orders, 44 families and 156 species of birds, 3 orders, 11 families and 41 species of reptiles, 1 orders, 6 families and 37 species (or subspecies) of amphibians, 6 orders, 20 families, 69 families and 100 species (or subspecies) of fishes and 16 orders, 176 families, 783 genera and 1023 species of insects. 59 species of animals have been listed in Red List of China Species, 73 in Red List of IUCN, 66 in CITES, 13 of which have been listed in Appendix I. There also lists 54 species of animals under key protection of China, among which there are 7 species under protection of Class I and 47 species of Class II.

The diversity of Danxia Landform types, structures and vegetation colonies generates complex and various environmental conditions and maintains favorable ecological environment for the living of wildlife. According to the diversity of biotopes, species colonies can be classified into mountain forest, grotto, cultivation zone, community of aquatic animals, and so forth.

4.4.3 Ecological Process

Southeast China possesses the largest and most typical area of evergreen broadleaved forest, which has global significance for the researches of forest vegetation colony. Candidate region preserves typical

virgin and virgin secondary evergreen broadleaved forest, including typical type of evergreen broadleaved forest distributed in valleys and morphological alienated typical evergreen broadleaved forest distributed on the tops and cliffs of Danxia Landform area. There exists unique dynamic process of succession of colonies of plants. On the surfaces of fresh collapse piles and colluvial rocks, especially, there preserve the primary ecological succession of different stages and starting from different biotopes, which has formed an integral succession series in various space. It has provided the researches of vegetation colony with a hard-won perfect place and reference system of ecological restoration.

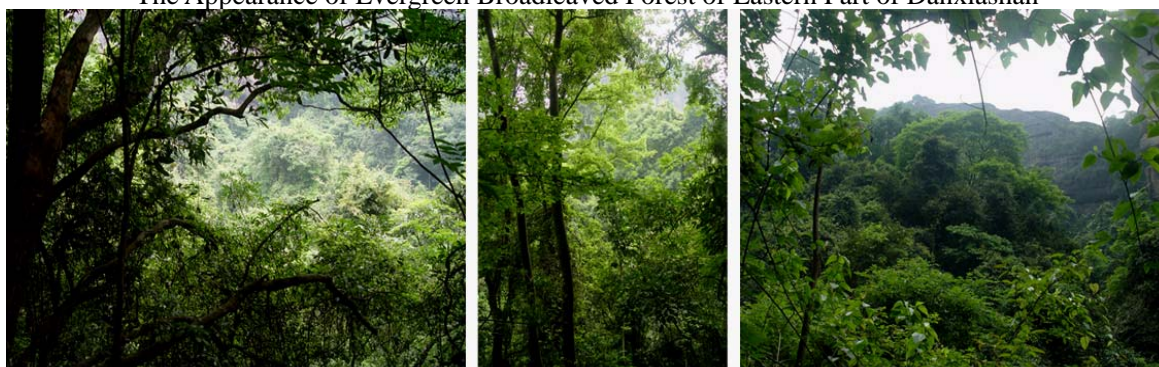
4.4.4 Ecological Features

Danxiashan locates in mid-subtropical zone and original vegetation has been characterized by transitional features of mid-subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest and lower-subtropical monsoon evergreen broadleaved forest. There are abundant species of tropical and lower-subtropical plants, which has accounted for 70%. The resource of woody lianas is rich, which accounts for 14%. Especially, there exists the phenomenon of strangler, cauliflory and epiphyte, together with the wide distribution of plants, such as Cyatheaaceae, Angiopteridaceae, Dicksoniaceae, Annonaceae, Saurauiaceae, Moraceae, Palmae, Musaceae, Araceae, Bambusoideae and liana bamboo of bamboo subfamily, which proves that Danxia Landform has exerted significant influence on plant biotope, such as partial little climate, water, soil, and so forth.

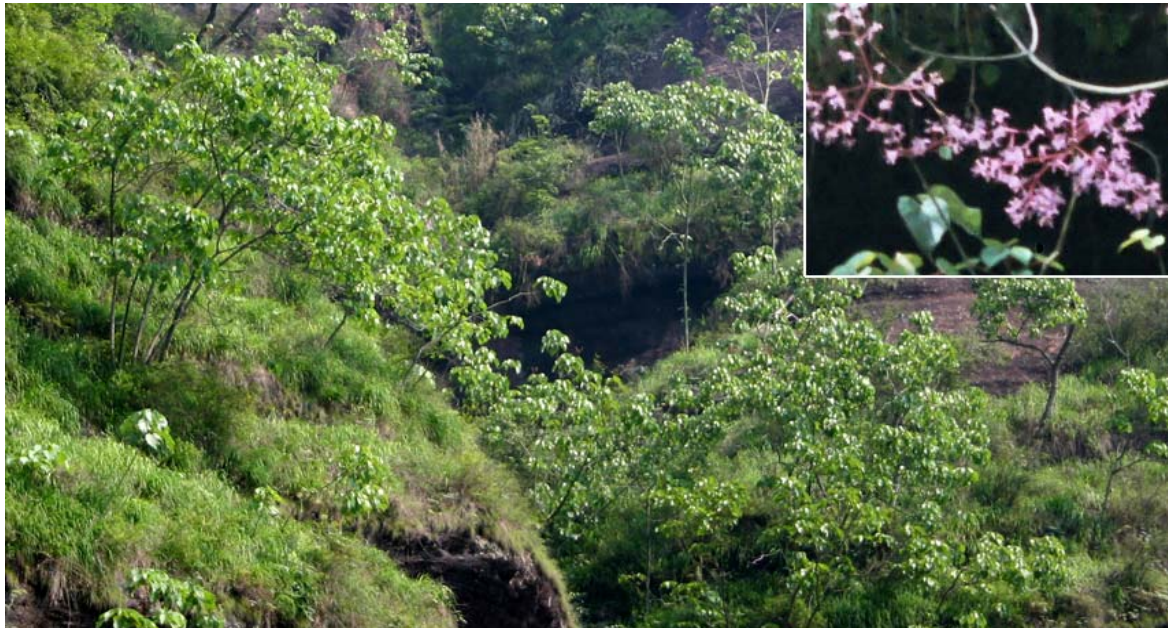
Danxia Landform generates “isolated island effect” affecting regional (partial) climate, which makes it be richer in diversity of ecosystem compared with neighborhoods. This is one of great values of Danxia Landform as natural heritage.



The Appearance of Evergreen Broadleaved Forest of Eastern Part of Danxiashan



Dense Landscape of Valley Rain Forest



Unique Species of Danxiashan-----Colony of *Firmiana Danxiaensis* and Flowers

4.5 Natural Landscape and Beauty

4.5.1 Natural Landscape

Natural landscape of Danxiashan can be summarized as plentiful landscape of rocks, orderly landscape of mountain group, colorful combined landscape of red mountain-green tree-blue water-clear sky-white cloud, all of which together forms landscape system of aesthetic value.

Geomorphic Landscape: It mainly consists of Danxia cliff; peak-fort-wall-column; combination of peak group; modeling landform; Danxia valley, and so forth, featuring diversity of geomorphic types and miraculousness of geomorphic landscape, exhibited especially by spectacular red cliffs, towering high single peak, mysterious maze of lane valley, dense potholes, various-shaped rock arches and perforated holes, peculiar modeling landform, and so forth. It has become the most outstanding representative of China Danxia and red beds landform in the world, exhibiting the unique natural beauty.

Danxia Water Landscape: There are red group of mountains in Danxia Basin, among which Jinjiang River and Zhenjiang River meander through. Along the way, red mountains and blue river reflect each other, together forming a beautiful mountain-river landscape. Besides, there are numerous streams and splendid currents, waterfalls, deep pools and potholes in Danxiashan.

Biological Landscape: Danxiashan is one of the most outstanding Candidate site where subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest is well preserved. Red clustered mountains seem as if thousands of red diamonds scattered in the green sea, interspersed by vegetation and layered cliff vegetation belt, which makes landscapes even more abundant and colorful.

In the low-flat valleys of Danxiashan, there preserves areas of lower-subtropical monsoon rainforest and ravine rainforest. There exists the phenomenon of strangler, cauliflory and epiphyte, buttress root,

large woody liana and huge number of typical tropical species. The forests are characterized by clusters upon clusters of trees of all kinds, ancient lianas and wild vines entangling each other, which exhibit a scene of tropical rainforest. There preserves plenty of old and famous trees. Huge trees standing in the valleys and on the single block and the twittering of birds on trees, all of which forms a scene of vitality. It could be frequently seen that some animals of ornamental values, such as Rhesus macaque, Small Indian Civet, Sambar, Eurasian Otter and so on and that rare species of bird, such as Yellow-bellied Tragopan and a mass of raptors. In addition, there are Silver Pheasant, Chinese Francolin, Bamboo Partridge and Little Egret and so on living in the forest.

4.5.2 Importance of Aesthetics

Danxiashan is at mature advanced stage and clustered Danxia Landform, featuring dispersed blocks, the general layout of stones and peaks, high canyons and deep valleys and various types and shapes of landform. It has been evaluated as “the most beautiful Danxia of China” by Chinese National Geography in 2005.

From aesthetics of form, Danxiashan could be described as the beauty of shape of Danxia rocks, of structure of orderly-combined hills and rocks, of rhythm of picturesque disordered blocks, of color of red mountain, green tree, blue water, clear sky and white cloud. From aesthetics of artistic conception, red cliff features majesty, ruggedness, marvel spectacle and elegance, all of which compose the extraordinary beauty of Danxiashan. It is of extremely high ornamental values.

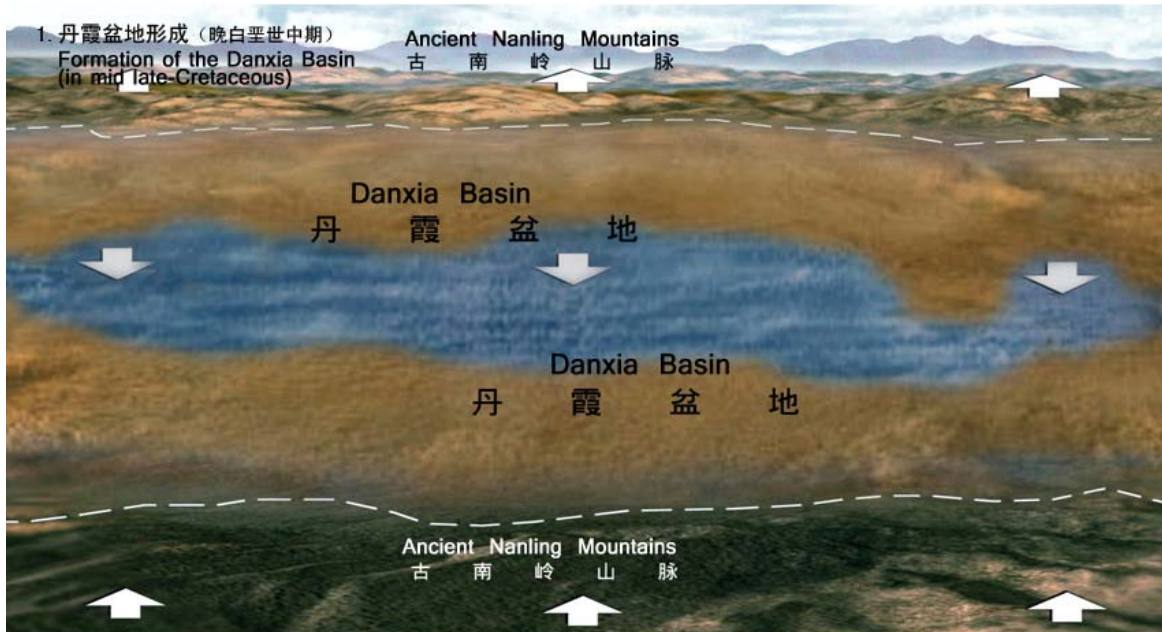
4.6 History and Development

4.6.1 Evolution of Danxia Basin

Danxia Basin is located in the early Paleozoic Nanling Active Belt of South China Plate with late Proterozoic base and formed Nanling Folds Series during Caledonian movement. At the end of late Paleozoic era, South China Plate experienced a large scale of sedimentation thus Danxia Basin began to be accumulated by the coverage deposition of Devonian period-Triassic period. During Haixi-Yinzhong tectonic period, folds and uplifts of the crustal layer took place. Since the Jurassic period, Danxia Basin turned into inland lacustrine deposition. From the late Jurassic period to the early Cretaceous period, the Yanshanian movement resulted in folds and faults again in the Jurassic System in and around the basin, accompanied by violent volcanic activities and deposited by the volcanic clastic rock of Sandong Formation. Afterward, Danxia Basin began to sink to a great extent, deposited by the red beds of Changba and Danxia Formation.

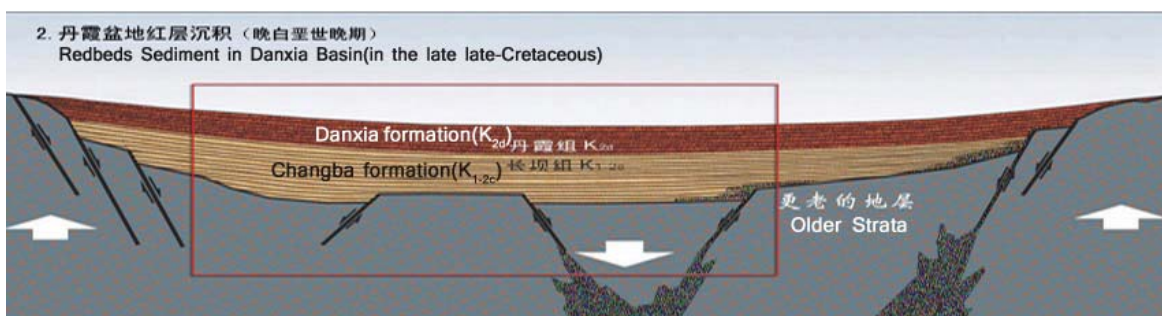
Orogeny from the late of late Cretaceous era to the early of early Tertiary ended deposited environment of internal-flow basin and transformed it into external-flow eroded area. Himalayan movement in the early of late Tertiary made it uplifted the area in the west of the main fault of Danxia Basin, that is, Danxia Formation strata of nowadays Bazhai and Feihuashui Scenery area suffered from erosion. Until the late of late Tertiary, this area had been eroded into peneplain, on which single peak, such as Bazhai and Yanyan with the relative height of around 200m, had been erected.

From the late of late Tertiary to Quaternary Period, this area had integrally experienced many intermittent uplifts, meanwhile, Jinjiang River and Zhenjiang River kept meandering incising. Such uplifts were divided by intervals of peaceful time, during which corresponding planation surface was formed, which made this area form multi-stage planation surface and river terraces with the altitude of 400m, 300m, 200m, and so on. According to the isotopic calculation of river terrace sediment, this area has uplifted by 0.87m per year in the late 500,000 years. Thus, it is supposed that it has experienced 4~5 million years since the erosion of planation surface. Also, it is the right period in which modern landform has been formed.



Nanling Mountains had a significant uplift during the Yanshan movement. During this period Danxia basin experienced extensional rift process and intense volcanic activity, forming the Cretaceous volcanic Sandong Formation (K_1) and the upper Cretaceous volcanoclastic Maziping Formation (K_2). In the mid-Cretaceous, Danxia basin started to sink substantially.

Danxia Basin sunk and began to be accumulated by the coverage deposition



Danxia Basin substantially sank from the mid-Cretaceous and deposited a 3700m-thick red terrestrial clastic rock series of Changba formation (K_{1-2c}) and Danxia formation (K_{2d}) in the late Cretaceous period.

Danxia Basin was deposited by red beds of Changba and Danxia Formation during advanced Cretaceous period

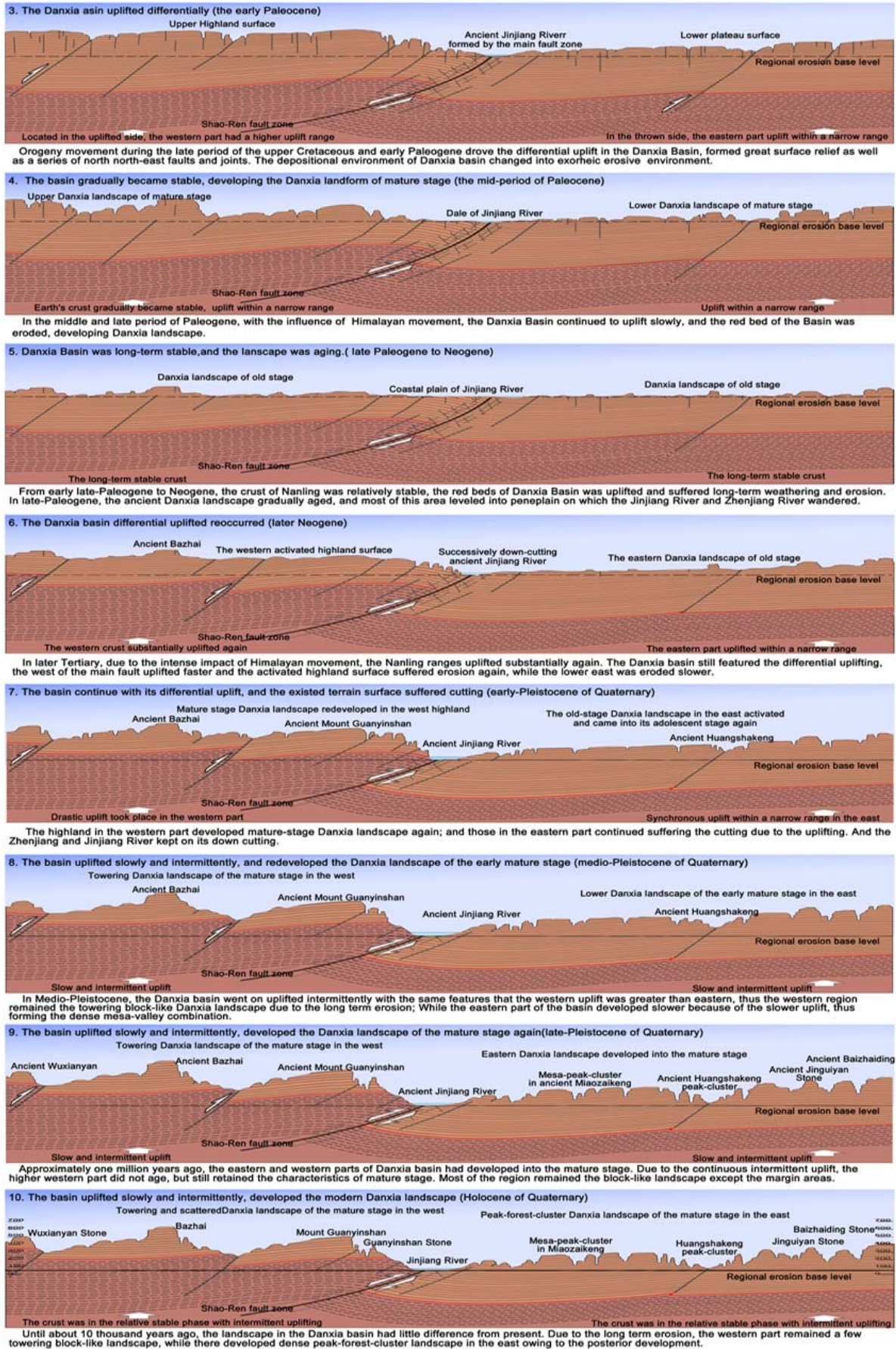


Illustration of Evolution Process of Danxiashan

4.6.2 The History of Human Exploitation

As the relics of Nianyuzhuan of Neolithic Era in the southeastern part have indicated, the cultural affairs development level in this area 5,000 years ago was equivalent to that in the then central part of China. 4,000 years or so ago, the then Emperor Shun passed by this place during his inspection around the south part of China. He climbed up a hill and played Shao-music, the sound and rhythm of which sounded extraordinary euphonious. Then he ordered to name this mountain as Shaoshi. Over dozens of dynasties, shoals of literati visiting the south part of China were attracted to take the lead to see around here. After Sui Dynasty, the then government renamed the former Donghengzhou to be Shaozhou, which is namely the city of Shaoguan nowadays.

Sui and Tang Dynasty, Shaoshishan and Danxiashan have become a great attraction due to its picturesque scenery; also from then on, some monks and nuns had begun to make their debut into the mountain, and then had Buddhist temples built up. In the subsequent Ming and Qing Dynasties, there was a boom of building up temples in the mountain. Later in 1644 (the late Chongzhen Times in Ming Dynasty), Li Yongmao, as the Imperial Inspector at Ganzhou of Jiangxi Province, worked together with his brother Li Chongmao to revolt against Qing Dynasty, which finally resulted in a failure. Then they went to Zhanglaozhai Village in Danxiashan and led a secluded life there. Till the first year of Kangxi Emperor Reign in Qing Dynasty (1662), Li Chongmao funded to build a Buddhist site named Biechuan Temple. To that moment, this temple began to embrace shoals of pilgrims. From late Qing Dynasty to Republic of China, Danxiashan experienced several catastrophes and the religion suffered from a decline.

After 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded, July of 1963 saw the forestry center of the Danxiashan set up, in a main aim to protect the mountain forest and landscape resources in Danxiashan. In 1976, Mt. Danxiashan Management Office was established and organized the erection of main scenic spots. In 1980, Guangzhou Province Government announced the Danxiashan to become a tourist site and be opened to tourists, and established the Danxiashan Scenic Spot Management Bureau, which are liable for refurbishment and development of the Changlao Peak Scenic Spot and the riparian lands along Jinjiang River. In 1993, Renhua County Government established a Management Board for Danxiashan Scenic Spot, and developed two new scenic sites: Yangyuan Scenic Spot and Xianglong Lake Scenic Spot. Up to now, the total area developed and utilized has reached about 6 square kilometers. In 2005, the government of Shaoguan City had set up the administrative committee of Danxiashan scenic spots.

4.6.3 Human Landscape

Marvelous Arts of Temple Architecture: The development of Danxiashan Scenery in history adhered to the principle conforming to the natural landforms. The temple architectures exhibit the harmony of natural landscape and artificial establishment. The most classical case is the Grotto Temple at Jinshiyuan Cave, the monks' dormitory and Buddhist halls are all erected on steep cliffs or in caves. The mouth of each of these cave holes faces Jinjiang River, showing a perfect fusion of the great natures and artificial establishments, forming up a sort of marvelous beauty of art.

Magnificent Carvings on Standing Stone Surfaces and Tablet Inscriptions: The elegant, unique

and hilly scenery in Danxiashan has attracted swarms of literati and scholars, who have composed verses and left superscriptions, stone carvings and tablet inscriptions. These works have now become valuable cultural relics. Around Zhanglao Peak, carvings are seen here and there on each of those relatively flattened surfaces of standing stones.

Splendid Ancient Fortified Mountain Villages and In-cave Temples: Danxiashan region has a saying which goes as, “there is always a village on each hill, each village has a gate of its own, and each gate is erected on a steep site”. All of these villages are built conforming to natural terrain, being adjacent to abyss or gully. Usually, a hill is furnished with three gates, forming up a reliable defense layout. The plank way is narrow and steep. Most paths leading into the mountain are steep and rugged. Villages are furnished with abundant water sources, and the foodstuffs restoration is available, providing fundamental necessities for human existence and living.



Strategic Place of Mountain Villages

As the findings of a preliminary survey have showed, there are over 40 ancient temples built on ancient caves in Danxiashan. Just like ancient fortified mountain villages, these ancient temples are distributed inside cave cavities which lie in the middle of the mountain or under a cliff, and furnished with a tranquil, attractive and elegant environment.



The Gate of Village and Relic of Rock Temple

They fit well into the inside environment of these cavities and natural environment in the peripheries, looking like a fairy land to live in.

Mysterious Cliff Tomb: In Danxiashan, there are a great number of steepy cliffs and hidden caves, which provides much desired natural conditions for cliff tombs or hung coffins. According to a survey, cliff tombs have been found in many places of Shaoshi, Dashi and Danxiashan. As such mysterious cliff tombs are normally scattered inside remote mountains and on cliffs/bluffs, being hard to see not to speak of touching; they also represent the ancient local burial custom, appearing rather mysterious and stimulating tourists' curiosity. Finally, they have provided hard-won references for the researches concerning about history, culture and last folk custom of Danxiashan.

4.7 Natural Features and Its Values in series of Danxia

4.7.1 Natural Features

Danxiashan has been developed in a tectonic basin which locates in the central part of Nanling Folds Series. Basins and strata and structure around have documented development history and crucial geological cases of Nanling Folds Series. Therefore, no other place in this series of heritages is more appropriate than Danxiashan to reflect evolution history of Nanling. Diluvial and alluvial red bed of Danxia Formation is the main stratum developing Danxia Landform, which is also the standard stratum of Upper Cretaceous Danxia Formation in Lingnan.

Danxiashan is the model place of basic Danxia type in China subtropical humid zone, whose landform combination appears violent discreteness, orderliness and multi-layered features. It is considered as the representative of advanced clustered Danxia Landform.

Danxiashan possesses the diversity of geomorphic types and marvelousness of geomorphic landscapes. Especially, there appears spectacular red cliff, protruded high single peak, mysterious maze of lane valley and vivid biological scenery, all of which together promote Danxiashan to be the most outstanding representative of China Danxia and World Red Bed Landform.

Among series of candidates, Danxiashan is located in the most further south position and regarded as the transitional humid monsoon-climate zone from mid-subtropical zone to lower-subtropical zone, nurturing and preserving typical ecosystem of subtropical evergreen broadleaved forest. There preserves areas of lower-subtropical ravine forest in closed valleys and natural secondary forest on the top of single peak. It is the model region of Danxia vegetation lineage and ecological isolated island effect.

4.7.2 Value and Status in series of Heritages

Danxiashan has the same or similar geological tectonic background, evolution history, geomorphic and natural geographic features with each of series of candidates, satisfying the qualification of World Natural Heritage (III.C, No.137). It is playing an irreplaceable role in this series and its outstanding values showed as below:

- A. Danxiashan is the place where China Danxia was named. With regard to Danxia, it is also the model place where principle basic theories, types and features are formed. Moreover, Danxiashan has been regarded as the model region of Danxia comparing researches in China.
- B. Danxiashan is the typical representative of advanced clustered Danxia and the key link of great significance in series of candidates.
- C. Danxia Basin cultivated at the central part of Nanling Folds Series of South China Plate is considered as the epitome of regional crust evolution, documenting development history and crucial geological cases of Nanling Folds Series. It plays an irreplaceable role in constructing integral evolution series of South China Red Bed Basin.

- C. Danxia Formation strata of Danxia Basin are regional standard strata model place of Upper Cretaceous Danxia Formation.
- D. Among the listed sites, Danxiashan is the only candidate region in the southern side of Nanling, featuring the transition from mid-subtropical zone to lower-subtropical zone. It is also the candidate possessing the greatest number of species elements and the most outstanding ravine rainforest features. Moreover, it has been considered as the research model place of Danxia Landform eco-differentiation, biological lineages, effect of isolated islands and hot island.
- F. In general, Danxiashan is at the mature stage of geomorphic development, however, possessing multi-phrased feature of geomorphic development. Since late Tertiary, multi-phrased uplifts make basins reserve landforms of different evolution stages and modern geomorphic process is clear-cut.
- G. Danxiashan is one of most beautiful China Danxia Landforms, featuring diversity, miraculousness, rareness and naturalness of Danxia Landform. It is the representative of one particular scenic landform in the world.



LONGHUSHAN JIANGXI





5 Longhushan, Jiangxi

Longhushan nominated site(or property) is a broad valley-type Danxia landform area with broadening and evacuated peak forests (or hoodoos) composed of the Late Cretaceous red clastic rock developed along the margin of the Mesozoic continental basin, containing the highest density and finest pictographic stones, peak clusters and caves of well-formed Danxia landform known anywhere in the world , and featuring the diversities of geology, geomorphology, ecology and cultural interest, which constitute a natural landscape system bearing an excellent scientific value and artistic value. Thanks to its splendid and unique landscapes, it was designated a national park by the State Council of the People's Republic of China in 1988. In 2005 it was chosen as “the most beautiful Danxia landscape in China” by the China National Geography. In 2006 it was inscribed on the tentative list of National Natural and Cultural Heritage by the Ministry of Construction, and in 2007 it officially joined the UNESCO Global Geopark Network as a member.

5.1 Physiographic Features

Geology and Geomorphology The Xinjiang Mesozoic red basin where Longhushan is located lies in the east section of suture zone between Yangtze Paleoplate and Cathaysia Paleoplate, closed to Wuyi Mountain Range in the south and to the Xinjiang Valley in the north. The Upper Cretaceous Hekou Formation (k2h) and Tangbian Formation(k2t) of Xinjiang Basin provided materials for the development of Danxia landform. There are mainly distributed as peneplanation low hills, with scattered residual tofts (or isolated peaks) or lonestones along both sides of Xinjiang valley, while the geomorphologic landscape such as the peak clusters, hoodoos, isolated peaks and unakas (kopjes) only can be seen in Longhushan and Guifeng,etc., which just like two great tray landscapes (bonsai) standing erect in the south edge of Xinjiang Basin with typical of peneplanation. The general relief is high in the south and low in the north. The highest part reaches an altitude of 401.1m a.s.l. at the Paidao Peak while the lowest 48m a.s.l. with the relative height of 353.1m.

Climate The climate in the nominated site belongs to the subtropical moist monsoon continental type. By turning of water bodies and dense vegetation, there is seldom extreme weather in summer or winter, and seasonal difference is obvious ,but comfortable. The annual average temperature is 18.0. C, and the average temperature in January and July is 5.5. C and 29.7. C, respectively. The maximum temperature is 40.7. C while the minimum temperature -8.6. C. There is plenty of rainfall within the area, with annual precipitation of 1,878mm and the annual average evaporation of 1648.4mm..

Hydrology The nominated site is located at the south of middle section of Xinjiang Basin, the drainage of Poyang Lake in the Middle Reaches of the Yangtze River. The main tributary through the area is Luxi River, 43km long from southeast to northwest within Longhushan area. The surface water resource is rich with better quality of water, meeting the National II grade of <Criteria on Environmental Quality of Ground Water>(GB3838-2002). The underground water is also abundant within the area, suitable for drinking or other purposes.

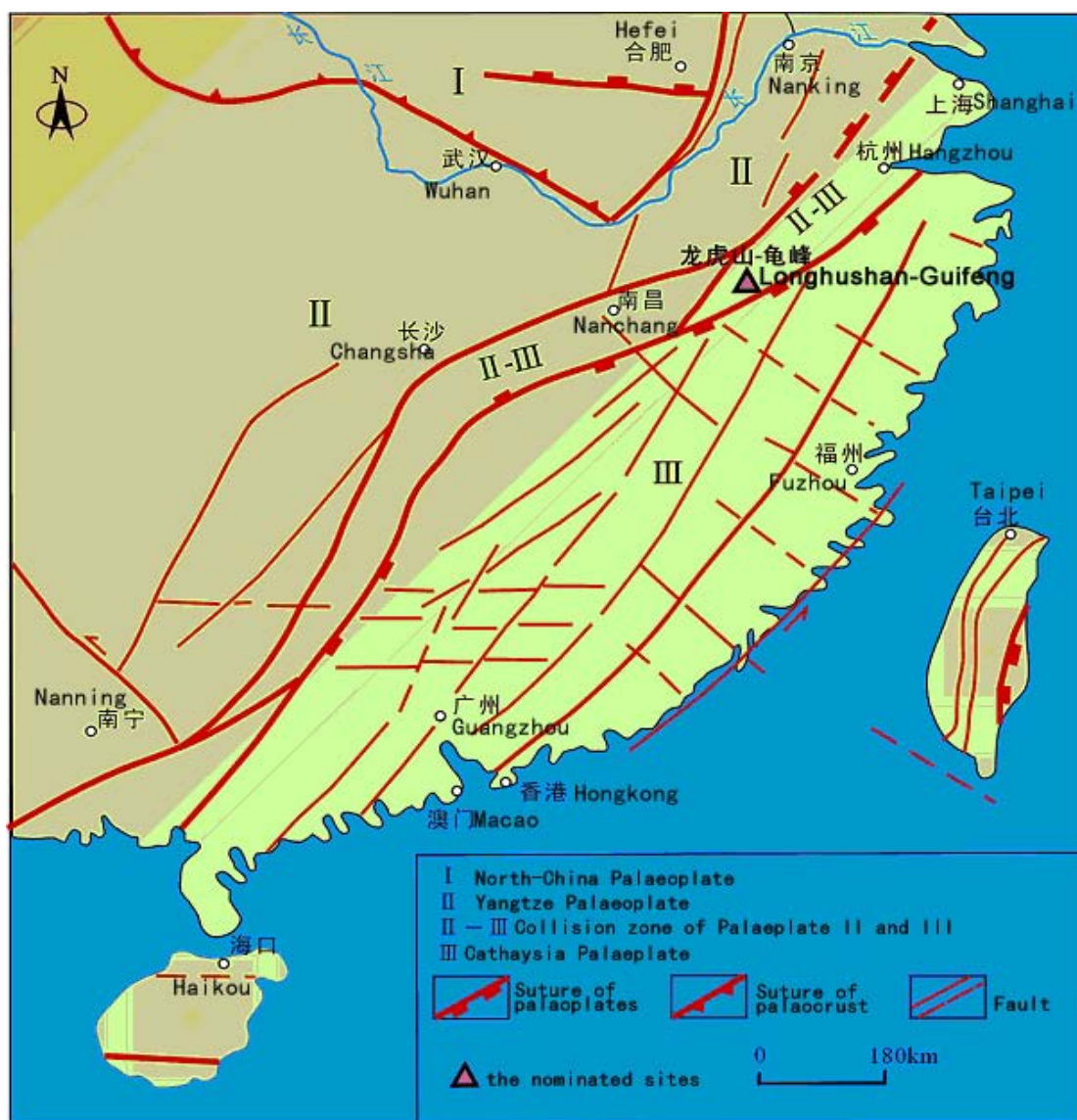
Soil There mainly occurs as red earth, mountain yellow soil and terra roxa within the area, with widely distribution of red earth and mountain yellow soil. And the acid terra roxa and red earth are

distributed on the low hill country with an altitude of 50-500m a.s.l.

Vegetation and wildlife Based on the Udvardy Classification System, the organisms in the nominated site belongs to the Sino-Japanese forest flora domain of the Palearctic Realm. There are still preserved primary vegetation in the valleys, especially on the brow and scarp-foot, with development of precious mid-subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest in the humid area with low altitude. Identified so far within the nominated site are 262 family, 938 genera and 1626 species of higher plant. According to the classification of zoogeographic zoning in China, the nominated site is located in the Oriental Realm (subtropics). However, in terms of composition, it shows distinct characteristics of the Oriental Realm and in mixed with some characteristics of the Palearctic Realm. The latest survey shows that there are 33 order, 101 family and 387 species of aquatic and terrestrial vertebrate, with typical of extremely rich wildlife resources.

5.2 Geology

(1) Regional Geology Longhushan nominated site is located at the southern edge of the middle section of Xinjiang Mesozoic fault basin, the suture zone between the Yangtze and Cathaysia Paleoplates,



The tectonic setting of the nominated sites

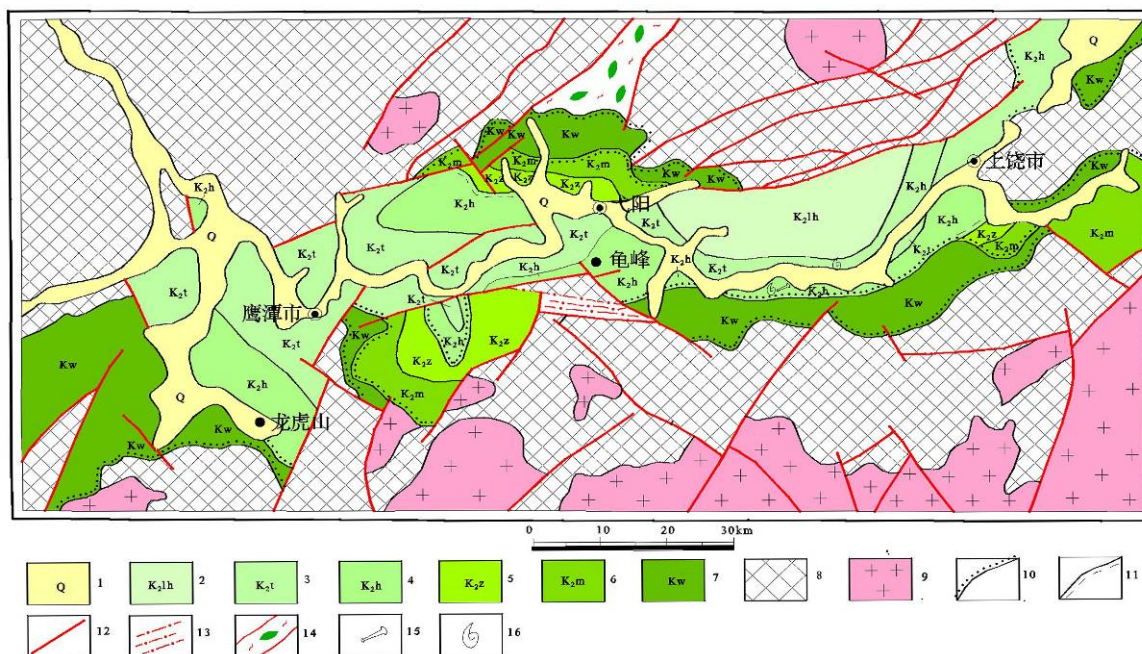
the southeastern part of Eurasian continent. The nominated site and its surroundings contain a continuous stratigraphical record from the Middle Proterozoic to the Quaternary Period. The Caledonian Movement, which gave rise to collision and amalgamation of the two tectonic units in south and north, greatly impacted on the basement structure and the upper cover layer as well as the formation and evolution of the Meso-Cenozoic basin.

Late Triassic-Early Jurassic intermountain depression-type basin formed as a result of the Indosinian orogenesis constitutes the superimposed basin, together with the Early Cretaceous continental volcanic basin and the Late Cretaceous red clastic basin by the end of Yanshanian movement.

Not only was the development of the Late Cretaceous Xinjiang Basin controlled by nearly EW-trending fault, but also by a pair of NNE- and NW-trending X-shaped faults, which made the lithology, lithofacies, sedimentary cycles and sedimentary structures presented different characteristics in different parts within the basin.

(2) Geologic characteristics of the basin

Types of the basin By the end of Indosinian Movement, this area entered into the mobile stage of the Circum Pacific continental margin, generally controlled by Beihai-Shaoxing fault zone, forming a composite structural basin distributed as nearly EW-strike, with typical of the compound structure of “gray on the top and red at the bottom”.



1. Quaternary system ; 2. Upper Cretaceous Lianhe Formation ; 3. Upper Cretaceous Tangbian Formation ; 4. Upper Cretaceous Hekou Formation . ; 5. Upper Cretaceous Zhoutian Formation ; 6. Upper Cretaceous Maodian Formtion, ; 7. Lower Cretaceous ; 8. Pre-Cretaceous ; 9. Granite ; 10. Discordant boundary ; 11. Parallel-discordant boundary ; 12. Fault ; 13. Ductile shear zone ; 14. Suture zone of Paleoplate ; 15. Dinosaur skeleton fossils ; 16. Dinosaur egg fossils

Structure of Xinjiang Basin

Depression(sag) basin During the Late Triassic-Middle Jurassic periods, when most parts of the area became the terrigenous denuded area with undulating mountains, a few, including Yiyang and Shangrao, were transformed into depression-subsidence zone, and piedmont or intermountane depression-type fluviolacustrine coal-bearing basin after the receding of widespread marine transgression, thus an embryonic form of Xinjiang Basin came into being.

Fault basin In the Early Cretaceous, a new fault basin was developed on the base of the original one and expanded. Lithology and lithofacies varied greatly. At that time, the tectonic activity was transformed from depression to faulting, the volcanic basin rejuvenated based on the original basin, accompanying with accumulation of volcanic lava and pyroclast-sedimentary rock series, which gave the thickness up to several thousand meters. During the Late Cretaceous Period, the crust turned into stage of relaxation and extension, dominated by the block-faulting, following the expansion of the scale of basin, shown as coarse clastic rock formation predominated by the sediments of piedmont, pluvial and alluvial facies with huge thickness, intercalated with sediments of lake-basin facies bearing gypsum-salt under the conditions of extremely arid climate.

Texture and formation of the Cretaceous basin

The Cretaceous stratum was developed completely in the Xinjiang Basin. And the unique superimposed basin is composed of the Early Cretaceous continental volcanic basin, together with the

Late Cretaceous continental red clastic basin.

Cretaceous Stratigraphy of Longhushan Nominated Site

Geo-Logica-lage	Lithostrati-graphy		Lithology	Tec-tonic envi-ronment	Sedimen-tary Environ-ment	Geomor-phologic features		
Cretaceous	Late	Guifeng Group	Lianhe Formation K _{2lh}	Purplish red conglomerate, sandy conglomerate, fine sandstone, siltstone, thickness > 1600m	Extensional depression	Stream	Red-bed hills	
			Tangbian Formation K _{2t}			Calcareous fine sandstone, siltstone, fossils such as <i>Elongatoolithus elongatus</i> , <i>Magaloolithus sp.</i> . 462m in thickness	eolian sand dune	Danxia land-form
			Hekou Formation K _{2h}			Purplish red conglomerate, sandy conglomerate, pebbly sandstone, intercalated with sandstone, siltstone. The fossils such as <i>Spheroolithus minor</i> , <i>Ovaloolithus</i> , <i>Paraspheroolithus</i> , <i>Macroolithus rugustus</i> and <i>Coelurosauria Fam.gen et.indet</i> , 687m in thickness	Pluvial-fluvial fan stream	
	Ganzhou Group	Zhoutian Formation K _{2z}	Purplish red calcareous sandstone, siltstone, gypsiferous, calcareous and mirabilite. Plant and <i>Ostracoda</i> fossils,etc, 650m in thickness.	Collision and compression	Littoral-shallow lake	Red-bed hills		
		Maodian Formation K _{2m}	Purplish red conglomerate,sandy conglomerate, pebbly sandstone, siltstone, locally intercalated with basalt, plant ,silicified wood.etc, fossils. 830m in thickness		Pluvial-fluvial fan stream			
	Early	Huobashan Group K _{1H}		Dominated by gray and purple rhyolitic ignimbrite, volcanic breccia , andesitic tuff in the lower part , intercalated with sandstone, argillite; conglomerate, sandy conglomerate, sandstone at the bottom ; variegated pebbly sandstone, or sandy conglomerate, tuffaceous sandstone, microsandstone, siltstone, argillite in the upper part. <i>Bivalvia</i> , plant fossil, <i>Estheria</i> , <i>Ostracoda</i> fossils,etc.thickness > 2711m.	Eruption,ef-fusion, overflow, and volcanic lake -basin	Mid-low mountains and hills		
		Wuyi Group K _{1W}		Rhyolitic ignimbrite, spherical rhyolite, andedite, dacite, agglomerate breccia, tuff and sandy conglomerate, pebbly sandstone, tuffaceous sandstone, fine sandstone-siltstone, etc, the age of the suite of volcanic rock ranging from 138-130Ma,thickness > 8785m				

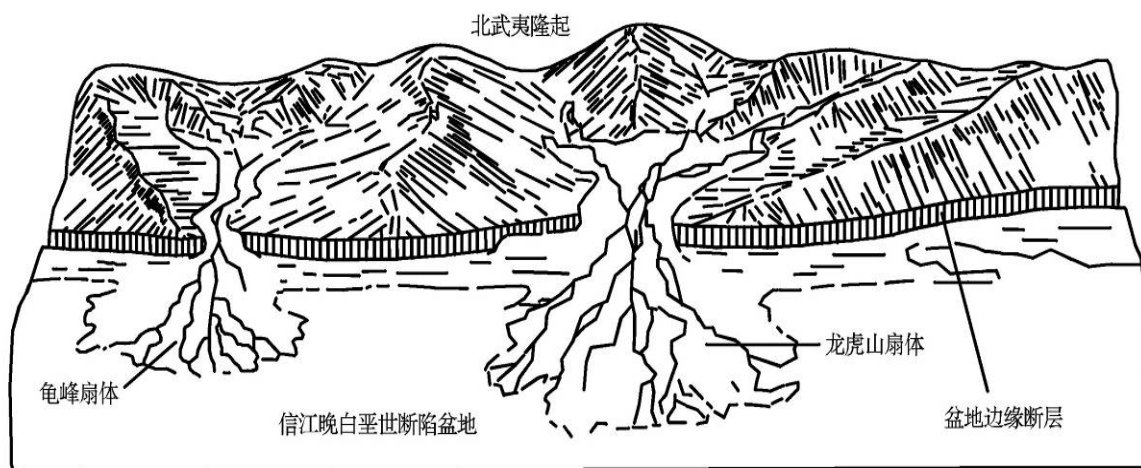
Early Cretaceous continental volcanic basin The volcanic rock, derived from an intensive volcanic eruption in the nominated site is mainly distributed in the North Wuyi mountain area, southern part of Xinjiang Basin. During the Early Cretaceous Period, the volcanic eruption cycle was predominated by explosion of detrital flow rhyolitic ignimbrite or rhyolitic rubble-bearing ignimbrite, secondary effusion facies andesite characterized by the multiphase-eruption cycles, complete and complex volcanic textures, volcanic organs and eruptive materials with different compositions while different eruption centers as well as eruption materials were superimposed and penetrated with each other, forming different volcanic structures (depression). It appears as acid-intermediate-meta-alkalic rock series from early to late in time while new evolutionary tendency gradually became new from west to east at the beginning of eruption in space. There exist certain differences between lithology and lithofacies as controlled by the fractures at different areas and different directions, generally distributed as nearly EW-strike.

Late Cretaceous continental red clastic basin The Late Cretaceous red clastic rock series is a product resulted from further extension and depression of the continental activity margin. Maodian Formation and Zhoutian Formation in Ganzhou Group are represented by a suite of red clastic sediments belonging to the piedmont pluvial and alluvial-fluviolacustrine facies, showing inherited and continuous relationship between them. In the normal sedimentary sequence, Hekou Formation of

Guifeng Group generally overlays with parallel and unconformability on the underlying Zhoutian Formation while along the margin of the basin, the bottom of Hekou Formation often overlaps on the Early Cretaceous strata.

In summary, the red clastic rock series in Hekou Formation and Tangbian Formation of the Upper Cretaceous is a measures or carrier for building the landscape of Danxia landform.

Hekou Formation It is a suite of sedimentary assemblage of red clastic rock distributed along piedmont pluvial and alluvial fan-braided river. Longhushan belongs to the two typical pluvial and alluvial fan bodies developed at the south edge of the basin, and overlapped on the underlying strata. In general, the material of the formation is made up of “lithic conglomerate”, with the development of the basal scouring structures and cross-bedding and polygonal structures in the sandstone intercalation, containing the fossils such as Dinosaurs eggs *Spheroolithus minor*, *Ovaloolithus*, *Paraspheroolithus*, *Macroolithus rugustus* and *Coelurosauria Fam.gen et.indet.*



The Evolution of Longhushan Alluvial Fan Body



Record of gypsification sediments under the condition of evaporation enviroment and air hot climate .



Hekou Formation



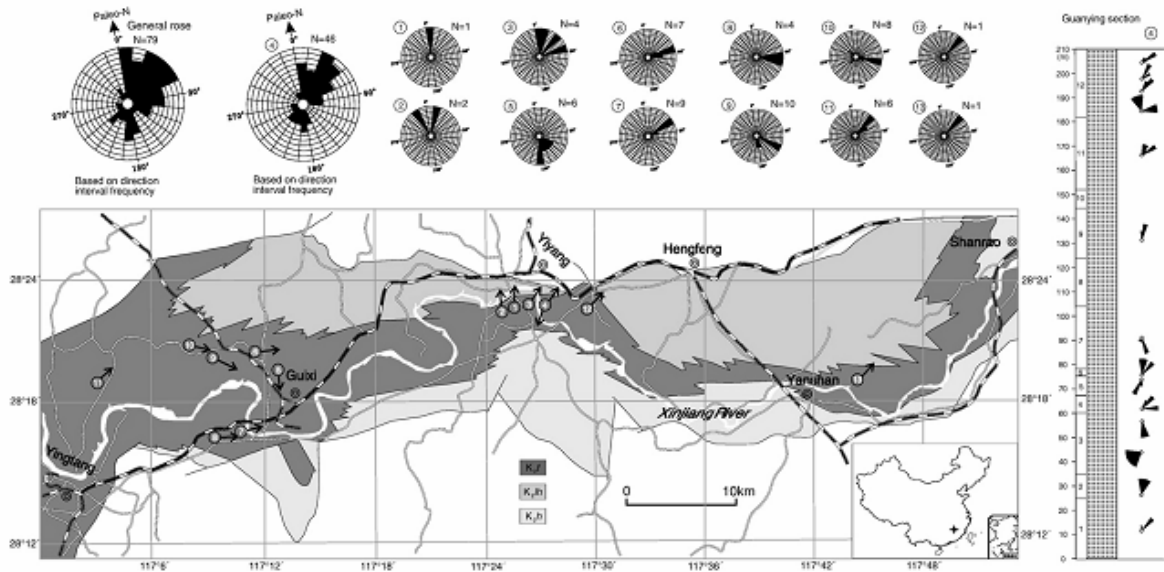
Hekou Formation



Hekou Formation



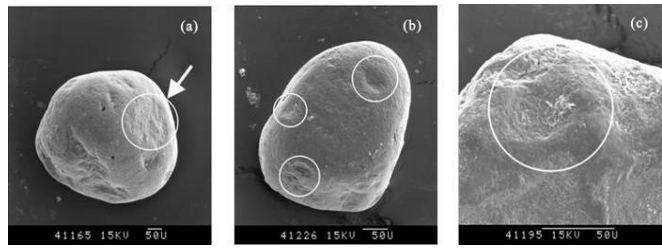
Dinosaur Egg Fossil in Tangbian Formation



Distribution of Late Cretaceous Strata in the Xinjiang Basin and Recovery Result of Paleo-wind direction



Sandstone in Tangbian Formation (Nanyan in Yiyang)



Features of quartzsand particle of Tangbian formtion.

- (a) Grandiose pites ; (b) Butterfly Pits ;
- (c) Enlarged butterfly pit partially

Tangbian Formation The host lithology is red massive(bulk) fine-grained lithic greywacke. The typical sedimentary structure is large-scale and huge tabular cross-bedding . The individual measures of bed ranging from 10-20m in thickness are common, some even attain to 50m in thickness, rarely seen elsewhere. It belongs to eolian sand dune sedimentation based on the study of sedimentary texture, structure and the surface features of quartz sand grain, bearing fossils such as *Elongatoolithus elongathus*, *Magaloolithus sp.*

(3) Structural evolution and the significant geological processes

The development of Xinjiang Basin is mainly controlled by the nearly EW-trending Beihai-Shaoxing fracture zone under the impacts of faults at Iying wall and its blocks, experienced a series of transformation processes from depression (sag) basin into fault basin and from sequential basin to neogenic basin as well as extension-faulting-compression. Accordingly, it can be divided into three evolution stages.

Pre-Cretaceous evolution stage The Yangtze Plate and Cathaysia Landmass were welded into a united

continental terrain by the Caledonian tectonic event. Indo-China compression orogenic event not only made the strata folded and uplifted before the Late Triassic, but also led to reallocating of the oceanic -continental terrain/framework). After the Indosinian movement, the area entered into the mobile stage along the continental margin. At that time, it was characterized by the extension of uplift, contraction of depression, intensification of faulting and frequent magmatism. The Xinjiang depression traversing the area was transformed into faulting. Meanwhile, the formation, sedimentary, volcanic activity and magmatism of secondary basin were controlled by NNE- or NE -and NW-trending deep fault zone through the area, which further reveals the formation processes and evolution history of synthems(structural layers) in different geological ages.

Cretaceous-Paleocene evolution stage It is mainly the formation stage of extension fault of post-intracontinental orogeny and the Xinjiang red bed basin.

Early-Early Cretaceous period being an intracontinental orogenic period. Its dynamic environment is mainly intracontinental contraction under the subduction of Pacific Paleoplate. Firstly, a suite of lacustrine facies clastic rock of pre-volcanic eruption developed within the depression area. As extruding stress increased in the directions of NWW-SEE, it entered a period of high-frequent intensive volcanic eruption, and the eruption debris flow facies and effusion facies continental eruptive rock were formed as long as the fractures controlling the volcanic eruption closed.

Late-Early Cretaceous period It is an initial extension period of post-orogeny. The crust was transformed from drastic movement into relaxation stage by the intensive volcanic eruption, receiving lake-basin facies sedimentation. The crustal oscillatory movement was frequent, accompanying with the volcanic eruption, but the volcanic activity trended towards decreasing due to the unstablility of the sedimentary environment at that time. Succeeding this, the tectonic movement became relatively stability gentle with the velocity speed of sedimention outpacing that of subsidence. The climate was getting arid, finally the basin was withered and subject to denudated.

Early-Late Cretaceous period being an intensively fault basin-forming period. A new basin was developed again before completely extinction of the former basin, and entered into expansion stage. The lithology and lithofacies varied greatly in different places, mainly representing fluvio-lacustrine sedimentary environment, locally intercalated with basalt and gypsum-salt-bed.

Late-Late Cretaceous period The sedimentation of the basin began to wither resulting in the formation of the landscape-building strata, the basin subsidence and the sedimentary center as a whole was in general migrated from south to north, and the sedimentary sequence is dominated by the piedmont alluvial fan body, meanwhile the sedimentation predominated by the eolian sand dune was developed based on it, which indicates that the weather at that time became extremely arid and hot. At the same time, the dinosaur extincted, leaving a large amount of dinosaur eggs and dinosaur osteolith and branner algae skeleton fossils.

Paleocene Lying in the faulting area of withered (suppression) stage, the basin was migrated westwards, following the uplifting of crust and the end of sedimentation.

Neogene -Quaterary evolution stage It is not only the continental uplifting stage but also the formation stage of Danxia landform within the basin. Under the impacts of neotectonism the crust began to uplift since Neogen. The margin of Xinjiang Basin took place inhomogeneous uplift, and the whole body was tilted towards north. The reasons for its dynamic environment are as follows:

microscope , indicating that it belongs to the genetic type of eolian sand dune sedimentation.

Late Cretaceous Dinosaur cataclysm Hekou formation and Tangbian formation of Late Cretaceous are the host-bed of Dinoaur fossils, indicating that the Late-Late Cretaceous Xinjiang Basin used to be the major habitat of Dinosaurs. The Dinosaur extincted by the end of the Cretaceous period.

Uplifting of the basin in the end of Late Cretaceous By the end of Late Cretaceous, Xinjiang Basin took place inhomogeneous uplifting under the impacts of Himalayan orogeny, the whole body was tilted towards north. Thereby, the sedimentation of Cretaceous red bed basin was getting to the terminal, and the basin became denuded area. Neotectonic movement not only made the primary fault structure re-revived but also produced a series of faults and vertical joints with different directions and different properties. Therefore, the red clastic rock shaped by the scouring and weathering, created the beautiful Danxia landscapes of Longhushan and Guifeng nominated property.

5.3 Danxia landform

(1) Geomorphologic types

Types of pattern The nominated property contains the major types of individual Danxia landform and colonial Danxia landform in the subtropical humid area in China. And the individual scale of Danxia is big, while the colony level is clear.

Types of the individual pattern Individual Danxia landform in Longhushan almost covers all of the types in subtropical humid area, including Danxia cliff, rock, stone “village”, stone wall, stone peak and stone pillar and Danxia cave, Danxia groove as well as unique and pecurious Danxia pictographic stone. Evidence of the formation processes and stages is extremely well-preserved, which has enabled the construction of a typomorphology (Table 2, Fig 14-Fig 40).

Types of the Colonial pattern: It is characterized by the combination of erosion residule flat-and rounded peak cluster, peak forest(hoodoo) and isolated peak and unaka(kopje), being a model of evacuated Danxia peak forest (hoodoo) landform, of which those along the bank of Luxi river and Guifeng feature the peak forest-type Danxia landform; Paiya peak marks the peak cluster-type Danxia landform, while Nanyan is typical of the isolated peak-type and hill-type Danxia landform.

Types of Danxia Landform element in the area of Longhushan and example

Series	No	Type	Name of Example	Description
Danxia positive landform	1	Danxia cliff -wall	Splended Silk Peak	The stone cliff stands on the bank of river, 300m wide, 150m high above river, symmetrical in appearance. There are waved vertical solution grooves and caves in cluster on the cliff wall, which formed by water dissolution. The cliff wall is patched with numerous nests and excrements of birds, multicolored, and looks like a huge bolt of silk hanging down.
	2	Danxia stone stockage	Celesti-al City	Original mountain body was cut and separated to form the stone stockade that has rounded form in plan and surrounded by steep stone cliffs in all sides, 180m high, el. 244m above sea level.
	3	Danxia cuesta	Flying Flag	The cuesta rises to 110m, with a gentle slope in northwest side, 20-25°.

Series	No	Type	Name of Example	Description	
			Peak	300-500m long, and a steep slope in southeast side, 75° and 20-30m long.	
	4	Danxia stone wall	Sacrifice Cliff	With el.289m above sea level, relative height 175m and width 24m, the cliff strikes in meridian direction. As cut by two sets of joint in NE and NW directions, it up rises from ground, sheer and steep.	
	5	Danxia stone pillar	Gold Spear Peak	Running water washed and scoured the huge original mountain body along vertical joints to cause it collapse, leaving an isolated stone pillar, which up rises steeply to sky, 118m above sea level.	
	6	Danxia peak	Celestial Peach Peak	El.95m above sea level, 45m high from ground. Original stone peak was scoured by running water and collapsed, as a result, the middle part appears protruded and the stone peak looks like a peach, however the west part of the peach-like body was destroyed through later collapse.	
	7	Danxia tolt & lonestone	Mourning Person Stone	Original mountain was subject to collapse leaving two residual masses, a butte (121m high) and a lonestone (33m high) with interval between them over 100m.	
	8	Colluvial mass & boulder	Lotus Stone	Angular blocks caved from Celestial Peach Peak have piled in the Luxi River to form a block mound, which up rises above the river for 8-10m and looks from far like a blooming lotus flower.	
	Danxia negative landform	9	Danxia gorge	Linear	A Thread of Sky in Guifeng The V-shaped valley is formed by two parallel peaks---Three-fold Turtle Peak and Lying cow Peak which only 0.9-2.3m apart. The valley, 100m deep and 21m long, straight and serene, sees only a ray of the sky. In some places it only permits one person to get through at the same time.
				Narrow	Celestial Stone There is a large U-shaped valley that separates Celestial City Peak and Hetunpu Peak, 50m wide and 200m deep, extends for 1000m in NE 75° direction. There are numerous holes, grottos and caves on cliff walls of the valley, spectacular and pleasing one's eyes.
Broad				Luxi River Deeply dissected the mender structurally is controlled by a NW trending fault and several sets of joint. Scouring and erosion of running water have 'sculptured' the peak forest that comprising Danxia cliffs and stone stockades with rounded top on both sides of the river. The landscape resembles a vivid and charming Danxia mountain and water brush painting.	
10		Bedding trough	Majishan	5-7 parallel layers of shallow troughs are developed along the soft rock beds, while the hard rock layers protrude upward.	
11		Bedding stone trough	Divine Nunnery	There is a trough with flat floor, in which caves with flat arch-like roof are developed. Of them the Divine Nunnery Cave is 40m wide, 10m high and 40m deep. In some of the caves are stone coffins which left from the Spring and Autumn Period and the Period of Warring States.	
12	Danxia cave	weathering	Celestial Stone Distributed conformably with rock bed in moniliform arrangement, grottos and caves belong to three layers. The lowest layer is 30-40m high from the river. A single cave usually 1-7m long, 0.5-2m high and 0.5-4.5m deep, in elongated, oval or ellipsoidal form. Some caves have treasured the coffins and funeral objects left from 2600 years ago, the Spring and Autumn Period, and Warring States Period.		

China Danxia: Longhushan-Guifeng Jiangxi

Series	No	Type	Name of Example	Description	
		Erosion	Nanyan Buddhism Cave	The stone gate is 70m wide, 30m high and 30m deep, appearing in semi-circular form. The Buddhist grottos inside of the cave were dug in the Tang and the Song Dynasty. In total there are 40 stone notches and grottos, and over 10 engraved inscriptions reserved inside.	
		Collapse&eros	Majishan	Some rock beds were scoured and eroded in the rock trough, and the roof without support collapsed freely to form a bigger space. The colluvial mass is piled on the bottom of trough.	
	13	Danxia perforate cave	Weather.&eros.	Hetunpu	The cave, 34-42m long, 8m wide and 4m high with altitude 140m, was formed by progressive weathering and dissolution from both sides of the stone wall along the same gently dipping soft rock layer, which perforated the stone wall.
				Majishan	There's a huge perforate cave on the halfway of the Majishan stone beam in Mazuyan, which is 50m long, 20m wide and 2-3m high, crosscut the stone beam and became a part of the intermountain footpath.
			Colluvial mass	Entrance to Fairyland	Huge colluvial blocks support each other to form a perforate cave, while the small blocks and debris were scoured away by running water and the cave emptied. It is 30m long and 1-2m wide, permitting a person to get through with bended back.
	14	Natural bridge	Celestial Bridge	The stone bridge is sub-meridian direction, put up high in the mountain. The west part of bridge is steep with a 19m high cliff, while the east slope is gentle, one may walk on. Bridge floor area 20m ² .	
	15	Honeycomb Like cave	Xiongbatianxia	The stone pillar, nearly 100m high, is surrounded by vertical cliffs in all sides. Numerous caves, holes and pits with diversified form are developed on the pillar and its fundament, resembling a honeycomb. The caves commonly 0.2-1m wide, 0.2-0.5m high, 0.1-0.5m deep.	
	16	Notch-like cave cluster	Swan Lake	Caves are distributed in cluster, conformable with rock bed and connected with each other, the large one overlaps the small one, all different in size, usually 1-4m long, 0.5-2m high and 0.5-3.5m deep, rounded, ellipsoidal and irregular. There are put on coffins and funeral objects inside by ancient people of the ethnic group Yue in the Spring-Autumn and Warring States Period.	
	17	Danxia pot shaped den	Celestial Pool	Seven deeply holes in distance of 20m are distributed interruptedly on the bed rock of a upper reach tributary of the Longmen Lake. Diameter of opening 0.5-1m, while hollow bigger.	
	18	Erect trough	Flying Flag Peak	The both sides of the 110m high mountain are developed with erect troughs formed by rainfall erosion and Danxia caves formed by dissolution and weathering of the rock.	
19	Erect cave	Fairy Lady Peak	Dropping water along a 330°trending extension fracture continuously scours and dissolutes the rock wall. For the water affected to the lower part more intensively than to the upper part, The potholing has made 95m high an erect cave with a big lower part. In addition, there is a '人' shaped hanging trough, the cave resembles a female private parts and bottom.		

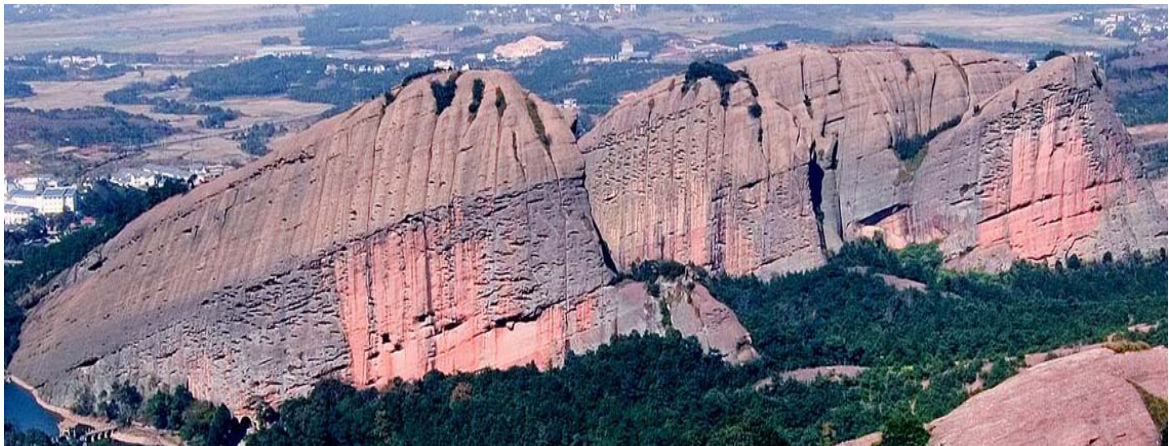
Series	№	Type	Name of Example	Description
Figurative landform	20	Figurative stone	Trunk Mountain	A long time scouring by running water has made an erect cave at the bottom of stone beam. The rock above the cave collapsed along joints leaving the residual stone pillar that stands outside. The landscape of the huge stone elephant composed of the beam and pillar has been appreciated as '№1 stone elephant in the world.
			Old Man Peak	The residual and isolated peak rises 51m above ground. The summit and slope with caves and a clear contour make an old man's figure, which changes, if viewed from different angles. It is an elite micro-landform among the Danxia geomorphologic landscapes.



Danxia Cliff and Wall Fairyland Sprinkling Flowers



Mesa Celestial City



Danxia Cuesta Flying-Flag Peak



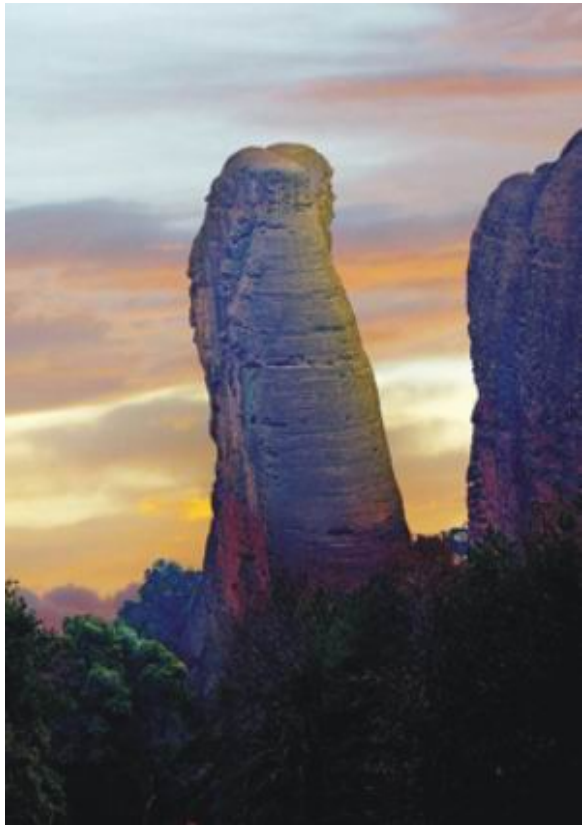
Stone wall Sacrifice Cliff



Hoodoo Column Pillar of the sky



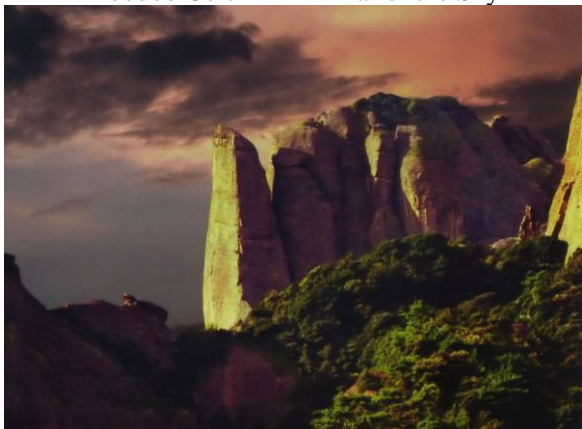
Hoodoo Column Pillar of the sky



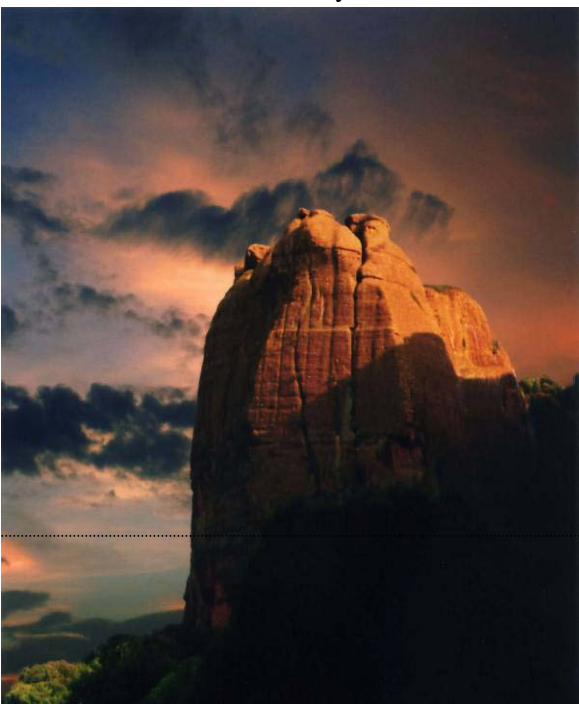
Hoodoo Column Pillar of the Sky



Danxia PEAK Fairy Peach Peak



Danxia Peak Carmel Peak



Isolated Peak Strongest Pear Peak



Fig.24 Isolated Peak Mourning Person Stone



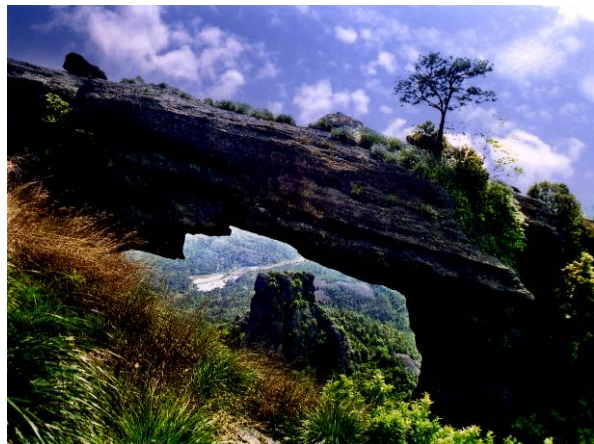
Danxia Rock Trough Celestial Rock



Cliff Cave Swan Lake



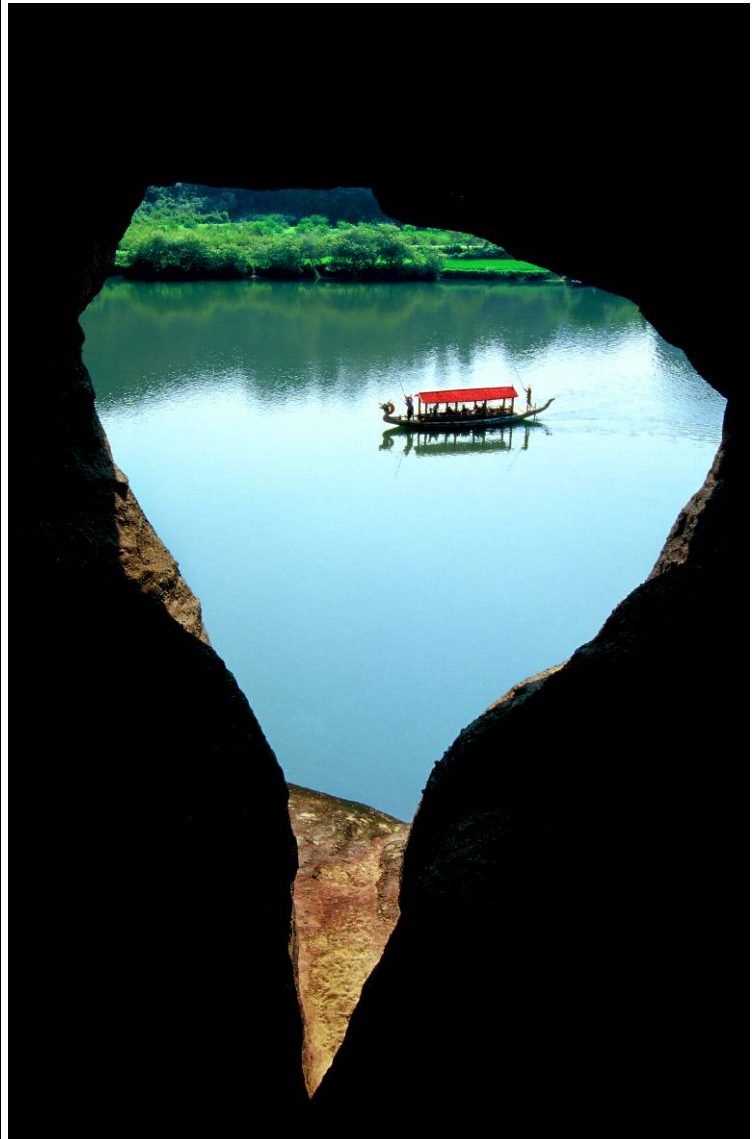
Danxia Perforate-



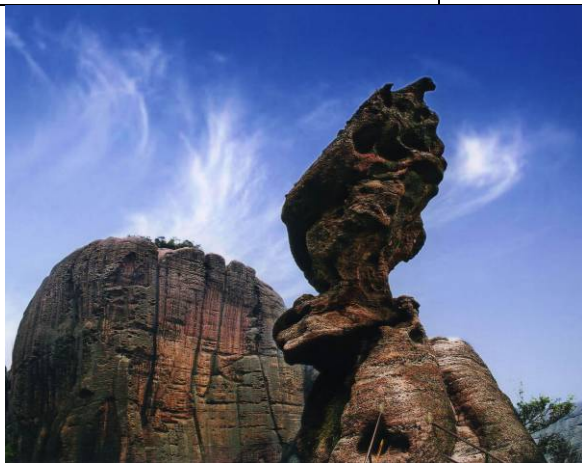
Natural Briage



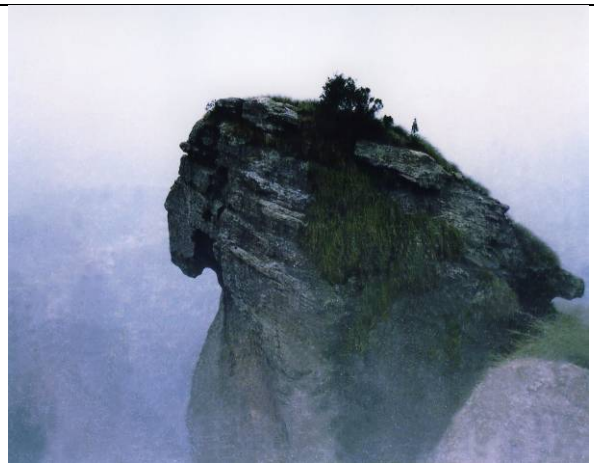
Narrow Geog Carmel Peak



Water-Erosion Cave Spoon Cave



Haw-Peak



House-Head Peak



The seonior Peak



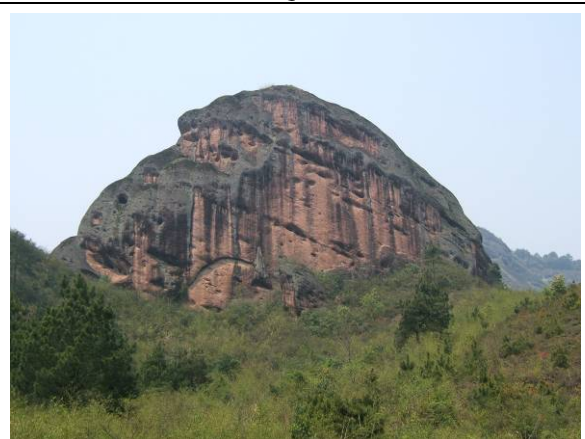
The Warror Stone



Fairy lady Rock



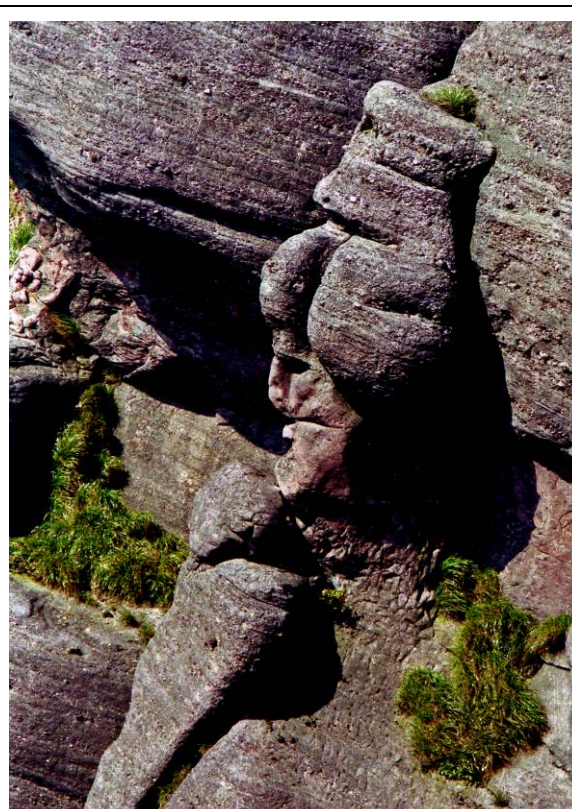
Celetial Quest Stone



Drunk Monkey



Bajie Stone



The Queen Stone

Genetic types

On the basis of the formation mode of Danxia landform, Longhushan Danxia landform can be divided into 5 genetic types as follows:

Running water-erosion type: Permanent and seasonal running water scouring and erosion are the major reasons why Danxia landform was formed, including major exogenic processes which played an important role for the formation of Danxia landform of each stage, taking Luxi river as a typical example.

Rain water-erosion type: It denotes that the rainfall leaches and dissolves Danxia slope face (the impacts of raindrops and scouring and sheet erosion) as well as the ephemeral runoff and erosion processes eroded the root of mountain (or hills). The rain-erosion provides the exogenic process for sculpturing the various types of microlandform landscape with Danxia slope face. The Flying-Flag peak is the typical example of this kind of genetic types, which is dominated by the linear and laminar washing action, but the rainfall action is more intensive than the interstratal dissolution.

Collapse-residual type: Gravity process plays a vital role in the development of Danxia Landform because the most characteristic geometric element of Danxia Landform, i.e. the escarpment slope is often formed by avalanche.

The rock on the upper part lost the balance as long as the multiple vertical fissures in the red sandy conglomerate bed were incised, washed or laterally eroded by the flowing water, leaving the Danxia landscapes such as castle-like, wall-like and column-like, etc.

Collapse-accumulation type: The collapsing blocks often formed the huge block accumulation at the piedmont, while some of them formed fantastic life-like landforms, such as Lotus Stone and Jade-Comb Stone, etc.

Solution-cavity(cave) type: The surface water or groundwater dissolved the solubility materials in the rocks, while the change of temperature gave rise to weathering and spalling of the rock, further expanding of the rock fissures, resulting in the formation of the concavo landform and rounded convex landform with different sizes and shapes such as rock through, solution cavity, etc. The representative ones include Xianshuiyan cliff-comb cave group and Fairy Xiangu) Temple trough-like cave, etc.

(2) Development conditions of Danxia landform:

The development of Danxia landform mainly depends on such prerequisites as stratigraphic lithology, structure and exogenetic processes.

Stratigraphic lithology: The Danxia landscape-building strata are mainly Late Cretaceous Hekou Formation, secondary Tangbian Formation. Conglomerate and sandy conglomerate in Hekou formation are characterized by hardness and anti-weathered and -denuded., while the sandstone and siltstone intercalation vice versa, which the rock troughs and caves formed as a result of the erosion of the flowing water constitute the various geomorphologic types and shaped peak (stones) together with the coarse-grained rocks. The microclastic rock formed by the eolian sand dune deposition of Tangbian formation was easy to be weathered into the gentle low hills, locally steep cliffs and red walls as well as various size of caves or cave groups such as Nanyan solution cavity (cave), etc.

Tectonic conditions: Gentle stratigraphic occurrence, fracture and vertical joints (fissures) play a principal controlling role on the formation of Danxia geomorphologic landscape. The dip angle is generally 10°-25° where the gentle hilly top plane are common in the nominated property. The larger dip angle is up to 20°-50° where the mountain body has characterized by cuesta such as Flying-Flag Peak in Guifeng Scenic Spot. After the Late Cretaceous, deposition of Xinjiang Basin ceased, the crust was uplifted into eroded area, accompanying with the formation of fault, joint structure and the mutual dissection amongst the joints as well as differential uplift of block, so the size, direction and silhouette of Danxia mountain body were controlled by nearly-EW-NW-trending fault structures while the spreading directions of castles, peak clusters, peak forest (hoodoo), stone wall, stone peak and stone pillar (column) were controlled by NE-NEE- and NW-trending joint-zoning, orderly forming the spatial topography.

Since Neogene, the crust was characterized by differential and intermitten uplift. The denuded leveling plane with the same height was formed as a result of each uplifting. In view of

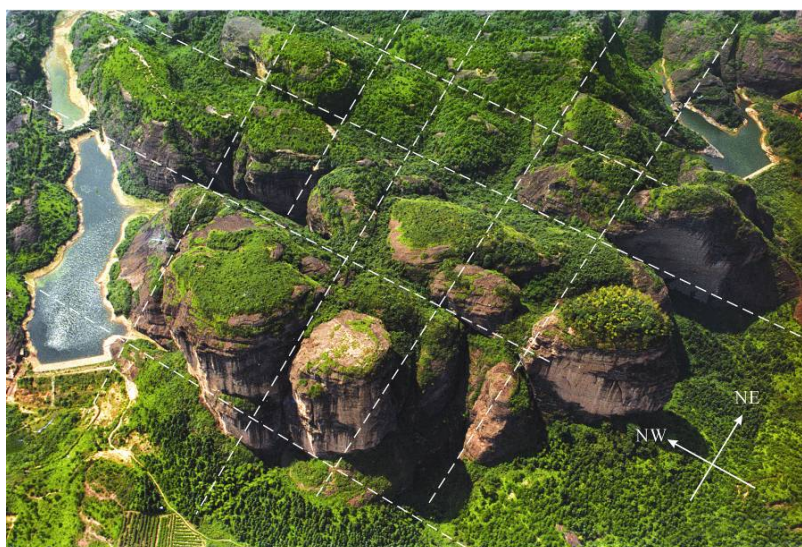


Fig.40 Vestiges of crustal deformation and the red bed dissected by the tectonic movement (shown in white line)

the above, the nominated property can be divided into five leveling planes and three stream terraces, indicating that the neotectonism included 8 rapidly uplifted stages, with the elevation of about 300m.

Exogenous conditions: There is plenty of rainfall in the nominated property, which is in favor of the planar and linear water flow scouring and incision of deep valley. The red beds are being eroded and leached intensively by the paroxysmal rainfall continuously. So, the formation of Danxia landform benefited from the exogenic processes, that is, water flow erosion and infiltration.

(3) Evolution stage of geomorphology

Division of geomorphologic evolution stage

Longhushan nominated property is a typical representation of the Late Mature-Early Old Stage in the geomorphological evolution of Danxia landscape, of which:

Late Mature Danxia peak forest (or hoodoo) in Guifeng: It features stone forest, stone , stone wall and steep cliff. On the both sides of cliff wall, there are well-developed rain-eroded type longitudinal linear grooves with weak solution processes, and the landscape assemblage is typical of shaped stone forest and stone column.

Late mature peak wall-type Danxia peak cluster in Paiya Peak: Paiya Peak in Longhushan lies to the east bank of Luxi river, being a large scale of peak wall-type Danxia peak cluster. Various stone peaks, stone walls and stone pillars are in picturesque disorder and ordered assemblages with rhyme and gradation.

Early-Old Stage evacuated-type Danxia broad valley peak forest along the bank of Luxi river: The Luxi River with green water and red stone scattering along it, including many stone mesa, stone column with flate or round peak and hoodoo cluster, is a perfect balance between dynamic and static.

Early-Old Stage Danxia landform in Mazuyan and Nanyan: Characterized by isolated peaks, kopjes and castle-like peaks.

Major geomorphologic processes Clean water and red cliff along the Luxi river including stone castles and flat top or rounded top long pillars and short pillars as well as stone castle group, displaying a perfect combination of static landscape and dynamic landscape.

The crustal movement since Neogene, characterized by the stage and intermitten uplift, created multi-layers and multi-types, step-types Danxia landscapes. The formation processes of leveling plane can represent the evolution processes of Danxia landform, which holds an important significance for studying the on-going geological processes and eco-ervironment.

The basin was uplifted differentially on the edge and tilted towards north as a whole under the impacts of neotectonic movement since the Neogene.

Terrace vestige and its major characteristics: it is mainly distributed along the bank of Luxi river, including three-grade stream terraces, representing the rhythm of the Neotectonism. The Xinjiang river bed is 10-15m a.s.l, and the valley was generally subsiding in north while uplifting in south.

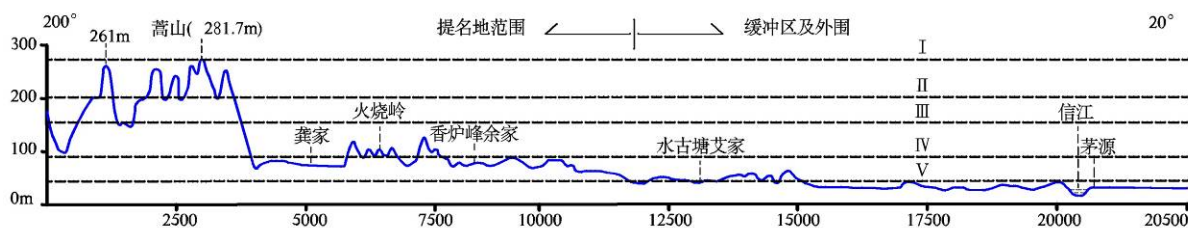
I-grade terrace: 10-20m a.s.l. The stratigraphic unit is correspond to Lianyu formation (Q_{hl}) ranging from 3-10m in thickness, which generally consists of I grade basement of terrace. Some of them developed on the alluvial flat composed of a suite of binary alluvial facies.

II-grade terrace: 10-25m a.s.l. the stratigraphic unit is equivalent to Liantang formation (Q_{p3lt}) ranging from 2m to 13.19m in thickness, forming II-grade buried terrace, 3-8m higher than that of I-grade terrace, which appears as the typical binary texture, belonging to the alluvial facies.

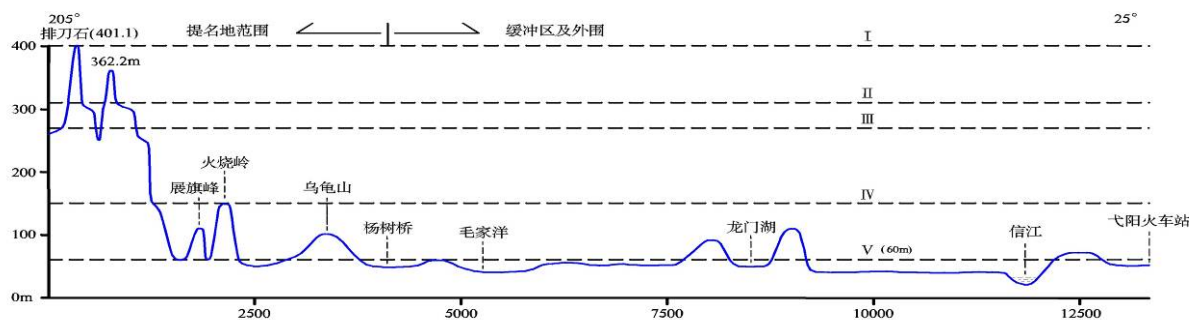
III-grade terrace: about 24-30m a.s.l., the stratigraphic unit is correspond to Jinxian formation (Q_{p2jx}) with thickness of 2-13m, distributed on the basement of I-grade and II-grade with obvious binary texture, belonging to alluvial sedimentation.

Vestiges of the leveling plane and its major characteristics: From Guifeng or Longhushan to Xinjiang valley, the geomorphologic patterns can be divided into five leveling planes due to the pattern presenting multi-layers and step-subsidence by and large, which holds an evidence that there had been obvious crustal intermittent uplift for five times, and the interval between each uplift keeps a relative stable leveling stage (phase). The altitude of the same grade leveling plane in Longhushan and Guifeng are different from each other, which implies that there existed differential between uplifting

amplitude and speed, as the uplifting speed in Guifeng was faster than that in Longhushan.



Map of planation surface of Danxia Landform in Longshan



Map of the planation surface of Danxia Guifeng

I-class leveling plane: The distribution area of leveling plane is small due to the limited conservation. The height of Longhushan at an altitude of 240-280m a.s.l. is correspond to the position where Paiya Peak, Songshan, Longhushan and Shuiyan Scenic Spots located. The height of Guifeng with 360m-400m a.s.l. is equivalent to the position where the Camel Peak (Paidao Stone) and Tianzhu Peak located. The majority of their patterns are characterized by the stone peak and stone “village” with typical of “flat top, steep cliff and gentle piedmont”.

II-class leveling plane: The distribution area is next to that of I-class leveling plane. The height of Longhushan at an altitude of 200m a.s.l. is correspond to those of Yunjin peak, Buddhist monks and Sengni (Buddhist Nun) Peak in Xianshuiyan Scenic Spot ,as well as Xianglu Peak, Golden Dragon Peak in Mazuyan Scenic Spot. Their patternts exhibit round top stone “village” and stone peak. While the height of Guifeng at an altitude of 300m-310m is assigned to the position of first platform of Camel Peak (Paidao Stone) and Tianzhu Peak with gentle topography. The geomorphologic pattern mainly display stone forest, stone peak and gentle slope.

III-class leveling plane: It is widely distributed. The height of Longhushan with an altitude of 120-155m a.s.l is correspond to the height of Golden Bell Peak and Celestial Peach Stone in Longhushan Scenic Spot and Golden Spear Peak (Strongest Penis Peak) in Mazuyan Scenic Spot; The height of Guifeng at an altitude of 250-270m a.s.l. is equivalent to the position of second platform, namely, the saddle between Camel Peak and Tianzhu Peak, with gentle topography in Camel Peak(Paidao Peak) and Tianzhu Peak. etc; The geomorphologic pattern represented by stone peak and stone column.

IV-class leveling plane: It is widely distributed. The height of Longhushan with an altitude of 80m-90m a.s.l. is correspond to that of Longhushan, Zweikanter in Longhushan Scenic Spot and that of Mazuyan Cave in Mazuyan Scenic Spot; The height of Guifeng with an altitude of 40-60m a.s.l. is equivalent to the height of Double Turtles, Flying-Flag Peak, Mourning Person Stone ; The geomorphologic patterns on the planes mostly display low-rounded unakas(kopje), isolated peaks and uneven hills.

V-class leveling plane: It is the most extensively distributed. It is located at the position of Longhushan with an altitude of 30-45m a.s.l, while Guifeng at an altitude of 40-60m a.s.l, namely, being presented in valley plain and peneplanation areas, meanwhile the rice field and residential areas along Luxi river mostly lie on the leveling plane.

(4) Development model of landform

The bedrock consisting of Longhushan Danxia landform is a suite of red massive conglomerate assemblage of piedmont pluvial-alluvial fan. The rock bed trends towards nearly EW-strike, dipping towards north, and its dip angle occurs as nearly horizontal or gently dipping. The neotectonic movement since Neogene caused the basin to be uplifted above the base level of erosion, thus three sets of NE-, NW- and NEE-trending faults and vertical joint were formed (newly-born).

During the early stage of the development of Danxia landform, the primary rainwater and current eroded and incised along previously formed faults and vertical joints, resulted in the formation of narrow deep gorge and “A-thread-of-sky”-type valley. The valleys were further expanded, following the on-going incision and erosion of surface water as well as the lateral erosion .

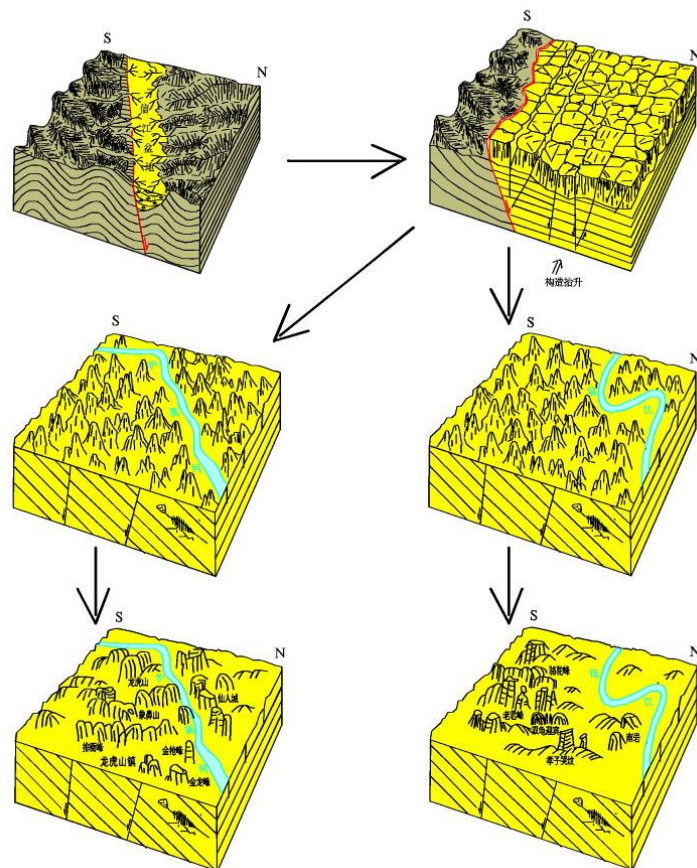


Fig.43 The evolution mood of stone forest terrain in the nominated sites (Left: Evolution model of Longhushan stream- eroded Danxia hoodoo landform. Right :Evolution of Guifeng rain-eroded hoodoo landform)

The gravity collapse occurred along the vertical joint planes resulted from the overhanging of the valley wall, thereby the Danxia geomorphologic patterns were gradually evolved into peak cluster, peak forest(hoodoo) (composed of stone “village”, stone wall, stone peak and stone column. etc),

isolated peak and kopje, valley plain as well as exquisite stones and various forms of pictographic stones with descending order(Fig.43).

Luxi river of Longhushan is an inherent and permanent stream formed under the control of NW-trending fault and multiple joint, which exists from the periods of basin formation to geomorphologic formation even till now. Therefore, it not only provided a transportation tranel for the sediments of the Late Cretaceous piedmont pluvial-alluvial fan body and controlled the spacial distribution of the sedimentary fan body but also transformed (modified) the geomorphologic area continuously. So, the fluvial erosion process is most obvious. Impacted by it, the rock body along the valley margin of the bank of Luxi river callpsed to form steep cliffs along the vertical joints under the gravity processes, and distributed as flat-top and rounded-top stone castles, tall pillars and short pillars featuring Early Old Stage Danxia landform while the Paiya Peak area far away from the valley zone is predominated by rain-eroded type Danxia landform, with development of geomorphologic types such as Danxia peak clusters, Danxia peak forests (hoodoos); Nevertheless, Old Stage Danxia geomorphologic pattern is characterized by the Mazuyan in the lower reaches of Luxi river(Fig.44). The meteoric water provides a prerequisite for the development of Danxia landform in Guifeng area. The rain-eroded linear vertical grooves along both sides of Danxia cliff wall (escarpment) hold the best evidence, meanwhile the rain water made the vertical joints or fissures formed the grooves with different forms, scales and depths, and induced gravity collapse, the rock body was denuded into evacuated peak-hoodoo forest or steep overhanging cliffs, forming Late Mature Danxia landform characterized by stone “village”, stone wall, stone cliff as well as the microlandform landscape featuring rare and pecurious shaped stone peak and stone pillars. That is to say, Guifeng Danxia landform was formed as a result of development of joints or faults and intensively leaching of rainwater.

5.4 Biogeography

(1) Biogeographic Province

Based on the Udvardy(1975) Classification System of Biogeographic Province, the organisms in the nominated site belongs to the Southeast Coastal Sub-Unit of the China Subtropical Forest Province of the Palearctic Realm. The natural ecosystem mainly are mid-subtropic low altitute evergreen broad leaved forest and ecosystem of natural stream wetland, while the artifical ecosystem is predominated by wetland of rice and reservoir.

(2) Diversity of Species

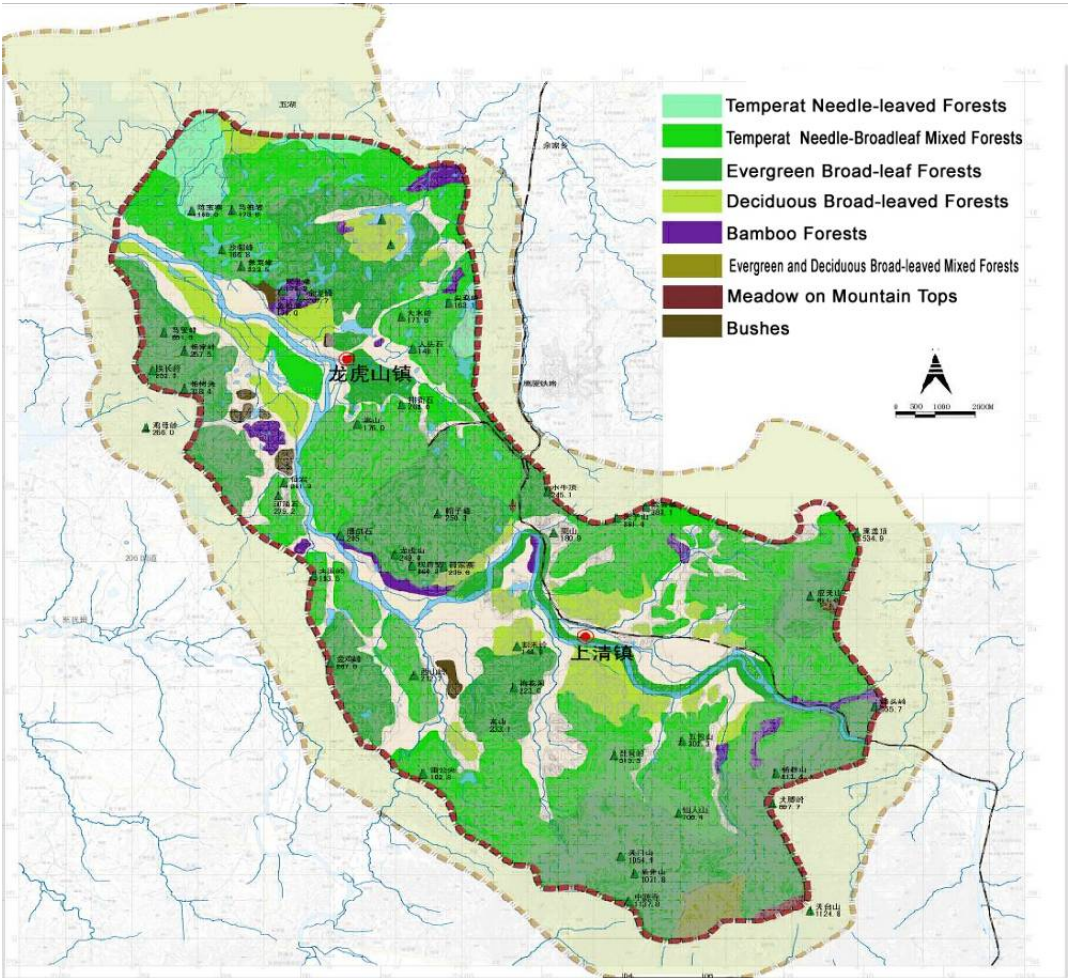
The diversities of Danxia landform and vegetation community provide an excellent ecologic environment for the wildlife.

Flora: There are 9 vegetation types in the nominated site, including evergreen broad-leaved forest, evergreen broad-leaved and deciduous and broad-leaved mixed forest , evergreen coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest and warm temperate coniferous forest, mixed with warm temperate coniferous forest, and warm temperate coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest as well as bamboo forest and coppice forest. In the evergreen broad-leaved forest , *C. tibetana*, *C. carlesii*, *C. glauca* , *L.*

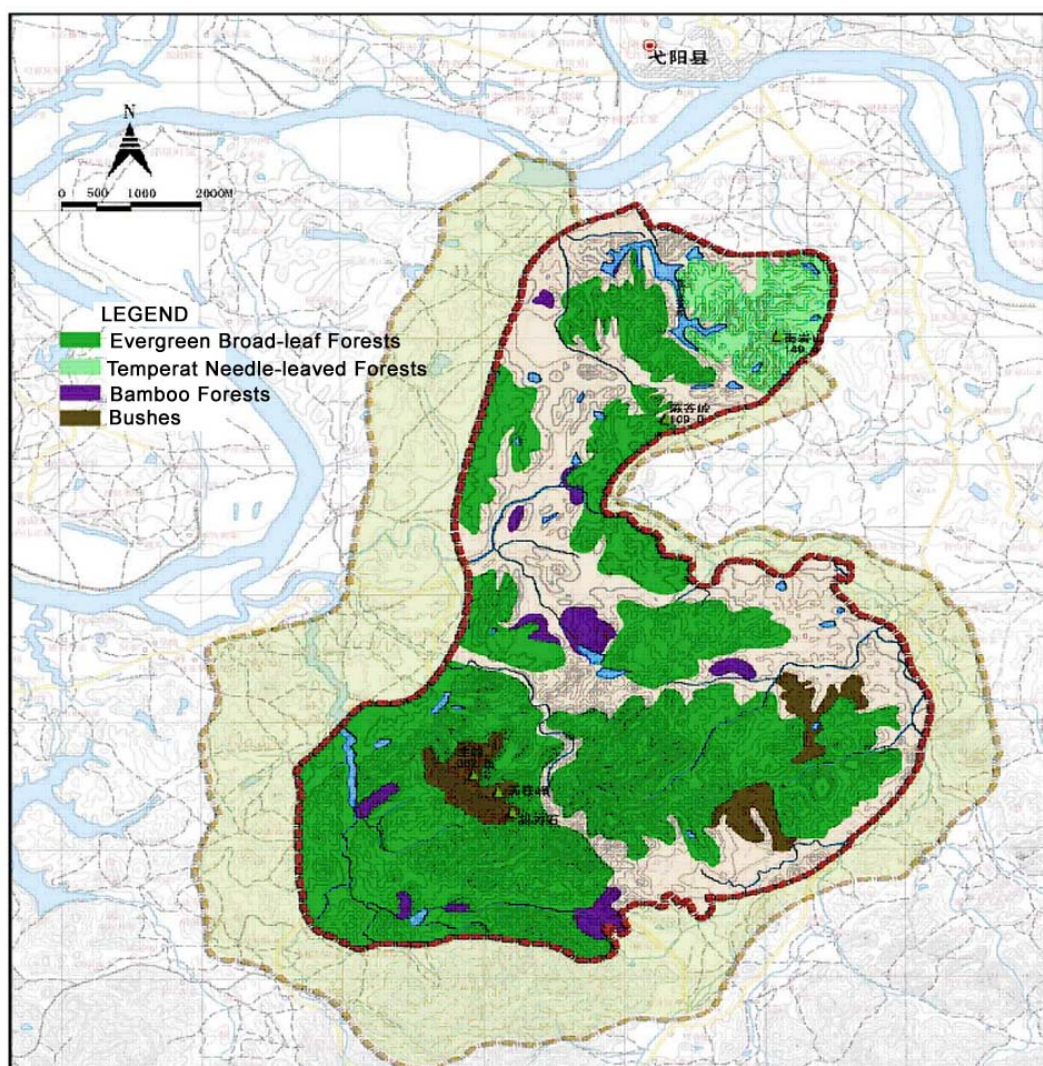
glabe, *M. leptophylla*, *M. pauhoi*, *M. velutina*, *P. sheareri* show primary property.

Identified so far are 1,626 species of higher plant, belonging to 838 genera of 262 families in the nominated site. In addition, 5 rare and endangered species are listed in the IUCN Species Red List(2003); 18 species of plant are listed in the CITES APPENDIX I , II , III(2007), (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) mainly being *Orchidaceae* and *Euphorbiaceae*; 32 species of plant are listed in the China Species Red List(CSRL, 2004) and 11 species are designated as National Key Protection of Wild Animals and Plants in China(first, 1999). There are endemic family in East-Asia, including *Cephalotaxus fortunei*, *Actinidiaceae*, *Stachyuraceae* and *Cornaceae*, etc., 220 species of national endemic plant, belonging to 145 genera of 67 family. Among these species, there are 3 species of pteridophyta from 2 genera of 2 family; 13 species of Gymnospermae from 11 genera of 6 families; 204 species of Angiospermae from 132 genera of 59 family.

Fauna: According to the Classification of Zoogeographic Zoning in China, the nominated site is located in the Oriental Realm. However, in terms of composition, it shows distinct characteristics of the Oriental Realm and is mixed with some characteristics of the Palaeoartic Realm. It is identified so far that the vertebrates belong to 387 species of 101 families of rare and endangered animals from 33 orders, of which 16 species are listed in the IUCN species Red List(2003); 55 species are inscribed in the Appendix of CITES(2007);36 species of wild animals are under State-Level Key Protection(1989). The nominated site is the habitat of 37 species endemic to China, including 6 species of Mammals, 9 species of birds, 5 species of reptiles, 10 species of amphibians and 2 species of insects.



Vegetation Distribution in Longhushan



Vegetation Distribution in Guifeng

(3) Typicality of Vegetation

The Vegetation type of the nominated site is diverse and shows a typical zoning vegetation character, belonging to the type of humid evergreen broad leaved forest in the east of China mid-subtropic zone. There are preserved the complete ecosystem of evergreen broad leaved forest of mid-subtropic zone with an area of 1,500hm² being a typical representative in northern section of Wuyi mountain range in China. The natural evergreen broad leaved forest sweeps all the types, including *Fagaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Theaceae*, *Elaeocarpaceae*, *Symplocaceae* and *Magnoliaceae*, etc. At the same time, this type of evergreen broad leaved forest also shows typical tropical composition. Since thousand million years, the communities breed by themselves and experienced the unique succession of biologic community, which provides the natural referrence system for studying the recovery and rebuild of ecosystem of the mid-subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, also a typical representative of evergreen broad leaved forest with the global significance in China.



Typical ever-green and broad forest in Guifeng

(4) Rarity of the Species

Surviving from the Quaternary Ice Age (Glaciation), *mergas squanatus* (or Chinese merganser, the same as below) belonging to the northern species is listed as the endangered birds of the world in IUCN Species Red List. It is believed that the amount of population of *mergas squanatus* is less than 5,000 in total all over the world according to IUCN Species Red List(2004). Furthermore, its population is decreasing gradually owing to its recession of habitat, which gains the global importance. While the Wetland International pointed out that there were only 3,600-4,500 *mergas squanatus* all over the world in the 1990s. Meanwhile the Wetland International also holds that the Northeast Jiangxi area, including the nominated site where the Chinese mergansers gather should be paid great attention .Birdlife International issues four global scientific criteria for classifying the international important bird area; Conserving international endangered birds in habitat; narrowly distributed birds; living in habitat particular ecologic area for bird communities; major habitats for waterfowl, seabird and other birds (raptors and cranes).

The section of Luxi river and Yiyang Qingshui lake in the nominated site are full of fish and shrimp with clean rushing and unceasing water. Along the bank, there are steep terrain, flourish forest vegetation and towering ancient trees, suitable for the *Chinese mergansers* for wintering habitat. The amount of *Chinese mergansers* has maintained constantly for 150 in the past 10 years in the nominated site, which is the major wintering habitat for *Chinese merganser*. It is reported that this is the biggest wintering population of Chinese merganser which is unwonted throughout the world(rarely seen in the world), covering about 3.7 percent of total amount of their entire migratory route, being one of the major wintering habitats. In terms of Criteria for wetlands of International Importance, Criterion II: the wetland should be regarded as international significance if it is the base of the vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species or threatened ecological community, Criterion VI: the wetland should be considered as international significance if one of the waterfowl species or subspecies accounts for 1 percent of the total population. Consequently, the nominated site where Chinese mergansers inhabit holds great scientific research value and important international significance as it meets the relative requirements of the “IUCN Red List”, “Conservation International Biodiversity Hot Spots” and “Wetland International”.



Volitant living fossil *Chinese Merganser*

5.5 Natural landscape

(1) Danxia landscape

Danxia landform is a principal part and base of natural landscape in the nominated site, containing rare and unique landscapes, with outstanding scientific and aesthetic value thanks to its Danxia peaks distributed densely and sparsely, in picturesque disorder, especially the fantastic shaped peaks and pictographic stones.

Types and characteristics of Longhushan Danxia morphologic landscapes

Location	Type of landscapes	Landscape Features
Along the bank of Luxi River, Longhushan	Green water and red mountain, Dispersed Danxia Hoodoo	The peak forests (hoodoos) are distributed as strips along the middle reaches of Luxi River, stretching 20 km. Along the bank of the river there are evacuated Danxia Hoodoo featuring round stone peak, sparsely distribution and unconnected at the root, belonging to the evacuated Danxia peak forest (hoodoo), displaying the characteristics of Early Old Stage Danxia landscape which constitutes the fantastic Danxia landscape together with dales and meandering streams.

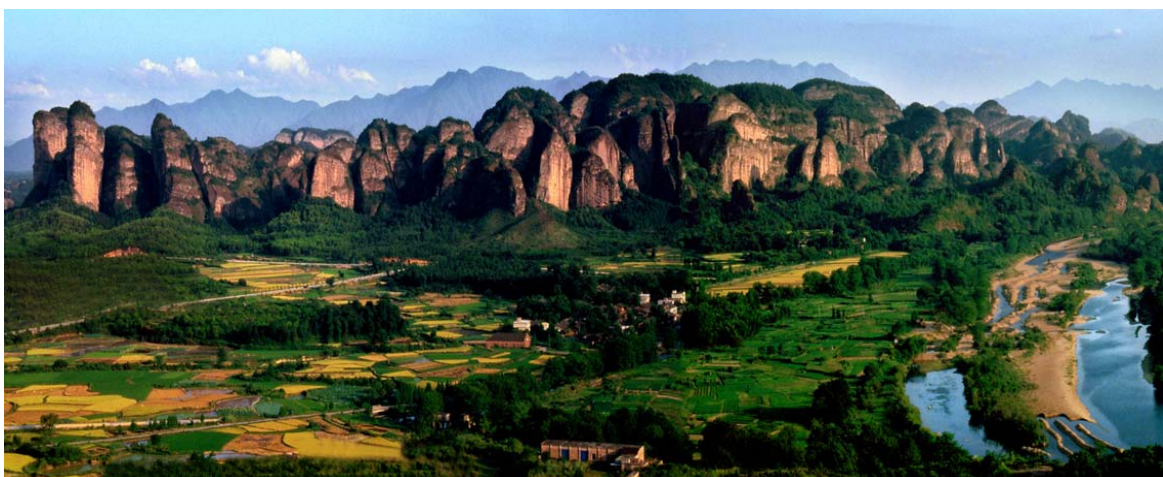




Guard
Yanmen
Peak,
Longhushan

Green water and
red mountain,
Large-scale
Danxia Peak
Cluster

Large-scale combination landscape of Danxia peak walls and clusters are made up of Danxia Peak groups rising above hills. The highest peak Mount Song rises around 281.7 meters a.s.l. Stone peaks, walls and stelae with various shapes demonstrate Danxia natural sceneries.



Guifeng

Green water and red mountain, Miniascape-typed Hoodoo

There are grid-like vertical joints in Danxia mountain. Due to the rainfall erosion and the interaction of gravity, original mountain has split into different shaped peaks, stelae and strange stones. They are characteristics of flatsummit and steep slope of cliffs. Guifeng is a miniature of Danxia topography with the recognition of “Danxia miniature garden”.



Longhushan-the fairy water rocks

Combination of Danxia cliffs and cliff grave cluster

Peak groups and steep cliffs tower are aloft along the banks of Lu Xi River. 10-60m above the river level is the caves where coffins and burial objects in Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods of China (before 2600 A.D.) are placed. How the didancestors put the coffinS in the cave has become a mystery.



Longhushan-Splendid Silk peak

The combination of bare and red cliffs and bird ecology

It is the huge precipitous cliffs that stand out on the river. The mountain is towards northwest direction with a height of 204m above the sea level. The cliff peak is 150m high above the river and 300m wide. Because of the longtime water corrosion, slopes of cliffs have formed wavelike vertical swallow holes and relatively intensive caves. Bird’s nests and dung paint the colorful cliffs, which is an excellent representative of Danxia topography.



Guifeng-Old
Man Peak

Danxia view
stone

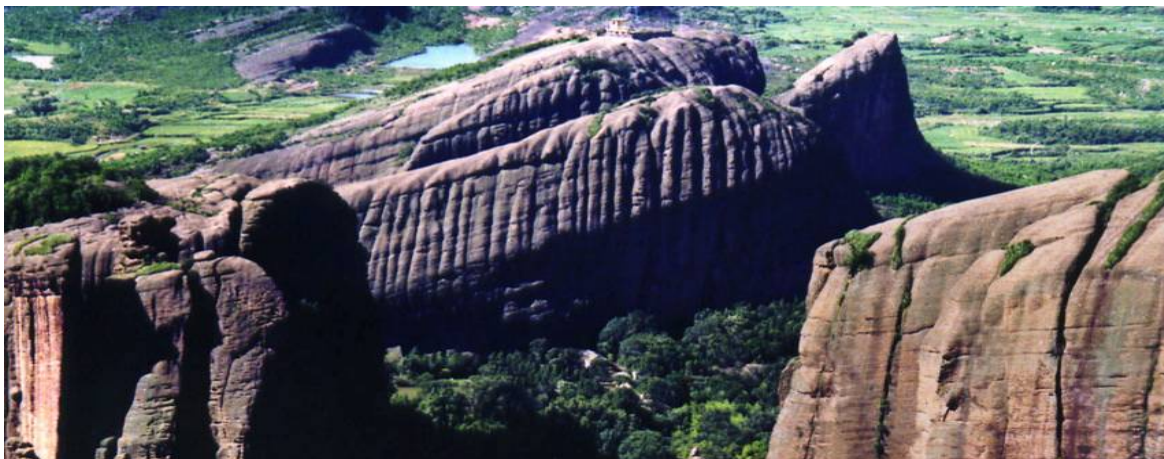
Danxia massif has grid-like vertical joints. Due to the wind and rainwater erosion, as well as the interaction of gravity, the stone peak has been shaped like an old man. It is a wonder made by nature in Danxia.



Guifeng-
Flying-Flag
Peak

Rain
erosion
landscape

The Danxia Cuesta is with a height of 110m. The slow slope of the mountain is towards northwest and the steep slope for southeast direction with relatively flat superface. On both sides of the cliff slope, there are longitudinal slots caused by the linear rainfall erosion and slope surface erosion; cave groups are also formed due to erosion-corrosion.



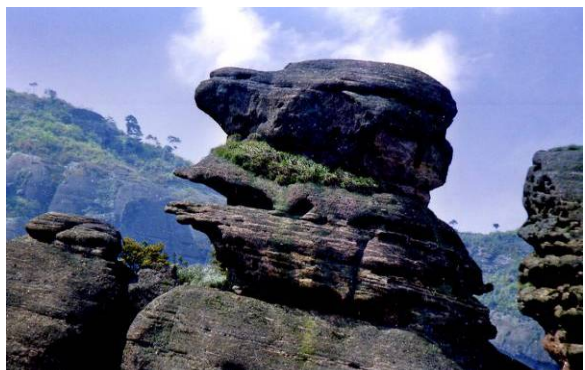
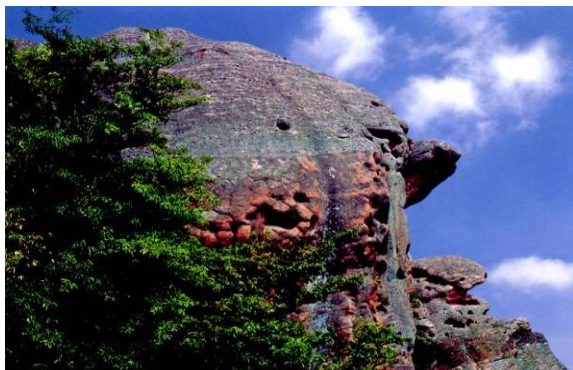
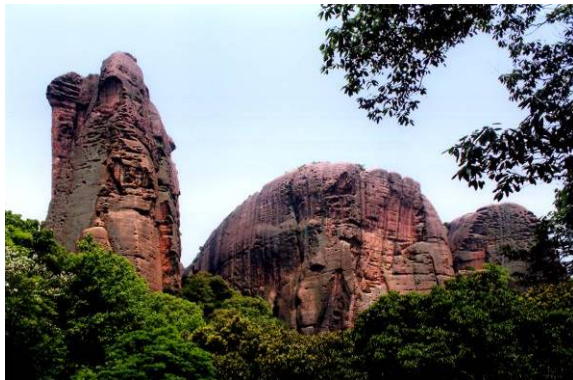
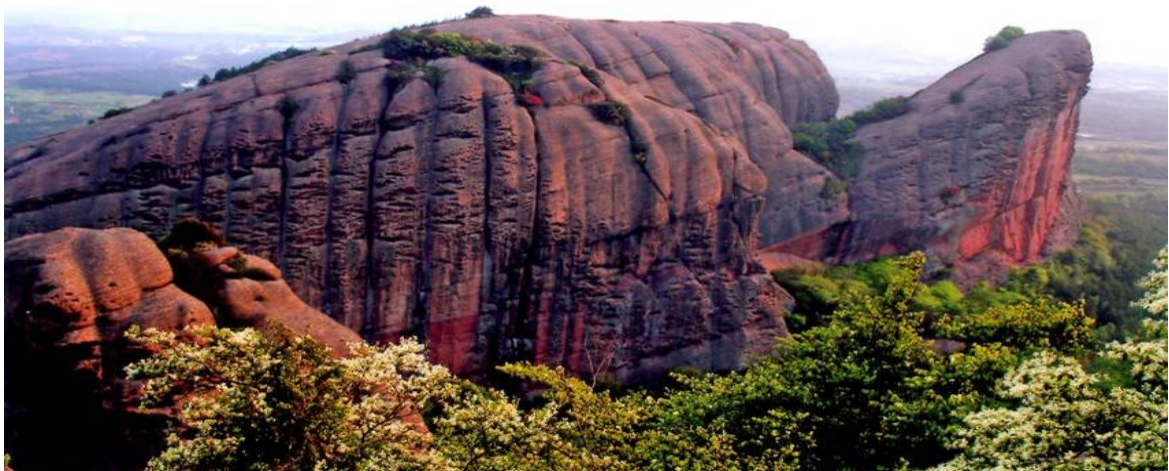
Longhushan- strongest Penis Peak	Danxia isolated peak in senior period	It rises to a height of 118m above sea level. Hoodoo Column is 60m high. The diameter of the broken section is less than 10m. The abrupt column stands erectly among the isolated hills. It is the typical representative of Danxia topography in its senior period.
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Longhushan- Elephant Trunk Hill	Danxia view stone (the combination of Perforate and stone beams)	It rises to a height of around 100m. Due to the water erosion from opposite directions, caves took shape in the stones. The huge Stone carving, which is composed of stone beams, perforate and stone column, is known as "The most significant signs of drought". The narrow-top-and-wide-bottom perforate is 48m long and 5-8m wide.
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Guifeng	Danxia view stones (the combination of turtle-shaped peaks)	Guifeng wins over other Danxia topography of the same category due to its dense hoodoo. It is also famous for the turtle-shaped stones. Given a bird's-eye view from southwest direction, the entire Guifeng looks like a great turtle.
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(2) Hydrologic landscape

Luxi river within the nominated site rises in the primeval (virgin forest) of Guangze, Fujian Province. Lakes, waterfalls and springs in the nominated site add more dynamic and interesting elements to the tranquil landscape of Danxia landform, displaying the characteristics of Early Old Stage stream-eroded Danxia peak forest landscape. The hoodoos are profiled against the river and create the unique landscape, just like a gallery with the water and red cliff, when you are drifting along the Luxi river, you will feel you were in the fantastic picture. Lakes, waterfalls and springs in Longhushan, embellishing the hills and mountains, all highlight Danxia topographic characteristics, revealing a perfect combination of static and dynamic landscapes.



Landscape along Luxi River in Longhushan



Landscape around Longmen Lake, in Guifeng

(3) Ecological landscape:

The nominated site has a superiority natural environment, creating rich and colourful ecological landscape.

Plant and seasonal landscape: The nominated site has very distinct four seasons, with corresponding beautiful sceneries: In spring, flowers flourish, rich in color; in summer, green plants are everywhere, refreshing, with birds singing and flowers blooming; in autumn, leaves seem to be dyed in red, colorful and in winter, it is as cool as autumn, charming.

Verdant sweet-scented osmanthus: There is an ancient osmanthus garden in Guifeng, which is a favorite place to enjoy the flowers. Since ancient times, scholars, poets and writers had been attracted to the place by its reputation, leaving so many poems and articles.

Pinus taiwanensis: Pinus taiwanensis community are growing on Tianmen mountain and Yingtian mountain with an altitude of 800m a.s.l, which are hundred and thousand years old, covering with thick dark green moss. Some of them come from the cliff, some from stones, while the others are profiled against the sky, all of them have imaginative shapes and forms.

Plank buttress landscape: The plank buttress is a special ecological phenomenon in tropical rain forest. There are distributed a typical plank buttress in Guifeng, located in the northern part of mid-subtropic zone. Straight trees with shoot bearing plank buttress contribute to the wonderful landscape in the nominated site.



Three Folds Waterfall, Mt Tianmen in Longhushan



Qingyun Waterfall, Mt Tianmen in Longhushan

Migrant bird and wetland landscape: Animals and birds make the natural scenery more vigorous

and interesting. In October, wintering migrant birds, like *Mergus squamatus* and Mandarin duck will arrive here. Thousand of common cormorants stay all night on steep cliffs(Fig 52). They are flying in the morning and returning to the cliffs at night, hovering about the sky.



Thousands of Common Cormorant Stay All Night on Steep Cliffs

Ancient tree community: The nominated site abound in ancient trees such as *Ginkgo biloba* and *Taxus marieii*, etc, displaying a fantastic landscape.

5.6 History and development

(1) Evolution of the basin

By the end of Indosinian Movement, this area entered into the mobile stage of the Circum Pacific continental margin, generally controlled by Beihai-Shaoxing fault zone, forming a composite structural basin distributed as nearly EW-strike, with typical of the compound structure of “gray on the top and red at the bottom”. During the Early Cretaceous, the volcanic lava and pyroclast-sedimentary rock series were accumulated, which gave the thickness up to several thousand meters, while the formation of Late Cretaceous basin was characterized by the coarse clastic rock predominated by the sediments of piedmont, pluvial and alluvial facies with huge thickness, intercalated with sediments of lake-basin facies bearing gypsum-salt under the conditions of extremely arid climate. About 65 Ma ago, in particular, the Neotectonic movement not only made the primary fault structure re-revived but also produced a series of faults and vertical joints with different directions and different properties. Therefore, the red clastic rock shaped by the stream erosion, scouring, differential weathering, calc solution and Gravity collapse, etc., created the beautiful Danxia landscapes of Longhushan nominated site.

(2) Human activities

In Neolithic Age, the nominated site was in sphere of influence of Miao Nationality. During the Xia-Shang-Zhou Dynasties(220B.C-771B.C), Baiyue Nationality was very active in Xinjiang area. In the Spring and Autumn Period(770-217B.C), the Gueyue Ethnicity lived in Longhushan area. The unique cliff Grave culture became the museum for studying the history of the Guyue Ethnicity. The Daoism leader Zhang Daoling in Eastern Han Dynasty (25A.D) found the Chinese Taoism in Longhushan, which has become the Ancestor Hall of Taoism. During the Tang Dynasty(618-718 A.D), Mazu Daoyi who was a prominent Taoism. Chan master had been preaching Chan doctrines here. At the same time, many Buddhist abbots across the country gathered here, listened and studied the

Buddhist sutra. Hence the site was entitled as “the universal centre of dhyana(Chan). The Xiangshan Academy founded by Chinese eminent Taoism philosopher Lu Jiuyuan in Southern Song Dynasty has become one of four great academies in China.

There is no industrial activity within the nominated site. After settling down in Xinjiang valley nearby, the local residents began farming life and collected the Chinese medicine since ancient times, which, to a certain extent, has contributed to its primitive natural condition. Meanwhile, due to the influence of Taoism and Guyue Nationality, the local residents embrace the principles of “harmony between people and nature”. They respect the nature and protect the environment consciously, all of these customs and ideas have kept its original look.

(3) Protection history

Generally, there are three stages to restore the protection history of the nominated site:

Protection by the local residents: As mentioned above, influenced by the religious culture and led by monks and priest, local residents have the tradition of protecting the history relics, respect the natural environment and constructing the green homeland on their own initiatives.

Protection by the village rules and regulations: Village rules and regulations, as a sort of primitive law, provide the basis for a code of conduct by community residents. This code is accepted through common practice by villages, who formulate and observe the rules and regulations. The regulations, therefore, enjoy high authority. Village rules and regulations, together with forest and water source protection activities, are very efficient customary protective measures, especially the protection of heritage.

Protection and management by Government: The government has paid great attention to the environment protection of the nominated site, and established protective and preservative organs and administrative departments due to its outstanding geologic scientific significance and topography values.

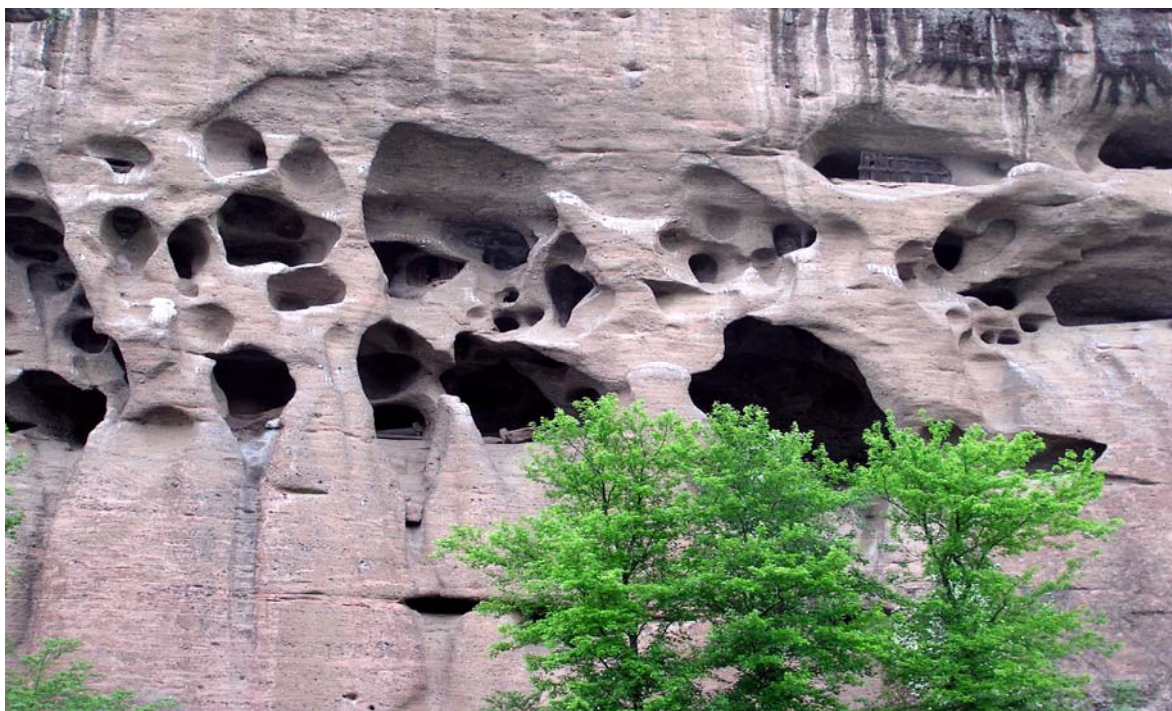
(4) Sights of cultural interest:

Human civilization in the nominated site was developed on the beautiful Danxia landform, leaving rich and varied historical relics, which has formed the Danxia cultural landscape integrated with cultures of poetic literature, cliff grave funeral custom, Taoism, Buddhism and stone inscription well-known in the world.

Peom and Landscape Culture

Since Tang Dynasty, Chinese prominent scholars and powerful ministers visited the nominated site and wrote poems that had been passed on till now.

The wonderful scenery of “the peculiarity of the mountain peaks in Longhushan- Guifeng can not be found in any other place” has been described in the *Jiangyou Dairy*, in the book of *Xiake' Travelogue* written by Xu Xiake. In the first chapter of the Chinese classic masterpiece *Outlaws of the Marshes*, it describes the natural beauty of Longhushan and tells the story of Heaven Master Zhang Daoling, the founder of Taoism.



The Cliff Grave Danxia Grottoes in Nominated Sites

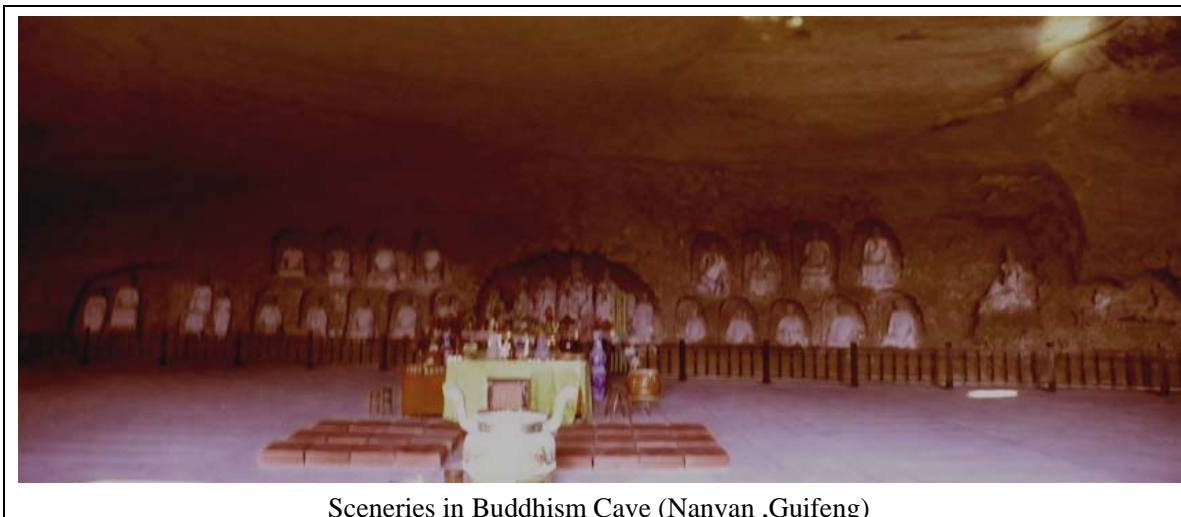
The Cliff Grave The Cliff Graves in Longhushan area are scattered in groups or zones, and are mainly distributed in Danxia grottoes along the banks of Luxi River and Swan Lake. The cliff graves are all located in the precipices. Longhushan cliff graves can be dated back to Spring- Autumn Period, 2600 years ago, holding great scientific and aesthetic values thanks to their earliest history and the richest burial articles.

Taoist Culture

Longhushan in the nominated site is the birthplace of Chinese State religion-Taoism. The second year of Yongyuan in Eastern Han Dynasty (25A.D.), Zhang Daoling preached and practiced alchemy here. After the fourth generation Taoism saint Zhang Sheng moved to Guixi, his offspring settled down for more than 1,900 years up to now. The old and famous family is the only one in Chinese history which can be mentioned in the same breath with the Confucius's. The Heaven Master Mansion and Shangqing Palace are sheltering under the cover of the Danxia pines, it completely demonstrates the integration of Taoism culture and natural landscape, being of extremely great cultural value.

Buddhist Culture

The Nanyan Grotto in the nominated site is the representative of Buddhism culture. The figures on the stone were engraved during the Song Dynasty, and were carved based on the natural Danxia Grottoes, attending the cliff. There are still preserved 40 statues of Buddha inside the Nanyan Grotto (Fig.55) with complete types, which is the biggest one in China.



Art Gallery of Calligraphy

There have been preserved more than 200 rock inscriptions since Tang Dynasty, which embodies a wide range of Chinese calligraphy types, including Seal Script Calligraphy, Clerical Scrip Calligraphy, Standard Scrip Calligraphy , Running Cript Calligraphy, Cursive Script Calligraphy. And the bigger ones can be up to several meters high. The carving skills are proficent, with the varied artistic styles. Therefore it may be said that distinct calligrapher’s assorted arts are all displayed here.

Red Mountain Academy

There are some famous ancient academies in the nominated site. The Xiangshan Academy in Longhushan has become one of the four greatest academies in China during the Southern Song Dynasty, while the Dieshan Academy in Yiyang was found by the eminent scholar Xie Dieshan in Yuan Dynasty.

5.7 Natural features of the nominated site and its value

in the serial nominated sites of China Danxia

(1)Natural features

Having the unique geotectonic settings, Longhushan is just located in the suture zone between Yangtze and Cathaysia Paleoplates, the southeastern part of Eurasian cintinent. The Xinjiang Basin where Longhushan is situated is a Mesozoic continental basin with complex texture and evolution history, and possessing evidence in its stratigraphy, lithology, paleontologic fossils, basin texture and structure, geology and geomorphology as well as modern biology of many of the world’s great geologic events, especially the history of formation and evolution of South China continent of West Pacific. The nominated heritage is a major component part which witnesses the history. The nominated site therefore is a pre-eminent world location for the study of the history of the earth, in particular the history and geologic structure of the continental basin. However, impression as the geology is, the geomorphology, biodiversity and aesthetic qualities of the nominated site are of equal international importance. The incision, stream erosion, weathering and denuding of sedimentary rock mass

dominated by the red sandy conglomerate have sculpted a wealth of remarkable landforms at a variety of scales, being a natural museum for studying the geomorphology. While the forest vegetation that clothes the mountain slopes and natural environment contains the world-ranking biodiversity and harbours internationally important rare and relict species. Together these features form a stunning visual landscapes. In summary, the nominated site is a rare treasure in the world.

(2) Status and value in the serial heritages

Compared with other serial nominated sites, Longhushan also meets the criteria of the serial nomination of the world heritage because it not only has the same or similar geotectonic settings and evolution history, but also the geomorphologic features and physiographic features, but the status and value of Longhushan in the serial nominated sites are of irreplaceable. Its outstanding value lies in as follows:

- A. Longhushan is an outstanding representative of Danxia peak forest geomorphologic landscape with blue water and red mountains, a natural model for artistic creation. The Danxia landscape integrated with the red mountains and blue water is superior to those of the serial Danxia nominated sites in such aspects as diversity, uniqueness and peculiarity and natural form, holding the irreplaceable scientific value and aesthetic value.
- B. Danxia assemblage of stone peak and stone column in Longhushan is a typical example of rare microlandform landscapes in the world. There preserved the most densely distributed and the finest Danxia sculptured landscape with the highest quality.
- C. Longhushan nominated site is a typical representation of the Late Mature-Early Old Stage in the geomorphologic evolution of Danxia landscape, also a typical example displaying the features of rain-erosion Danxia peak forest landform and Early Old Stage stream-erosion evacuated Danxia broadening valley peak forest landform, being an irreplaceable type in the serial nominated sites, holding an outstanding geomorphologic value.
- D. The Xinjiang Basin records the evolution history of the continental basin in the Earth since Mesozoic Cretaceous, while the geoheritages hold six geologic events of the earth since Mesozoic, which is of typical importance of the model in the continental fault basins of the world.
- E. Longhushan nominated site is a refuge and habitat of rare and endangered species rarely seen at anywhere else in the world, bearing the major value of biodiversity. The nominated site has the best preserved the complete ecosystem of the low-altitude subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest and the the biggest wintering population of extremely endangered Chinese mergansers in the world, meeting the criteria of International Important Wetland in the International Wetland Convention.
- F. Longhushan nominated site is a typical example of perfect combination of Danxia landscape, Danxia ecosystem and Danxia culture as well as harmonious co-existence between people and nature. Archeological findings demonstrate that people inhabited and dwelled in the nominated site for about 2,600 years. Historical and cultural heritages are embraced in Danxia topography, and characterized by Cliff Burial Culture, Taoism Culture and Buddha culture, which is an outstanding example of perfect harmony between people and nature.

JIANGLANGSHAN-ZHEJIANG

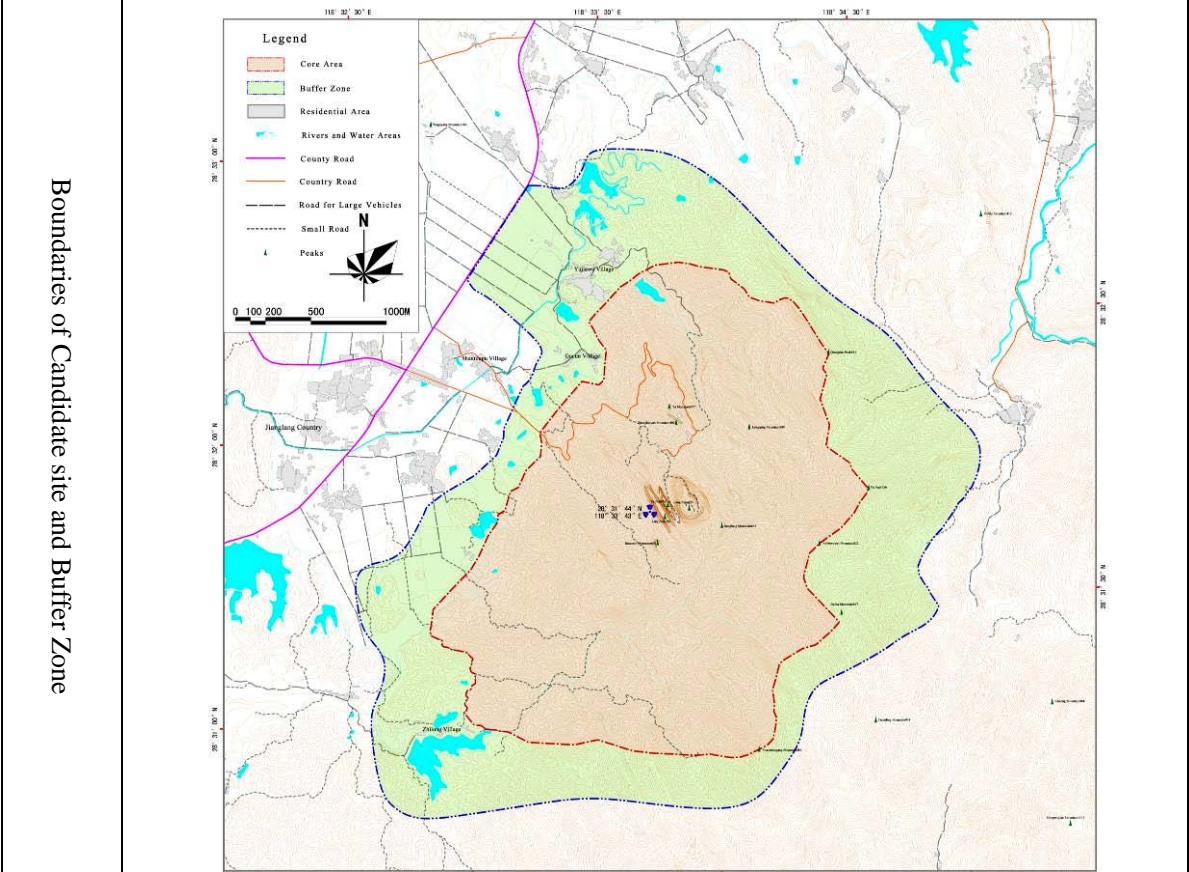




6 Jianglangshan·Zhejiang

Executive Summary

State Party	People's Republic of China
Name of the Nomination	Jianglangshan , Zhejiang Province
Province, City	Jiangshan City, Zhejiang Province
Geographical Coordinates	28°31'44"N , 118°33'43"E
Area of Nominated Site (ha)	610
Area of Buffer Zone(ha)	571
Description of the Boundary of Nominated Site	<p>As one of nominated sites in Danxia Zhejiang area of China, Mount Jianglang consists of typical Danxia landform and its physical geography elements with complete and continuous 708 ha area.</p> <p>Mount Jianglang nominated site as a whole borders as the ridge line, the valley line, rivers, and other natural lines; due to coincidence boundary between buffer zone and Mount Jianglang scenic spots, so they basically border as the above-mentioned natural borderline and a part of them border as road and land classification. Strict protection shall be conducted in the scenic spots with a clear demarcation with the same boundary to nominated site and the buffer zone.</p> <p>Nominated site scope refers to connected natural areas centering on the typical Danxia landform to maintain the integrity of Danxia landform and forest ecosystems as well as the integrity of rare and endangered species ecological environment.</p>



1. Important scientific value

During the Cretaceous Period, the most conspicuous geological event of the Southeast China was the volcanic events in Early Cretaceous, the Faulting Depression event in middle Cretaceous and the uplifting event in the early stage of Late Cretaceous. The volcanic rock series, the gray lithic part, adding the lower class of molasse formation(faulting depression rock suite) and the upper class of molasse formation in the Xiakou Basin, bearing the typical lithologic features, widespreadness as well as the isochroneity, enable them to be the perfect mark layers for regional comparison.

Jianglangshan belongs to the old stage of Danxia Landform, whose Three Pieces of Stone is still erupting while the other red stones of Cretaceous in the surrounding areas had been eroded to lower land. The reason of this is closely related to the lithologic characters of the Three Pieces of Stone. After the Cretaceous sedimentary of the Fangyan Formation, the speed of accumulation decreased and the action of the deep-seated fault lasted long, with the upwelling of magma which intruded in the Fangyan Formation forming the pluton of dolerite, trachyte, andesite and olive-basalt, in the form of vein. As a result, these rocks are mainly made up of volcanic debris, which experienced the volcanic process of high temperature as to be quenched, leading to the high resistance in erosion. On the other hand, the vein of dolerite, trachyte, andesite and olivin-basalt bedding in the three-part-stone, bear the unique ophitic-intergranular texture as well as the plagioclase and black minerals grouping, forming the rocks of high resistance ability in erosion, just as the effect of consolidating the steel in the cement concrete. The phenomenon is rare in other Danxia Landform of the foreign countries, which deserves the research in lithology.

The reaction of the platform: on the basis of topography, the three-part-stone of Jianglangshan is elevated about 800m, while Danengxia and Xiaonengxia are about 500m (Fig.3-1), showing two different planation surfaces at different elevation. Meanwhile there are wide alluvial plains in the areas of Shimen, northwestern wing of Jianglangshan, as well as Jianglangjie and Ya Peak, western wing of Jianglangshan t, indicating that the crust of this region is relatively steady in the recent period. However, there are second-class river terraces at the relative altitudes of 4.8m and 8.0m, indicating that there was still lifting action in recent period in the region of Jianglangshan, which perhaps belongs to the reaction of platform. It can be called that the Three Pieces of Stone is the witnesses of the "two-generation" or "three-generation", even "four-generation". As a result, the complexity and uniqueness of the development process of the Danxia Landform in Jianglangshan deserves further research.

2. Unique Value of Landscape Aesthetics

The most featured spots of Jianglang Danxia Land Form are Three Stones Hill Group, Yixiantian Valley and Danxia Stone Wall Made up of Three Pieces Stones. Jianglangshan is the top scenery in Danxia Landform with profound science meaning and educational value in research and geology education. At the same time, the scenery spot is full of aesthetic meaning and natural beauty.

Jianglangshan meets Chinese traditional concept of landscape, which stresses the harmony between human and natural. Jianglangshan bears a rare, beautiful "scenery resources".

The combination landscape elements of Jianglangshan are expressed by aesthetic appreciation. The most important one of them is amazement.

The composing elements of landscape are diversity from macro to micro, from material background and stone characteristics. Though the styles are changeable, they meet principle of beauty in form. All landscape of Jianglangshan are united under the theme of formation of Danxia Land Form and Three Pieces of Stone.

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property Brief Introduction

Criteria under which inscription is proposed	<p>Criteria VII: to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance</p> <p>Criteria VIII: to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.</p>
Names and Contact Information of Official and Local Institutions	<p>Name : Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China Address : No.9 Sanlihe Road, Beijing, China Postcode : 100835 Tel : +86-10-58933014 Fax : +86-10-58933014 E-mail : zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn Web : http://www.cin.gov.cn/</p> <p>Name : Department of Construction of Zhejiang Province Address : No.8 Shengfu Road, Hangzhou, China Postcode : 310025 Tel : +86-10-87053003 Fax : +86-10-87052827 E-mail : jstghc@126.com Web : http:// www.zjjs.com.cn</p> <p>Name : Municipal Government of Quzhou City Address : No.28 Hesan Road, Quzhou, China Postcode : 324002 Tel : +86-10-3024936 Fax : +86-10-3086869 Web : http://www.quzhou.gov.cn</p> <p>Name : Bureau of Scenic Area Management of Jiangshan City Address : Jiangbin Road, Jiangshan, Zhejiang, China Postcode : 324100 Tel : +86-570-4028 953 Fax : +86-570-4015 947</p>

6.1 Natural Environment

Climate: Jianglangshan belongs to the humid subtropical monsoon climate area. It has a rich quantity of heat and enough sunlight. Its range of the mean annual sunlight is 2063.3 hours. The range of the mean annual rainfall across the sites is from 1650mm to 2200mm. In the end of spring, plum rain is easily to be seen. In July and August, the range of the mean annual rainfall is only 218.3mm, which is less than half of evaporation and often causes drought. In winter, north wind dominates this area and its wind speed is the highest comparing with other seasons. In spring, the wind is diversity and weak. In summer, south wind is common. Autumn is cool and dry.

Hydrology: The site has lake, reservoir, brook, and fall. Xunv Lake is the representative of this landscape.

Xunv Lake, which also is an important reservoir, situates at the Yujiawu Village. It is positioned on the upper reaches of the Jianglang River. The total area of the catchment is about 1.05 square kilometer. Its capacity is 392,500 m³. The area of the water surface is about 44,000 m². The drainage area of Xunv Lake is mountain area. It has rich precipitation rain fall and thus helps to keep a well natural environment. The vegetation coverage is 95% above.

Soil: Due to the diversity of terrain of Jianglangshan and wet climate, Jianglangshan has a variety of soil and vegetation. The red clay is mainly distributed at the broad hills of eastern and Western part; The yellow soil is mainly distributed at the mountain area of eastern and southern part; The moisture soil and paddy soil are distributed at the intermountain basin and valley.

6.2 Geology

(1) Features of geotectonic background Jianglangshan belongs to Xiakou Basin between the Jiangshan-Shaoxing deep fault and Bao'an-Xiakou- Zhangcun fault zone. Jiangshan-Shaoxing deep fault is the fault that passes through sialosphere and reaches siferna. It controls the development of geologic structure. Bao'an-Xiakou-Zhangcun fault zone belongs to the sub-fault of Jiangshan-Shaoxing deep fault. In the early Yanshan Movement period the south-east of this area shows different types of fault tectonic basin (volcano tectonic basin、rift tectonic basin). The North West shows flexible fold and contains one small tectonic basin. Jianglangshan is located in the Xiakou Basin which states in the east of Jiangshan-Shaoxing deep fault. Its south-east side is Bao'an-Xiakou- Zhangcun fault zone. The layer in the bottom of basin is Malm layer. In the late period of Late Jurassic Epoch, due to the acceleration of speed of conflict between Pacific Plate and eurasian plate, the deep fault continued moving and magma movement reached to the florescence. It formed a continuous and large distribution of pan volcanic eruption and deposits with other places in the east of Zhejiang province.

In the early Cretaceous, the tension rift of the two faults mentioned above led to the formation of Xiakou Basin. Also, the basin changed to an asymmetric pan-shape downfaulted basin. In consequence the red glutenite, fluvial-lacus-trine deposit pied glutenite Guantou Formation(K_{1g}), talus fluvial facies, Chaochuan Formation (K_{1c}) and Fangyan Formation (K_{1f}) became the sediment in the basin. In the late Cretaceous the movement of magmatite still existed, though

structural feature was hard to found in this area.

When coming to cainozoic era, the fault block movement is weaker than before. The dominants are Differentiation and oscillation of up and-down movement. Subsequently this area stepped into a new period. The well-known Danxia Landform gradually formed in the stratum. In the late Cretaceous Period the two faults formed an intense compressional movement and forced the rise of Xiakou Basin. Since cainozoic era, incision of rock mass and the sequent collapse and erosion process led to the growth of Danxia Landform.

(2) Strata and Lithology Seen from the 1:50000 geological map, Jianglangshan is located at Changtai amplitude (sheet designation: H50E021019). The map shows that most strata are volcanics of Mesozoic Upper Jurassic and sedimentary basin rock of Cretaceous. A small part is Triassic series Wudu Formation and Middle Jurassic Majian Formation. According to the definition of lithostratigraphic unit, it can divide into 15 lithostratigraphic units.

Strata of Jianglangshan

Era	Period	Epoch	Stratigraphic Province		South East Stratigraphic Province
Cenozoic	Quaternary	holocene	Yinjiangqiao Fm Qhy		
		Pleistocene	Lianhua Fm(Qpl)		
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Lower Cretaceous	Qujiang Fm	Zhongdai Fm (K _{1z})	Fangyan Fm(K _{1f})
			Yongkang Group		Chaochuan Fm(K _{1c})
					Guantou Fm (K _{1g})
	Jurassic	Upper Jurassic	Moshishan Group		Member II(K _{1g} ²)
					Member I(K _{1g} ¹)
		Jiuliping Fm(J _{3j})			
Xishantou Fm(J _{3x})					
Gaowu Fm(J _{3g})					
Dashuang Fm(J _{3d})					
Triassic	Middle Jurassic	Majian Fm(J _{2m})			
	Upper Triassic	Wuzao(T _{3w})			
Neoproterozoic	Sinian	Xiuning Fm(Z _{1x})			
		Shangshu(Pt _{3s})			
Middle Proterozoic		Chencai(Pt _{2c})			

Generally, Danxia Landform at Jianglangshan is a continental formation system that deposits in the synclis. It has eruptional lava, rhyolite, tuff, pyroclastic rock and fluvial-lacustrine deposit strata that regard running water and lake water as force.

1) Features of Jurassic strata

① **Majian Formation(J_{2m}) of Middle Jurassic Series.** Majian Formation is located at the north

west of Xiaoqing Lake. Its outcropping area is about 0.05km^2 . Lithology mainly is quartzose sandstone and siltstone. Shed coal is also found in some places. According to the mapsheet information, early basis of well logs of Majian Formation shows the fluvial face feature and the clast has a relative high maturity. The late one shows that it has lacustrine and swamp deposit, and clast are mostly siltstone and silty mudstones with instable shed coal interbedded in.

② Upper Triassic Moshishan Group. Upper Triassic volcanic series are mainly distributed at Tangyankou and Lishendu. Some is also found at The N-E Shishangdong-Hemu fault. Its outcropping area is about 70km^2 . The majority of volcanite strata are Gaowu Formation and the minority ones are Dashuang Formation, Xishantou formation and Jiuliping Formation.

i. Gaowu Formation(J_{3g}) Gaowu Formation covers the largest areas (about 50 km^2). It appears at Tang Yuan Kou and Li Shen Du. Its lithology composition is relative simple. The majority is french grey, dark grey rhyolitic crystallinoclastic shard tuff and some cinerite and rubble conglomerate tuff interbedded in it. It features with crassitude of crystallinoclastic particle size and high mineral. The main part of crystallinoclastic formation is quartz and feldspar. Plagioclase and mica group follow. Their proportion are about 40% - 50%.

ii. Dashuang Formation (J_{3d}) Dashuang Formation is scatteredly distributed at the south-east of Xiaoqing Lake. The area is about 2 km^2 . It is connected with Chencai Group metamorphic rock and Wudu Formation. They belong to the part of Shishangcun-Hemu fault.

iii. Xishantou Formation(J_{3g}) Xishantou Formation is mainly distributed at Wanqingshan and Changqiu. Its outcropping area is about 15km^2 . According to the section information, its lithological characters composition is rhyolitic shard crystallinoclastic welded tuff, rhyolitic crystallinoclastic shard welded tuff, and rhyolitic shard welded tuff. The crystallinoclastic is about 15% - 40%. Its particle size is relative small and the major composition is feldspar and quartz. At Wanqingshan the Xishantou Formation distributed narrowly. It is controlled by the N-E Shishangcun- Hemu fault.

iv. Jiuliping Formation(J_{3j}) Jiuliping Formation scatteredly distributed at Zhangcun and Tangyuan. Besides, it also has a 4 km^2 distribution at Shimenshan. It is composed of lavenderblush rhyolite, rhyolite-porphry interlining multi-layer tuff, tuffaceous sandstone and acid pyroclastic rock. The volcano movement of Jiuliping can be at least divided to four flow units. The sediment comes up with volcanic spurting. Jiuliping Formation (J_{3j}) of upper Jurassic Moshishan Fm is composed of pinky rhyolite, rhyolite-porphry interlining multi-layer tuff, tuffaceous sandstone and pyroclastic rock. It distributes widely and is the preexistence of Guantou Fm and Chaochuan Fm.

2) Features of Cretaceous Layer

The main revealing part in this zone is the Late Cretaceous Yongkang Group. The Late Cretaceous Yongkang Group distributes central and southeastern area, which is component of Xiakou Basin, which is composed with Guantou Fm, Chaochuan Group. and Fangyan.

i. Guantou Formation (K_{1g}) This is the bottom part of the late Cretaceous Yongkang Group, which can be divided into upper part and lower part with missing middle part. The low part is

gravel, sandstone and thin powder-like deep-grey mudstone, charcoal-like shale, with random-espousing power-like fine sand stone. They mainly distribute on Jishang, Qianding, and the east part of Changtai Town.

The first part of K_{1g} : little gravel, sandstone espousing on the bottom; powder-like deep-grey mudstone, charcoal-like shale making up middle upper part, with random power-like fine sand stone.

The second part of K_{1g} : a complete deep-grey dacite, produced in extravasation status, distributing around 1 km^2 , limited in the north fringe of Changtai Town. The thickness is about 50 meter.

The third part of K_{1g} : a complete of light-purple red spotted rhyolite, produced in extravasation status, distributing in Kaijing, Maoxing, exposing area is about 10.6 km^2 . The thickness is about 150 meter.

ii. Chaochuan Formation (K_{1c}) Grouan stone with gravel and middle grouan compose the bottom part. Powder-like purple red sandstone, powder-like mudstone compose the middle part, with gravel in river status, fine sand stone, siltstone and aleuritic texture mudstone. There are gravel-powder-like red purple mudstone, gravel, and conglomerate alternate with each other. The main part of Chaochuan Fm is a complete thick purple red fine fragment. Less thick coarse fragment can be seen in the bottom part. A complete very thick conglomerate-status and gravel-status grow on the bottom part of Chaochuan Fm in Bao'an District, belonging to alluvial fan status deposit.

iii. Fangyan Formation (K_{1f}) Fangyan Fm is the main part that composes the Danxia Landform in Jianglangshan, which is composed mainly by thick layer or bulk purple red, light grey conglomerate, with malmstone, gravel and lenticle placed inside and random extrusive rock. This is a complete river-appearance and lake-appearance deposit stratum which was river valley, lake plain and delta deposit caused by mountain foot alluvial fan, with imposing dyke and dike from Late Yanshan or Himalaya. Fangyan Fm is mainly distributed on the edge of basin and is controlled by basin break, which is exposing in Jianglangshan-Zhangcun Villiage, about 16 km^2 . The stone quality is light grey bulk conglomerate, gravel with little lenticle silty sand fine sand stone. There is 500 meter thick gravel around Laohutou Mountain, Dongnanyuan on the southwest of the basin. They become powder conglomerate, silty mudstone with thin layer coarse conglomerate with gravel in east and northwest of the basin. It is mixed together with Chaochuan Fm in Xiafu with no more thickness of 581.2m.

iv. Zhongdai Formation (K_{1z}) It belongs to the southwest extended part of Jinqu Basin with exposing area of 22 km^2 . The components of this group include: very thick conglomerate in the low part with gravel; big area of extru-sive deep-grey olivine basalt grows on it; purple-red siltite, argillaceous siltstoue and gritstone and gravel are in the middle part intertwined with each other; purple-red siltite and argillaceous siltstoue in the upper part. It contacts to Wuzao Fm on the bottom with angle. It has a width more than 838m.

Cyclicity of Basic Strata Sequence: This kind of basic strata sequence is always composed with three and more strata. Up-going clast becomes bigger or smaller with layer becomes thicker or thinner to overlap repeat. It is composed with glutenite- grit with gravel-middle fine sandstone-siltite; or glutenite- grit with gravel-fine sandstone-siltite; or sandstone with gravel-fine

sandstone-siltite. The thickness of basic strata sequence is between 1.5-18m. Eroding is common on the bottom of the basic layer order. Huge intertwined layers are growing between them to provide features of composing and construction of cyclicity of basic strata sequence.

Non-Cyclicity of Basic Strata Sequence: This is the most popular type distributing in the basin. It is can be divided into 3 types by group characteristics, homogeneity basic strata sequence, rhythmicity basic strata sequence and lava-bearing basic strata sequence.

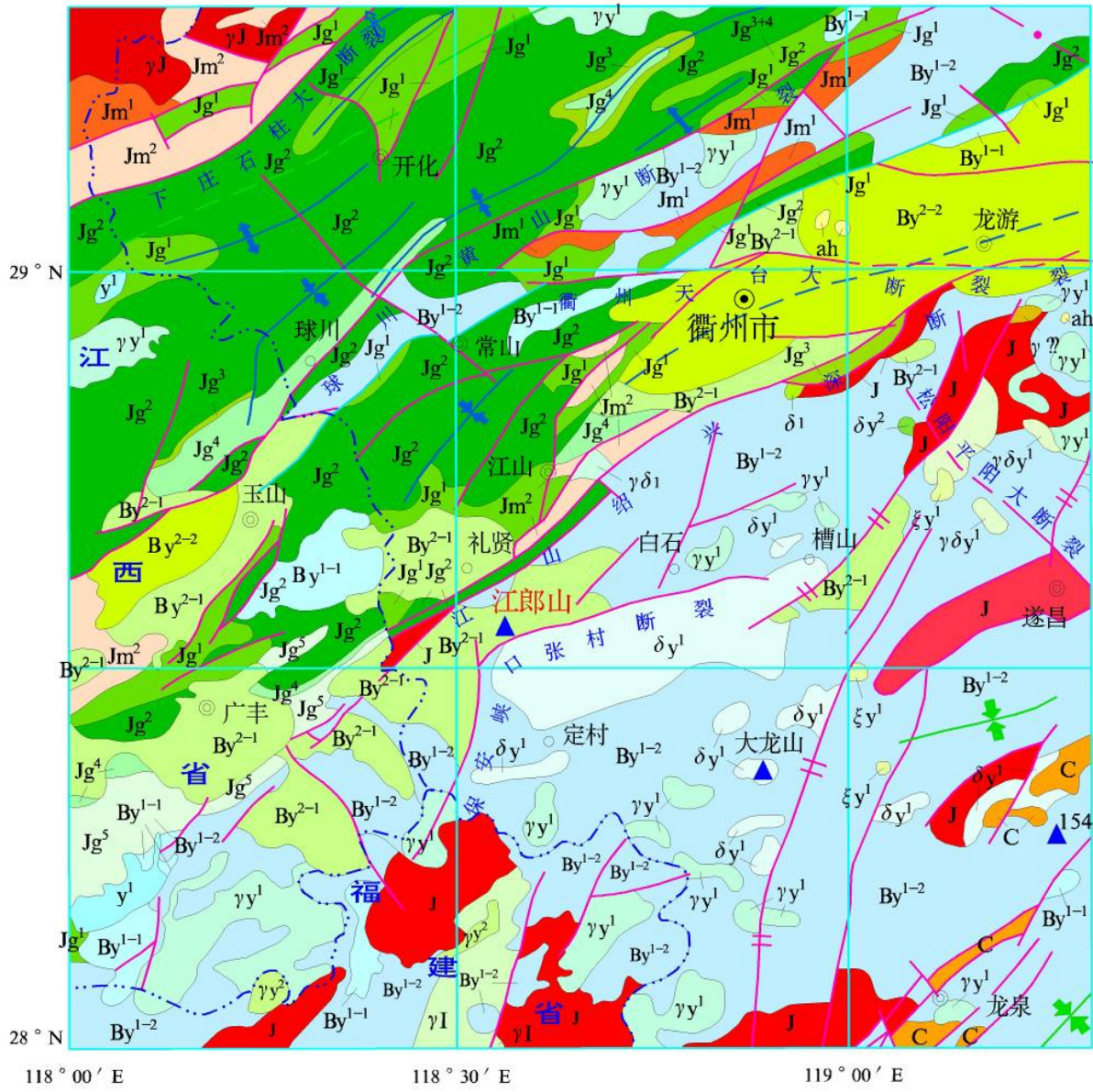
- Homogeneity basic strata sequence: this is the main part of the basin. Stone quality is simple and it is very thick. Heading area of this kind shows rarely featured layer interspace of cyclicity. It is divided into different layer by interspace, erosion surface and ground heading face. Inner basin is composed with bulks of purple red silty, muddy silty or bulks of conglomerate and gravels. They are production of extensive flood deposit, alluvial fan, distributing in the catchment basin and around the fringe of the basin.
- Rhythmicity basic strata sequence: this is composed with two kinds of stone strata overlapping frequently, mainly distributing on limnal face and the top fringe of fan delta. The former is composed of thin layer mudstone and silty or shale and marlite (millimeter to centimeter scale), showing subtle horizontal construction. The latter is composed of bulks of purple red silty and conglomerate or gravel and gritstone with gravel interlayered. Stratification cannot be seen in the single layer. The bottom is smooth. The erosion is rare.
- Lava-bearing basic strata sequence: limited distribution, seen only in Xiakou Basin Bao'an Duntou and Hushang Basin Yi Mountain. It is the production of single strata or multiple 1 strata of lava and deposit inter-layered. Lava layers do not have the same thickness and the layer is composed with acid lava segment, rhyolite, limestone and basalt. The location of lave strata in the basic strata sequence is not fixed. It is the same with the proportion, which shows frequent small scale volcanicity with deposition in the basin during that period.

3) Strata Feature after Cretaceous

Cainozoic groups in this area are distributing in Changtai, Shimen, Jiebei, Hemu and Aopin. Layers are not fully heading, mainly Pleistocene series Lianhua Fm and postglacial epoch Qinjiangqiao Fm. The former distributes on the hills of Chaochuan Fm and the latter is distributing side plain of Xiandai River with heading area of 68 km².

① Pleistocene series Lianhua Fm (Qhl) Lianhua Group distributes limitedly with less area of heading. Grey-yellow and bronze-yellow clay sand loam can be seen on the top of vertical section with loose soil. Grey-yellow sand loam with gravel and little bronze-yellow grid clay can be seen in the middle part. Mottle, grey-purple grave, conglomerate layer are with unstable sand loam in the bottom. It width is 2.5 to 5 meters.

② Postglacial epoch Qinjiang Fm Distributing on the grand plain beside the Xiandai River. Light-grey clay, sand loam is on the top of the vertical section with great sand quality and bad plasticity. Grey-yellow sand soil with gravel and gravel sand can be seen in the middle part. Grey-yellow soil and conglomerate layer are in the bottom with good psephicity. It width is 1.9 to 4.9 meters.



Geologic structure diagram of Mount Jiulong and close region



Clumpy conglomerate with huge thickness at Peak Lang Tianyou



Diabase dike exposed at Peak Ya

of the cap rock and the basement. The renewed faulting of the basement has a significant role in the control of the volcanic activity, the magma intrusion, the basin modeling and the development and distribution of the subsequent Danxia landform, and the north-east, the north north-east, the nearly north-south fracture structures are the most prominent, playing a framework role in the formation of the tectonic frame of Mount Jiaglang. The developed north-east, the nearly north-south fracture structures of the zone are respectively distributed at the northwest and the southeast of the basin. The fracture feature large scale and deep cutting, belonging to the basement fault of multiphase activities, and the north-east fracture structure is the extruding reverse fracture and north north-east fracture structure is the shearing reverse strike-slip fracture. The north-west fracture is distributed widely but its scale is relatively small, belonging to tensional- extension torsional cap rock fracture, which have a larger role in the control of the current landform pattern.

Joint: The main Danxia of Mount Jiaglang is generally developed along the faults or joints, and the direction of the joints is mainly north west-south and north east-south, Sanpan Stone of Mount Jiaglang is in fact the “Three peaks and two valleys” developed due to the control of the north west-south joint set. The statistics on 66 fluorite veins and quartz veins in the narrows basin shows that: majority of cracks’ direction is between 300° and 320° , indicating the narrows basin is affected by the north west-south extrusion stress, therefore, there appears a large number of north-west tensional and extension torsional fractures and joints.

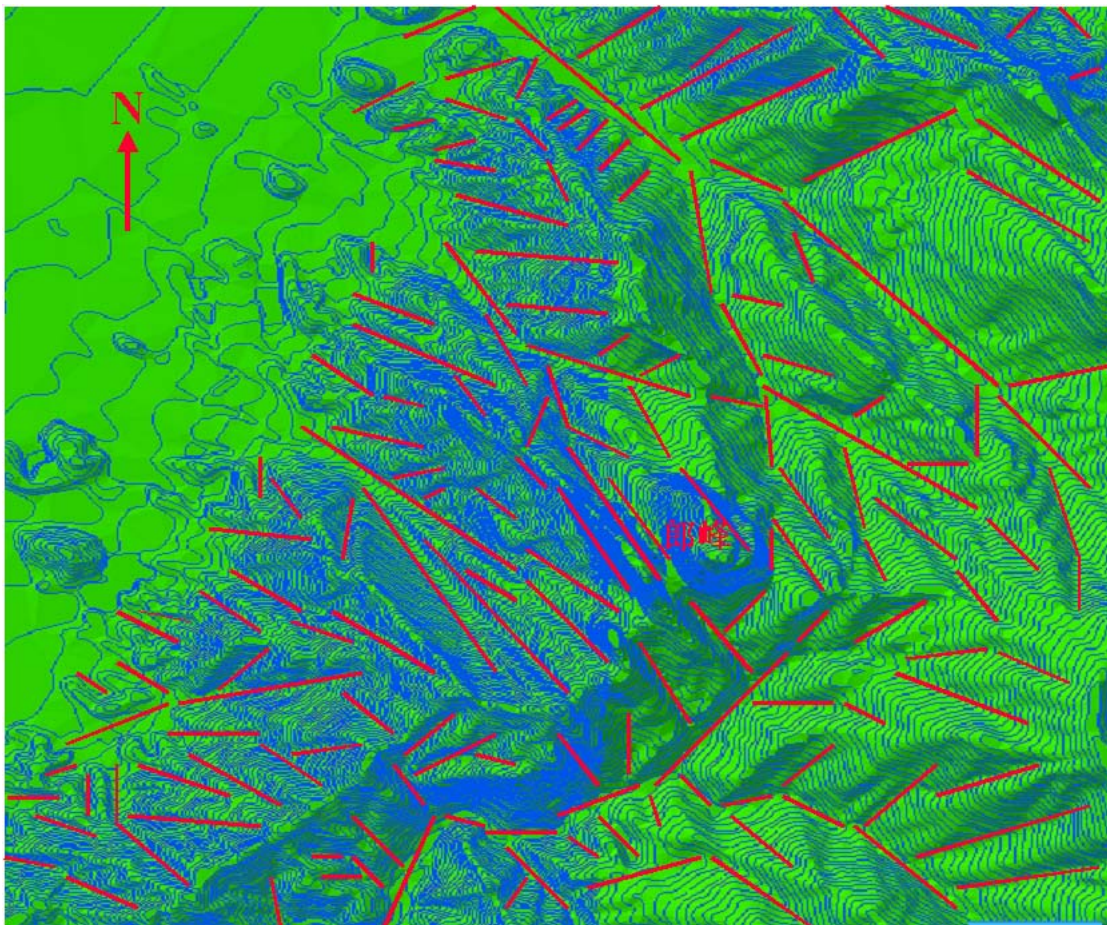


Diagram of Joint Distribution within Mount Jiaglan

In addition to groups of large vertical joints, the "X" joints and oblique joints can be seen in Mount Jiaglang, and many "X" joints can be seen from the megathyminae cliff between the Peak Lang and

Peak Ya, displayed in the significant diamond-shaped cutting landscape, and the nearly 20 large-scale oblique joints can be seen from the cliff between Peak Ya and Peak Ling in the Linear Sky Valley, some runs through the peaks of Peak Ling and Peak Ya vertically. The thick-bedded grit in the narrows basin, due to the segmentation of the above-mentioned joints, forms many giant nubby rocks, accelerating the late weathering, erosion and collapse.



"X" joint on megathymiinae cliff of Mount Jianglang



Oblique joint of Peak Ya seen from Peak Lang



Oblique joint at one side near to Peak Ling of Linear Sky Valley of Mount Jianglang (Shown by red arrow)



Oblique joint at one side near to Peak Ya of Linear Sky Valley of Mount Jianglang (Shown by red arrow)



6.3 Landform Feature and Type

(1) Landform Features: The most unique features of Mount Jianglang are the Sanpan Stone in the isolated peak from, the Linear Sky Valley and two Daxia Stone Walls.

Unique high Danxia isolated peak: The most surprising landscape of Mount Jianglang is the Sanpan Stone known as “Grandest, most unique and most beautiful mountain” comprising of Peak Lang (an altitude of 824m, a relatively height of 369.1m), Peak Ya (an altitude of 737.4m, a relatively height of 287.4m) and Peak Ling (An altitude of 765m, a relatively height of 298m). The isolated peak is the highest among different peaks, which at the same time seems to reach the sky and cloud, features different views at different places and grand views, known as "The Most Unique Peak Danxia”.



Sanpan Stone overlooked from the northern side of the foothill of Mount Jianglang



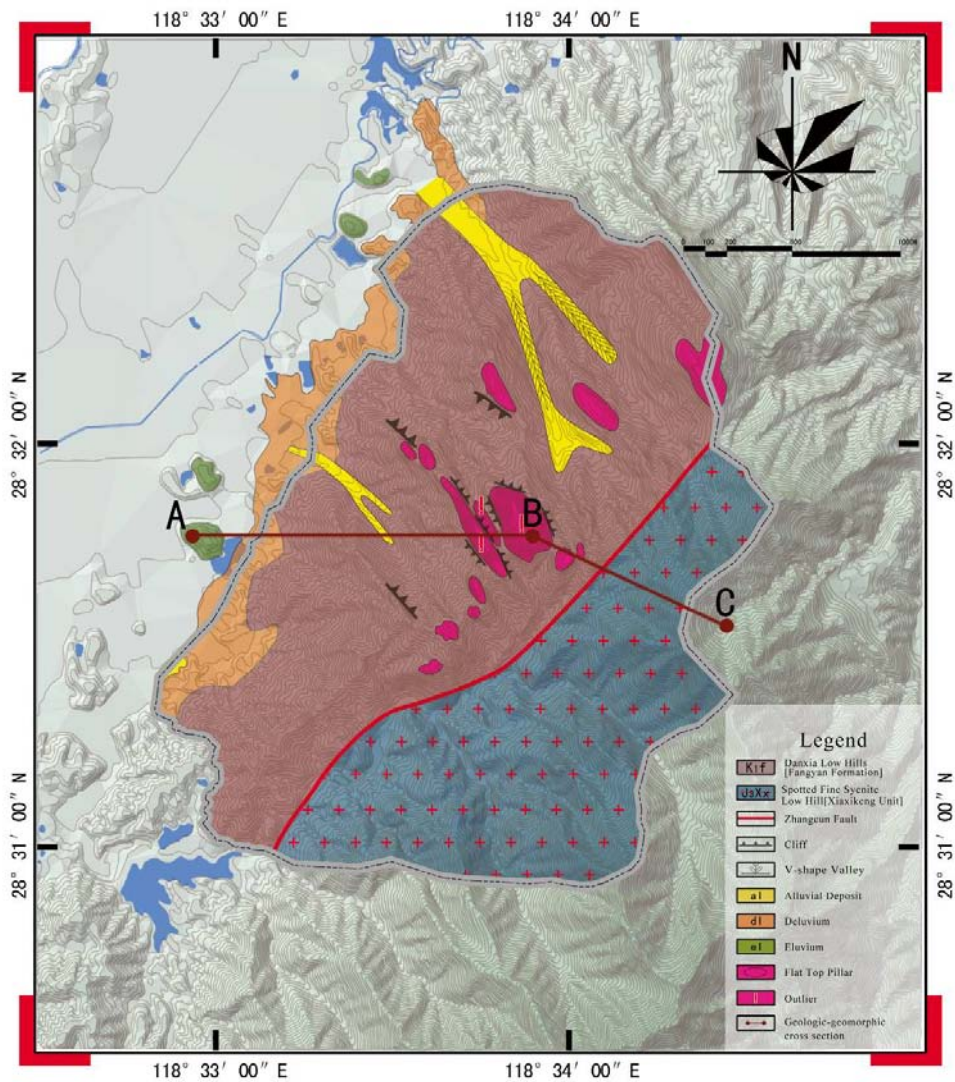
Close Shot of Sanpianshi of Mount Jianglang (Peak Lang, Peak Ya and Peak Ling from left to right)



Sanpan Stone overlooked from the northern of Mount Jianglang
(Dim Sanpan Stone seems like the home of immortals)

Unique combination of cliffs and valley: The straight Top Valley between Peak Ya and Peak Ling has the length and the height of over 300 meters respectively, and there are Peak Great-man, and steep Langfeng Tianyou, Baibu Cliff, Tiangong Cave, Heaven Bridge, Waterfall over treetop and other beautiful scenic spots.

Space structure features: On macro level, Sanpan Stone is developed on the hill platform of gent ups and downs, forming obvious space contract and bringing strong visual impact. At different places and with different light and weather condition, there appears mysterious and eyeable view. On medium-view level, Sanpan Stone, integrated with the natural factors such as stones peaks and valleys and others, and the human sites such as Xuxiake mountaineering booth, Kaiming Temple, Jianglang Academy, Yuankong Academy and others, forms the different scenic landscape, thus highlighting the uniqueness of Sanpan Stone. On micro level, Sanpan Stone itself has unique styles, providing the views of different stone peak styles, surface images, appearances and colors and other landscape factors. Seeing Sanpan Stone from different angles can realize the magic power of the nature due to the various physical changes, such as The Top Valley, Peak Great-man and cliffs, stones, gorges, caves, booths and bridges and other small scenic spots along the way, all the above can bring visitors the eyeable views .



The scatter diagram of the central topographical features

(2) Main geomorphologic landscape

Introduction of Main Geomorphic Scenic Spots of Mount Jianglang

No.	Name	Location	Feature description
1	Sanpan Stone	Mount Jianglang	Sanpan Stone consists of three gigantic wall-like stone peaks that tower on top of a 500 meters mountain. From north-east-east to south-west-west perspective, the first is Peak Lang (824m), Peak Ya (737.4 m), Peak Ling (765.0 m). Peak Lang is the largest of the three and around it are all Danya Red-cliff. The height of Danya, except for the 225.0 m of Dengtianping, ranges from 300 to 369 meters, towering, and rare among Danxai physiognomy at home. Experts agreed that it is “the first wonder peak of the country” after careful evaluation.
2	Linear Sky	Between Peak Ya and Peak Ling	Linear Sky is 308 meters long, 298 meters high and gauges 3.5 meters at its narrowest point. The overall shape looks smooth. Looking up from the ravine, the limitless sky assumes the look of a crescent, giving off a mere, linear light. One of the well-known remarks goes like this: Sanpan Stone is moved from the sea of Bo, to cut the Silver River to give a linear sky”. The views here vary according to seasons. In summer when the scorching sun is above, easy and cool wind starts blowing day and night, offering a perfect place for those who want to get away; in winter when cold wind blows, the place is all coated with snow and ice, decorated with icicles, just like a crystal palace dragons used to occupy. Linear Sky is always appealing in sunny or rainy days. When fog rises and you look up from the place, you will find clouds and fogs just assume the shape of a silver dragon, rolling and twisting from the lower end of the valley up to your presence. This is the wonder that inspired many legends: A Silver Dragon Ascending from the Sea. When it rains on and on for days, however, rainwater accumulated on top of the cliff would find their, by leaps and skips, down to the valley, like a curtain of pearls hanging down from the sky. This is what usually called “waterfall from tree tops”. When it rains cats and dogs, the curtain of pearls transforms into a cloth of water hanging down 300 meters long, 200 meters wide, just like a heavenly-made immense curtain.
3	Eighteen Curves	At the foot of Peak Lang	The tour stairs are stages that meander upward into Mount Jianglang. It measures 500 meters long, 120 meters high, there are altogether 461 stages. Its name derives from its many twists and turns. At the beginning of the tour stages there towering a huge rock which is inscribed with “Mount Jianglang” written by Zhao Puchu. The calligraphy is powerful and impressive and a good match for the scene. Traditional sighting spots like sister stones, “Yidengpankong (one leap would send you into sky)” and inscriptions from Professor Huang, a Danxia physiognomy expert. On both sides of the tour stair there planted a lot of pines and bamboos whose leaves offer cozy shelter from a scorching sun, and brooks running down along quietly. Passing through the forests of bamboos and pines, seeing Sanpan Stone from afar, looking down on the view below, the visitor would feel as if he were in heaven
4	Fairy Meeting Rock	At the foot of Peak Lang	The tour stairs are stages that meander upward into Mount Jianglang. It measures 500 meters long, 120 meters high, there are altogether 461 stages. Its name derives from its many twists and turns. At the beginning of the tour stages there towering a huge rock which is inscribed with “Mount Jianglang” written by Zhao Puchu. The calligraphy is powerful and impressive and a good match for the scene. Traditional sighting spots like sister stones, “Yidengpankong (one leap would send you into sky)” and inscriptions from Professor Huang, a Danxia physiognomy expert. On both sides of the tour stair there planted a lot of pines and bamboos whose leaves offer cozy shelter from a scorching sun, and brooks running down along quietly. Passing through the forests of bamboos and pines, seeing Sanpan Stone from afar, looking down on the view below, the visitor would feel as if he were in heaven.

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property Brief Introduction

5	Bell and Drum Cave	At the foot of the Peak Lang	Below Peak Lang there is a precipitous piece of rock hanging to form a cave. The wall of the cave is miraculous in that the upper wall gives the sound of bells and the lower drums. Hence the cave got its name. The cave differs from Fairy Meeting cave in that it is a lot more spacious, with a capacity of several hundred. Zhou Wenxing, a celebrity in Ming Dynasty, used to live here. There are some inscriptions on the walls, one is “little cave heaven”, the other is “cliff stiff”, made by Zhan Ruoshui, a scholar in Ming Dynasty.
6	100-Pace Ravine	At the foot of Dengtianping on Peak Lang	In front of Yanxia Pavilion and next to the Fairy Meeting Rock, the place used to be a crevice in stone walls covered in bushes. Looking up, the passage is solitary, down you will see a different scene. The ravine is 20 meters high, and no more than one meter wide. You have to squeeze through its narrowest point. At the end of the stone stair is a stone wall, turning to a different direction a new world suddenly opens up. A platform that protrudes out, on which Dongshan Thatched Hamlet was once built, leaving only ruins now, though. Looking afar, you will find terraces below, mountains ahead and sights around.
7	Peak Great-man	Villa Mount Jianglang	Looking upward at Peak Lang from the gate of Jianglang Villa, the silhouette of Peak Lang assumes the shape of a great man leaning the head upon a chair, lost in thinking. The eyes that are full of confidence and the dignity of a thinker all bear resemblance to a great man. When the moon is bright and stars sparse, the silhouette looks even better, adding to the wonder of this mountain a touch of modern social life.
8	Peak Jar	The front of Mount Jianglang	It is said that with the help of a fairy Jiang Lang got a pen, which endows him with a talent. But he became lost in politics and the fairy took back the pen. He lost the talent, and the fairy kept the pen here.
9	Peak Bull-nose	Pictographic	A peak that bears semblance to the nose of a bull.
10	Lingshi Huifeng	Between Peak Ya and Peak Ling	On the west edge of Ascent Platform and the cliff of Peak Ya there inscribed “ling shi hui feng”. When in storm, the leaves gathered at the top of the peak would fall off and circling around in the little and great alley beside Peak Ya. Flying, they are like thousands of birds frolicking among the three peaks, hence the name “ling shi hui feng”, which is a description of the scene.
11	Danxia Red-cliff	South of Peak Ling	It is a layer of arenosols and conglomerate. Due to long-lasting geographic forces, the slant of geographic layers and the breaking of drapes, the erosion of streams, and collapses, the steep red cliff of conglomerate rock is formed. Queer peaks and weird stones, and their sizes, are rare nationwide.
12	Peak Lang Tianyou	Peak Lang	824 meters above the sea level and the vertical distance of the largest piece of Peak Lang is 370 meters away from the bottom of the peak. There used to be no passages and human activities are even rarer. The passage that leads to the top was cut out in 1990. Counting from the Ascent Platform, there are 3500 stages which adapt very well to the lie of the mountain. The narrowest point of the stage is less than 0.3 meter; the steepest point seems to be impossible to pass. Climbing along the stage, tourists can see towering cliffs and fathomless abyss; with the wind blowing by the ear and in the coat. Each step forward brings a new sight, indeed wonderful. There are sky bridges that link up, and natural caves for one to sojourn, indeed a wonderful place in the middle of the air. The beauty of the views along the way is stunning, but only the strong and the brave can make it to the top to enjoy the grandeur of Peak Lang.
13	The Top of Peak	On top of Peak Lang	The top of Peak Lang has accumulated both cragginess and wonder. There is a “lawn” that measures several thousand square meters; there are orchids and herbs and other thick

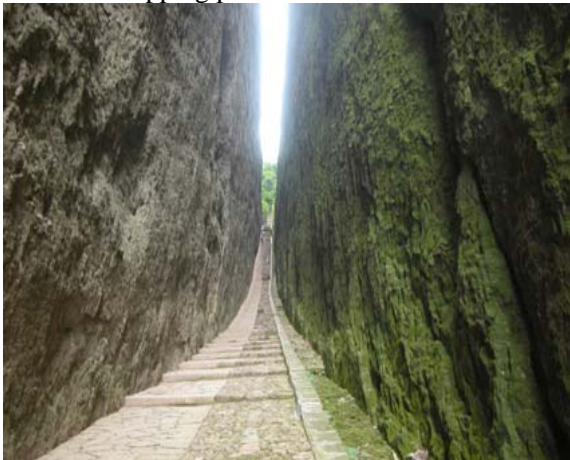
	Lang		vegetation that gives the place a look of forest park. Inside the “lawn” there are many primitive plants, rare and huge trees, Sabina chinensis, juniper, etc. Family Fagaceae, Magnoliaceae, Cornaceae, Elaeocarpaceae, Lauraceae and other valuable tree species, and herbs like Shigu, dendrobium, gyrophora, and many more others. On top of the peak there built a pavilion called “Wentian”, which means questioning the heaven. Standing on the pavilion, wind blows strong on the face and sights rushing to the eyes: mountains afar meander to nowhere, peaks towering and noiseless, terraces divided evenly, lakes reflecting the sun, indeed wonderful, and a reminder of famous poetic lines like ‘on top of the peak, the rest of the mountains seems weak’, or ‘how wonderful our country is!’
14	Lion and Elephant Guards	The back of Mount Jianglang	Two mountains, one in the front, the other behind, like a lion and an elephant, are guarding the three peaks.
15	The Heavenly Palace	On top of Peak Lang	2m in length and width, 6 m in depth. A natural cave formed due to collapses.
16	Carp Stone	Collapsed pictographic rock	A large plate of stone that resembles a skipping carp. What is amazing about this stone is its verisimilitude to a real carp skipping the dragon gate. Truly it is about to be successful. Once over the gate, the scenic sights of Jianglang are right before the eyes.
17	Jiugu Cliff	In the middle of the valley	A protruding cliff, below which water is always running and infuses the cliff with a dignity of an abyss. Legend has it that there was a woman named Jiugu used to wait for the three brothers of Jianglang for all her life. Failing that, she became a cliff. Upon the cliff there is temple well adapted to the lie of the place. It is as though the temple is floating in the air, gaining a dignity that is rare elsewhere.
18	Dragon Ravine	The end of Xunv Lake	It is a valley that is extremely narrow, just like stone cut open by god with a huge ax. It is said that there used to be a giant dragon hidden here, and one day it suddenly broke out of the stone and fly to a place of nowhere. The ravine therefore became narrow and steep and weird and craggy, and hence the name.
19	Stone gate	Opposite to the Xianju Temple in Shimen Town	The Stone gate , also known as Waterfall cave, is located at the mountain side that is opposite to the Xianju Temple. The Stone gate is 10 meters in width and 20 meters in width and height. The top of the stone is arc and the Linear sky is formed at the crack. There are millenary rattans overhanging on the stone gate and fountain flowing down by the cave ceiling. On the inner wall of the stone room there is a round gate with two stone doors closed tightly. The transverse dent of a lock is left on the rock tunnels. Seen at several miles away, the waterfall cave is so alike a stone gate. On both sides of the stone gate are Danxia red cliffs that set out the imposing and magnificent impression on visitors.
20	Moon rock	In Scenic spot of the Xianju Temple	Over the top of silver platform there is a rock known as Shangyao rock. The cave is 20 meters in depth, 5 meters in height and 15 meters in width. There is a stone mortar in the cave. Story has it that there lived a monk with unsurpassed military arts who can bounce from the ground with a broad-rimmed hat (made of indocalamus splints and leaves) in hands. Two mile downward from the Shangyao rock there is the Xiyao rock, which is the Moon rock with side back to the White Rock. On top there is a stone that bears resemblance to the head of a dragon, from which water drips out all the year around. On top there is a space that looks like a crescent, hence its name ‘Moon rock’. The temple was brought back to the Moon Rock and the figure of Buddha was repaired in Ming Dynasty by the officer, named as Mao Kai. And a front palace hall was built in 1936. The whole temple is substantially in existence today and becomes a busy and crowded place of worship for Buddhists.



Three overlapping peaks seen from the northwest



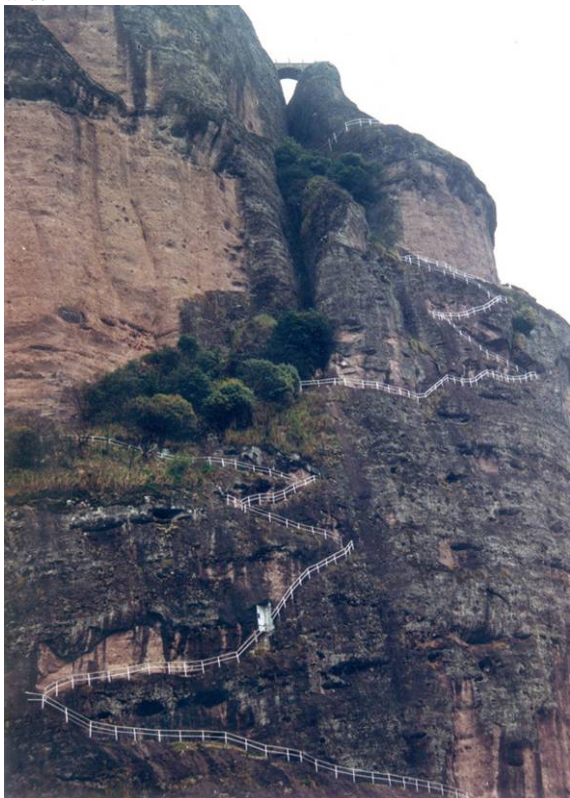
The west of the Peak Ling



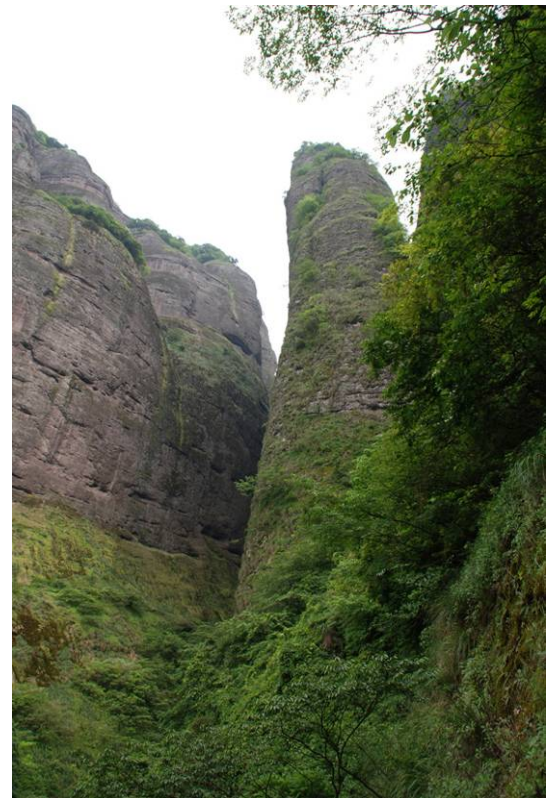
Linear Sky, 308m in length, 298m in height and 3m in width



Valley



Passage of Peak Langfeng tianyou



Danong Valley



Sanpan Stone seen from Xiake Booth



Running water incision on the upper part of Peak Lang



Peak Ling and Peak Ya, two stone walls over 300m in height seem to be stone columns from northwest.



Stone wall, Peak Ya (in the middle) and two linears on both sides seen from Dengtianping



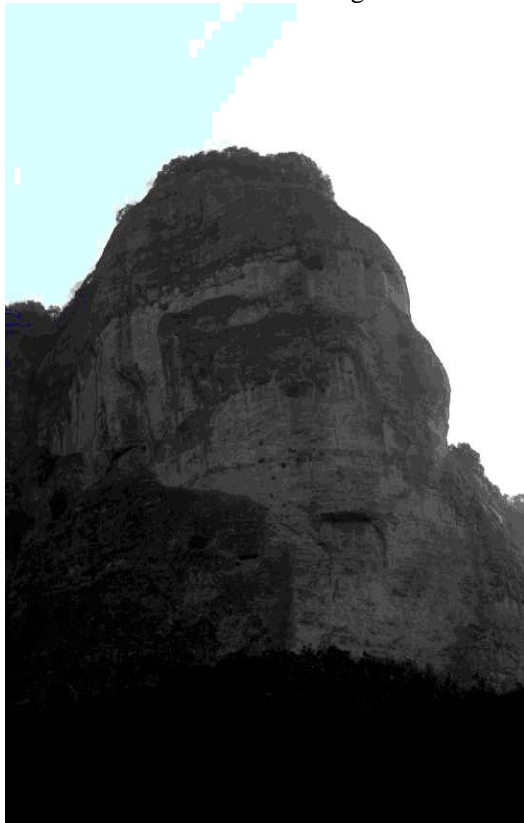
Stone wall, Peak Ling seen from nothwest



Crest of Peak Lang



Peak Ya (middle) and crest of Peak Ling



Peak Great-man



Crest cliff on the north of Peak Ling



Linear Sky, Zipao Valley developed in the direction of 20°NE joint



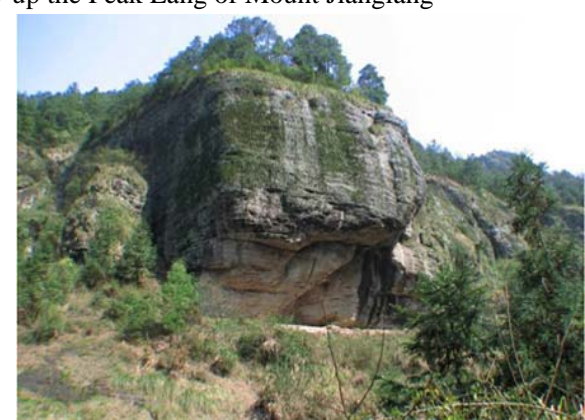
Linear clough below Wentian Booth



Drum and Bell Cave at half-way up the Peak Lang of Mount Jianglang



Fairy Meeting Cave at the foot of the Peak Lang and residual falling stones



Recess of Jiugu Rock, Longqing Ditch formed by collapse after weathering



Falling stone at Linear Sky, Mount Jianglang



Collapsed Fengxi Stone between Peak Lang and Peak Ya

(3) The effect of geological structure on development of Fangyan Danxia

The effect of tectonic line on landform pattern: this area belongs to Cenozoic era, which is featured with massive structure. Lots of ruptures were formed when the area was arising. All the structures have profound effect on the development of the Danxia landform in Jianglangshan. Among the structures, the large north-east, north north-east and south-north raptures mainly affect the edge lands and the main valleys to form the Danxia landform; while the effect of large numbers of small raptures on mountain blocks of Danxia landform is obvious, especially the effect of the large perpendicular joints. The rapture to the north-west direction distribute broadly with small scale, which results in the main strike direction of north-west of the main mountain blocks, along with the development of valley landforms such as lane valley and canyon which were formed by the tension-torsional raptures and joints to the north-west direction. The boxwork line formed by the compressional torsion raptures and the tensi-trosional raptures became the basic structure of the maintain blocks and ravines.

The effect of attitude of rock formation on the topographic form: most of the stratum in this area were flatly inclined occurrence with angle less than 10° , which were cut by the perpendicular joints and formed the flatted mesa, stone fortress, stone peak, stonewalling, stelae and the flatly inclined Danxia landform such as the horizontal rock tank and rock cave on the Danxia.

The effect of stratum lithology on Danxia landform development: the reason why the height of Sanpan Stone is of hundreds of meters is that, the flatted inclined rock stratum is stable and more importantly the red bed to form Danxia in Jianglangshan is homogeneous and hard. According to the determination, the content of volcanic gravels and cuttings of Fangyan formation in Jianglangshan is about 60%-70%, in which the content of SiO_2 is between 44.90% and 75.80%. The main contents of cement is silicious, ferruginous and fluvial mud and sand. The rocks formed are very hard and of great anti-weathering ability. Besides, most of the stratum of Fangyan formation in Jianglangshan are homogeneous massive sandstone without clear layers and they have few weak fine sand- siltstone-argillaceous inter-layer, so the large bedding cave doesn't develop. In the other hand, the short of collected water in the residue rock block resulting in weak hydrodynamic make the large collapse impossible.



Over 70% content of Fangyan formation in Mount Jianglang are volcanic aggravel and cuttings



The hard conglomerate-type rocks of Fangyan formation in Mount Jianglang



Conglomerate-type rocks of Fangyan formation in Mount Jianglang without clear layers

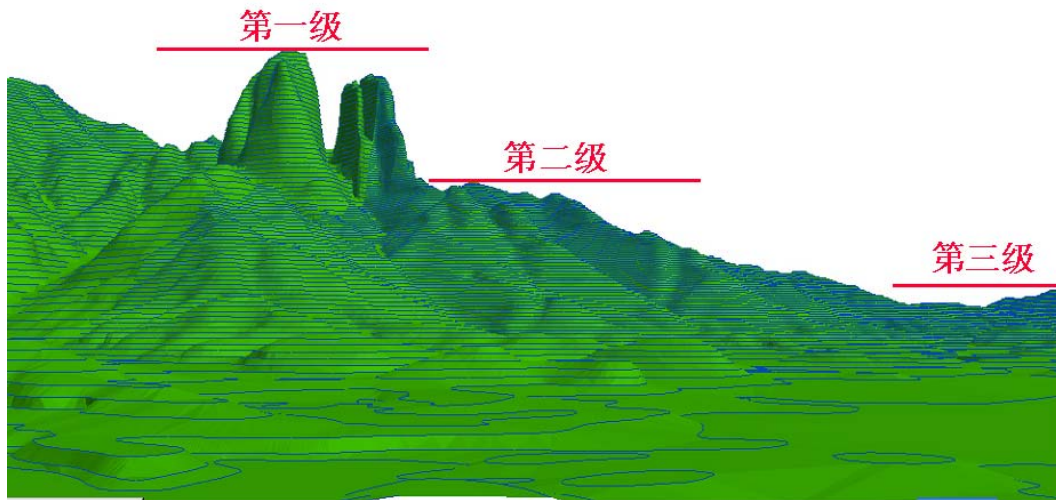


Almost no difference between layers in the cliff of more than 300 meters

The effect of neotectonic movement: three summit surfaces of Mount Jianglang with the altitudes of 800 - 900, 500 - 600m and 200m separately represent the third-grade denudation surface of different times of Mount Jianglang. We calculate that the first-grade denudation surface formed in the end of Oligocene; the second-grade denudation surface formed in the end of neogene and the third-grade of denudation surface formed in the middle of Quaternary (middle Pleistocene-late Pleistocene).

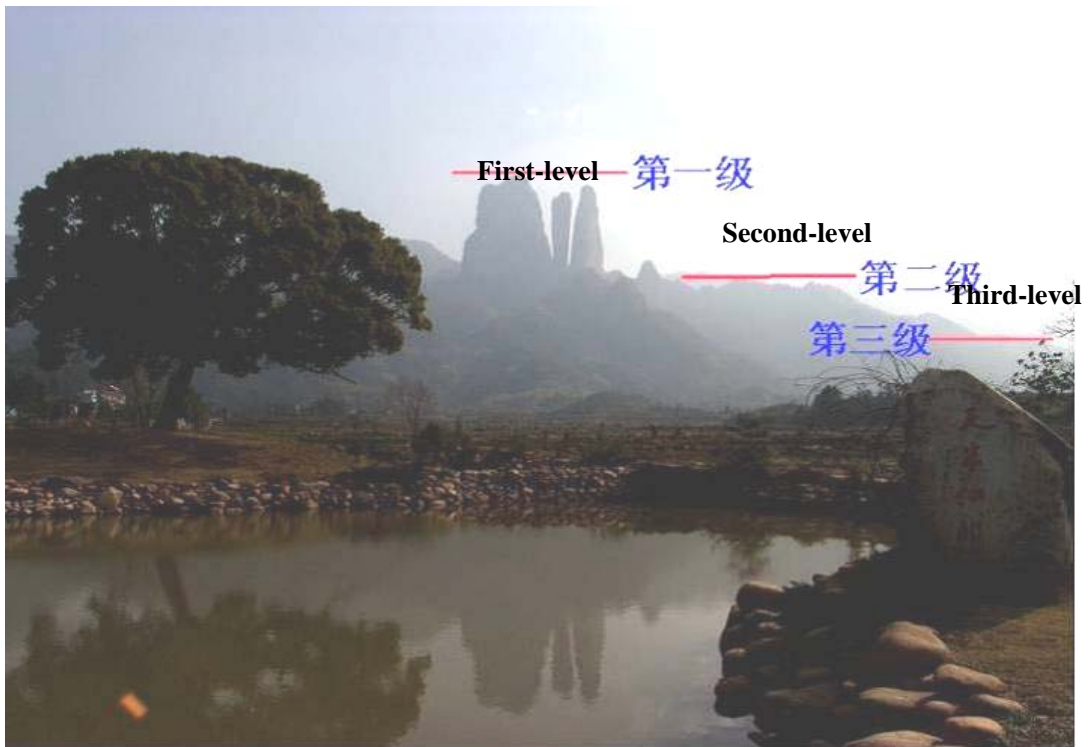
Sanpan Stone in Mount Jianglang is on the hilly surface with altitude of 500 m around, the second-grade denudation surface, which indicates that the Danxia isolated peak in Sanpan Stone was

formed at least in the Pliocene. When the Danxia landform developed to the old stage, some isolated residue peaks were distributed in the peneplain gentle hill. The tectonic movement at the end of the Pliocene raised the basin with about 300 m and the third-grade denudation surface developed in the early stable period of Quaternary. The neotectonic movement after that raised the basin with another 100 m and the modern valley plain developed.



First-level——\Second-level\ Third-level

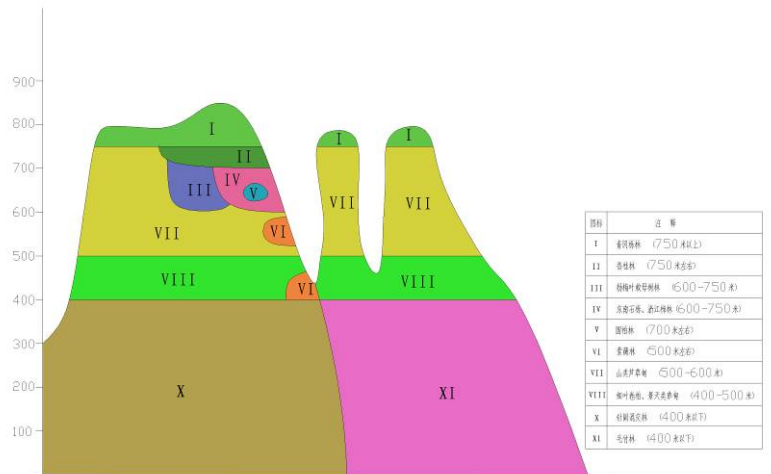
Fig 60 The third-grade summit surface of Mount Jianglang in longitudinal profile of three-dimensional topography.



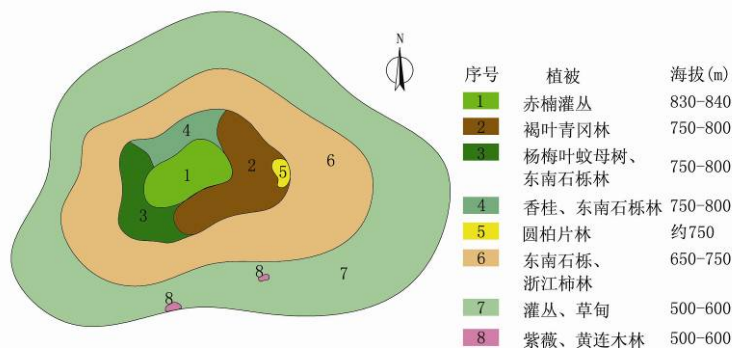
Three different grades of summit surfaces of Mount Jianglang seen from the entrance of Tianban Jianglang

6.4 Species diversity

(1) Biogeographic region : According to the Udvardy(1975) biogeographic system, Mount Jianglang is in the south of Biogeographic region, the ancient Oriental Deciduous Forest with rich species diversity, and it is in the Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests, one of 200 biogeographic regions of World Wide Fund for Nature. With consideration of formation and structures, the tropical zone and temperate zone features of flora are obvious and the floristics of the region has obviously transitional characters between tropical and temperate. The vertical distribution of vegetation in Mount Jianglang is obvious, the aquatic vegetation, evergreen broad-leaved forest, deciduous-evergreen broad-leaved mixed forest are distributed from the foot to the top of the mountain in sequence.



Schematic diagram of vertical distribution of vegetation in Sanpan Stone of Mount Jianglang



Schematic diagram of horizontal distribution of vegetation in Sanpan Stone of Mount Jianglang

(2) Species

There are higher plants of 252 families, 969 genus and 2116 species all over the Mount Jianglang (ca below species included, similarly hereinafter), with bryophytes of 57 families, 124 genus and 236 species, vascular plants of 195 families, 845 genus and 1880 species, pteridophyte of 33 families, 61 genus and 122 species, seed plants of 162 families, 784 genus and 1758 species, among which gymnosperm of 8 families, 23 genus and 34 species, angiosperms of 154 families, 761 genus and 1724 species, wild woody plants of 87 families, 242 genus and 681 species, and cultivated plants of 73 genus and 144 species. Among the bryophytes above, 23 families, 33 genus and 54 pieces are hepatica; 33 families, 89 genus and 180 pieces are moss and 1 family, 2 genus and 2 species are Anthocerotopsida. In addition, *Cynodontium Bruch. et Schimp. ex Schimp* and *C.*

gracilescens (Web. et Mohr.) Schimp are the new genus and species listed in the bryophyte distribution record of Zhejiang Province. Among all the species above, 34 species are listed in the China Red List; 51 species are listed in the Red List of ICUN; 28 species are listed in CITES; and 47 species are listed in State Important Conservative Plant List, two of which are under the first-grade state protection plants.

The Mount Jiulang has got 12 vegetations, 35 plant formations and 80 associations.

The wild animals belong to the central China region of the oriental realm, which is adjacent to the northern China realm of the palaeartic realm. There are terrestrial vertebrate of 4 classes, 29 orders, 63 families and 195 species, with mammals of 30 species, birds of 119 species, reptiles of 32 species and amphibians of 14 species. Among all the species above, 175 species are listed in the China Red List; 142 species are listed in the Red List of ICUN; 31 species are listed in CITES, four of which are collected in Appendix I; and 29 species are listed in State Important Conservative Animals, four of which are under the first-grade state protection animals and 25 of which are under the second-grade state protection animals.

(3) Ecological process and features

With being affected by the topographic factors, vegetations of the Mount Jiulang are vertically distributed with evergreen broad-leaved forests covering the middle and lower parts of the mount; evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forest covering the middle and upper parts of the mount; and epiphyteous meadow and moss vegetation covering the crag, all of which are stable zonal plants. Due to the man-made sabotage, local area is covered by deciduous broad-leaved forest, mixed broadleaf-conifer forest, bamboo groves and cultivated coniferous forest, which are eventually turned into the deciduous broad-leaved mixed forest or evergreen broad-leaved forest as time goes by. What affects the horizontal distribution most is heat and moisture factor, manifested by forest cover covering the peak (green hat), moss vegetation covering the crag, the meadow and secondary scrub and the crag surrounded by the evergreen broad-leaved forest (green skirt). As Daxia geomorphology covers a small area of the Mount Jiulang, owing to the orogenetic movements, the Daxia vegetations are the special vegetations that are formed, remain, go through the long-term succession and become differential from the surrounding plants gradually. In addition, solitary island effect is another key factor to foster the growth of the vegetation of this kind.



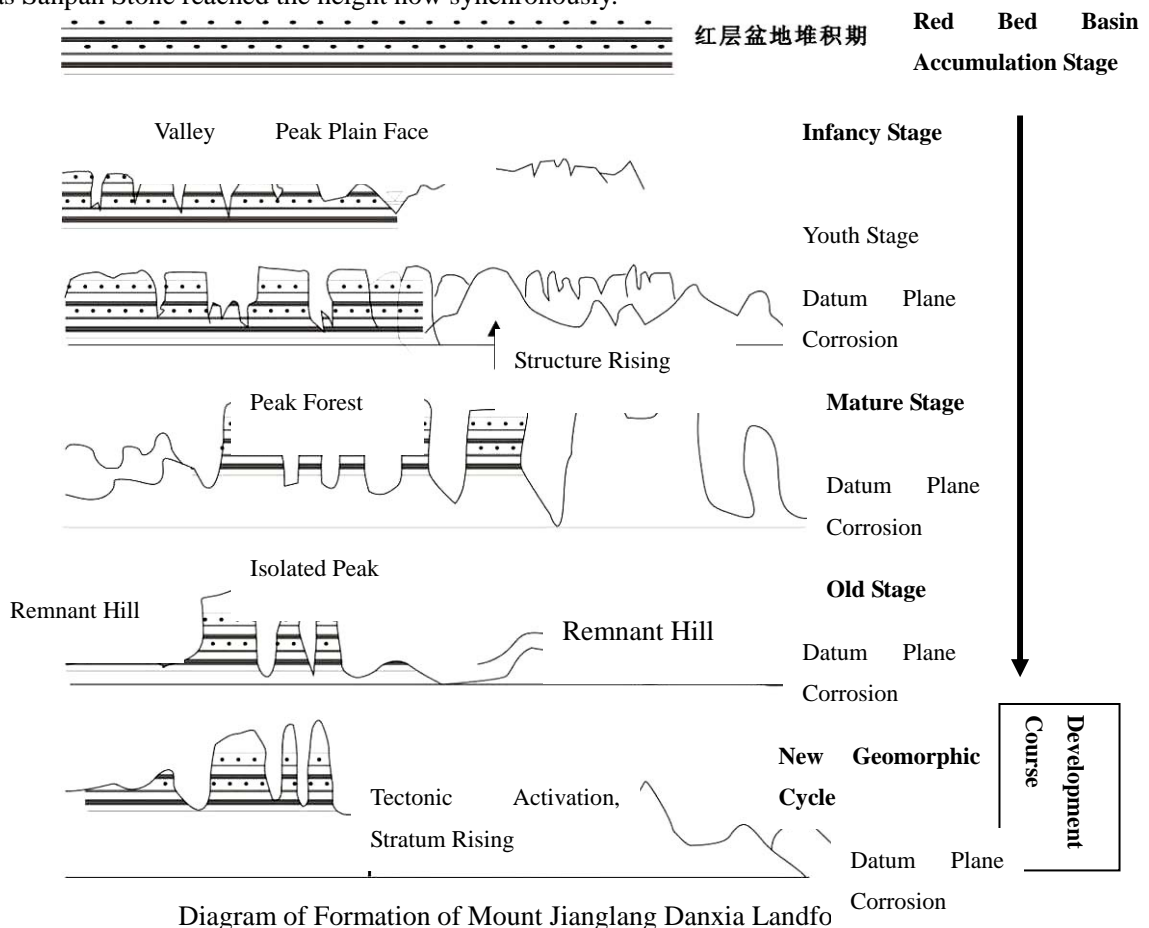
Special plants on Mount Jiulang----- phlegmariusus, Adiantaceae Adiantum juxtopositum and Sh. chiangshanensis Wen

6.5 History and Development

(1) **Basin Evolution** Development for Mount Jiulang Danxia landform has experienced the formation of Yongkang basin, red bed sediments, tectonic uplift, fracture development, erosion from the external force, development of Danxia landform, etc.

The gateway basin was formed by secular subsidence after Middle Jurassic Indosinian movement. Large-scale magmatic activities occurred within the scope of the basin in Late Jura, formed Upper Jurassic volcanic suite. Stress field in Early Cretaceous region transferred to extension mechanism and early deep fault structure pulled apart and rifted, formed Lower Cretaceous Yongkang Group Guantou Formation (K1g), Chaochuan Formation (K1c) and Fangyan Formation (K1f) sediment and piled up a land-based detrital sediment combination with characteristics of massive delta, alluvial fan, stream and lacustrine deposit. Above mentioned two fault structures had intensive extrusion again in Late Cretaceous Period, and the gateway basin stopped sediment course but began to rise slowly and be eroded accompanying with rupture development.

At the end of Oligocene age, the gateway basin was in the state of low peneplain. Massive rising occurred during the tectonic movement in Miocene Period. Danxia landform of the gateway basin where Mount Jianglang located was aged in Pliocene Epoch and the isolated peaks such as Sanpan Stone were dispersed over peneplane hummocks. Earth crust in this region rised another 300 m since Pliocene Epoch, and isolated peaks such as Sanpan Stone rised and became activated high peaks, and the third grade of Planation Surface grew in the stable early Quaternary period. And then, neo-tectonic movement in Medio-Pleistocene made this region rise another 100 m intermittently and isolated peaks such as Sanpan Stone reached the height now synchronously.



Therefore, Mount Jianglang is an activated isolated high Danxia peak formed in tectonic movement of a typical aged Danxia landform, has unique geoscience value and physiognomy evolution mode sense.

. Evolution of History and Culture

With the temples traceable to Tang Dynasty, Mount Jianglang was firstly exploited in Jin Dynasty, emperors of all dynasties ever conferred inscriptions, tablets and titles upon this place. Famous for delicate and majestic appearance and the wonderful scene in wind and snow, this mount attracted numerous celebrities, including the notable prime ministers Yao Chong and Zhang Jiuling who ever wrote poetries to praise the mount; and the great poet Bai Juyi wrote a poem to express his feeling about the mount that “I wish to have wings to fly in the mist and clouds forever”. Zhu Dongshan, a learned and lofty scholar from Jiangshan lived in the mount for a long time and established a school there to teach students.

The culture of Mount Jianglang arrived at the peak and attracted more and more celebrities since Song Dynasty. Xin Qiji, a Ci Writer of Southern Song left a poem to praise the gorgeousness of this mount, i.e. “extremely green and precipitous, as high as thousands of meters, towering to the skies without support, the three peaks are the pillars between the heaven and the earth”. And the renowned poet Lu You expressed his endlessly patriotic passion as an old hero when he facing Mount Jianglang with “three peaks strike into the clouds”. Wang Anshi and Mao Pang ever studied in Xianju Temple in this mount and other celebrities such as Wang Yucheng, Lv Gongzhu, Wang Dan, Zhao Bian, Wen Yanbo and Shen Jiuru, etc, ever sang poems to glorify the scene of Mount Jianglang.

Mount Jianglang landscape was not cultivated during the initial post-liberation period until 1985 when it was listed among the first series of scenic and historic interest areas of Provincial level and began to accept purposive protection and planned development.

Mount Jianglang was authorized as a National Key Scenic and Historic Interest Spot in 2002. The people’s government of Jiangshan City established “Interim Management Procedures on Scenic and Historic Interest Areas of Jiangshan City” in April, 2006 and implemented it. In addition, relevant department started to draft protection ordinance for Mount Jianglang landscape of Zhejiang province in March, 2007 to meet the demand of heritage conservation and application conditions of World Natural Heritage, which made protection procedures for Mount Jianglang more legalized and standardized.

. **Cultural Heritages** Mount Jianglang is rich in cultural heritages, especially famous for Kaiming Temple traceable to the Era of Tianxi in Northern Song Dynasty and Jianglang Academy with the history of more than one thousand years that established in the Era of Xining, Northern Song Dynasty.

With the original name of Jianglang Temple, Kaiming Temple locates at the terminal of the eighteen bends in Mount Jianglang, is the start point to climb Sanpan Stone peak and is a famous temple in the western part of Zhejiang Province. In 994, Yiyan, an eminent monk of Five Dynasties piled rocks to cover the mouth of a halbhohle in Mount Jianglang and sat in meditation in the halbhohle. Later, the King of Yue conferred him the title “Master of Open Mind (Kaiming)”, and the temple’s name was changed to “Kaiming Temple”. Accompanying with worldly things changing, this temple was rebuilt for many times and destroyed for many times, and present temple rebuilt in 1990 attracts pilgrims in an endless stream.

With the area of 780m², Jianglang Academy locates on the northern peak of Mount Jianglang, including a calligraphic tablets corridor, a showroom of Zhu Dongshan history and accommodations for tourists. This academy was established by the scholar Zhu Wei in the Era of Xining, Northern Song Dynasty, which lasted for hundreds of years and trained numerous talents during Two Song Dynasties.

More than ten people from this academy were listed among successful candidates in the highest imperial examinations in feudal China early or late. The academy now was rebuilt in 1996.

6.6 Natural Characteristics and the Value for “China Danxia” Serial Heritages

Natural Characteristics Mount Jianglang locates at a gateway basin whose foundation was volcanic rocks formed by magmatic activity in the region in Late Jurassic Epoch. The stratum contains quite significant information about volcanic events in the early term of Early Cretaceous Period, fault events in the middle term of Early Cretaceous Period and raising events in the early term of Late Cretaceous Period, is a key base for researching Danxia Landform and historical evolution of the earth.

Mount Jianglang mainly includes eight types of Danxia Landforms including wall-like landform, columnar landform, linear structure, massive landform, gulch and valley, tafoni and landslip, etc, wherein, Sanpan Stone and Xianggu Valley is most notable.

The Status in and Value to Serial Heritages Mount Jianglang has the same or similar architectonic background and evolution history as well as common geomorphic features and physical geography characteristics with other nominated areas in the serial heritages, comply with the conditions for nomination of world heritage series (**ref. article 137, III.C**), and has non-replaceable status and effects in the series. Its outstanding values include:

- A. Mount Jianglang is the typical representative of Danxia Landform of aged isolated peak type and is a non-replaceable component element in Serial Nomination.
- B. Geologic history reflected by lithological character, structure, basin development, extinction and formation course of Mount Jianglang Danxia Landform represents a important stage of earth history.
- C. Landform and characteristics of Mount Jianglang are typical examples in Danxia Landform types, so the mount represents a special development stage of Danxia Landform, conformation as an exemption.
- D. Three huge rock peaks with the height about 300m stand closely on the mount top 500m above sea leave, including Peak Lang, Peak Ya and Peak Ling, forming Sanpan Stone with the title that “most grand in the world and most beautiful in Southeast”. With the length of 308m and the height of 298m and the width of the narrowest place 3.5m, Xiaonongxia, the gorge between Peak Ya and Peak Ling is praised as “the First of Linears Sky in China” by 56 geological specialists.

6.7 Overview of protection management of the nominated site

The Jianglangshan world natural heritage nominated site is national scenic area (national park) of China, and is under statutory protection of the state laws and regulations including Constitution of the People's Republic of China, Forest Law of the People's Republic of China, Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, Water Law of the People's Republic of China, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife, Regulations of the People's

Republic of China on Wild Plants Protection, enforcement regulation of Forest Law of the People's Republic of China, Forest park management measures, regulations of Scenic spots of the People's Republic of China. The Jianglangshan nominated site is currently in good condition.

The Jianglangshan world natural heritage nominated site has established an effective multi-level management system to undertake environment protection works, with collaboration of relevant departments, support of the public, and unified coordination. The relevant resource management departments and enterprises have also established environment protection organizations to control pollution, protect the ecological environment, and managed to keep the air, water, soil and noise in ideal condition.

The boundaries of the Jianglangshan world natural heritage nominated site has been clearly defined, with establishment of key monitoring parameters. Sufficient personnel, institutions and funding are provided to ensure prompt reaction to emergencies and problems.

The outstanding universal values of the Jianglangshan world natural heritage, such as the Danxia land form, the aesthetical value, the ecological system, the endangered species and their habitat are preserved in good condition, and the integrity of the evolution of species, the ecological system and the natural environment are fairly maintained.

The Jianglangshan scenic world natural heritage nominated site is in certain extent affected by natural factors and human activities. Natural factors include landslide and mudslide, forest fire, forest plant diseases and insect pests. Human activities include agricultural activities, lumbering, and engineering projects within the nominated sites. Accordingly, the relevant management departments implemented effective measures to solve these problems, including returning land for farming to bamboo and production forest on hilly areas with Danxia landform, especially hillside lands, adjust the agricultural structure, develop diversified economy, etc., with satisfactory results. Therefore, the outstanding universal values of the nominated site are not radically affected either by natural factors or human activities.



Appendix 5

World Natural Heritage Nominated Property

China Danxia

Inventory of the Property

**Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of
the People's Republic of China**

December 2008

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1 Danxia Landscapes of China Danxia World Natural Heritage Nominated Sites

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
1.1 Chishui in Guizhou Province					
1	105°58'20"E, 28°23'53"N	Danxia cliff	Dabaiyan	Original	2007
2	105°58'21"E, 28°23'39"N	Danxia peaks	Five column peaks	Original	2007
3	105°43'41"E, 28°19'54"N	Danxia column	Qingtian shizhu	Original	2007
4	105°59'43"E, 28°26'32"N	Danxia caves	Xiaoyan	Original	2008
5	105°53'36"E, 28°23'15"N	Danxia notch	Longfengyan	Original	2008
6	105°49'20"E, 28°26'40"N	Natural bridge	Bing-an	Original	2007
7	106°00'13"E, 28°26'55"N	gorge	Gangou	Original	2007
8	105°58'21"E, 28°23'39"N	gorge	Yaozhagou	Original	2007
9	105°45'17"E, 28°26'31"N	Unique stones	Zhuanshiqiguan	Original	2007
10	105°53'41"E, 28°23'17"N	Unique stones	Waixingren of Yuanhou	Original	2007
11	105°43'3"E, 28°20'32"N	Unique stones	Wannianshisan	Original	2007
12	105°59'13"E, 28°27'10"N	relic	Guiwenshi	Original	2007
13	105°59'6"E, 28°26'19"N	relic	Longfengyan	Original	2007
14	105°53'8"E, 28°23'1"N	relic	Huxue of Yuanhou	Original	2007
15	105°44'31"E, 28°21'46"N	relic	Huxue of Yuanhou	Original	2007
16	105°44'25"E, 28°21'36"N	waterfalls	Shizhangdong waterfall	Original	2007
17	105°44'24"E, 28°22'14"N	waterfalls	Zhongdong waterfall	Original	2007
18	105°49'9"E, 28°21'28"N	waterfalls	Shiziyang waterfall	Original	2007
19	105°45'2"E, 28°20'6"N	lake	Xiangxi lake	Original	2007
20	105°59'32"E, 28°29'24"N	Unique plant	<i>Camellia luteoflora</i>	Original	2007
21	105°59'32"E, 28°25'43"N	Cyatheaceae	Dashuigou	Original	2007
22	105°58'39"E, 28°28'53"N	bamboo	Zhuhai	Original	2007
23	105°2'22"E, 28°29'3"N	bamboo	Yezhuping	Original	2007
24	106°08'21"E, 28°27'41"N	Danxia cliff	Tongxianxi cliff	Original	2007
25	106°07'35"E, 28°27'43"N	Danxia peaks	Jiugongshi peak	Original	2007
26	106°06'45"E, 28°28'14"N	Danxia peaks	Qiaozhi peak	Original	2007
27	106°06'18"E, 28°28'57"N	Danxia cliff	Cuoji cliff	Original	2007
28	106°05'07"E, 28°27'13"N	Danxia gorge	Mayu gorge	Original	2007
29	106°04'59"E, 28°28'07"N	Danxia peaks	Xinlong isolate peak	Original	2007
30	106°04'36"E, 28°28'34"N	Danxia cliff	Changshitan	Original	2007
31	106°07'40"E, 28°27'14"N	Danxia gorge	Xiaohexia	Original	2007

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
32	106°06'41"E, 28°25'15"N	Danxia gorge	Dahexia	Original	2007
33	106°06'34"E, 28°26'11"N	Danxia gorge	Xiniu Xia	Original	2007
34	106°03'30"E, 28°26'40"N	Danxia gorge	Moyanxia	Original	2007
35	106°05'13"E, 28°25'01"N	Danxia cliff	Shashu cliff	Original	2007
36	106°03'48"E, 28°23'34"N	Danxia caves	Dareshuangdong	Original	2007
37	106°01'18"E, 28°26'12"N	Danxia gorge	Tianxingqiao gorge	Original	2007
38	105°59'52"E, 28°25'01"N	Danxia gorge	Ercengxia	Original	2007
49	106°08'07"E, 28°24'44"N	lake	Tian'e'chi	Original	2007
40	106°00'24"E, 28°20'48"N	Danxia gorge	Chayuanxia	Original	2007
41	105°49'09"E, 28°23'15"N	Danxia cliff	Xinpeng cliff	Original	2007
42	105°45'15"E, 28°21'38"N	Danxia peaks	Bijia hill	Original	2007
43	105°48'45"E, 28°24'08"N	Danxia peaks	Maobiliang	Original	2007
44	105°50'01"E, 28°22'05"N	Danxia peaks	Yezhu peak	Original	2007
45	105°49'19"E, 28°21'52"N	Danxia gorge	Huatiaoxia	Original	2007
46	105°50'41"E, 28°24'24"N	Danxia peaks	Dahuo hill	Original	2007
47	105°46'44"E, 28°21'28"N	Danxia cliff	Shuilong cliff	Original	2007
48	105°48'05"E, 28°21'16"N	Lishanyuan	Gaofengsi	Original	2007
49	105°50'03"E, 28°21'17"N	Danxia isolate peak	Yantou peak	Original	2007
50	105°50'05"E, 28°23'19"N	Danxia isolate peak	Dafo peak	Original	2007
51	105°47'12"E, 28°22'17"N	Danxia cliff clusters	Luogou peak	Original	2007
52	106°03'57"E, 28°22'56"N	Danxia caves	Dayan cave	Original	2007
53	106°01'52"E, 28°28'53"N	water—corroded notch	Qiangdaogou	Original	2007
54	106°05'19"E, 28°24'00"N	Danxia caves	Shangtianba cave	Original	2007
55	106°07'30"E, 28°25'29"N	water—corroded notch	Qianxigou	Original	2007
56	105°59'23"E, 28°24'16"N	Danxia isolate peak	Bijia peak	Original	2007
57	105°59'54"E, 28°24'35"N	Danxia cliff clusters	Zihuang cliff	Original	2007
1.2 Taining in Fujian Province					
1	117°15'50"E, 27°03'19"N	Lane Valley	Tiancheng Lane	Original	2008
2	117°15'56"E, 27°03'11"N	Lane Valley	Dragon Mountain Valley	Original	2008
3	117°16'10"E, 27°03'07"N	Lane Valley	Celestial Rain Valley	Original	2008
4	117°12'46"E, 27°01'29"N	Peak Cluster	Penholder Mountain	Original	2008
5	117°13'25"E, 27°01'22"N	large-scale single cave	Putuo Rock	Original	2008
6	117°12'27"E, 27°01'16"N	niche-like cave group	Celestial Rock	Original	2008
7	117°12'33"E, 27°01'02"N	large-scale single cave	Heaven Gate	Original	2008
8	117°12'41"E, 27°01'01"N	Linear Valley	Right-angled A-Thread-of-Line	Original	2008

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
9	117°12'36"E, 27°00'53"N	Penetrating Cave	Glossy Ganoderma-shaped Cave	Original	2008
10	117°11'04"E, 27°00'13"N	Incised Meanders	Shangqing Stream	Original	2008
11	117°11'23"E, 27°00'05"N	Incised Meanders	Folding-sunshine Rock	Original	2008
12	117°11'05"E, 26°59'55"N	Peak Cluster	Elephants Welcoming Guests	Original	2008
13	117°11'22"E, 26°59'54"N	Gorge	Multi-folding Gorge	Original	2008
14	117°11'19"E, 26°59'41"N	Vertical Trough	Elephant Washing the Heart	Original	2008
15	117°11'29"E, 26°59'30"N	Gorge	Orchid Gorge	Original	2008
16	117°11'36"E, 26°59'26"N	niche-like cave group	Bananas on Crocodile	Original	2008
17	117°11'10"E, 26°59'25"N	Colluvium's Stone	Moving Stone	Original	2008
18	117°11'04"E, 26°59'23"N	large-scale single cave	Flying Dragon Cave	Original	2008
19	117°11'47"E, 26°59'19"N	niche-like cave group	Hundred-Mouth Rock	Original	2008
20	117°11'13"E, 26°59'16"N	niche-like cave group	Pavilion on Water	Original	2008
21	117°11'40"E, 26°59'16"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Evening Glow-Covering Wall	Original	2008
22	117°10'46"E, 26°59'15"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Dragon Pool Wall	Original	2008
23	117°11'57"E, 26°59'13"N	Colluvium's Stone	Flat Peach Feast	Original	2008
24	117°11'15"E, 26°58'60"N	Linear Valley	A-Thread-of-Sky on Water	Original	2008
25	117°10'13"E, 26°58'57"N	Colluvium's Overlaid Cave	Anyan Rock	Original	2008
26	117°10'27"E, 26°58'54"N	large-scale single cave	Bat Cave	Original	2008
27	117°10'16"E, 26°58'52"N	Dome-shaped trough	Mingyan Rock	Original	2008
28	117°11'18"E, 26°58'49"N	Dome-shaped trough	Zhuangyuan Rock	Original	2008
29	117°11'49"E, 26°58'47"N	Lane Valley	Wanggui Valley	Original	2008
30	117°12'17"E, 26°58'47"N	Aperture	Kettle Aperture	Original	2008
31	117°11'18"E, 26°58'42"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Shaijing Cliff	Original	2008
32	117°11'59"E, 26°58'39"N	Honeycomb cave	Spray Stone	Original	2008
33	117°11'56"E, 26°58'37"N	niche-like cave group	Three Eagles Rock	Original	2008
34	117°12'25"E, 26°58'34"N	Danxia Penetrating Cave	Penetrating Cave	Original	2008
35	117°11'34"E, 26°58'24"N	Lane Valley, Linear Valley	Diving Dragon Valley	Original	2008
36	117°11'48"E, 26°58'19"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Mirage	Original	2008
37	117°11'25"E, 26°58'17"N	Lane Valley, Linear Valley	Diving Dragon Valley	Original	2008
38	117°12'08"E, 26°58'07"N	Dome-shaped trough	Qizhen Rock	Original	2008
39	117°11'49"E, 26°57'52"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Zhuangyuan's Boot	Original	2008
40	117°12'43"E, 26°57'47"N	Danxia Rock Wall	Qi Mountain	Original	2008
41	117°12'53"E, 26°57'42"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Gun Mountain	Original	2008
42	117°06'58"E, 26°55'56"N	Secondary karst	Jinzhong Cave	Original	2008

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
43	117°06'60"E, 26°55'43"N	Linear Valley	A-Thread-of-Sky in Nanxi	Original	2008
44	117°07'08"E, 26°55'38"N	large-scale single cave	Moon Bay	Original	2008
45	117°07'17"E, 26°55'14"N	Lane Valley	Entrenched Dragon Valley	Original	2008
46	117°07'38"E, 26°55'06"N	large-scale single cave	Lion Rock	Original	2008
47	117°05'09"E, 26°54'57"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Double Clocks Rock	Original	2008
48	117°05'43"E, 26°54'52"N	Horizontal rock groove	Lijia Rock	Original	2008
49	117°05'18"E, 26°54'48"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Yunv Peak	Original	2008
50	117°05'52"E, 26°54'45"N	large-scale single cave	Feng Rock	Original	2008
51	117°07'49"E, 26°54'19"N	Vertical Trough	Shengnv Rock	Original	2008
52	117°03'59"E, 26°54'09"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Skyscraping Cliff	Original	2008
53	117°04'21"E, 26°54'08"N	Gorge, Lane Valley	Xuantian Cliff	Original	2008
54	117°03'51"E, 26°54'05"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Natural Words	Original	2008
55	117°03'51"E, 26°53'58"N	Barrier lake	Yanqi Lake	Original	2008
56	117°04'01"E, 26°53'55"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Sky Reaching Stele	Original	2008
57	117°04'22"E, 26°53'55"N	large-scale single cave	Tianqiong Rock	Original	2008
58	117°03'39"E, 26°53'54"N	niche-like cave group	Multi-form Rock	Original	2008
59	117°04'05"E, 26°53'50"N	Colluvium	Yunya Ridge	Original	2008
60	117°03'38"E, 26°53'46"N	Danxia Penetrating Cave	Shuanglian Cave	Original	2008
61	117°04'14"E, 26°53'40"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Thousand-vine cliff	Original	2008
62	117°02'35"E, 26°53'16"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Study rock	Original	2008
63	117°05'45"E, 26°52'48"N	large-scale single cave	Ship Rock	Original	2008
64	117°02'56"E, 26°52'47"N	Inclined Rock Groove	Sky Reach Groove	Original	2008
65	117°04'57"E, 26°52'41"N	large-scale single cave	Liquan Rock	Original	2008
66	117°03'42"E, 26°52'37"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Lover Peak	Original	2008
67	117°05'21"E, 26°52'36"N	large-scale single cave	Xiao Rock	Original	2008
68	117°02'30"E, 26°52'32"N	Lane Valley	Snow-flume	Original	2008
69	117°02'40"E, 26°52'29"N	Vertical Trough	Sky-facing in good condition	Original	2008
70	117°05'24"E, 26°52'27"N	Waterfall	Shuiji Waterfall	Original	2008
71	117°04'15"E, 26°52'24"N	large-scale single cave	Ganlu Rock	Original	2008
72	117°04'05"E, 26°52'22"N	Danxia Stone Wall	The Welcoming Sailing Boat	Original	2008
73	117°04'15"E, 26°52'18"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Singing Bell-drum	Original	2008
74	117°02'34"E, 26°52'09"N	Lane Valley	Tranquil Valley Water Lane	Original	2008
75	117°02'44"E, 26°52'08"N	Natural bridge	Natural Bridge	Original	2008
76	117°03'33"E, 26°51'55"N	Danxia Cliff Wall	Great Red Cliff	Original	2008
77	117°03'20"E, 26°51'52"N	Lane Valley	A-Thread-of-Sky on Water	Original	2008

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
78	117°03'26"E, 26°51'45"N	Linear Valley	Ladder to Heaven	Original	2008
79	117°01'25"E, 26°50'00"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Tiger-head Mountain	Original	2008
80	117°01'49"E, 26°48'38"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Boating-camel Mountain	Original	2008
81	117°01'37"E, 26°48'04"N	Danxia Rock Peak	Peep-cat Mountain	Original	2008
82	117°01'34"E, 26°47'59"N	Peak Cluster	Three-Sword Peaks	Original	2008
83	117°01'37"E, 26°47'54"N	Lane Valley	Flat Tree Valley	Original	2008
84	117°01'41"E, 26°47'48"N	Linear Valley	Ladder to Heaven of Stone Lane	Original	2008
1.3 Langshan in Hunan Province					
1	110°45'06"E, 26°18'43"N	Nature bridge	Tangjiaba bridge	Original	2007
2	110°49'42"E, 26°22'24"N	Nature bridge	Bijiashan bridge	Original	2007
3	110°41'50"E, 26°22'27"N	Nature bridge	Banshan bridge	Original	2007
4	110°41'56"E, 26°21'32"N	Linear valley	The first vally in the world	Original	2007
5	110°47'54"E, 26°21'39"N	Valley	Yuxian valley	Original	2007
6	110°47'46"E, 26°21'31"N	Valley	Mati valley	Original	2007
7	110°47'49"E, 26°21'42"N	Valley	Qingfeng valley	Original	2007
8	110°46'19"E, 26°21'38"N	Linear valley	The linear sky in Linjia stockadevillage	Original	2007
9	110°46'31"E, 26°21'36"N	Valley	Youhun valley	Original	2007
10	110°46'21"E, 26°21'38"N	Valley	Qingren valley	Original	2007
11	110°48'52"E, 26°23'38"N	Linear valley	The linear sky in Mt Yuquan	Original	2007
12	110°45'20"E, 26°19'07"N	Linear valley	Shuibo valley	Original	2007
13	110°43'58"E, 26°16'31"N	Gulch	Eight-angle stockadevillage Gulch	Original	2007
14	110°48'13"E, 26°22'56"N	Gulch	Wuyun gulch	Original	2007
15	110°47'27"E, 26°21'49"N	Karst cave	Feilian cave	Original	2007
16	110°47'13"E, 26°18'06"N	Karst cave of Danxia	Wuzhu cave	Original	2007
17	110°47'58"E, 26°21'43"N	Rock beam	Sanyangkaitai	Original	2007
18	110°44'48"E, 26°17'47"N	Rock wall	Pubu rock	Original	2007
19	110°46'20"E, 26°21'36"N	Rock wall	Linjia stockadevillage rock wall	Original	2007
20	110°43'59"E, 26°16'32"N	Rock fortress	Eight-angle stockadevillage	Original	2007
21	110°47'56"E, 26°21'38"N	Rock fortress	Niubi stockadevillage	Original	2007
22	110°48'23"E, 26°23'50"N	Rock fortress	Hongwa stockadevillage	Original	2007
23	110°46'22"E, 26°21'37"N	Peak cluster	Linjia stockadevillage	Original	2007
24	110°46'10"E, 26°18'06"N	Rock fortress	Baimian stockadevillage	Original	2007
25	110°45'33"E, 26°17'55"N	Rock fortress	Mishai stockadevillage	Original	2007
26	110°46'16"E, 26°17'59"N	Pillar	Goutou rock	Original	2007

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
27	110°46'48"E, 26°22'17"N	Solitude peak	Yanzi stockadevillage	Original	2007
28	110°46'47"E, 26°22'43"N	Solitude peak	E'gong stockadevillage	Original	2007
29	110°48'59"E, 26°23'52"N	Karstic swale	Wanjing gutter	Original	2007
30	110°49'07"E, 26°23'44"N	Collapse breccia	Yu'nv comb	Original	2007
31	110°45'39"E, 26°20'26"N	Platy cave	Loukouchaoyang	Original	2007
32	110°48'13"E, 26°23'22"N	Platy cave	Zixia cave	Original	2007
33	110°49'02"E, 26°22'15"N	Solitude peak of Danxia	General rock	Original	2007
34	110°45'36"E, 26°20'25"N	Peak	Candle peak	Original	2007
35	110°46'34"E, 26°20'55"N	Peak	Chilli peak	Original	2007
36	110°44'09"E, 26°16'40"N	Solitude peak	Xiangbi rock	Original	2007
37	110°49'03"E, 26°21'35"N	Rock wall	Junjian rock	Original	2007
38	110°48'33"E, 26°21'24"N	Pillar	Zhuomuniao rock	Original	2007
39	110°48'52"E, 26°23'38"N	Rock fortress	Mt Yuquan	Original	2007
40	110°46'27"E, 26°21'36"N	Pillar	Muzhi rock	Original	2007
41	110°48'23"E, 26°23'51"N	Danxia cliff	Hongwa chibi	Original	2007
42	110°45'31"E, 26°18'53"N	Danxia cliff	Tangjiayi cliff	Original	2007
43	110°17'57"E, 26°45'35"N	Danxia cliff	Yingzuiyan chibi of danxia	Original	2007
44	110°48'09"E, 26°22'51"N	Pike	Luosi peak	Original	2007
45	110°15'31"E, 26°16'24"N	Pike	Baota peak	Original	2007
46	110°47'32"E, 26°22'39"N	Solitude peak	Langhu rock	Original	2007
47	110°47'01"E, 26°23'06"N	Solitude peak	Douli peak	Original	2007
48	110°46'19"E, 26°21'38"N	Collapse breccia	Renzi sky	Original	2007
49	110°45'15"E, 26°17'49"N	Collapse breccia	Modao rock	Original	2007
50	110°15'04"E, 26°16'59"N	Large beehive cave	Xianglongan caves	Original	2007
51	110°48'17"E, 26°23'19"N	Peak cluster	Ziwei peak	Original	2007
52	110°45'50"E, 26°20'38"N	Peak cluster	Camel peak	Original	2007
53	110°15'18"E, 26°16'53"N	Peak cluster	Cetacean writhing	Original	2007
54	110°48'20"E, 26°23'48"N	Peak cluster	Hongwasha hoodoo	Original	2007
55	110°48'16"E, 26°23'00"N	Hoodoo	Wuyun stockadevillage	Original	2007
56	110°44'57"E, 26°17'27"N	Cave	Xieling hole	Original	2007
57	110°45'26"E, 26°18'50"N	Cave	Little hole in shuibo valley	Original	2007
58	110°48'54"E, 26°23'40"N	Plano-cave	Shuangyanghuilang	Original	2007
59	110°47'47"E, 26°21'43"N	Plano-cave	Qicenglou	Original	2007
60	110°41'26"E, 26°21'53"N	Plano-cave	Louwailou	Original	2007
61	110°46'39"E, 26°21'42"N	Forehead-shape cave	Heshang rock	Original	2007

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
62	110°15'34"E, 26°16'39"N	Forehead-shape cave	Xianren foot	Original	2007
63	110°42'29"E, 26°23'28"N	Rockslide-mass	Qingwa rock	Original	2007
64	110°48'58"E, 26°19'29"N	Rockslide-mass	Shidao rock	Original	2007
65	110°42'06"E, 26°22'31"N	Rockslide-mass	Luanshi mountainstream	Original	2007
66	110°48'23"E, 26°23'51"N	Alveolar cave	Hongwa chibi wall-hole	Original	2007
67	110°46'20"E, 26°21'36"N	Alveolar cave	Linjia stockadevillage wall-hole	Original	2007
68	110°48'41"E, 26°21'07"N	Ablation cave	Tuanyu rock	Original	2007
69	110°49'03"E, 26°21'01"N	Ablation cave	Longkou rock	Original	2007
70	110°49'02"E, 26°21'43"N	Uprighted cave	Popo rock	Original	2007
71	110°45'36"E, 26°20'25"N	Piled cave	Yeniu cave	Original	2007
72	110°15'04"E, 26°16'59"N	Rockslide cave	Xianglong rock	Original	2007
73	110°48'53"E, 26°23'38"N	Rockslide-mass	Mt Yuquan collapsed Rock	Original	2007
74	110°43'51"E, 26°16'53"N	Cusseta	Cetacean writhing	Original	2007
1.4 Danxiashan in Guangdong Province					
1	113°44'36"E, 25°02'05"N	Peak cluster	Large ship of Danxia mountain mass	Original	2003
2	113°45'20"E, 24°56'41"N	Rock fortress	Great cliff of Mt. Shaoshishan	Original	2003
3	113°39'17"E, 25°00'36"N	Rock fortress	Isolated peaks of Mt. Bazhai	Original	2003
4	113°45'26"E, 25°01'28"N	Hoodoo	Hoodoo of Priest's Cap Peak	Original	2003
5	113°45'22"E, 25°00'41"N	Hoodoo	Hoodoo in Huanshakeng	Original	2003
6	113°45'45"E, 25°01'06"N	Hoodoo	Hoodoo in Yangzhouzhai Village	Original	2003
7	113°44'11"E, 24°57'35"N	Peak cluster	Peak cluster in Baizhai Village	Original	2003
8	113°41'17"E, 25°00'36"N	Peak cluster	Peak cluster of Shangtianlong mountain	Original	2003
9	113°43'58"E, 25°02'41"N	Rock wall	Rock walls of Yangyuanshan mountain	Original	2003
10	113°39'59"E, 24°58'29"N	Peak cluster	Peak cluster in Tianluozhai Village	Original	2003
11	113°42'09"E, 24°57'49"N	Peak cluster	Peak cluster of Jinlongshan mountain	Original	2003
12	113°40'58"E, 24°53'59"N	Mountain mass	Mountain mass in Xianrenji Mountain	Original	2003
13	113°44'32"E, 25°01'59"N	Peak	Zhanglaofeng Peak	Original	2003
14	113°44'37"E, 25°02'03"N	Peak	Conch Peak	Original	2003
15	113°44'48"E, 25°02'08"N	Peak	Pearl Peak	Original	2003
16	113°44'10"E, 25°03'25"N	Peak	Kunyuanshan mountain	Original	2003
17	113°43'41"E, 25°02'39"N	Rock wall	Yangyuanshan mountain (Ximeizhai Village)	Original	2003
18	113°45'29"E, 25°01'29"N	Peak	Priest's Cap Peak (Human Face Stone)	Original	2003

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
19	113°45'29"E, 25°01'25"N	Peak	Datangzhai Village	Original	2003
20	113°44'55"E, 25°01'30"N	Peak	Baotafeng Peak	Original	2003
21	113°46'19"E, 25°01'04"N	Peak	Jiucaizhai Village	Original	2003
22	113°46'15"E, 25°00'51"N	Peak	Guancaizhai Village	Original	2003
23	113°45'16"E, 25°01'19"N	Peak	Yangzhouzhai Village	Original	2003
24	113°45'21"E, 24°56'39"N	Peak	On the top of Shaoshi mountain	Original	2003
25	113°45'44"E, 24°57'51"N	Peak	Qiganzhai Village	Original	2003
26	113°44'13"E, 24°57'35"N	Peak	On the top of Baizhai Village	Original	2003
27	113°44'35"E, 24°58'37"N	Peak	Jinguiyan mountain	Original	2003
28	113°42'09"E, 24°58'01"N	Peak	Jinlongshan mountain	Original	2003
29	113°39'24"E, 25°00'30"N	Peak	Bazhai Village	Original	2003
30	113°39'14"E, 25°00'39"N	Peak	Tea-pot Peak	Original	2003
31	113°39'58"E, 24°58'31"N	Peak	Tianluoshan mountain	Original	2003
32	113°41'44"E, 25°01'45"N	Peak	Sister peaks	Original	2003
33	113°41'16"E, 25°00'35"N	Peak	Mt. Shangtianlongshan	Original	2003
34	113°40'14"E, 24°59'38"N	Peak	Mt. Guanyin	Original	2003
35	113°41'33"E, 25°01'25"N	Peak	Thumb Peak	Original	2003
36	113°37'10"E, 25°01'03"N	Peak	Pingtouzhai Village	Original	2003
37	113°37'48"E, 25°01'19"N	Peak	Mt. yanyan	Original	2003
38	113°36'52"E, 24°59'18"N	Peak	Chuanlongyan Cave	Original	2003
39	113°37'35"E, 24°56'29"N	Peak	Mt. Shinaoshan	Original	2003
40	113°41'46"E, 24°53'34"N	Peak	Nanshetou Peak	Original	2003
41	113°45'58"E, 25°02'41"N	Rock pillar	Male Stone	Original	2003
42	113°44'49"E, 25°01'31"N	Cave	Female Stone	Original	2003
43	113°40'44"E, 24°59'25"N	Rock pillar	Guanyinshi Rock	Original	2003
44	113°45'26"E, 25°01'06"N	Rock pillar	Wanguilang Peak	Original	2003
45	113°44'12"E, 25°03'23"N	Peak	Sleeping Beauty	Original	2003
46	113°44'35"E, 25°02'05"N	Cave	Large scale stone	Original	2003
47	113°43'51"E, 25°02'48"N	Rock wall	Rock wall of Elephants	Original	2003
48	113°43'48"E, 25°02'25"N	Rock pillar	Rock pillar of Muxiangtong	Original	2003
49	113°45'14"E, 25°01'20"N	Rock pillar	Candle Stone	Original	2003
50	113°39'12"E, 25°00'40"N	Rock pillar	Tea Cup Peak	Original	2003
51	113°43'42"E, 25°02'57"N	Rock pillar	Sealion Stone	Original	2003
52	113°44'51"E, 25°02'03"N	Cave	Scale stone	Original	2003
53	113°44'23"E, 25°01'58"N	Rock fortress	Bread stone	Original	2003

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
54	113°44'15"E, 25°02'10"N	Rock pillar	Xianrenchazhang Peak	Original	2003
55	113°44'31"E, 25°01'56"N	Cave	Conch Rock	Original	2003
56	113°43'57"E, 25°01'32"N	Groove by water erosion	Six Fingers Stone	Original	2003
57	113°45'27"E, 25°01'44"N	Rock pillar	Xiaobaotafeng Peak	Original	2003
58	113°40'52"E, 24°56'48"N	Gulch	Gulch of Jinjiang River	Original	2003
1.5 Longhushan in Jiangxi Province					
1	116°58'56"E, 28°16'28"N	Hoodoo	Yanmen Hoodoo	Original	2005
2	116°59'43"E, 28°14'39"N	Hoodoo	Cap peak	Original	2005
3	116°58'40"E, 28°08'54"N	Hoodoo	Frogs fight for the best	Original	2005
4	116°58'14"E, 28°14'21"N	Wall and cliff	Splendid silk stone	Original	2005
5	116°59'18"E, 28°13'53"N	Wall and cliff	Goddess cliff	Original	2005
6	116°58'13"E, 28°15'17"N	Mesa	Natural made high mountain	Original	2005
7	116°57'22"E, 28°15'11"N	Mesa	Celestial city	Original	2005
8	116°55'59"E, 28°19'31"N	Mesa	Chenbao stockade	Original	2005
9	116°56'24"E, 28°18'54"N	Mesa	Baojia stockade	Original	2005
10	116°58'54"E, 28°09'25"N	Mesa	Xianglu peak	Original	2005
11	116°59'06"E, 28°14'04"N	Danxia Cuesta	Mountain in Longhushan	Original	2005
12	116°58'19"E, 28°16'23"N	Hoodoo cloumn	Candle peak	Original	2005
13	116°57'13"E, 28°17'58"N	Hoodoo cloumn	Gold spear peak	Original	2005
14	116°58'08"E, 28°16'03"N	Danxia peak	Screw peak	Original	2005
15	116°57'43"E, 28°15'47"N	Danxia peak	Monks and nuns' peak	Original	2005
16	116°57'25"E, 28°15'27"N	Danxia peak	Gold bell peak	Original	2005
17	116°57'38"E, 28°15'35"N	Danxia peak	Celestial peach peak	Original	2005
18	116°57'60"E, 28°15'35"N	Danxia peak	Box of elixir or life	Original	2005
19	116°57'38"E, 28°14'30"N	Danxia peak	Literary giants peak	Original	2005
20	116°59'44"E, 28°13'49"N	Danxia peak	Camel peak	Original	2005
21	116°59'41"E, 28°15'30"N	Danxia peak	Laozi peak	Original	2005
22	116°56'42"E, 28°19'35"N	Danxia peak	Mazu cliff	Original	2005
23	116°57'09"E, 28°19'39"N	Danxia peak	Plate-shaped peak	Original	2005
24	116°57'46"E, 28°18'28"N	Danxia peak	Bamboo hat peak	Original	2005
25	116°57'24"E, 28°18'15"N	Danxia peak	Breast-shaped peak	Original	2005
26	116°57'39"E, 28°18'10"N	Danxia peak	Gold dragon peak	Original	2005
27	116°02'29"E, 28°59'15"N	Danxia peak	Tianmen mountain	Original	2005
28	116°03'22"E, 28°59'55"N	Danxia peak	Celestial mountain	Original	2005
29	116°03'28"E, 28°58'43"N	Danxia peak	Holy in good condition mountain	Original	2005
30	116°04'47"E, 28°00'08"N	Danxia peak	Giant foot ridge	Original	2005
31	116°05'22"E, 28°03'23"N	Danxia peak	Yingtian mountain	Original	2005
32	116°57'40"E, 28°14'38"N	Danxia peak	Celestial mushroom stone	Original	2005
33	116°57'42"E, 28°15'32"N	Colluvial mass	Lotus stone	Original	2005
34	116°57'33"E, 28°15'41"N	Giant colluvial stone	Jade comb stone	Original	2005
35	116°58'05"E, 28°15'29"N	Giant colluvial stone	Divine axe exploit the mountain	Original	2005
36	116°00'37"E, 28°14'26"N	Giant colluvial stone	Lion lying besides river	Original	2005
37	116°01'34"E, 28°59'29"N	Giant colluvial stone	Longmen stone	Original	2005
38	116°57'22"E, 28°15'06"N	Narrow gorge	A-thread-of sky	Original	2005
39	116°57'33"E, 28°15'41"N	Wide gorge	Luxi river	Original	2005
40	116°56'28"E, 28°19'31"N	Groove	Horse back mountain	Original	2005
41	116°57'22"E, 28°15'06"N	Cliff groove	Divine nunnery	Original	2005
42	116°57'30"E, 28°15'29"N	Erosion cave	Spoon cave	Original	2005
43	116°57'56"E, 28°14'28"N	Erosion cave	Daotang cliff	Original	2005
44	116°56'35"E, 28°19'37"N	Erosion cave	Meditation room	Original	2005
45	116°56'35"E, 28°18'43"N	Erosion cave	Mother and son cave	Original	2005
46	116°58'04"E, 28°15'38"N	Dilapidation cave	Entrance to fairy land	Original	2005
47	116°58'13"E, 28°15'32"N	Dilapidation cave	Longevity cliff	Original	2005

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
48	116°57'18"E, 28°04'57"N	Perforate	Hetunpu perforate	Original	2005
49	116°56'24"E, 28°19'38"N	Perforate	Horse back perforate	Original	2005
50	116°57'20"E, 28°15'39"N	Erect cave	Fairy lady cliff	Original	2005
51	116°58'16"E, 28°05'55"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Trunk mountain	Original	2005
52	116°57'20"E, 28°15'39"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Fairy lady cliff	Original	2005
53	116°58'06"E, 28°15'08"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Lion looking back	Original	2005
54	116°57'26"E, 28°14'55"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Nine tiger and one dragon cliff	Original	2005
55	116°56'16"E, 28°18'59"N	Lake	Swan lake	Original	2005
56	116°58'53"E, 28°09'35"N	Lake	Xianglu peak lake	Original	2005
57	116°56'48"E, 28°19'48"N	Reservoir	A-thread-of sky reservoir	Original	2005
58	116°01'36"E, 28°59'22"N	Waterfall	Three-fold waterfall(sisters' waterfall)	Original	2005
59	116°01'41"E, 28°59'15"N	Waterfall	Qingyun waterfall	Original	2005
60	116°01'45"E, 28°59'10"N	Waterfall	Lang Dangji	Original	2005
61	116°04'13"E, 28°58'57"N	Waterfall	Blue dragon gorge	Original	2005
62	116°04'28"E, 28°58'57"N	Waterfall	White tiger gorge	Original	2005
63	117°24'08"E, 28°18'40"N	Hoodoo	Chengduo peak	Original	2005
64	117°24'08"E, 28°18'32"N	Hoodoo	Eighteen arhat	Original	2005
65	117°25'04"E, 28°22'29"N	Mounds	Lying Buddha at Longmen	Original	2005
66	117°25'06"E, 28°22'25"N	Mounds	Longmen cliff	Original	2005
67	117°23'40"E, 28°18'49"N	Wall and cliff	Jingping peak	Original	2005
68	117°23'48"E, 28°18'53"N	Wall and cliff	Natural three folds	Original	2005
69	117°23'49"E, 28°18'54"N	Wall and cliff	Four voice valley	Original	2005
70	117°24'15"E, 28°18'48"N	Wall and cliff	Nun love monk	Original	2005
71	117°23'58"E, 28°18'27"N	Wall and cliff	Guiren peak	Original	2005
72	117°23'42"E, 28°18'36"N	Wall and cliff	Fairy lady sprinkle flower	Original	2005
73	117°23'54"E, 28°19'08"N	Danxia Cuesta	Flying flag peak	Original	2005
74	117°24'01"E, 28°19'17"N	Danxia Cuesta	Hongzhong peak	Original	2005
75	117°24'10"E, 28°18'47"N	Stone wall	Sacrifice cliff	Original	2005
76	117°24'08"E, 28°18'40"N	Stone wall	Broken wall peak	Original	2005
77	117°24'17"E, 28°19'05"N	Stone wall	Lion peak	Original	2005
78	117°23'56"E, 28°18'34"N	Stone wall	Camel peak	Original	2005
79	117°23'57"E, 28°19'15"N	Hoodoo column	Two turtles greeting the guests	Original	2005
80	117°23'58"E, 28°19'12"N	Hoodoo column	Heavenly column peak	Original	2005
81	117°23'46"E, 28°18'47"N	Hoodoo column	Double swords peak	Original	2005
82	117°23'40"E, 28°18'49"N	Hoodoo column	Double hairpin peak	Original	2005
83	117°23'41"E, 28°18'52"N	Hoodoo column	Superstar peak	Original	2005
84	117°23'51"E, 28°18'47"N	Hoodoo column	Olecranon peak	Original	2005
85	117°24'29"E, 28°18'45"N	Hoodoo column	Pillar of the sky	Original	2005
86	117°23'56"E, 28°18'30"N	Hoodoo column	Arhat present a treasure	Original	2005
87	117°23'59"E, 28°19'08"N	Danxia peak	Xian Ao peak	Original	2005
88	117°24'11"E, 28°19'17"N	Danxia peak	Drunken peak	Original	2005
89	117°24'40"E, 28°19'05"N	Danxia peak	Ape-man peak	Original	2005
90	117°23'42"E, 28°18'40"N	Danxia peak	Frog peak	Original	2005
91	117°23'54"E, 28°18'55"N	Danxia peak	Divine turtle and an old man give in good condition wish to each other	Original	2005
92	117°23'44"E, 28°18'48"N	Danxia peak	Three folds turtle peak	Original	2005
93	117°23'46"E, 28°18'46"N	Danxia peak	Wanglang peak	Original	2005
94	117°24'10"E, 28°18'42"N	Danxia peak	Jade hare peak	Original	2005
95	117°23'59"E, 28°18'45"N	Danxia peak	Gold bell peak	Original	2005
96	117°23'51"E, 28°18'47"N	Danxia peak	Horse head peak	Original	2005

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
97	117°23'46"E, 28°18'45"N	Danxia peak	Goddess peak	Original	2005
98	117°23'46"E, 28°18'45"N	Danxia peak	Fragrant box peak	Original	2005
99	117°23'46"E, 28°18'47"N	Danxia peak	Ruyi peak	Original	2005
100	117°23'46"E, 28°18'46"N	Danxia peak	Xianglu peak	Original	2005
101	117°24'11"E, 28°18'54"N	Danxia peak	Lienu peak	Original	2005
102	117°24'11"E, 28°18'42"N	Danxia peak	Jade hare peak	Original	2005
103	117°24'05"E, 28°18'23"N	Danxia peak	Conch peak	Original	2005
104	117°24'08"E, 28°18'40"N	Danxia peak	Checker board stone	Original	2005
105	117°24'10"E, 28°18'47"N	Danxia peak	Giant rat peak	Original	2005
106	117°24'22"E, 28°19'19"N	Danxia peak	Zhuobi peak	Original	2005
107	117°20'32"E, 28°18'37"N	Danxia peak	Ganoderma peak	Original	2005
108	117°23'48"E, 28°18'35"N	Danxia peak	Lying cow peak	Original	2005
109	117°23'08"E, 28°18'21"N	Danxia peak	Zhaiding peak	Original	2005
110	117°25'29"E, 28°22'24"N	Danxia peak	Screw peak	Original	2005
111	117°25'48"E, 28°22'02"N	Danxia peak	Nanyan peak	Original	2005
112	117°26'08"E, 28°21'59"N	Danxia peak	Giant elephant peak	Original	2005
113	117°24'13"E, 28°18'56"N	Isolated peak	Macaque peak	Original	2005
114	117°25'04"E, 28°19'16"N	Isolated peak or Kopje	Mourning person stone	Original	2005
115	117°24'51"E, 28°19'04"N	Kopje	Guizhua stone	Original	2005
116	117°24'09"E, 28°18'51"N	Colluvial mass	Loyal spirit stone	Original	2005
117	117°23'48"E, 28°18'53"N	Narrow valley	A-thread –of sky at Guifeng	Original	2005
118	117°23'49"E, 28°18'54"N	Narrow valley	Moni cave	Original	2005
119	117°23'48"E, 28°18'53"N	Narrow valley	Bainiandao	Original	2005
120	117°24'02"E, 28°18'38"N	Narrow gorge	A-thread-of sky at camel peak	Original	2005
121	117°25'40"E, 28°21'58"N	Valley	Gold lock valley	Original	2005
122	117°26'03"E, 28°22'08"N	Erosion cave	Nanyan Buddhism cave	Original	2005
123	117°25'39"E, 28°22'03"N	Erosion cave	Fairy lady ground	Original	2005
124	117°24'50"E, 28°22'06"N	Erosion cave	Longmen limestone cave cluster	Original	2005
125	117°26'00"E, 28°22'22"N	Erosion cave	Nanyan limestone cave cluster	Original	2005
126	117°24'09"E, 28°18'51"N	Collapse-erosion cave	Loyal spirit stone	Original	2005
127	117°25'53"E, 28°22'06"N	Perforate	Celestial cave	Original	2005
128	117°23'16"E, 28°18'34"N	Natural bridge	Celestial bridge	Original	2005
129	117°25'40"E, 28°21'58"N	Pot-shaped den	Gold lock valley	Original	2005
130	117°23'54"E, 28°19'08"N	Erect groove	Flying-flag peak	Original	2005
131	117°23'53"E, 28°18'55"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	An old man peak	Original	2005
132	117°23'51"E, 8°19'02"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Dragon peak	Original	2005
133	117°23'40"E, 28°18'51"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Gold thread to tie a frog	Original	2005
134	117°24'00"E, 28°18'50"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Eagle tease the chicken	Original	2005
135	117°23'60"E, 28°18'47"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Boy salute the goddess	Original	2005
136	117°24'21"E, 28°18'53"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Great man peak	Original	2005
137	117°23'30"E, 28°18'48"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Turtle looking back	Original	2005
138	117°24'33"E, 28°18'48"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Turtle lover peak	Original	2005
139	117°23'53"E, 28°18'23"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Eccentric man peak	Original	2005
140	117°23'51"E, 28°18'19"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Queen peak	Original	2005
141	117°24'29"E, 28°18'45"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Bajie peak	Original	2005
142	117°23'39"E, 28°18'22"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Sea turtle	Original	2005
143	116°24'13"E, 28°18'46"N	Certain-shaped Danxia	Zhuoxiong peak	Original	2005

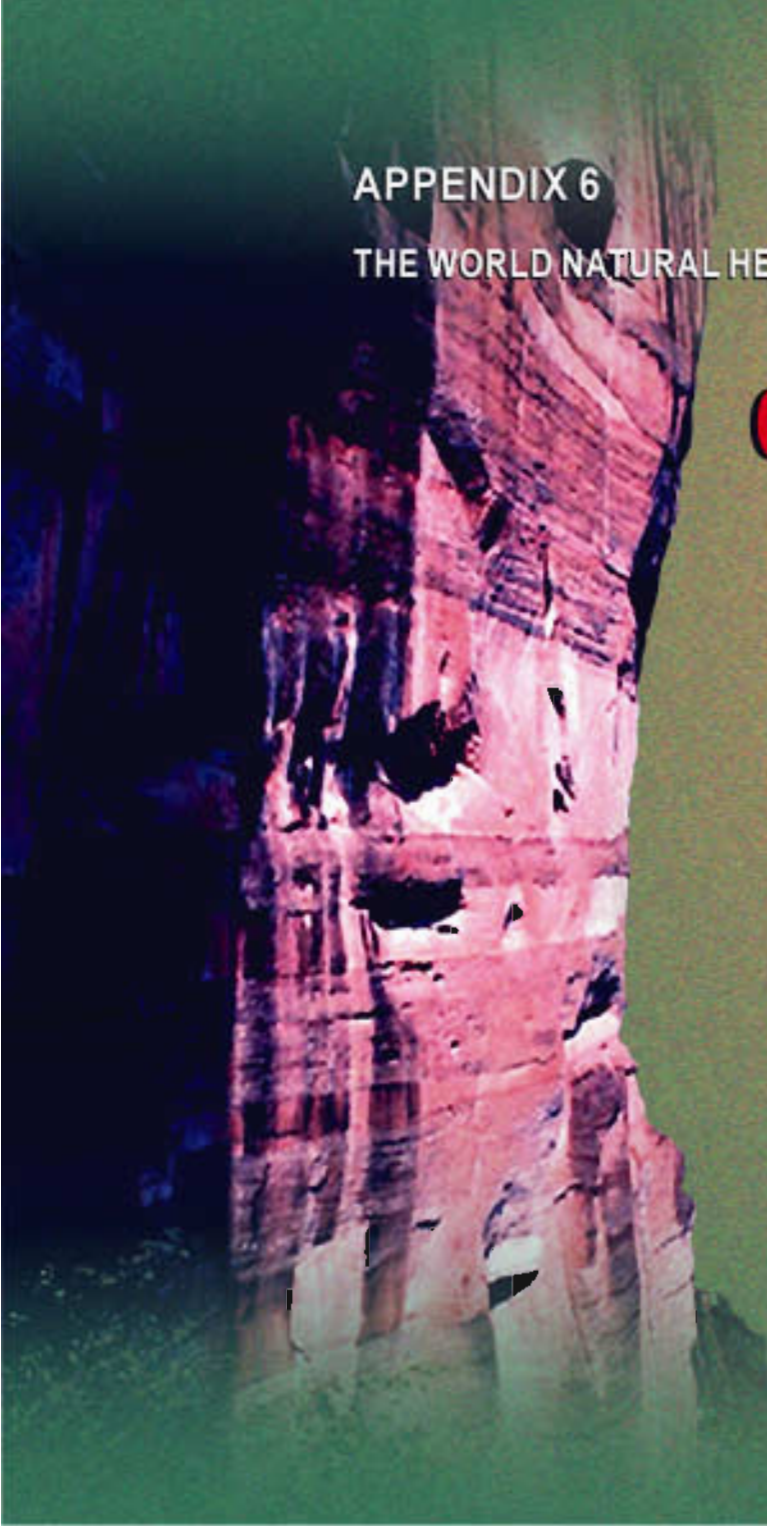
No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
		landform			
144	117°24'18"E, 28°18'58"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Giant elephant peak	Original	2005
145	117°24'18"E, 28°19'02"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Headgear peak	Original	2005
146	117°23'49"E, 28°18'42"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Painting wall peak	Original	2005
147	117°23'50"E, 28°18'32"N	Certain-shaped Danxia landform	Turtle lover	Original	2005
148	117°25'51"E, 28°17'53"N	Hot spring	Divine pond	Original	2005
149	117°25'17"E, 28°22'13"N	Lake	Qingshui lake	Original	2005
150	117°24'25"E, 28°18'55"N	Lake	Longmen lake	Original	2005
1.6 Jianglangshan in Zhejiang Province					
1	118°33'48"E, 28°31'49"N	Peak Groups	Three-part Stone	Original	2008
2	118°33'45"E, 28°31'38"N	Stone column	Shenbi Peak	Original	2008
3	118°33'53"E, 28°31'46"N	Stone Peaks	Langfeng Peak	Original	2008
4	118°33'48"E, 28°31'46"N	Stone Peaks	Yafeng Peak	Original	2008
5	118°33'47"E, 28°31'44"N	Stone Beams	Lingfeng Peak	Original	2008
6	118°33'47"E, 28°31'46"N	Narrow sky	Xiaonongxia Valley	Original	2008
7	118°33'49"E, 28°31'47"N	Narrow sky	Danongxia Valley	Original	2008
8	118°33'54"E, 28°31'49"N	Narrow sky	North Langfeng Valley	Original	2008
9	118°33'54"E, 28°32'14"N	V-shape Valley	Xunv Valley	Original	2008
10	118°34'03"E, 28°32'17"N	V-shape Valley	Zipao Valley	Original	2008
11	118°33'48"E, 28°32'07"N	Cliff Wall	Tafeng Peak Cliff Wall	Original	2008
12	118°33'45"E, 28°31'45"N	Cliff Wall	South Wall of Lingfeng Peak	Original	2008
13	118°33'55"E, 28°32'19"N	Cliff Wall	Jiugu Cliff	Original	2008
14	118°33'50"E, 28°31'53"N	Collapsed Cave	Huixian Rock	Original	2008
15	118°33'53"E, 28°31'52"N	Collapsed Cave	Jinxin Stone Room	Original	2008
16	118°33'52"E, 28°31'52"N	Collapsed Cave	Bell and Drum Cave	Original	2008
17	118°34'00"E, 28°32'22"N	Waterfall	Green Waterfall	Original	2008

2 Geological Relics of the China Danxia World Natural Heritage Nominated Sites

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
2.1 Chishui in Guizhou Province					
1	105°49'37"E, 28°20'44"N	Plateau-gorge Danxia landscape in the west	Malu to Jiujiadong	Original	1992
2	106°8'2"E, 28°27'15"N	Mountain-gorge Danxia landscape in the east	Xianhegou	Original	1992
3	105°58'21"E, 28°23'39"N	Wuzhufeng peaks (Five-column Peaks)	Wuzhufeng Cun in Yunhou Town	Original	1992
4	105°58'20"E, 28°23'53"N	Foguangyan cliff	Wuzhufeng Cun in Yunhou Town	Original	1992
5	106°00'3"E, 28°26'51"N	Danxia Gorges	Jinshagou	Original	1984
6	105°59'32"E, 28°25'43"N	Danxia Gorges	Dashuigou	Original	1984
7	106°8'14"E, 28°28'21"N	Danxia Gorges	Changqiangou River	Original	1984
8	105°59'43"E, 28°26'32"N	Danxia notches	Xiaoyan, Yangjiayan, Jinshagou	Original	1998

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
9	105°53'36"E, 28°23'15"N	Danxia notches	Xiaoyan, Yangjiayan, Jinshagou	Original	1998
10	105°44'25"E, 28°21'36"N	Danxia caverns	Shizhangdong, Foguangyan	Original	1984
11	105°58'20"E, 28°23'53"N	Danxia caverns	Shizhangdong, Foguangyan	Original	1984
12	105°49'20"E, 28°26'40"N	Danxia natural bridges	Bing'an	Original	1995
13	105°49'9"E, 28°21'28"N	Shiziyuan waterfall group	Shiziyuan	Original	1984
14	105°51'15"E, 28°20'39"N	Jiujiaodong knickpoint group	Jiujiaodong	Original	1984
15	105°51'15"E, 28°20'39"N	Spalling weathering	Jiujiaodong, Malu	Original	1984
16	105°44'25"E, 28°21'36"N	Shizhangdong waterfall group	Shizhangdong	Original	1984
17	105°44'24"E, 28°22'14"N	Zhongdong waterfall	Near Shizhangdong	Original	1984
18	105°45'17"E, 28°26'31"N	Collapsed conglomerate	Zhangjiawan Village	Original	1984
19	105°58'8"E, 28°27'11"N	Fish fossil	Jinshagou (sample saved in the Tree Fern Museum now)	Original	1984
20	106°00'16"E, 28°26'58"N	Dinosaur footprint fossil	Jinshagou	Original	1984
21	105°51'15"E, 28°20'39"N	Danxia cliff group	Yuanhou	Original	1984
22	106°00'37"E, 28°27'33"N	Danxia ridges	Yuanhou	Original	1995
23	105°50'16"E, 28°25'4"N	Three Buddha	Bing'an	Original	1995
24	105°53'41"E, 28°23'17"N	E.T stone	Yuanhou	Original	1992
25	105°49'15"E, 28°27'47"N	Fire balloon	Yuanhou	Original	1992
26	105°55'46"E, 28°23'37"N	Facing-wall stone	Yuanhou	Original	1992
27	105°57'44"E, 28°23'44"N	Stone monkey	Near Wuzhufeng	Original	1992
28	105°44'50"E, 28°19'41"N	Stone mushroom	Lianghekou	Original	1992
29	105°59'43"E, 28°26'32"N	Honeycomb-shaped corrosional cavity	Xiaoyan	Original	1998
30	105°53'8"E, 28°23'1"N	Honeycomb-shaped corrosional cavity	Foguangyan	Original	1998
31	105°53'36"E, 28°23'15"N	Honeycomb-shaped corrosional cavity	Yangjiayan	Original	1998
32	105°44'25"E, 28°21'36"N	Danxia pothole group	Shizhangdong	Original	1984
33	106°00'13"E, 28°26'55"N	Danxia pothole group	Jinshagou	Original	1984
34	105°53'36"E, 28°23'15"N	Danxia pothole group	Shiziyuan	Original	1984
35	105°44'25"E, 28°21'36"N	Vertical Danxia Notches	Shizhangdong	Original	1984
36	105°51'15"E, 28°20'39"N	Vertical Danxia Notches	Jiujiaodong	Original	1984
37	105°58'20"E, 28°23'53"N	Vertical Danxia Notches	Foguangyan	Original	1984
38	105°44'24"E, 28°22'14"N	Cross beddings	Shizhangdong but extensively found in the nominated site.	Original	1984
39	106°00'13"E, 28°26'55"N	Mud cracks	Jinshagou	Original	1984
40	105°58'21"E, 28°23'39"N	Rippling beddings	Wuzhufeng	Original	1992
41	105°58'20"E, 28°23'53"N	Rippling beddings	Foguangyan	Original	1992
42	105°58'21"E, 28°23'39"N	Vertical joints of Jiading	Wuzhufeng	Original	1992

No.	Geographical coordinates	Types	Name	Present state of conservation	Date of records
		Qun			
43	105°59'32"E, 28°25'43"N	Vertical joints of Jiading Qun	Dashuigou	Original	1992
2.2 Taining in Fujian Province					
1	117°05'24"E, 26°52'23"N	Volcanic Rock	Flame Stone	Original	2008
2.3 Langshan in Hunan Province					
1	110°49'03"E, 26°21'01"N	eroding cave	Longkou stone	Original	2007
2	110°47'13"E, 26°18'06"N	Danxia karst cave	Wuzhu cave	Original	2007
3	110°47'12"E, 26°18'07"N	structure	Floodplain dual structure	Original	2007
4	110°15'30"E, 26°16'23"N	structure	Crisscross layers	Original	2007
5	110°46'10"E, 26°18'06"N	structure	Colluviation	Original	2007
6	110°46'12"E, 26°18'08"N	lithology and lithofacies	Sedimentary structure	Original	2007
2.4 Danxiashan in Guangdong Province					
1	113°45'28"E, 25°00'14"N	Valley	Valleys of Pinggongshi Mountain	Original	2003
2	113°41'32"E, 25°01'46"N	Valley	Valleys of Sister Peaks	Original	2003
3	113°44'33"E, 25°02'03"N	Valley	Baizhangxia Valley	Original	2003
4	113°44'31"E, 25°02'01"N	Valley	Tongtianxia Valley	Original	2003
5	113°44'29"E, 25°01'57"N	Valley	Fuyinxia Valley	Original	2003
6	113°43'38"E, 25°02'53"N	Rock arch	Tongtai Bridge	Original	2003
7	113°39'14"E, 24°56'34"N	Rock arch	Kaixuanmen Bridge	Original	2003
8	113°43'28"E, 25°02'36"N	Rock arch	Tiangang Bridge	Original	2003
9	113°43'46"E, 25°02'53"N	Rock arch	Natural Bridge in Cloudy Gate	Original	2003
10	113°43'31"E, 25°02'57"N	Rock arch	Slope Natural Bridge in Yaopozhai Village	Original	2003
11	113°39'36"E, 24°57'56"N	Rock arch	Natural Bridge of Chuangyan Cave	Original	2003
12	113°44'31"E, 25°02'00"N	Penetrated Cave	Youdongtongtian Cave	Original	2003
13	113°44'46"E, 24°58'31"N	Penetrated Cave	Jinguiyan Cave	Original	2003
14	113°44'35"E, 25°02'03"N	Cave	Grottoes of Jinshiyuan	Original	2003
15	113°44'34"E, 25°01'57"N	Cave	Grottoes of Conch Peak	Original	2003
16	113°43'47"E, 25°02'55"N	Cave	Grottoes of Lion Cave	Original	2003
17	113°44'46"E, 24°58'31"N	Cave	Jinguiyan Cave	Original	2003
18	113°37'44"E, 25°01'12"N	Cave	Yanyan Cave	Original	2003
19	113°43'46"E, 25°03'30"N	Cliff groove by water erosion	Half Tower	Original	2003
20	113°44'32"E, 25°01'59"N	Cave	Mengjueguan Cave	Original	2003
21	113°44'52"E, 25°01'28"N	Cave	Vertical cave in Water fall	Original	2003
22	113°44'43"E, 25°02'05"N	Cave	Vertical cave of Female Stone	Original	2003



APPENDIX 6

THE WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE NOMINATED PROPERTY

CHINA DANXIA

● **THE MAPS**

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
of the People's Republic of China

December, 2008

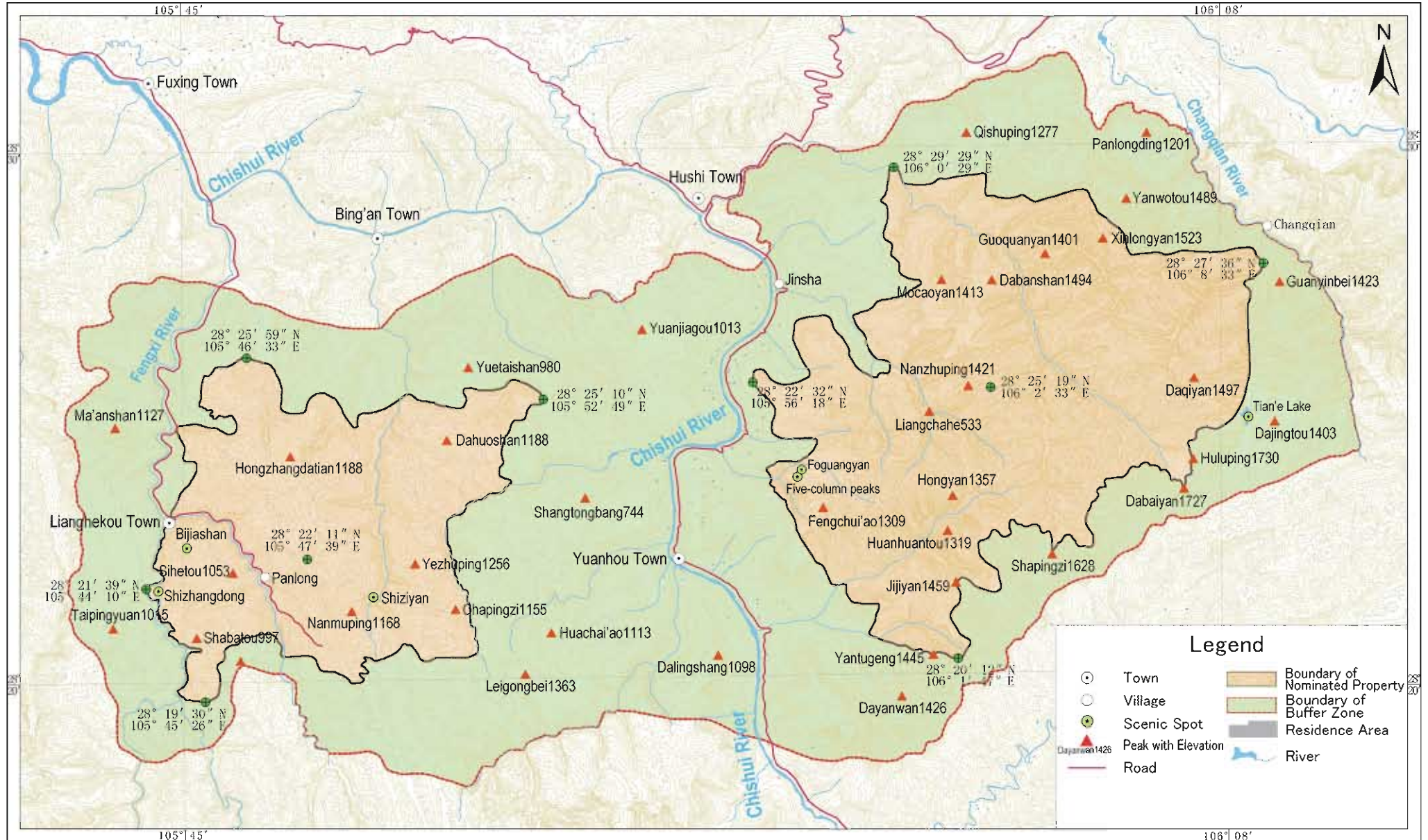
General Map of Distribution of Nominated Sites of China Danxia



Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Chishui

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

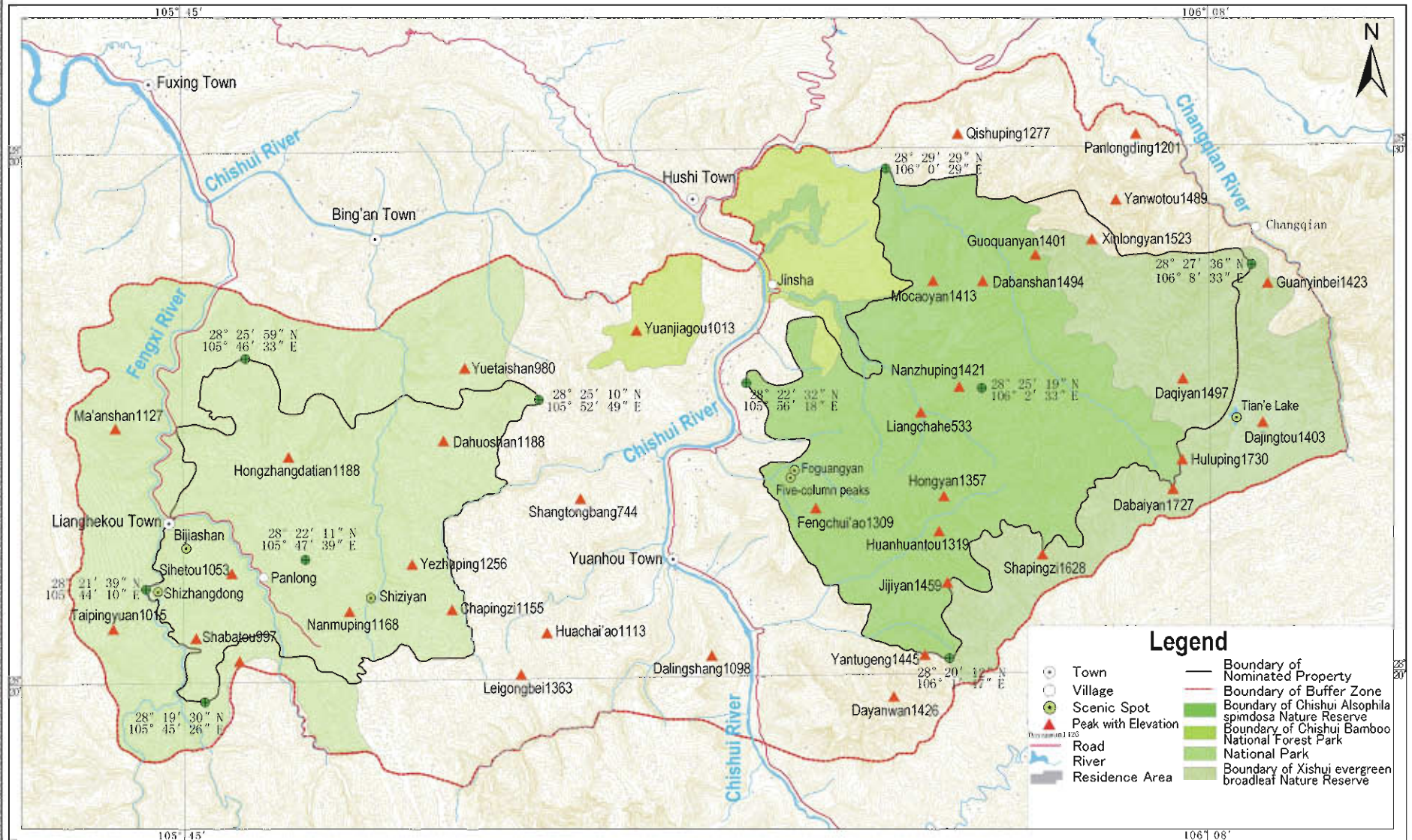
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Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — **Chishui**

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

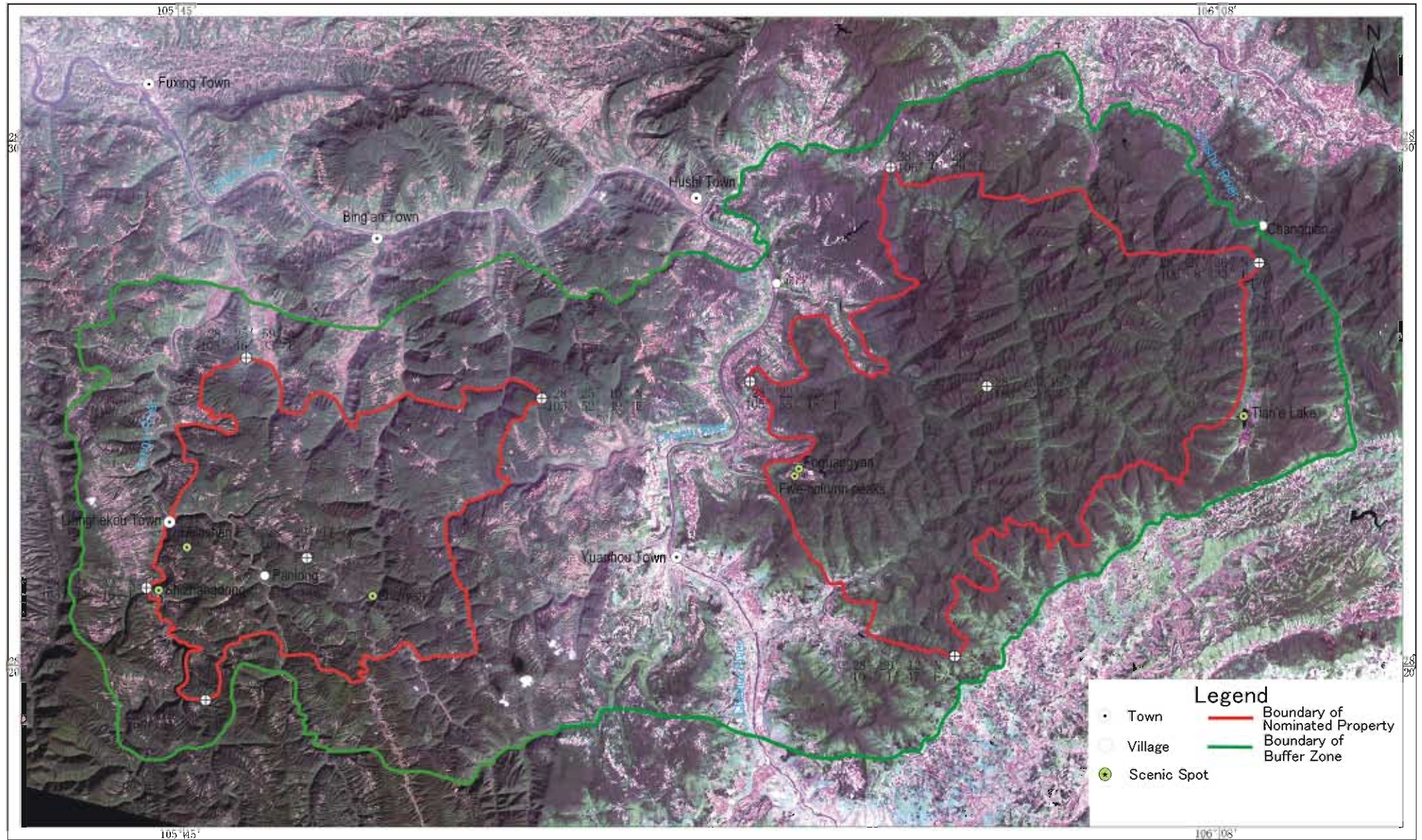
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Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Chishui

Satellite Image of Nominated Property



Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956,
Albers Conical Equal Area Projection

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Date: October 2008

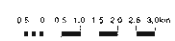
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Taining

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

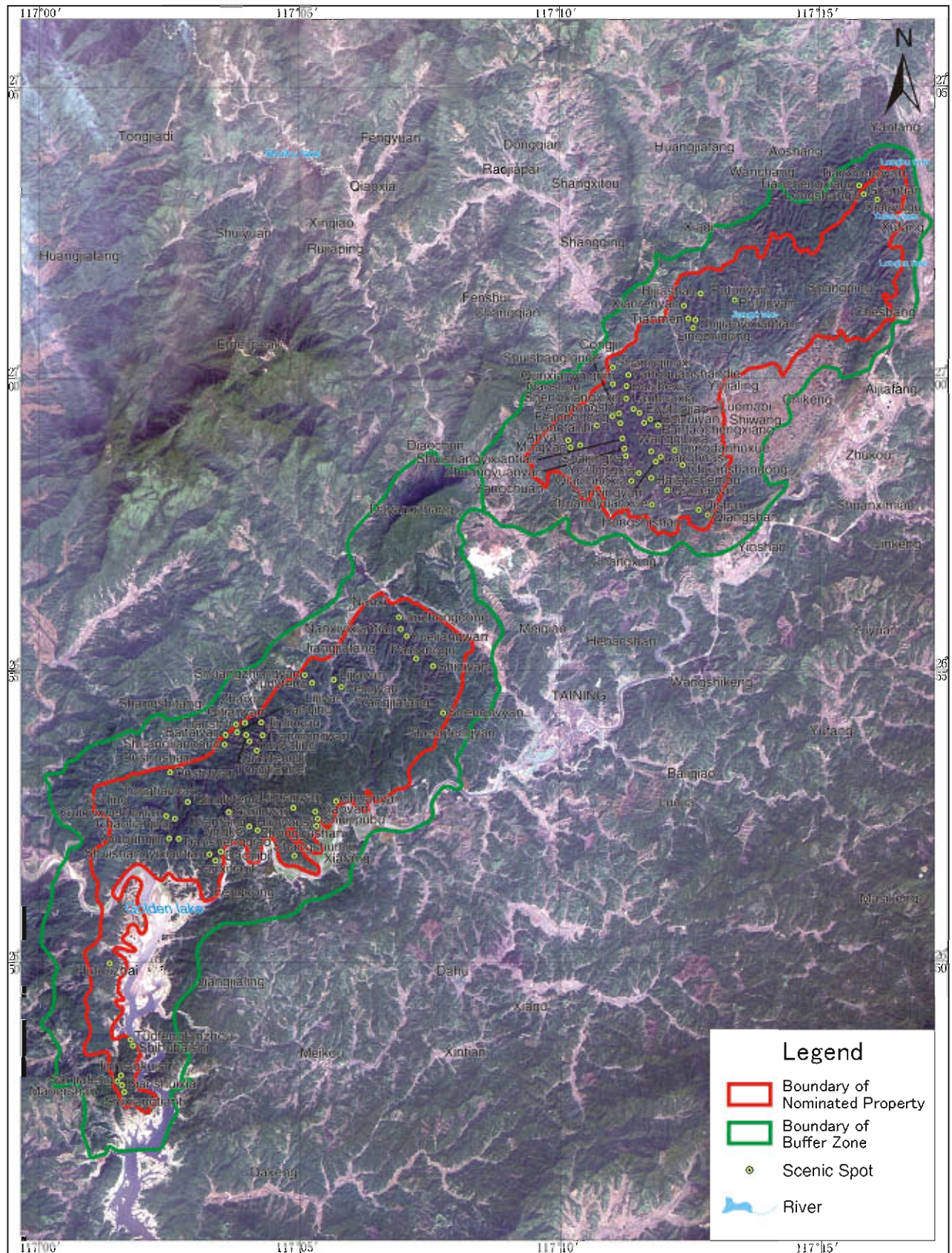


Date: October 2008

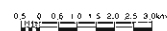
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Taining

Satellite Image of Nominated Property



Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Albers Conical Equal Area Projection

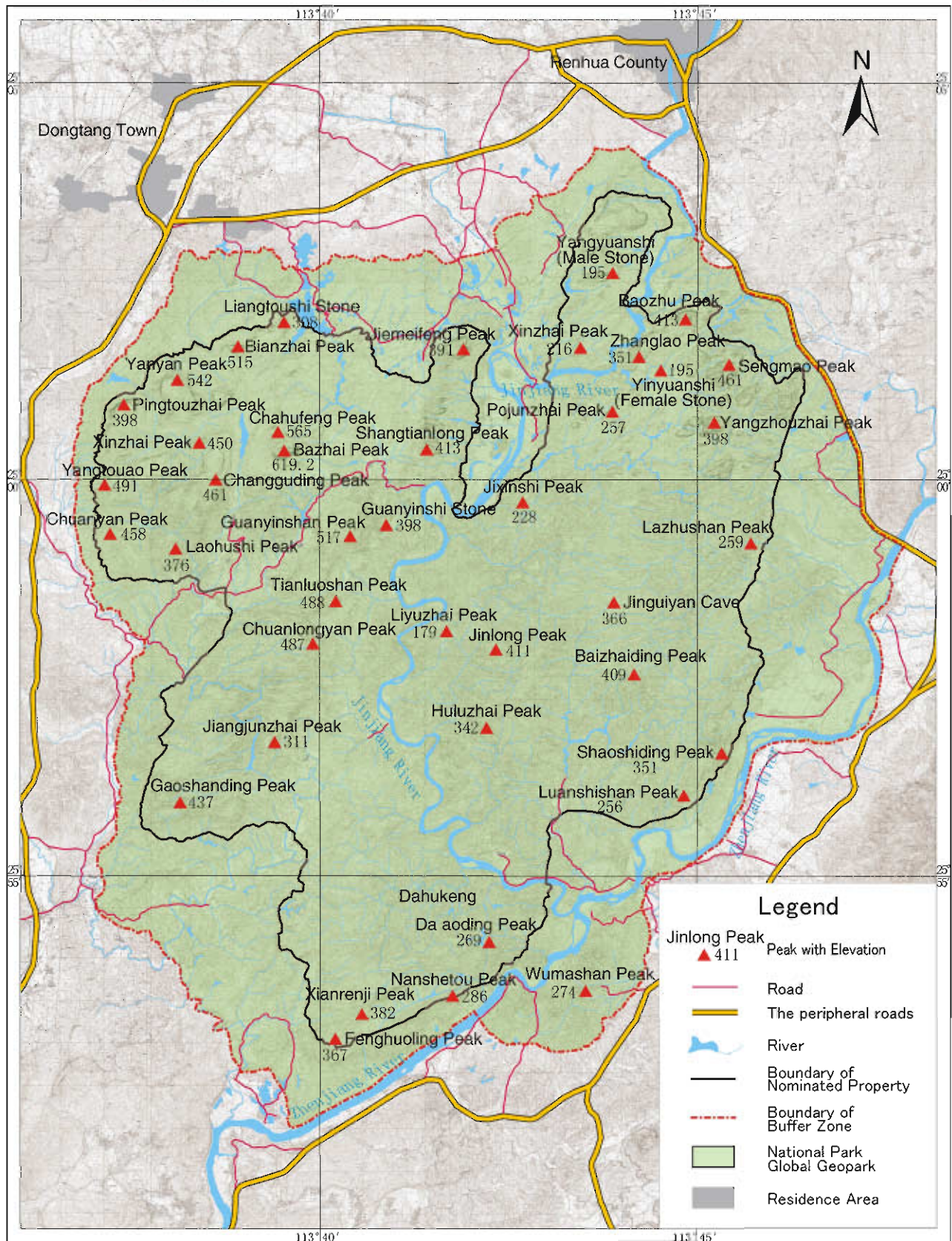


Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Danxiashan**

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

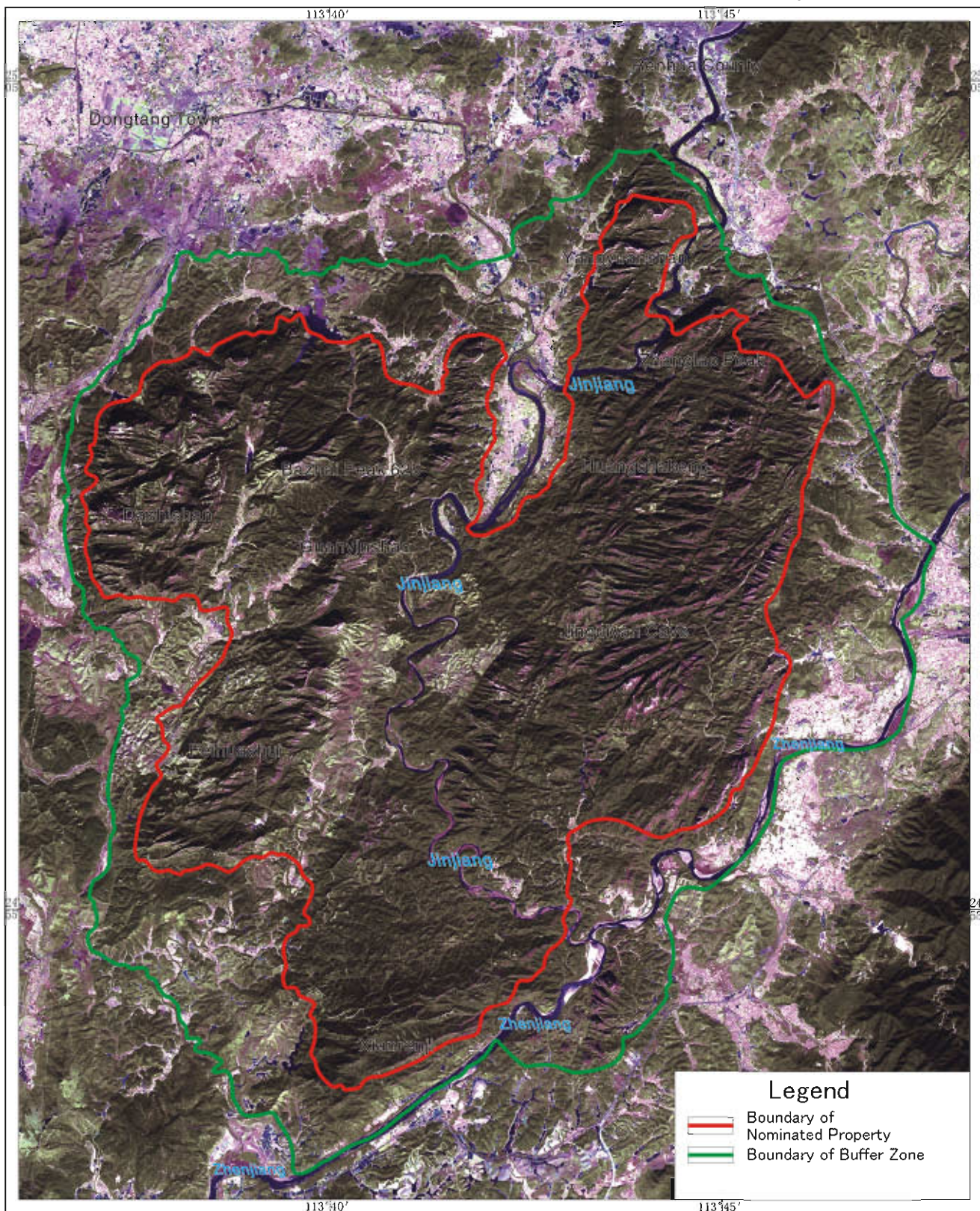
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Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Danxiashan**

Satellite Image of Nominated Property



Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Albers Conical Equal Area Projection

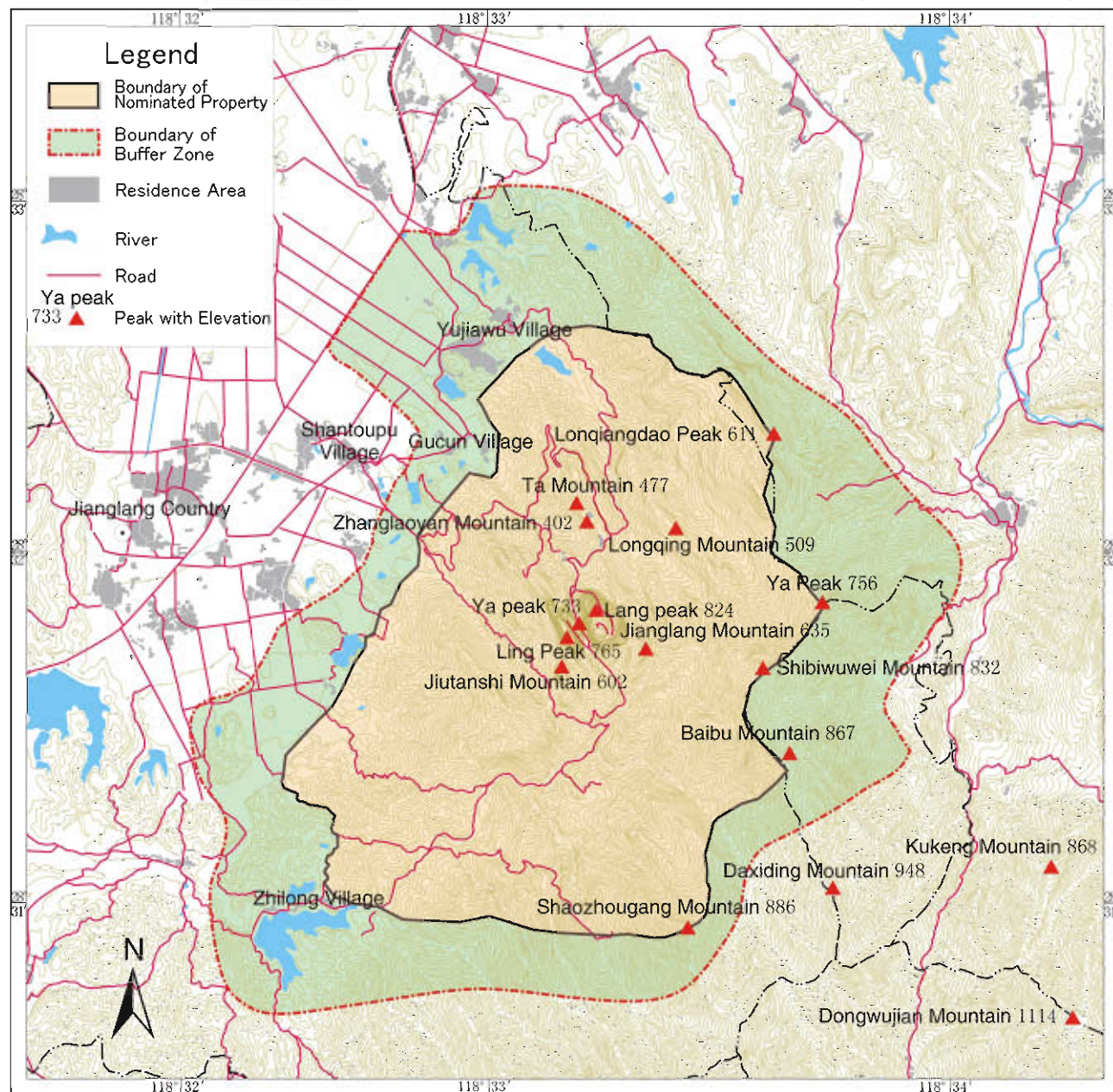
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Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Jianglangshan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

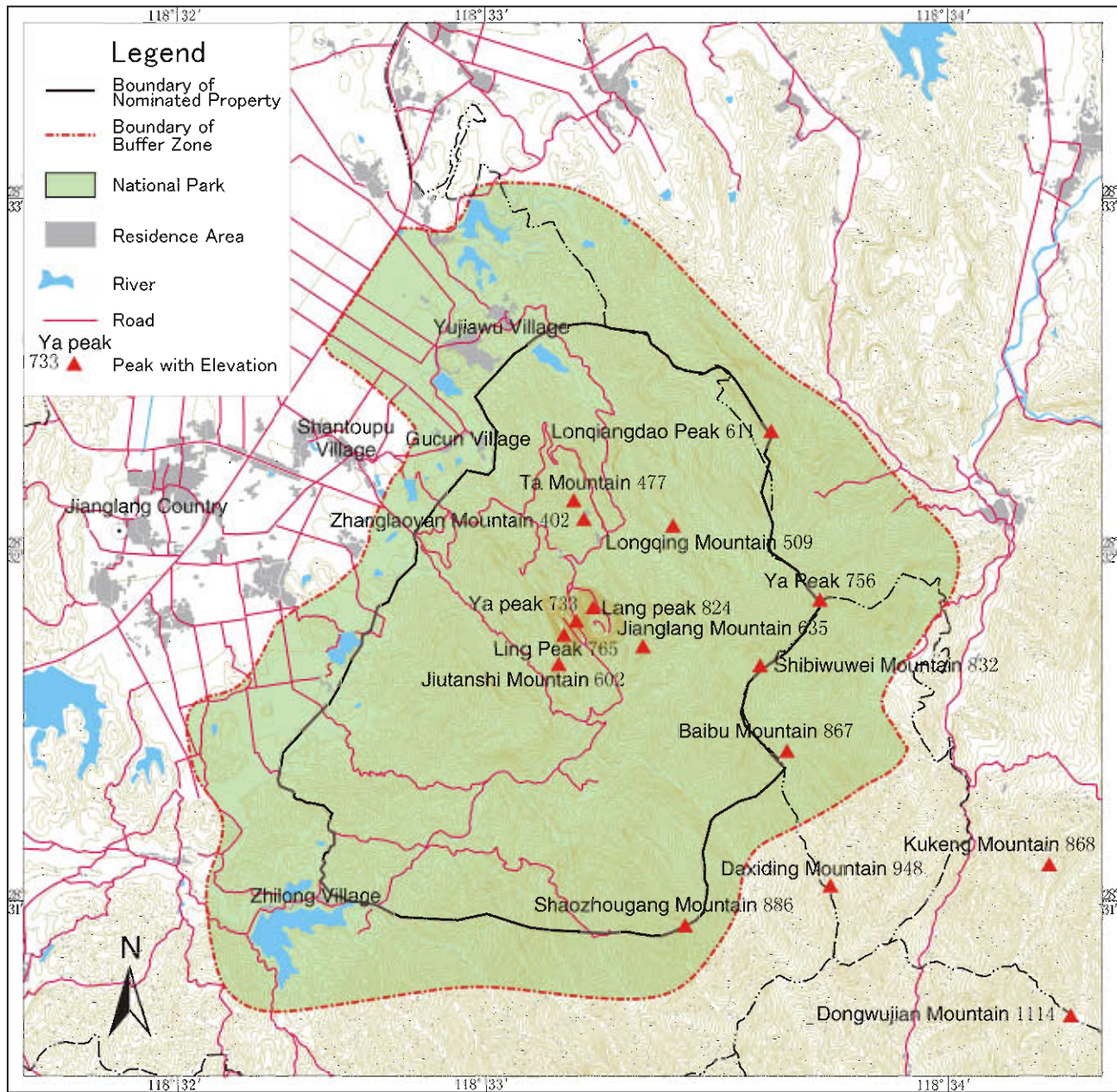
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Date: October 2008

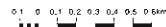
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Jianglangshan**

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

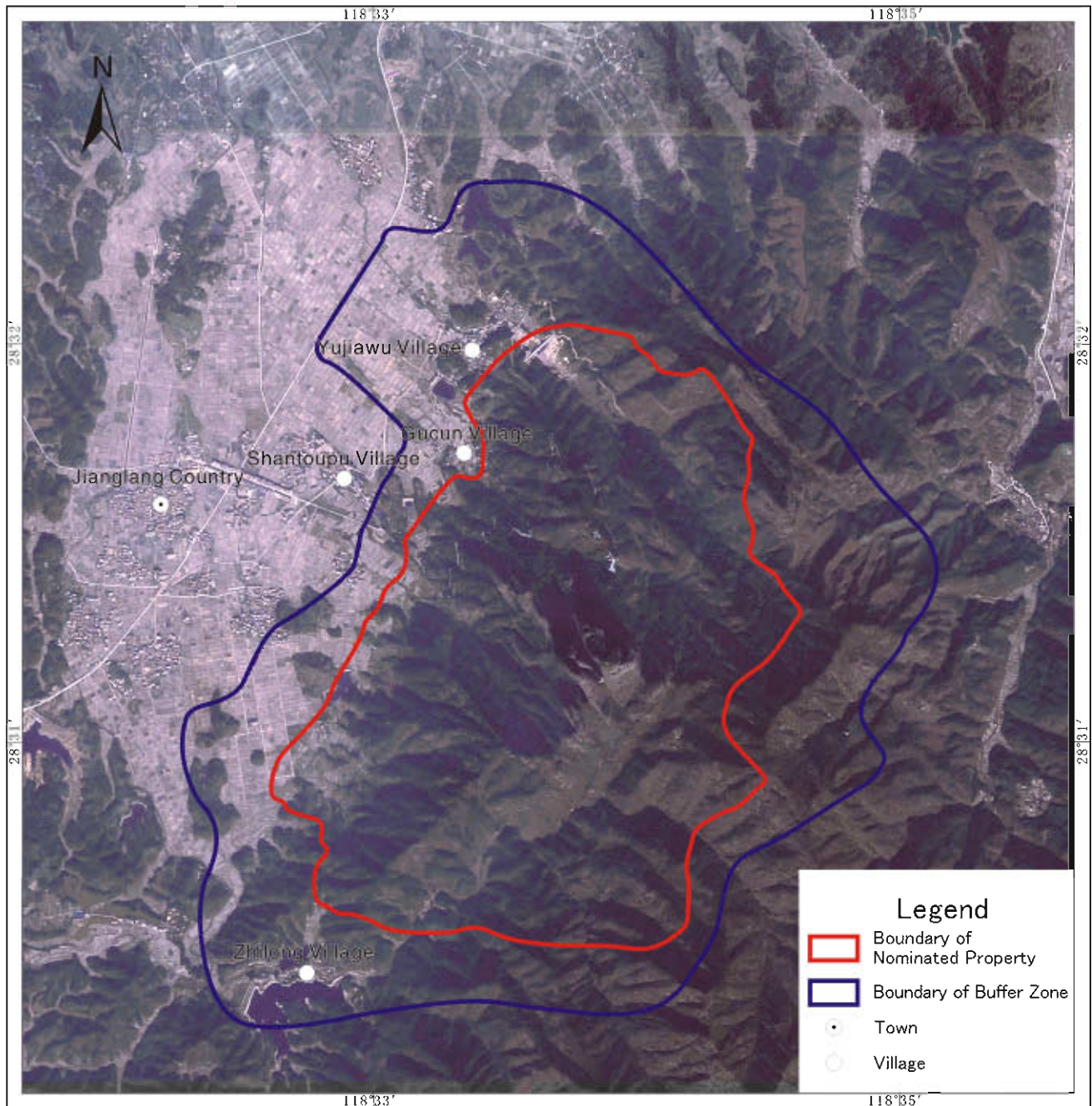


Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Jianglangshan**

Satellite Image of Nominated property



Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956,
Albers Conical Equal Area Projection

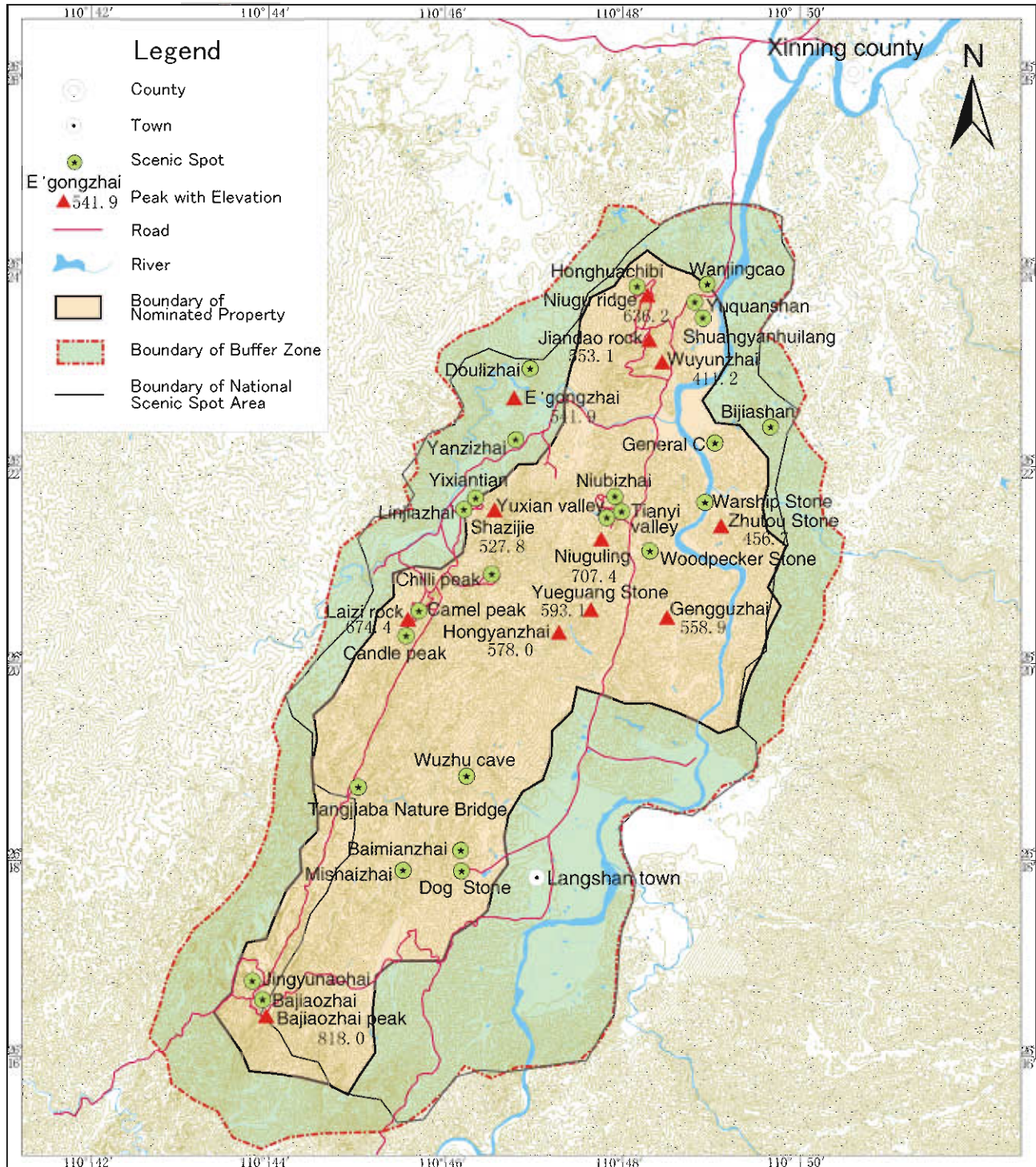
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 km

Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Langshan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

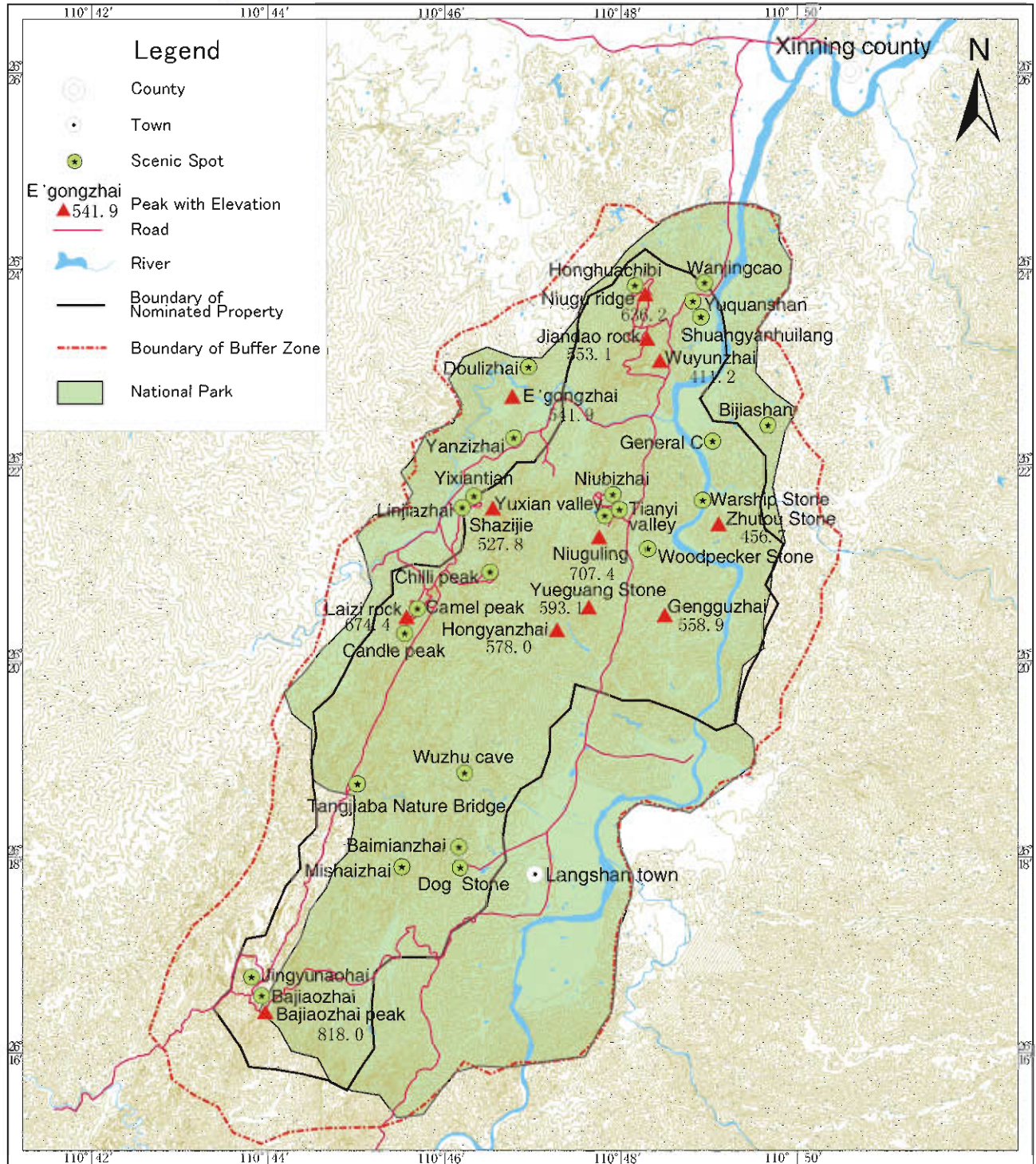


Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

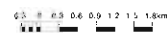
China Danxia—**Langshan**

Relationship of Nominated Property to Other Reserves



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

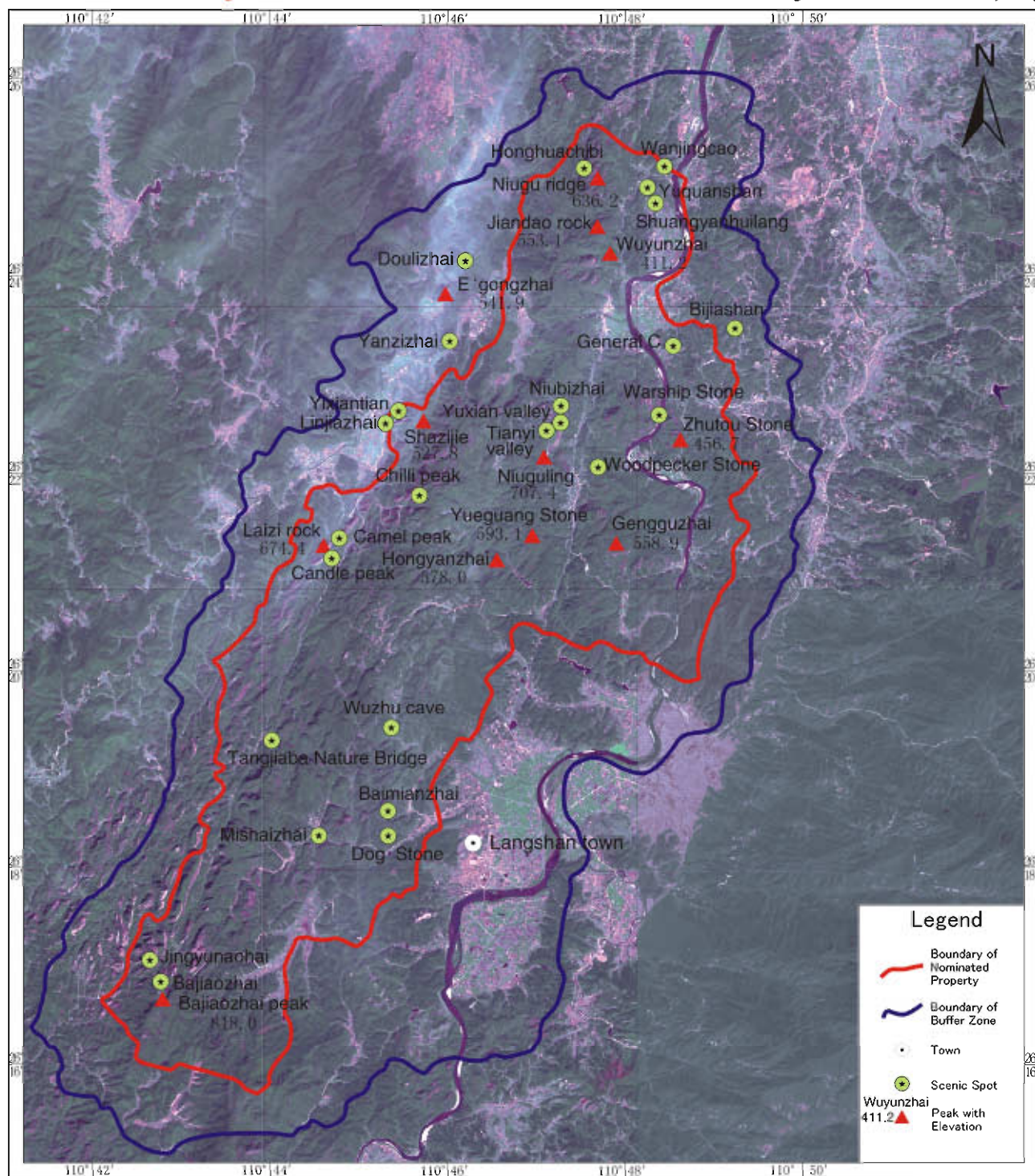


Date: October 2008

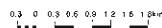
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Langshan

Satellite Image of Nominated Property



Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Albers Conical Equal Area Projection

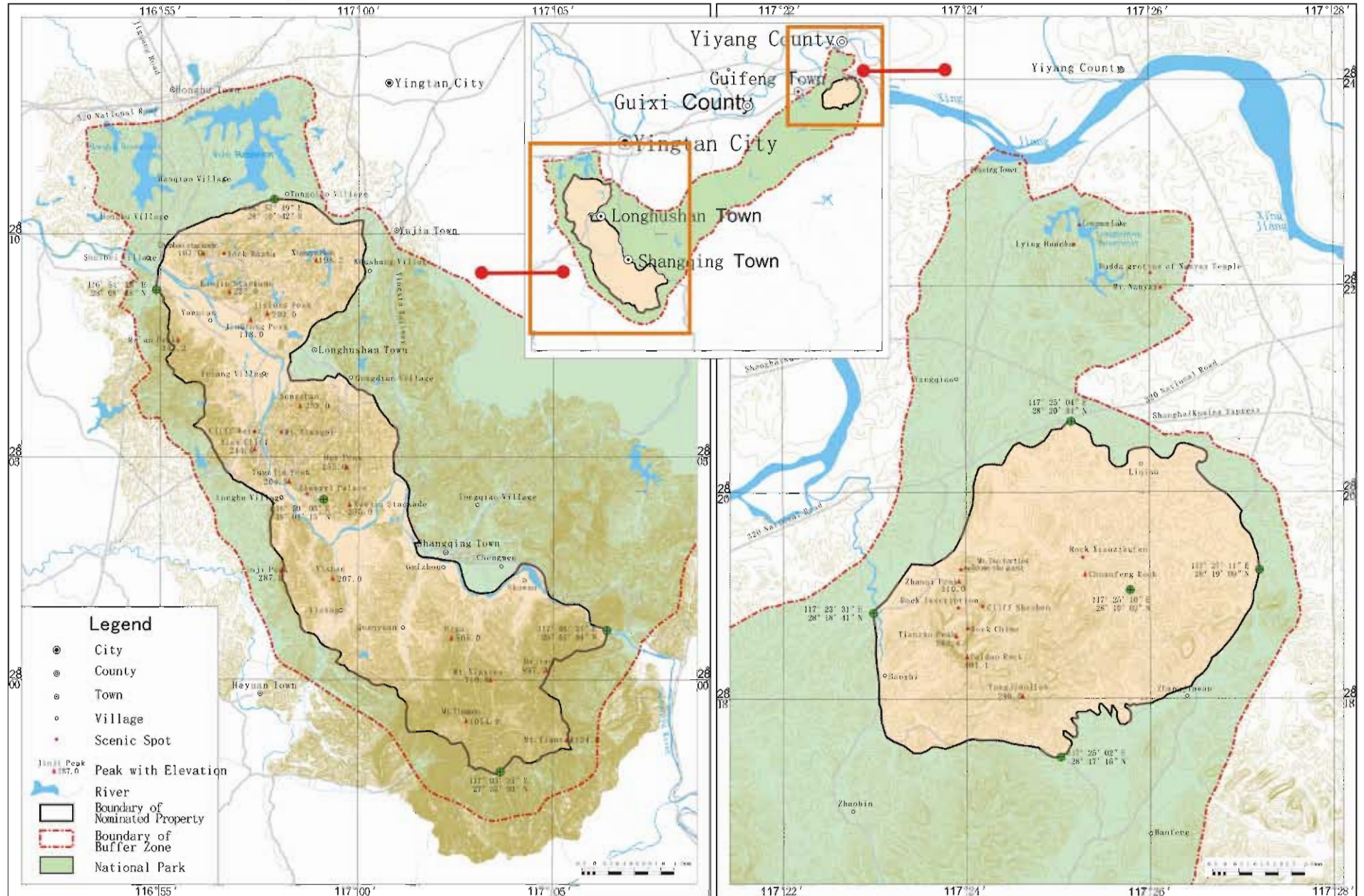


Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Longhushan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

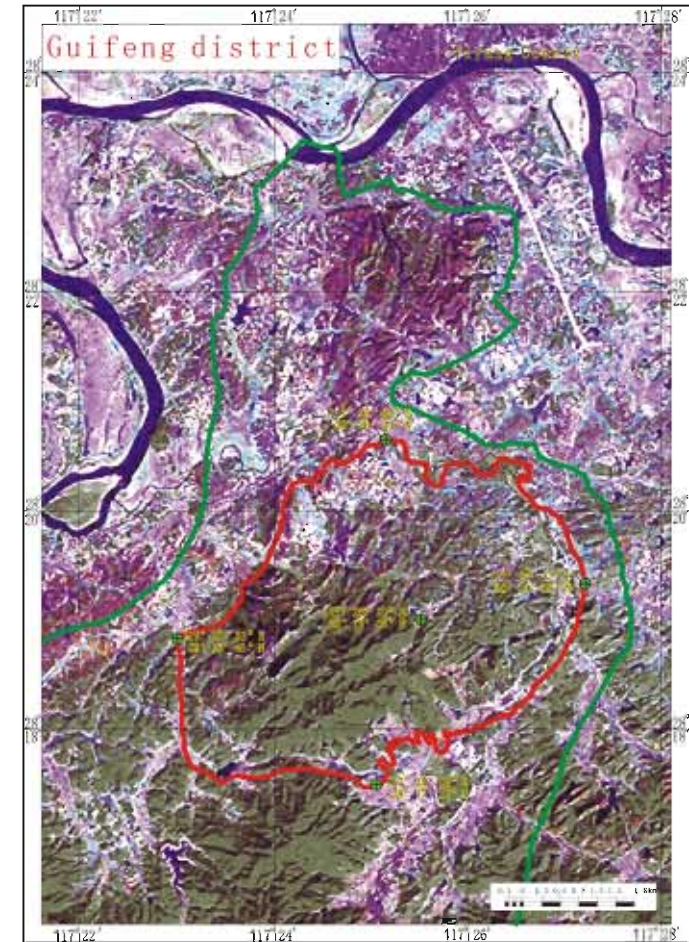
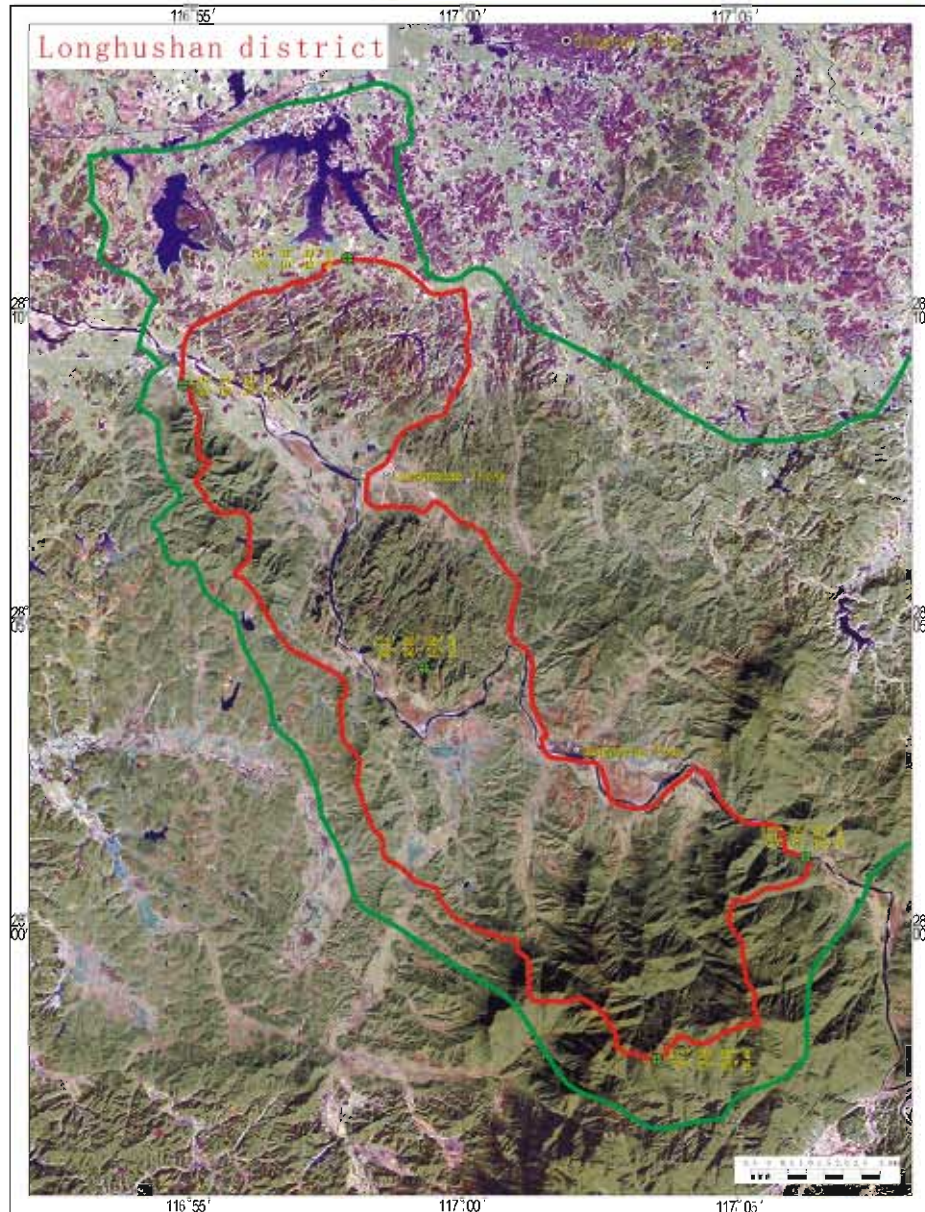
Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Longhushan

Satellite Image of Nominated Property



Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Albers Conical Equal Area Projection

Date: October 2008



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07 January 2010

IUCN Evaluation of “China Danxia” (China) – Nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List

Dear Ambassador,

The IUCN World Heritage evaluation mission to **China Danxia** was undertaken by **Dr. Graeme Worboys** and **Prof. Kyung Sik Woo** from 19 September to 03 October 2009. The evaluators greatly appreciated the excellent support and co-operation provided by your colleagues in the preparation and implementation of the mission, and the kind welcome of the State Party throughout the mission. Please convey our sincere thanks to all of the officials, scientists and contributors that assisted the evaluators in undertaking the mission.

The IUCN World Heritage Panel met in Gland, Switzerland, in December 2009 to examine World Heritage nominations for natural and mixed properties and cultural landscapes. The IUCN Panel examined in detail each nomination dossier and any supplementary information from the State Party, reports and reviews of field evaluators and external reviewers, and other references regarding the nominated properties.

IUCN seeks to develop and maintain a dialogue with States Parties during the evaluation process. Following the discussions of the IUCN World Heritage Panel we would thus like to kindly ask for clarification of the points listed hereafter:

1. IUCN would be grateful for a clearer justification of the methodology adopted in the comparative analysis of the nominated property as a whole series. We request that the comments of the State Party focus in particular on the justification of criteria (vii) and (viii) and clarify the underlying conceptual model used in the comparison, and its basis in modern geomorphological theory.
2. IUCN notes the importance of a clear reasoning for the inclusion of specific components in any nominated serial property. IUCN would be grateful for a clear and succinct justification of the particular selection of the six components currently included in the series, and the values which each contributes to the series. This should state for each component the features it is considered to display, which are not displayed in other components of the series, or in other comparable sites. In this assessment it should be stated for each component, the degree to which its integrity is affected by human activity, and the specific conservation issues that are considered to be most critical.
3. IUCN would appreciate a summary of the conservation and management arrangements for the parts of the components that the evaluation mission noted are currently neither within national park nor national nature reserve and the options of having them formally protected.

4. IUCN notes that the buffer zones of many components do not currently extend to cover the critical water catchment areas that require protection and management, and would be grateful for information on how the integrity of the nominated property will be secured through an effective overall management plan and/or other management provisions that address the threats from outside the boundaries of the nominated property.
5. IUCN would appreciate enhanced analysis to clarify the stated claims in relation to criterion x, including confirmation of lists of species (preferably excluding subspecies) that have been positively identified within the boundary of each component. This comparison should indicate the degree to which the six components selected are the most important in protecting the species values of significance. IUCN requests this analysis give particular regard to the values in relation to endemic reptile and amphibian species.

We would appreciate your response to the above points as soon as possible, in order to facilitate the evaluation process, but **no later than the 28 February 2010**, as per paragraph 148 of the Operational Guidelines. Please note that any information submitted after this date will not be considered by IUCN in its evaluation for the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted, however, that while IUCN will carefully consider any supplementary information submitted, it cannot properly evaluate a completely revised nomination or large amounts of new information submitted at the last minute. So we request to keep your response concise and respond only to the above requests.

Supplementary information should be submitted officially in three copies to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in order for it to be registered as part of the nomination. An electronic copy of any supplementary information to both the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and IUCN Headquarters would also be helpful.

Taking into account your response, IUCN will formulate its final recommendation to the World Heritage Committee which will meet from 25 July to 03 August 2010 in Brasilia, Brazil.

Should you have any questions concerning these matters, please do not hesitate to contact Mr Tilman Jaeger, World Heritage Project Management Officer (Tel: +41 22 999 0158; Fax: +41 22 999 0025; Email: tilman.jaeger@iucn.org). Thank you once again for your kind collaboration.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Badman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Tim Badman
Head, World Heritage

Cc. Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Mr. FANG Maotian, Secretary-General
UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Mr. Giovanni Boccardi and Mr. Alessandro Balsamo
IUCN Asia Regional Office, Ms Aban Marker Kabraji, Regional Director
IUCN Beijing Liaison Office, Dr. Seth Cook, China Programme Coordinator

World Heritage Convention

Natural Heritage, China

Supplementary Information
for the Nominated WH: China Danxia

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
of the People's Republic of China

January, 2010

Preface

This supplementary information has been prepared in response to a request from the IUCN, and serves to enhance understanding of a number of issues raised by the World Heritage Review Panel in relation to China Danxia world natural heritage nomination.

There are in total five broad questions from the IUCN, and some questions consist of several specific issues. As requested, all questions have been explained or clarified in this supplementary information. As requested, special attention has been paid to provide clear and concise answers to the concerned issues.

In relation to criteria (vii) and (viii), this document reiterates the outstanding geological, geomorphological, and scenic features of each component site, and of the complete serial Danxia property. The information re-emphasizes the key justifications for China Danxia meeting the two criteria.

In relation to criteria (x), great effort has been made this time to provide reconfirmed detailed lists of species of each component site based on the latest investigations and studies, and, through comparative analysis, the prominent values of China Danxia in endemic species and biodiversity have been expounded.

The species information in the text comprises the lists of endemic reptile and amphibian species of each component site, statistic tables and comparative analyses. While the detailed lists of species of all component sites are too long to be presented in the text, they are provided as appendices.



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Yours sincerely



Tim Badman
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Supplementary Information for the Nominated WH: China Danxia

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1.1 Justification of the methodology adopted in the comparative analysis

● What are "Danxia", "China Danxia" and "Danxia Landform"?

Danxia literally means "red glow" or "rosy cloud" in Chinese, drawing attention to the red coloration of the bedrock of these landscapes.

China Danxia is the general name of the serial property nominated for world natural heritage status. The name does not just refer to a special kind of geological landscape but also includes the biological, ecological, and scenic features associated with this special geology and terrain in the nominated areas.

As for Danxia landform, so far there is not a well recognized international geological or geomorphological definition although several attempts to explain the phenomenon from different scientific perspectives have been made in the recent past. Probably the easiest way to understand Danxia landform is from the perspective of Petrographic Geomorphology, i.e. Danxia landform refers to the physical landscape developed from continental (terrestrial) reddish conglomerate and sandstone (also known as Red-beds), just as karst landform is developed mainly from carbonate rocks, and volcanic landform developed from volcanic rocks.

More technically, the background paper calling for establishment of a Danxia Geomorphology Working Group, presented at the 7th International Conference on Geomorphology, held in Melbourne in July, 2009, described Danxia as *"...a suite of bedrock landforms developed on continental clastic deposits, typically red in colour, among which cliffed slopes are the repetitive theme"*. In the Danxia of the serial nomination these clastic sediments comprise principally thick sequences of conglomerate and sand, with some interbedded siltstones and evaporites.

To develop the definition further, the China Danxia landform is a physical landscape developed on thick sequences of continental red-beds deposited in the upper Cretaceous in intermontane fault basins. Subsequent sporadic uplift of these basins in a moist, humid environment has caused deep dissection of the nearly horizontal or gently dipping clastic beds by largely fault and joint guided fluvial systems. Valley widening is characterised by cliff collapse and spalling, while physical and some chemical weathering of exposed surfaces has caused in some sites the extensive rounding and fluting of slopes and the pitting of faces by notches, caves and grooves. Of special note in the formation of the Danxia in south China is the high potential energy in the geomorphological system provided by the long and continuing tectonism of the region, and this combined with a location in a warm, humid, monsoon climate, has provided the opportunity for degradation by energetic fluvial processes.

- The methodology used in the Comparative Analysis

The methodology of the comparative analysis was intended to be a process of locating all known landscapes developed on continental red-beds (not marine sediments), and then to filter these sites on the basis of the common controls as listed in the conceptual model, shown below.

In their book, on Sandstone Landforms, Young, Wray and Young (2009) repeatedly emphasise the poor level of international scientific understanding of the geomorphology of clastic rocks: *"Because of the relative neglect of the geomorphology of sandstones there is no soundly established methodology, like that of research on karst ..."*. And further: *"Although many important new studies have appeared, especially from South America, Australia, central Europe and China, little seems to be known of sandstone landforms over large areas of the world. Some areas have not been studied in any detail, while the findings of others are still to appear in forms readily accessible for the international audience."* This book, published in July 2009, six months after the submission of the China Danxia nomination, is the most comprehensive and up-to-date global review of the geomorphology of clastic sedimentary rocks so far written.

Thus, while there is a relatively good knowledge of where landscapes formed on terrigenous red-bed sediments are located around the world, because of a lack of research into the geomorphology of these places, attempting to classify them by form or genesis in the hope of informing a comparative study is fraught with difficulties. Any filtering process to ensure that one is able to compare like-with-like might focus, for example, on climatic considerations and the different landforms that might develop in, say, humid, arid or cold climates. However insufficient studies from different climatic regions preclude any meaningful analysis, while Young, Wray and Young (2009) dismiss this idea because apparently the distinctions in landform across different climatic regions are not always clear cut.

The discussion in the nomination document concludes that because of the dearth of international

geospatial and scientific information on Danxia-type landscapes, the only current means of comparing sites around the world is on the basis of form (morphology). Again, this is a conclusion also reached by Young, Wray and Young (2009): "*The purpose of this brief survey ... has been to illustrate the character and magnitude of the task of developing a systematic geomorphology of sandstone. The first step must be to recognize the diversity of sandstone topography, rather than to arrange supposedly representative type examples into a genetic classification that is derived not from specifically defined problems, but from a priori assumptions of the dominance of a single factor [such as climate]. Such categorizing is likely to result in the fallacy of misplaced concreteness, whereby the categories are seen as fundamental entities, rather than as labels for a particular point of view.*"

One feature which is special to the China Danxia that was not a basis for comparison in the tables is the extent to which there are other compound or serial sites that tell a complete sequential story. The world analysis has not revealed any such sites - all other similar red-beds sites are single entities. The Danxia of south China is therefore unique in the world for having multiple sites that are generically common, but can be arranged to show variations in the degradation of their landscapes.

As explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the purpose of the Comparative Analysis is to demonstrate that the nominated property can rightfully claim Outstanding Universal Value - although this is not necessarily the same as proving the property is the most important in its class scientifically.

Because very few other international red-beds sites are as well studied as those of the nominated China Danxia sites, it is difficult to make a thorough comparative analysis for the nominated property. However, as illustrated in the nomination text (P.160-180, 3.C Comparative Analysis), a great effort has been made to compare China Danxia with other similar sites in the world, both inscribed and non-included in the world heritage list. In total 32 inscribed properties and 49 non-inscribed sites containing sandstone landform or red-beds landform have been selected for comparison. Specific comparative analyses include geological, geomorphological, biological and scenic features and values (e.g. inscribed under what criteria), and finally came to the conclusions what makes China Danxia stand out from other similar sites in the world, such as: "*As a serial nomination, the Danxia of SE China reveals a sequence of different, but related landscapes that explain the development from youth to old age of this landscape type. This cannot be done in any other place in the world*"; "*No red bed, 'Danxia' geomorphological landscape, has been specifically inscribed on the World Heritage List. This current nomination will fill this gap.*" etc.

Though the comparative analysis may not be definitive because of a lack of information on possible similar sites world-wide, there is sufficient information to know that at the world scale, the humid Danxia of south China is a remarkable and unique geomorphological system and is of special note because it shows through a sequence of separate sites all variations of its formation. In addition, the Danxia sites of

the nomination are aesthetically outstanding, by any measure providing 'superlative natural phenomena in areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance'. In Chinese culture, such landscapes epitomize landscape beauty, providing sublime combinations of red mountain, green forest, and blue water.

● How does the Danxia of south China differ from other landscapes formed on lithified clastic sediments?

As noted, the literature holds very few studies of the geomorphology of terrains formed on clastic rocks. The two principal scientific reviews (Sandstone Landscapes by Hartel et al., 2007; Sandstone Landforms by Young, Wray and Young, 2009) both use the term "Sandstone" to name the group of rocks that forms the foundation of these landscapes. However, sandstones are deposited in both marine and continental environments, and they generally possess grains not larger than 2mm in diameter. As pointed out above, the Danxia of south China is formed solely from continental (not marine) clastic sediments (red-beds), and while sandstones, silts and evaporites are present, of greatest abundance are coarse conglomerates and breccias (sandstone sometimes occurs as the dominant rock, as at Chishui, but more usually it occurs as subsidiary beds or as the matrix of, or interbedded with, the conglomerates).

Furthermore, some classical sandstone landscapes (e.g. the World Heritage Sites of Canaima, Venezuela; Purnululu, Australia; Wulingyuan, China; and the 'rock cities' of central and eastern Europe) are formed on quartzose sandstone, in which the sand grains are cemented with silica. While these may have some apparent morphological similarities with Danxia, their formation has been heavily influenced by arenization and quartz dissolution, and therefore display karstic-type phenomena. These landscapes have been termed sandstone karst or psuedokarst, and are therefore quite distinct from the Danxia landscapes of south China.

But most importantly, The real reason that makes China Danxia different from other similar sites is the special natural conditions in south China since at least early Tertiary. In other words, it was the favorable geological, hydrological and climatic conditions in south China that turned the common red-beds into today's fantastic landscape:

- The long term of tectonic uplift made the red beds constantly exposed on surface;
- The abundant rainfall and surface water, rivers and streams in particular, sculpted the red rock into diverse shapes;
- The subtropical monsoon climate in more recent geologic time nurtured exuberant vegetation covers.

No other large red-beds areas in the world have had such advantageous natural background for the landscape development. China Danxia is exactly a similar situation as the south China karst, i.e. though

carbonate rock occurred widely in the world, it is only in the south China that the common rock has been shaped into the most representative Guilin tower karst, Shilin Stone Forest and Libo cone karst. Actually, even with a simple glimpse one can tell the difference between China Danxia and other red-beds sites in the world because their visual appearances are so different. Since the majority of other red-beds sites in the world are located in arid or semi-arid areas, they are regarded as “dry Danxia” characterizing stark rock formations, relatively monotonous color, and less surface water and vegetation covers. In contrast, China Danxia is located in humid subtropic area and developed in close association with green forests and blue waters. In this regard, China Danxia is not only “red” but also much “greener” than most other similar sites.

1.2 Justification for criteria (vii), (viii) based on comparative analysis

Based on comparative analysis, the key points of China Danxia in relation to criteria (vii) and (viii) have been re-summarized as follows:

- **Criterion (vii): Superlative natural phenomena or natural beauty**

China Danxia series displays unique scenic landscape developed from red-beds, presenting exceptional natural beauty that can be found nowhere else in the world. Within China Danxia sites, the red-colored rock has been shaped into fantastic shapes, spectacular peaks, and strange pillars, while sheer cliffs and imposing gorges are everywhere. Together with other natural elements such as verdant forest, winding rivers and majestic waterfalls, China Danxia presents resplendent natural pictures that can hardly be found in other places around the world. The sharpest color contrast of red-colored rock against green forests and blue rivers is also one of the most impressive features of China Danxia that greatly increase its scenic appeal.

As a serial property, each component site displays unique natural phenomena and scenic beauty that can not be confused with others: Chishui is characterized by its precipitous mountains, countless spectacular waterfalls and imposing red cliffs; Taining is unrivaled for its dense narrow gorges and strange rock caves; Langshan is famous because of its fantastic peak forest that can rarely form in other red-beds areas; Danxiashan is a big name because of its diverse rock formations and spectacular “rocky castles” protruding from the extensive lush forest; Longhushan presents a beautiful mountain-water picture resembling famous Guilin tower karst scenery except the rock is not limestone but red beds; and Jianglangshan contains a true natural wonder known as “Triple Stones”, three 300m high rock pillars stand solemnly on a hilltop like an awesome natural monument that can never be forgotten once visited. And as a whole, the component sites are complementary one another, comprising an integral brilliant natural picture. From the global context, China Danxia represents one of the most fascinating sceneries on the Earth, demonstrating how fabulous a natural landscape can be derived from the rough conglomerate

and sandstone.

China Danxia sites have long been appreciated by the public and celebrated by artists, it has become one of the important scenic identities in China, and some sites are even religious shrines. There have been countless paintings, poems and articles eulogizing these unusual beautiful sites since ancient time.

- **Criterion (viii): Earth's history, geological and geomorphic features and processes**

- **Important and representative landform on the Earth:** Red beds, as a major sedimentary rock type, are widely distributed in the world and makes up considerable land surface. Red-beds landform, accordingly, are also widely occurred in the world. But in terms of the comprehensive geomorphologic features, it is in the subtropical region (there are much less red beds in tropical area) that the red-beds landform developed most diversely and typically. Compared with other similar areas, the nominated China Danxia series is the outstanding example of humid subtropical red-beds landform in the world. Due to favorable geological, hydrological and climatic conditions since the late Mesozoic period, China Danxia series preserves and displays much richer geomorphological, ecological, biological and scenic features than any other major red-beds areas in the world. Similar to the outstanding karstic, volcanic and other prominent landscapes in the world, China Danxia represents an important physiographic feature of the physical planet.

- **A complete landform development sequence:** As a representative landform developed from reddish conglomerate and sandstone (red-beds), China Danxia series as a whole presents a complete landform sequence from early stage, through mature stage, to late stage, demonstrating an intact geomorphological development process with each component site displaying representative geomorphologic features of a certain stage, i.e. from plateau-gorge Danxia landform → hill-gorge Danxia landform → dense peak forest Danxia landform (grouped peak forest – peak cluster Danxia landform (sparse peak forest – broad valley Danxia landform (isolated peak Danxia landform. Never before has such a complete landform sequence been included in the World Heritage List.

- **Exceptional rich geodiversity:** China Danxia boasts the richest geodiversity of red-beds landform. Globally there is no any other red beds site like China Danxia covering such a extensive longitudinal and altitudinal ranges (more than 1,200 kilometers from the Guizhou plateau in the west to the lowland in the east, and more than 1,700 m elevation difference) and reflects such rich geological and geomorphological features. China Danxia series displays an extraordinary wide variety of landforms developed from reddish sandstone and conglomerate, such as peak forests, peak clusters, spires, pillars, columns, isolated peaks, mesas, cuestas, cliffs and escarpments, ravines and valleys, cave and notches, natural arches, etc.

➤ **Representative geological processes:** China Danxia series not only demonstrates the on-going geological process in red-beds landform development such as fluvial process, fault block movement, mass wasting, but also testifies to regional geological evolution, such as tectonic movement, continent basin evolution, etc. The geological processes involved in the formation of the Danxia landform have been manifested more clearly and more typically in south China area than other places. For instance, the controlling tectonic and sedimentary factors have been exemplified by the reactivation of south China plate in the late Mesozoic as well as the subsequent Himalayan movement. The fluvial erosion and mass wasting are stronger and more typical due to abundant rainfall and well developed river system. The chemical weathering is more rapid because of the humid climate and lush vegetation. Thus, few areas in the world can be found this particular combination of morphogenetic factors, creating such a distinctive physical landscape.

1.3 The underlying conceptual model used in the comparison, and its basis in modern geomorphological theory

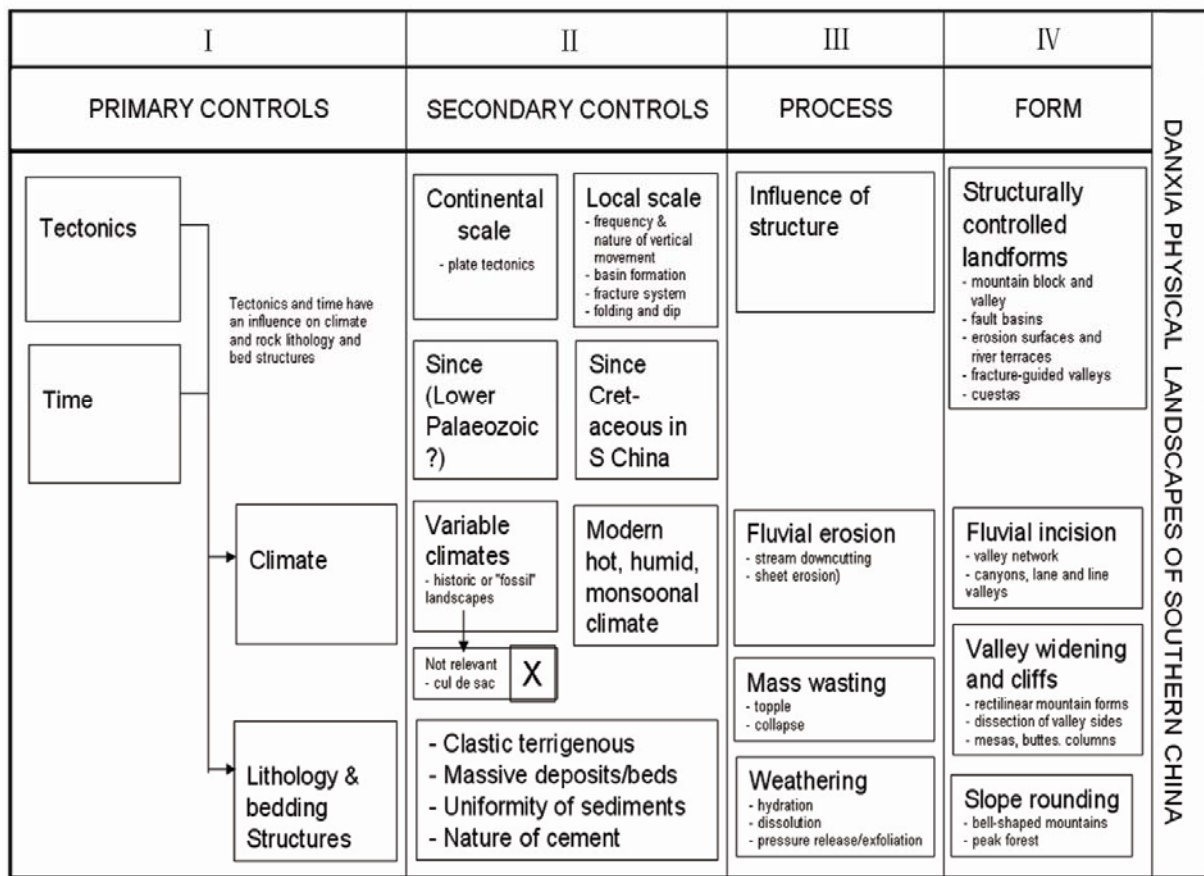
● The underlying conceptual model used in the comparison

Geomorphology is an area of geology concerned with the study of landforms, with the forces and processes that have shaped them, and with the description and classification of various physical features on Earth.

Compared with traditional geomorphology, which was concerned primarily with classifying different structures (topography) on the Earth's surface, modern geomorphology (since 1950s) has become an increasingly quantitative and interdisciplinary science, concerning not only the natural features (landforms) of the Earth but also the forces and processes that shaped them (plate tectonics, weathering, mass wasting etc. in shaping the earth material). Meanwhile, cross-disciplinary study has resulted in many sub-disciplines such as Petrographic Geomorphology, Dynamic Geomorphology, Climatic Geomorphology, etc.

In the comparative analysis, the conceptual model is important because it provides a concise and comprehensive statement of what a Danxia landscape is in scientific terms. Its construction is the essential step before any search for and comparison of similar world landscapes can begin, because any meaningful comparative analysis should seek only to compare like-with-like. Figure 1 provides a conceptual model of the factors controlling the genesis of the Danxia landscapes of the nominated property.

Fig. 1 CONCEPTUAL MODEL DESCRIBING THE FORMATION OF DANXIA PHYSICAL LANDSCAPES IN SOUTHERN CHINA



The model should be read from left to right and progresses from those independent environmental properties which control the formation of Danxia landscapes in south China, through geomorphic processes and their influence on the development of individual landforms, with the implication that the Danxia landscape at each location comprises a unique collection of forms (in the geomorphic sense of this model a landscape is composed of an assemblage of landforms). Fundamental independent controls shown in Column I, include the active tectonic environment, the moist, humid sub-tropical climate, time (in terms of the formation of the fault basins, deposition of the sediments, continuing tectonic movement and landscape degradation), the lithology of the sedimentary rocks, and the structural attitude of the beds. Column III lists the principal features influencing the formation of individual landforms, and resulting landforms are shown in Column IV. Each landform, and the interaction between them, differs slightly from site to site, giving variations of the fundamental landscape type. In particular, sites display different states of dissection and reduction of their landscapes by the exogenetic geomorphic processes, and reveal different shapes and combinations of landforms depending on the lithological and structural control.

● The grounding of the conceptual model in modern geomorphological theory

An area of confusion in interpreting the geomorphological description of the Danxia of south China in the nomination document may have arisen over the use of terms such as youth, maturity and old age to denote stages in the evolution of the Danxia of south China. This approach was originally introduced into geomorphology by W M Davis to describe his Cycle of Erosion. However, in using these terms in the nomination document it is not implied that the evolution of Danxia landscapes in south China follows the Davis model, which in any case was developed to describe the reduction of uplands to peneplains in a cool temperate environment, on diverse bedrock and structure, and ignoring the variability of tectonics and climate. Furthermore, Davis' model implies slope decline as valleys are widened, whereas Danxia is primarily characterised by parallel retreat of vertical or steep slopes, and may fit better with other models of landscape evolution. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the Danxia landscapes of south China show different patterns or states of dissection and reduction, and it is on this basis, that an apparent denudational sequence is assumed. It is also on this basis that the six Danxia sites forming this serial nomination were selected, each site being a representative of a different "stage" in the denudation story and each containing a different assemblage of forms and presenting a different visual landscape than the others.

There is nothing wrong in this approach on modern scientific grounds. Indeed, geomorphologists generally recognise two principal approaches to their science: historical geomorphology and functional (or process) geomorphology. Thus, while the conceptual model above explains the parameters controlling landscape formation and the processes active in forming the distinctive Danxia geomorphology (a functional approach), an historical approach to the formation of the Danxia landscapes should not be discounted. Indeed, in his widely respected book on *Global Geomorphology*, Summersfield (1991) devotes a whole chapter (Ch.18) to a discussion of ideas on long-term landscape development, noting:

"One of the most obvious questions we can ask about landscapes is how they came to be as they are. Indeed, the historical approach to landform analysis was the dominant perspective until the 1960s. Over the recent decades, however, the other obvious question - what are the processes operating in the landscape today and how do they relate to the landforms we see - has become pre-eminent to the extent that studies of landscape development through time have been rather neglected. The detailed work on surface processes over the past two decades has significantly increased our understanding of the relationships between process and form at the small scale and over short periods of time. But the gap between our understanding of landform genesis at this scale and our knowledge of how whole landscapes function at long time scales has been widely acknowledged.

And further: *"The vast range of temporal and spatial scales means that no one methodological*

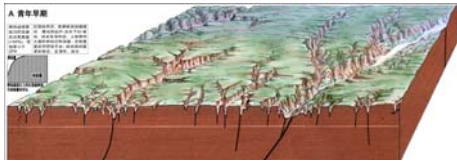
approach to explanation is appropriate for all research in geomorphology. At very short time scales we may be concerned solely with the operation of processes and their relationships with presently existing landforms; at the other extreme we may be aiming to establish a historical sequence of landform development over a period of millions of years and relating this to long-term changes in endogenetic processes. When looking at a landscape we can either try to discover what processes are currently active and attempt to explain its present form with reference to these processes, or we can endeavour to unravel the history of the landscape and understand its present form in terms of a sequence of landscapes through time.

In a similar fashion Bloom (1998) emphatically states in Chapter 15 in his book *Geomorphology* that landscapes can be arranged in series. His approach is distinguished between graded time and cyclic time. *"A difficulty remains in specifying whether the changes of the landscape lie within "graded time" or "cyclic time". On the shorter time scale of graded time [relates to the concept of "grade" or tendency towards "dynamic equilibrium"], fluvial systems evolve from the ungraded to the graded condition, then remain in the graded condition thereafter. ...the condition of grade is essentially timeless. On the longer timescale of cyclic time, possibly involving many millions of years, landscape change is progressive ..."*

Furthermore, the idea of stage in the development of sandstone landscapes has been defended by Young, Wray and Young (2009) in their book on Sandstone Landforms. In the book they remark (p.243): *"An assessment must also be made of the place of particular landforms in a developmental sequence over time; in other words, the much-maligned concept of 'stage' can no longer be written off."*

Thus, while the study of Danxia landscapes is still in its infancy and there remains much that is not known, there is now a good knowledge of the range of landforms these landscapes contain (descriptive geomorphology), a better appreciation of the controls and processes responsible for the development of these landscapes (functional geomorphology, as described in the Conceptual Model - although advanced studies of processes are still limited), and a sound rationale for placing the different Danxia landscapes in a temporal or developmental framework (historical geomorphology). The choice of terms Youth, Maturity and Old Age do not signify adherence to the now discredited and outmoded Davisian Cycle of Erosion, but simply to label landscapes regarded to represent particular temporal stages in the denudation or reduction of the Danxia landscapes in south China. Other terms which have been used in the literature to denote geomorphological stages are Early, Middle and Late, and Preparatory, Initial, Mature and Senile, while in our figure in Section 2.a-8 (p.136) of the nomination document the landscape stages have been given numbers I-III.

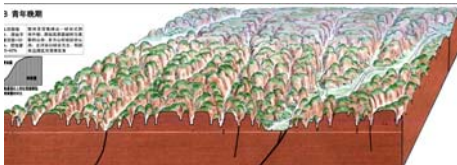
China Danxia Landform Sequence



A. Early-youth stage Danxia landform



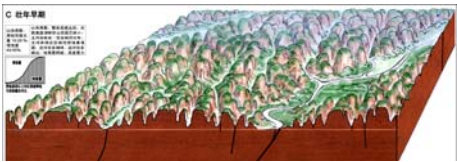
Chishui (Guizhou)



B. Late-youth stage Danxia landform



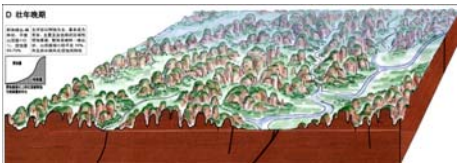
Taining (Fujian)



C. Early-mature stage Danxia landform



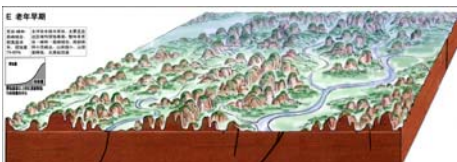
Langshan (Hunan)



D. Late-mature stage Danxia landform



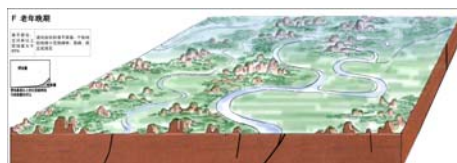
Danxiashan (Guangdong)



E. Early-old stage Danxia landform



Longhushan (Jiangxi)



F. Late-old stage Danxia landform



Jianglangshan (Zhejiang)

2. "IUCN notes the importance of a clear reasoning for the inclusion of specific components in any nominated serial property. IUCN would be grateful for a clear and succinct justification of the particular selection of the six components currently included in the series, and the values which each contributes to the series. This should state for each component the features it is considered to display, which are not displayed in other components of the series, or in other comparable sites. In this assessment it should be stated for each component, the degree to which its integrity is affected by human activity, and the specific conservation issues that are considered to be most critical".

2.1 Justification of the particular selection of the six components currently included in the series

China Danxia is a serial property nominated for world natural heritage status, the selection of the six component sites is the final result of a three year preparation including many international consultations. The bases for the selection are the WH criteria (OUV) set out on the Operational Guidelines, the comprehensive natural features and qualities, the integrity and the current conservation and management states.

In the selection process, the following key factors were considered:

- Representativeness of a certain stage of landform development: The component site should be the best example representing a certain stage in the Danxia landform development including its denudation degree, key controlling factors and geological processes.
- Representativeness on geomorphic shape (form): The component site should be the best example of a morphological type, e.g. peak forest, peak cluster, isolated tower, etc.
- Contribution to the biodiversity: The component site contributes significantly to the biodiversity of the whole series such as endemic and endangered plant and animal species.
- Exceptional natural beauty: The component site displays superlative natural phenomena and exceptional scenic beauty.
- State of conservation and management: The component site is of national park or national nature reserve, and effective management systems are in place (management body, staff, planning, budget, etc.).

There are over 780 Danxia sites in China, forming principal clusters in the northwest, southwest and southeast of the country (see p.43/44 of the nomination document). The nomination is specifically focussed on the Danxia that developed in the warm, humid monsoon climate of the south of China, emphasising the role of water in the formation of the landscape here. The sites in south China are also linked tectonically, being located on the South China Plate, most lying either side of the main ridge of the Nanling and Wuyi mountains, and some in the transition zone between the Sichuan Basin and Yungui Plateau. All sites are within an active tectonic environment, having experienced uplift dating from the Cenozoic.

Within the south China region there are over 400 separate Danxia sites. The sites forming the serial nomination were selected from this larger number on the basis that they should not repeat themselves, but tell the story of the variety, beauty and scientific interest, while also representing distinct stages of the formation of the humid Danxia landscapes. At first, 15 sites were considered, and after many domestic argumentations, 9 sites were selected, and after further extensive international consultation, 6 sites were finally selected to compose the nominated China Danxia, these considered to be the minimum number of sites required to represent the full Danxia story. Also at first, a two nomination phases were planned to include more sites, and finally it was reduced to the current one phase, six sites.

As the nomination document shows, each site has a distinctive character, exhibiting a different geological background, visual appearance, assemblage of landforms and biological values. These are described in Section 2a-7 (p.97-133) of the nomination document, the descriptive narrative of each site closing with a summary of its natural features and values.

One important point is that it is on the basis of carefully chosen denudation stages that the six Danxia landscapes forming this serial nomination have been chosen. They illustrate in an orderly and scientific fashion the differences in landscape character to be observed throughout the hundreds of humid Danxia sites in south China. Each stage provides a separate and distinctive chapter in the story of the historical or developmental geomorphology of the Danxia of south China. It is doubtful that there is anywhere else in the world, in any type of geomorphological terrain, that tells the story so clearly and dynamically of the link between endogenetic processes (tectonism) and exogenetic processes (landscape denudation) over a period of tens of millions of years. Although there remains much still to learn about the Danxia landscapes, the nominated property with its component sites and linking themes, is already being recognised by the world's earth science community as a classical type locality.

2.2 Summary of unique features and values of each component site of the serial property

Please read the following summaries in conjunction with more detailed descriptions of each site provided in Section 2.a-7 (p.97-133) in the nomination document.

Site 1: Chishui (Guizhou Province)

Chishui	Unique features and values
Geology and geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landform development stage: Chishui is the outstanding example of early-youth stage plateau-gorge Danxia landform, (denudation degree: 10-20%) ● Geomorphologic feature: The area features pronounced erosion surfaces, seen as plateau surfaces and valley side benches, signifying sporadic and drastic tectonic uplift and river downcutting since the late Tertiary. With a vertical range of 1500m, Chishui displays extraordinarily precipitous topography of deep V-shaped valleys and gorges, and occasional knife-like ridges. Unlike other sites in the series, the bedrock is predominantly very thick sequences of red and crimson sandstones, the massive near-horizontal bedding enabling the development of dramatic cliffs and abundant tall waterfalls. Because of the precipitous terrain and dense forest cover, extensive areas of the back-country are difficult to penetrate, protecting many rare and endangered species. ● Features unique to the area: Representation of early or youthful stage of fluvial dissection and formation of Danxia landscape, high plateau surfaces, pronounced and identifiable history of tectonic uplift, greatest vertical range, deeply incised river valleys, predominantly sandstone bedrock, thousands of waterfalls (some very spectacular) and cliffs, large areas of rarely visited forest, Pronounced vertical zoning of vegetation, rare and endangered species such as the Clouded Leopard (<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>) and tree fern (<i>Alosophila spinulosa</i>), areas of intact ancient vegetation.
Biology and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Containing 1,955 vascular plant species , (247 pteridophyte , 13 gymnosperm , 1,695 angiosperm); of which 20 in IUCN Red List, 35 in CITES, 32 in Chinese Species Red List,20 nationally protected. ● Animal species: 72 mammals, 147 birds, 37 reptiles, 31 amphibians, 117 freshwater fishes; of which 25 in IUCN Red List, 36 in CITES, 54 in Chinese Species Red List, 39 nationally protected.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key endemic species : China endemic plants 51; local endemic plants 23; China endemic vertebrata 60 (include 25 endemic fish at upper Yangtze River). The key endemic plants including: <i>Camellia luteoflora</i>, <i>Altingia multinervis</i>, <i>Tutcheria kweichouensis</i>, <i>Impatiens chishuiensis</i>, <i>Yushania chishuiensis</i>, <i>Camellia delicate</i>, <i>Camellia ilicifolia</i>, <i>Camellia neurifolia</i>, <i>Camellia odorata</i>, <i>Huperzia chishuiensis</i>, <i>Scutellaria chihshuiensis</i>, <i>Begonia esquirolii</i>, <i>Microlepia chishuiensis</i>, <i>Indocalamus chishuiensis</i>, <i>Drepanostachyum scandens</i>, <i>Gelidocalamus annulatus</i>, <i>Impatiens spathulata</i>, <i>Dryopteris hokouensis</i>, <i>Polisticum Margininalisorum</i>, <i>Pteris paucipinnula</i>, <i>Chimonobambusa hejiangensis</i>, <i>Sinarundinaria radicata</i>, <i>Sinarundinaria rubiginosa</i>, etc.
Natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Known as the “Land of thousand waterfalls, Chishui Danxia, with its myriads of spectacular waterfalls, awesome rock cliffs and luxuriant forest, presents unique natural beauty and grandeur that can hardly be found elsewhere.

Site 2: Taining (Fujian Province)

Taining	Unique features and values
Geology and geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landform development stage: Taining is the outstanding example of late-youth stage hill-gorge Danxia landform, (denudation degree: 20-30%). ● Geomorphologic feature: Taining Danxia is characterized by a well retained extensive palaeo-planation surface, a very dense fault and joint network, and embryonic Danxia peak clusters. The landscape in places is highly distinctive, being criss-crossed by a closely-packed system of more than 400 narrow gorges cut by fracture guided streams. Taining Danxia also displays unusually rich rock surface features, especially a great abundance of different types of caves and hollows in cliffs. Taining Danxia excellently exemplified the roles of geological structure and river incision in the early development of Danxia landform. ● Features unique to the area: Representation of late-youthful stage of Danxia landform, extremely dense network of narrow reticulated fracture-guided valleys, abundance of lane, line and tunnel valleys forms, one of the densest wildlife populations in China, representative of primitive forests of the eastern mid-subtropical zone, rare and endangered species such as the pangolin (<i>Manis Pentadactyla</i>), serow (<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>) and Asian golden cat (<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>), and Changyefei tree and <i>Dendrobium officinale</i>, drought-resistant plant communities of cliff faces.

Biology and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Containing 1,420 Vascular plant species , (179 pteridophyte , 9 gymnosperm , 1,232 angiosperm); of which 10 in IUCN Red List, 65 in CITES, 77 in Chinese Species Red List, 11 nationally protected. ● Animal species: 45 mammals, 200 birds, 63 reptiles, 26 amphibians, 48 freshwater fishes; of which 7 in IUCN Red List, 46 in CITES, 39 in Chinese Species Red List, 34 nationally protected. ● Key endemic species : <i>Phoebe bournei</i> (Hemsl.) Yang, <i>Eurycorymbus cavaleriei</i> (Levl.) Rehd. et Hand, <i>Camptotheca acuminata</i> Decne, <i>Selaginella limbata</i> Alston, <i>Oreocharis fokienensis</i> Franch, <i>Scinax boulengeri</i>, etc.
Natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impressive dense Danxia peak clusters, crisscross narrow gorges and streams, exquisite rock caves as well as verdant forest jointly present unusual natural beauty of early stage Danxia landscape.

Site 3: Langshan (Hunan Province)

Langshan	Unique features and values
Geology and geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landform development stage: Langshan is the best example of early-mature stage dense peak forest Danxia landform (denudation degree: 40-50%). ● Geomorphologic feature: Being appropriately dissected by joints and separated by narrow and deep ravines and valleys, a large tract of red-beds has been shaped into 100-300m high dense peak-forests and peak-clusters Danxia landform. Besides numerous spectacular rock spires and towers, there are many distinctive cuestas, natural arches and deep fissures. ● Features unique to the area: Representation of early-mature stage of Danxia landform characterized by spectacular dense peak-forests and peak-clusters, Langshan displays the most fantastic Danxia landform formed in the blossom period of Danxia landform development, presenting a representative red-beds landform that can hardly be found in other red-beds areas in the world. Since most rock spires and pillars are surrounded by sheer cliffs, Langshan preserves many hilltop primary forests and a number of local endemic species such as <i>Ranunculus xinningensis</i>, <i>Chirita langshanica</i>, etc .
Biology and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Containing 1,358 Vascular plant species ,(81 pteridophyte ,8 gymnosperm ,1,269 angiosperm); of which 52 in IUCN Red List, 41 in CITES, 76 in Chinese Species

	<p>Red List, 23 nationally protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animal species: 25 mammals, 96 birds, 35 reptiles, 19 amphibians, 39 freshwater fishes; of which 2 in IUCN Red List, 27 in CITES, 32 in Chinese Species Red List, 18 nationally protected. ● Key endemic species : Two Danxia habitat endemic species (<i>Ranunculus xinningensis</i>, <i>Chirita langshanica</i>) and one local endemic species(<i>Synotis lanshanensis</i>).
Natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Langshan displays stunning natural beauty, overlooking from the hilltop of Bajiaozhai is a vast sea of fantastic Danxia peak forests and peak clusters that unbelievably developed from the rough reddish rock. Combined with numerous patches of woods atop the hill summits and gorges, Langshan is truly a natural wonder in the world.

Site 4: Danxiashan (Guangdong Province)

Danxiashan	Unique features and values
Geology and geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landform development stage: Danxiashan is the best example of late -mature stage grouped peak forests and peak clusters Danxia landform, (denudation degree: 60-70%). ● Geomorphologic feature: Danxiashan is the iconic Danxia site in China not only because the geomorphological term “Danxia landform” derived form this area but also because of its rich and representative Danxia landform and long study history (since 1920’s). Over an extensive red-beds terrain, Danxiashan displays grouped Danxia peak forests and peak clusters protruding from valleys and gorges. Danxiashan also contains other remarkable Danxia landforms such as Danxia castles, pillars, columns, etc. as a result of considerable river erosion and mass wasting (collapse and toppling). ● Features unique to the area: Representation of late-mature stage Danxia landscape with impressive grouped peak forests and peak clusters occurred as castles over a large red-beds expanse, in association with a wide variety of other rock formations, dendritic rivers and lush vegetation cover, Danxiashan is the textbook example of humid subtropic Danxia landscape in the world. Danxiashan is home to the local endemic species of <i>Firmiana danxiaensis</i>, <i>Lyoniadanxiaensis</i>, etc.

Biology and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Containing 1,683 Vascular plant species , (127 pteridophyte , 10 gymnosperm , 1,546 angiosperm); of which 10 in IUCN Red List, 39 in CITES, 11 in Chinese Species Red List, 11 nationally protected. ● Animal species: 88 mammals, 159 birds, 49 reptiles, 23 amphibians, 101 freshwater fishes; of which 73 in IUCN Red List, 66 in CITES, 75 in Chinese Species Red List, 54 nationally protected. ● Key endemic species: <i>Firmiana danxiaensis</i>, <i>Lyoniadanxiaensis</i>, <i>Chiritopsis</i>, <i>Megophrys mangshanensis</i> , <i>Rana longicrus</i> , <i>Sacalia bealei</i> , <i>Dibamus bourreti</i> , <i>Takydromus sylvaticus</i> , <i>Cuora trifasciata</i>, <i>Python molurus</i>, etc.
Natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Danxiashan's unique natural beauty lies on its numerous impressive castle-like peak forests and peak clusters, diverse rock pillars and columns, it also lies on the combination of rock formations with green forest and blue rivers, presenting a resplendent natural picture.

Site 5: Longhushan (Jiangxi Province)

Longhushan	Unique features and values
Geology and geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landform development stage: Longhushan is the outstanding example of early-old stage sparse peak forest – broad valley Danxia landform, (denudation degree: 70-80%). ● Geomorphologic feature: As a result of long period of relatively stable geotectonic environment, the majority of early Danxia landforms have been denuded and leveled off by weathering and erosion, what left in Longhushan are sparsely scattered beautiful peak clusters and rock towers alongside the winding Luxi River, presenting a picturesque Danxia landscape. Guifeng area concentrates various impressive rock pillars, columns and towers resembling human figures, animals and anything else within a limited area. ● Features unique to the area: Representation of early-old stage of Danxia landform, characterized by sparsely distributed peak clusters, rock towers, peaceful rivers and broad valleys as a result of long term denudation. Guifeng displays exceptional rich morphological features with its diverse Danxia pillars, columns and spires. As the birthplace of Taoism in China, Longhushan is a place incorporating natural landscape with the concept of "Harmony of Nature

	and Human Beings”. Longhushan is also one of the important wintering habitats of the globally endangered bird - Chinese merganser.
Biology and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Containing 1,771 Vascular plant species , (148 pteridophyte , 30gymnosperm , 1,593 angiosperm); of which 5 in IUCN Red List, 45 in Chinese Species Red List, 18 in CITES, 11 nationally protected. ● Animal species: 29 mammals, 112 birds, 28 reptiles, 25 amphibians, 29 freshwater fishes; of which 16 in IUCN Red List, 33 in CITES, 21 in Chinese Species Red List, 36 nationally protected. ● Key endemic species : <i>Pachytriton brevipes</i> , <i>Leptolalax liukuatunensi</i>, <i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>, <i>Boiga kraepelini</i>, etc. One of the key habitat of the globally endangered Chinese merganser.
Natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Longhushan displays an exceptional natural picture resembling the famous Tower Karst scenery in Guilin (Guangxi region) except the rock is not limestone but red-beds. Flanked by picturesque Danxia towers, the peaceful Luxi river winds its way through the central area. Red rock and green water combine to present a fantastic view of mountains and rivers, while Guifeng is truly a garden of picturesque rocks.

Site 6: Jianglangshan (Zhejiang Province)

Jianglangshan	Unique features and values
Geology and geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landform development stage: Jianglangshan is the best example of late-old stage isolated peak Danxia landform, (denudation degree: >95%). ● Geomorphologic feature: Jianglangshan features a superlative natural wonder: three 300m high spectacular Danxia pillars (known as “Triple Stones” or “Three Brothers”) stand solemnly on a 500m high hilltop, between the three pillars are two extremely narrow and straight fissures. The Triple Stones is probably the highest isolated red-bed pillars in the world in relation to its spatial feature. ● Features unique to the area: Representation of late-old stage of Danxia landform, characterized by the spectacular Triple Stones as a result of long and complex regional tectonic movements, in particular fault-block movements, in which most of the original red-bed strata have been striped off by weathering and erosion, only the Triple Stones has survived and reinforced in the

	geological vicissitudes, demonstrating the last stage Danxia landform with its representative remnant features. Local species include <i>Dryopteris jiangshanensis</i> , <i>Shibataea chiangshanensis</i> , etc.
Biology and ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Containing 1,288 Vascular plant species , (101 pteridophyte , 19 gymnosperm , 1,168 angiosperm); of which 22 in IUCN Red List, 18 in CITES, 17 in Chinese Species Red List, 47 nationally protected. ● Animal species: 22 mammals, 119 birds, 32 reptiles, 13 amphibians , 33 freshwater fishes; of which 30 in IUCN Red List, 28 in CITES, 11 in Chinese Species Red List, 29 nationally protected. ● Key endemic species : <i>Phlegmariurus mingchegensis</i>, <i>Adiantum juxtapositum</i>, <i>Dryopteris jiangshanensis</i>, <i>Shibataea chiangshanensis</i>, <i>Hynobius chinensis</i>, <i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>, etc.
Natural beauty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 300m high Triple Stones atop hilltop is absolutely a natural wonder in the world. It is an awesome natural monument, it is a spectacular landmark, and it is a masterpiece of Danxia landform. Once visited, never forgotten.

As shown above, the nominated China Danxia as a serial property tells a complete geological story, each component site is a separate chapter telling part of the story, displaying distinctive geomorphologic features, representing a certain stage of the landscape development, presenting peculiar scenery and natural beauty, and contributing complementarily to the richness of species. As a whole they provide a coherent set of places which meet the common criteria.

2.3 The degree to which each component's integrity is affected by human activity, and the specific conservation issues that are considered to be most critical

Site 1: Chishui

● Number and distribution of inhabitants:

The Chishui nominated site has a population of 4,652 and an average density of population 17 per square kilometer, most people being mainly distributed in the western area. The buffer zone has a population of 19,718 and an average density of population 44 per square kilometer, and these people are mainly distributed in the west of the buffer zone and the margin of the east.

● Site integrity affected by human activity:

The Chishui nominated site and its buffer zone are situated in the remote western and northern mountains of Guizhou. The area is characterised by steep slopes and few inhabitants, and represent one of the wildest and most inaccessible regions in south China. The natural environment and ecological system therefore suffer minimal human impact and are well conserved. Villages and inhabitants are mainly distributed along the Chishui River and valleys in the west of the nominated site. Major human activities are conventional agriculture (which is still generally in the form of subsistence agriculture) and tourist activities in the western part of the nominated site. The factors that affect the integrity of the nominated properties are as followed:

(1) Cultivation around villages and on the lower hillsides.

(2) Tourism in the high season in the western part of the nominated site - but only at scheduled scenic spots and on managed paths.

● **Critical specific conservation issues:**

(1) Pressure from tourists in the high season - there is opportunity for improving visitor management;

(2) Pressure for development from the local communities - locals will be given greater incentive to participate in the management of the nominated site.

Site 2: Taining

● **Number and distribution of inhabitants:**

There are 8 residential areas in the Taining nominated site, with a population of 691 and an average density of population 6 per square kilometer. These settlements are concentrated in the ravines at the periphery of the nominated site. There are 10,872 people in the buffer zone, with a density of population of 88 per square kilometer, and these are inhabitants who have been resettled in the planned residential zones.

● **Site integrity affected by human activity:**

Taining, situated in the western Fujian mountainous area, has a small population and supreme ecological environment. In recent years a plan was executed to re-locate inhabitants from some villages in critical areas to nominated residential areas in the buffer zone, enabling the major part of the forest in the nominated site and its buffer zone to be incorporated into the national and provincial ecological public welfare forests. This meant that cultivation areas could be returned to forest, and the conversion of

firewood to gas have been compensated by the government. The occupations of local residents lie in conventional agriculture and the hospitality industry, these exerting some impacts on the environment, as follows:

- (1) There is still a relatively large impact of agricultural activities in some of the peripheral valleys and the buffer zone;
- (2) There is considerable pressure from tourist activities on mountain tops and in valleys, especially in the high seasons.

● **Critical specific conservation issues:**

- (1) There is pressure from the local communities for further development. Some residential areas have been transferred to the planned area, while reform of inappropriate lifestyles and replacement of unsustainable production methods are the subject of future action by the authorities. The compensation policies on ecological public welfare forests are also being consolidated.
- (2) Better management of the tourist activities. Enhanced measures to control the movement of tourists in the nominated site, especially in the high season, are being considered, while a new set of environmentally-friendly interpretive trails intended to raise awareness of environment protection, and improvement of visitor monitoring, are undergoing preparation.

Site 3: Langshan

● **Number and distribution of inhabitants:**

The Langshan nominated site has a population of 3,040 and an average density of population 46 per square kilometer. This population is mainly distributed in the marginal areas and small basin valleys. The buffer zone has a population of 12,983 and a density of population 209 per square kilometer, the people are mainly distributed in the peripheral valleys.

● **Site integrity affected by human activity:**

The woodland in Langshan has been incorporated in the ecological public welfare forests, which are backed by related laws and policies; the rise of tourism there has promoted to the local communities the protection of the local ecological system and the qualities this provides to local people's living conditions. Currently, the inhabitants in the nominated site and its buffer zone are all farmers, who are undertaking conventional agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. They also undertake supplementary work in the hospitality industry, and some have grown into managerial personnel. Though top-to-bottom overhauling has been carried out in recent years, the integrity of the nominated site has been influenced

by improper human activities as followed:

- (1) Deforestation of the primeval forests on the flat hills in the residential areas of the nominated site, and the plantation of the cash woods has exerted great impact on the environment there.
- (2) Pressure from environmental pollution is ever increasing, so the bearing capacity of the major tourist spots should be strengthened: overloading and tourist pollution during vacations are a continuing headache;
- (3) Pressure from domestic pollution in larger residential areas in the buffer zone has been intensified, as more and more facilities are under construction.

● **Critical specific conservation issues:**

- (1) The key to controlling the size of villages in the nominated site is the consolidation of related plans, laws and statutes. The population growth and sprawl of villages should be strictly managed;
- (2) The key to the reform of lifestyle and production methods in rural areas is the consolidation of laws and statutes in terms of the protection of natural forests, while giving a boost to ecological agriculture and tourism;
- (3) Visitor control and environmental protection: Within the sight-seeing areas how to promote visitor carrying capacity, to implement visitor control in holidays, and to protect the environment are critical issues need to be addressed.

Site 4: Danxiashan

● **Number and distribution of inhabitants:**

Danxiashan nominated site has a population of 1,578 and a density of population 9 per square kilometer, which is concentrated in several small valleys. The buffer zone has a population of 8,724 and a density of population 70 per square kilometer, these people being mainly distributed in several larger valley plains.

● **Site integrity affected by human activity:**

The major area of the Danxiashan nominated site is depopulated, with relatively concentrated population in its buffer zone; up to now, a 4.2-square-kilometer zone has been opened to public, which accounts for 1.44% of the overall area of the scenic zone. The nominated site has conserved a sound continuum in an all round way. Currently, the inhabitants in the nominated site and its buffer zone are all farmers, who are engaging in

conventional agriculture; in the northern region, hospitality and sightseeing programs have been developed; although some problems have emerged as well, as follows:

- (1)The side-effect of the development of communities: historically, unsuitable lifestyles and unsustainable production methods have damaged the major part of the primeval forests, these being replaced by artificial forests. This is a common scene in villages of the nominated site.
- (2)The side-effect of construction projects: over the past years, many hydropower stations and irrigation facilities have been built, which greatly spoiled the local ecological system; the power transmission lines and the power transmission towers in the peripheral buffer zone turned into eyesores.
- (3)Impact on the environment: Even though there are few large dirty industries close to Danxia Mountain, the domestic sewage disposal in the counties of the river catchment has lagged behind, and pollutions in some river segments does exist.
- (4)The Side-effect of the growth of tourism: Only a small number of tourist zones have been opened to public in Danxia Mountain, so the pressure from the tourism is still within the bearing capacity of the environment. However, in the high season, there is a different story: regional saturation and over-loading account for the most urgent tasks to be handled.

- **Critical specific conservation issues:**

- (1)Regulation and coordination: the key in resources conservation and ecological protection is the transformation of improper lifestyle and old-fashioned methods of rural production, and the incorporation of the nominated site and its buffer zone in the protected natural forests (currently, the protected natural forests account for 60% of the overall nominated site). These should be given top priority.
- (2)Expansion of tourism: The key to coping with inadequate capacity, regional saturation and over-loading by tourists is to boost the tourism and peripheral recreational industries.
- (3)The control of projects construction: We will lay great emphasis on the consolidation of the improvement of infrastructure in Danxiashan, the control of construction projects in scenic zones, and the treatment of pollution in the peripheral cities and townships, by national laws and statutes in association with regulations issued by the People's Government of Guangdong Province

Site 5: Longhushan

- **Number and distribution of inhabitants:**

The Longhushan nominated site has a population of 23,966 and a density of 122 people per square kilometer. This population is mainly distributed in the marginal areas and valley basins. The buffer zone has a population of 46,560 and a density of 78 people per square kilometer, with inhabitants mainly distributed on the larger valley plains.

- **Site integrity affected by human activity:**

Longhushan is located in a Danxia landscape of the early-old stage, with scattered peak forests, broad valleys and traces of human activity that stretches over millenniums. The harmonization of man and nature constitutes the prototype in terms of the conservation of natural resources. Major inhabitants are farmers; others are county and township workers, service personnel and religious followers, who are taking part in conventional agriculture, tourism activities, and Taoist religious and cultural activities. Nevertheless, the side-effect of human activities should not be overlooked, as follows:

(1)The development of village communities and agriculture: in the ancient times, valleys were the first choice of people for settlement, but nowadays the virgin forests of these valley floors have been replaced by arable land and artificial woods.

(2)The construction of infrastructure in the process of the modernization of county and township has sometimes turned into eyesores, although there have been recent significant improvements.

(3)The pressure from tourists on the Luxi River and Guifeng area in high seasons should be tackled.

- **Critical specific conservation issues:**

(1)The key to the control of construction projects and the coordination of community development is the transformation of unsustainable production methods, the inappropriate lifestyle of the local habitants, and control over the number of development projects taking place in the nominated site;

(2)A high priority is the treatment environmental pollution in the counties and townships in the buffer zone;

(3)A further important measure is the better management or reduction of visitor pressure and the removal of eyesores in the nominated site (especially those in the historical and cultural relic's exhibition zone).

Site 6: Jianglangshan

- **Number and distribution of inhabitants:**

The Jianglangshan nominated site is depopulated; its buffer zone has a population of 2,311 and a density of 230 people per square kilometer. The population is mainly settled in 4 unincorporated villages in the marginal areas.

● **Site integrity affected by human activity:**

Jianglangshan is located in Danxia landscape that is at the late-old stage, with typical isolated peaks. This means the terrain is limited and at a lower altitude. Because there are no inhabitants living in the nominated site, the only major human activities are conventional agriculture in the buffer zone, and sightseeing in the core site. Major problems are as followed:

- (1) Due to a limited area and concentrated scenic spots, the infrastructure for the management of tourists is relatively weak; so high-season pressure tourist pressure and environmental pollution have serious impact;
- (2) The damage caused by deforestation and agricultural modernization in the villages close to the buffer zone should be dealt with in a proper manner.

● **Critical specific conservation issues:**

- (1) Alleviation of the high-season pressure: the over-loading, influx of tourists and environmental issues are important immediate issues to be dealt with.
- (2) Regulation and coordination of the community development and ecological restoration: the removal of eyesores and the restoration of the natural ecology are at the top of the management agenda.

3. “IUCN would appreciate a summary of the conservation and management arrangements for the parts of the components that the evaluation mission noted are currently neither within national park nor national nature reserve and the options of having them formally protected”.

3. Summary of the conservation and management arrangements for the parts of the components that currently neither within national park nor national nature reserve and the options of having them formally protected

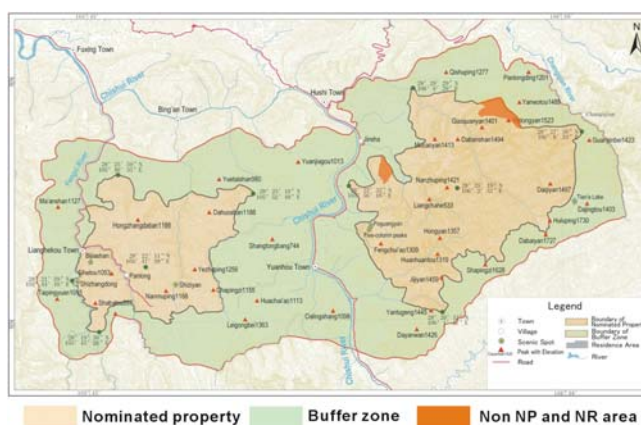
Of the six component sites, Chishui, Taining, and Langshan have minor parts of their core areas that are not currently covered by a national park or national nature reserve designation: the other three nominated sites (Danxiashan, Longhushan, and Jianglangshan), have no such problem.

Following are the clarifications on the nominated areas, current management situations, and the options of having future formal protection of the three concerned sites:

1. Chishui

- Clarification on the non-NP or non-NR part:

Two small areas in the northwest and northeast of Chishui have no NP or NR designation, but belong to National Forest Park. These have a total area of 502 hectares (Map3-1), which amounts to 1.83% of nominated property.



- Conservation and management arrangements:

(1) These two small areas belong to the “Zhuhai National Forest Park” and the “Natural Forest Protection Area”, protected by the “Forestry Law of the People’s Republic of China”.

(2) The two small areas are covered by the “Overall Plan of Zhuhai National Forest Park”, so they are protected effectively.

(3) The “Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Candidate Site in Chishui” is approved by Guizhou People’s Government, and has strict regulations on the conservation and management in the area.

- Options for status of national park area:

Because the area is small (1.83% of nominated property), is located in the NFP, and belongs to the “National Protected Area”, there is no plan to adjust it into the area of NR.

2. Taining

- Clarification on the non-NP or non-NR part:

There are 4,277 hectares in the north of Taining not covered by the NP, but do lie within the UNESCO Geopark (Map3-2). This area forms 38.8% of nominated property, and its natural values are protected by local laws and residents.

- Conservation and management arrangements:

(1) Taining was designated a UNESCO Geopark in February, 2005. The Geopark includes the nominated property and buffer zone, and is covered by a general plan to protect the geological and geomorphic features and natural ecosystem.



(2) “Measures of Fujian Province on Protection of China Danxia Natural Heritage” (No. 103, People’s Government of Fujian Province), was issued by the People’s Government of Fujian Province in 13 January, 2009. This law covers the nominated site and buffer zone. Furthermore, a series of local laws and regulations have been issued by the People’s Government of Taining County (i.e. “Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Candidate Site in Taining” and “Notice about Strengthening the Conservation and Management on Ecology and Environment of WH Nominated Property”).

(3) The area is to be established as an Ecological Forest Reserve. The People's Government of Taining County began to survey the forest of this area in January, 2010, with the intention that it will be strictly protected after it becomes a National Ecological Forest (application in progress).

- Options for status of national park area:

The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the P.R.C. has agreed to review the "Management plan of Taining NP" (J.B.C [2009]1020). The draft of overall plan is now complete, and examination and approval work will be finished in 2010. When the plan has been adjusted, the area of Taining NP will be enlarged to 140m², including 110m² nominated property and covering all the current northern Non-NP area.

3. Langshan

- Clarification on the non-NP or non-NR part:

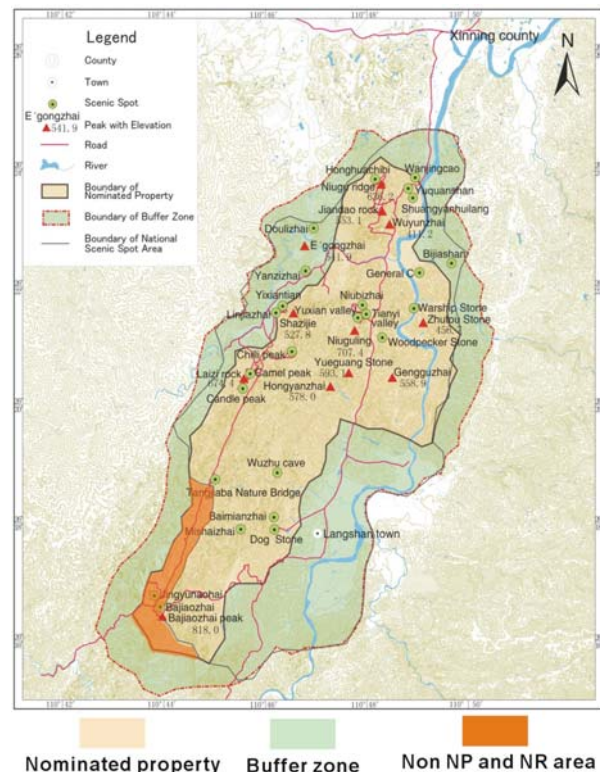
There are 460 hectares in the southwest of Langshan that lie outside of the national park boundary (Map3-3). This represents 6.9% of nominated property.

The area of Langshan NP is compatible with the area of Langshan Provincial Scenic Spot. However, Langshan Provincial Scenic Area was established in 1993. At that time, the boundary was designated by natural landscape, and the other natural elements have not been considered, so the local boundary is still to be perfected.

The area of the Langshan nominated site was drawn 460 hectares larger than the NP and Scenic Spot in order to meet the demand for the integrity of nominated site

- Conservation and management arrangements:

Because of the rough landform, poor traffic flow and sparse human activity, the non-NP area remains in good condition, and the residents protect the area in the traditional way. The area is covered by the following management measures:



- (1)The People's Government of Hunan Province has made legal provision to manage this area in "Measures of Hunan Province Concerning the Management of Scenic Spots".
- (2)The "Conservation and Management Plan of the World Heritage Candidate Site in Langshan" is issued by People's Government of Hunan Province, which includes strict rules on protecting the area.
- (3)The Administrative Committee of Langshan National Park has managed the area and established monitoring stations.

● Options for status of national park area:

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the P.R.C. has agreed to review the "Management plan of Langshan NP", and the revised plan will bring the above-mentioned area into NP. The plan will be finished in 2013.

4. "IUCN notes that the buffer zones of many components do not currently extend to cover the critical water catchment areas that require protection and management, and would be grateful for information on how the integrity of the nominated property will be secured through an effective overall management plan and/or other management provisions that address the threats from outside the boundaries of the nominated property".

4. Summary of the conservation and management arrangements for the critical water catchment areas beyond buffer zones of component sites to secure the integrity of the nominated property

4.1 Conservation and management arrangements

Fluvial erosion plays a key role in the evolution of Danxia landscapes, and a clean river system is an important component of the ecosystem. So the protection of the local hydrology and its catchment is a most important consideration in securing the integrity of a nominated site. While some river flow may arise in a nominated site, larger rivers may have their catchments in the buffer zone, or even outside of the buffer zone. The areas through which rivers flow before entering a nominated site are therefore critically important and represent an "area of influence" on the quality of the water. Although such catchments and areas of influence of river flow may lie outside of the protective legislation and management of a nominated site, steps are being taken to develop some control or re-assurance of water quality before a river or stream enter the protected area.

With the exception of Jianglangshan, all of the nominated sites have major rivers flowing across them, so this problem is a major one that is currently being tackled by the site management authorities.

Specific conservation and management arrangements are as follows:

The concept of protecting the "area of influence" in the "Overall Management Plan of China Danxia"

"Section 5 of Chapter 8 describes how an area beyond the buffer zone can have impact on the integrity of a nominated site, so it is regarded as "Area of Influence" (WHC-08/32.COM/7.1) of nominated site and must be appropriately managed. An "Area of Influence" is designated not only on the basis of a recognisable water catchment area and river system, but also the feasibility that it can be realistically managed. The shape, quality and quantity of the river system and ecological system in the "Area of Influence" will be protected. The management principles are as follows:

- Management departments of nominated sites are responsible for protecting and managing the Critical Water Catchment Areas (Area of Influence);
- Diversion and dam projects, mining, stone quarrying; sand dredging, felling and water pollution must be prohibited;
- Local residents should practice Ecological Agriculture, and reduce their use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the Critical Water Catchment Areas.
- The local governments of the 6 nominated sites should establish local laws and regulations to manage "area of influence" effectively.
- Support and encouragement should be given to residents in "area of influence" to protect the environment through traditional practices. Human activities are regulated by "rules and regulations for residents".

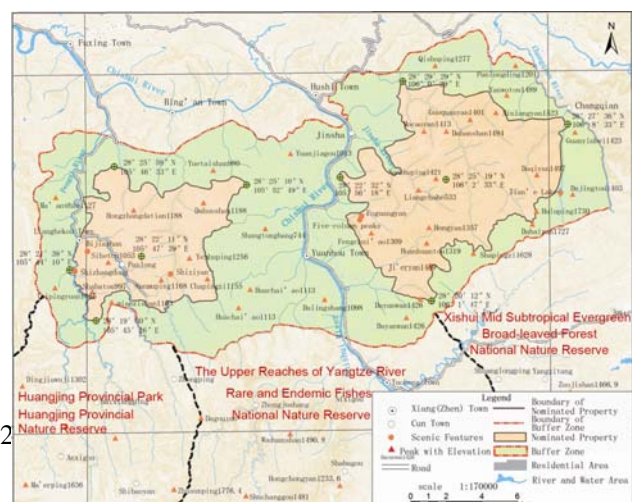
These principles are followed in all sites and much energy is currently being given to the application of these sound management guidelines to the relevant Areas of Influence. Substantial progress has been made, although an initiative such as this takes considerable time because it involves mapping of Areas of Influence, identification of possible pollutable activities, and negotiating with local governments, communities and businesses.

4.2 Analysis and conservation and management arrangements for the Critical Water Catchment Areas beyond buffer zones of component sites

Site 1. Chishui

- Critical water catchment area :

Three rivers flow across the nominated site from south to north. The main river is the Chishui River, which flow through the middle part of buffer zone. The other two rivers are the Fengxi and Lianghekou, which flow through some parts of the



nominated site from the west, so the Critical Water Catchment Areas are located to the south of buffer zone. (Map4-1)

● Conservation and management arrangements

The Chishui River is a tributary of Yangzi River, so national and local governments pay great attention to the protection of its ecosystem and biodiversity. Some protective measures, involving the establishment of protected area over critical catchments have been successively established, e.g., the “Xishui Mid Subtropical Evergreen Broad-leaved Forest National Nature Reserve” (in 1994), “The Upper Reaches of Yangtze River Rare and Endemic Fishes National Nature Reserve” (in 2005), “Huangjin Provincial Park” (in 2000), “Huangjin Provincial Natural Reserve” (in 2004).

The Critical Water Catchment Areas that lie south of the buffer zone is located in the area of the Natural Reserve mentioned above, protected by “Measures of the People’s Republic of China Concerning the Natural Reserve”, “Measures of NP” and local laws. The ecosystem, water system and natural landscape in this area is therefore being protected as effectively as possible.

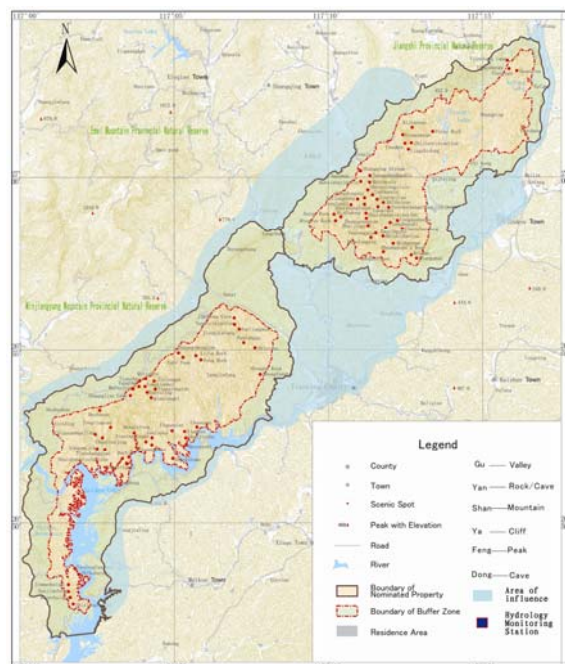
Furthermore, relevant national and local plans have been made to protect the Chishui River Basin. These include the “Integrated plan of Chishui River Basin”, “Plan for Ecological Function Reserve in the upstream of Chishui River” and so on.

Site 2. Taining

● Critical Water Catchment Areas

One river flows across the nominated site and three rivers cross the area but are confined to the buffer zone: the Shangqingxi flows into nominated site from the northwest; while the other three rivers (Beixi, Zhuxi, Tanxi) separately flow along the buffer zone from north and northeast. So the Critical Water Catchment Areas are located in the north of buffer zone (Map 4-2).

The Critical Water Catchment Areas in the north of buffer zone have an area of 14,500 hectares and are designated to secure the integrity of nominated site. Protection of the Critical Water Catchment Area



 Critical catchment area

recognizes that this area represents the “Area of Influence”.

● Conservation and management arrangements

(1) There are a NR and two Provincial NR in the source and upstream parts of Shangqingxi, which protect the water environment and ecosystem effectively.

(2) The Critical Water Catchment Areas (area of influence) is protected by means of “Measures of Fujian Province on Protection of China Danxia Natural Heritage” and “Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Candidate Site in Taining”.

(3) Large-scale industry and enterprises cannot be set up in the Critical Water Catchment Areas, life and production pollution will be reduced, afforestation will be strengthened and forest cover will be increased to reduce soil erosion. Construction is prohibited in the Nature Reserve. Commercial exploitation of forests, landscape and ecological resources are prohibited.

(4) Monitoring stations (point) in the Critical Water Catchment Areas have been set up to check water quality and water quantity.

(5) To protect the ecosystem of the river basin, a co-ordination mechanism is to be established, together with Jianning County and Shaowu City,

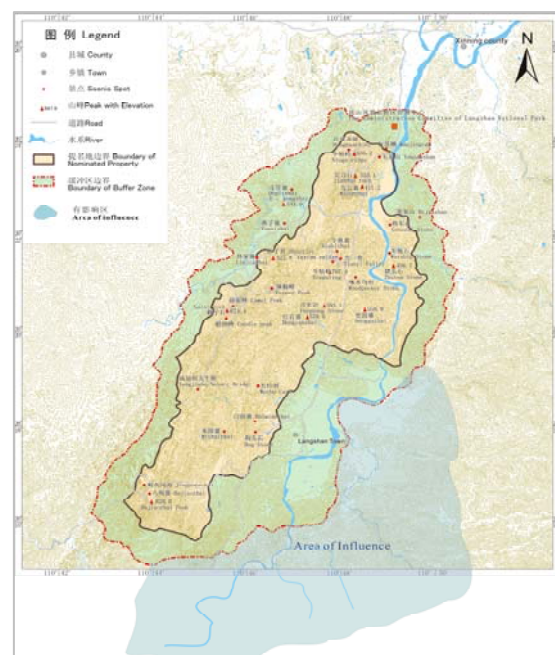
(6) Community participation, education and relevant regulations are the methods of protecting the water environment.

Site 3. Langshan

● Critical Water Catchment Areas

The Fuyi River and its tributaries flow through a part of the nominated site and buffer zone from south to north. So the Critical Water Catchment Areas are located in the south of buffer zone. (Map4-3)

The Critical Water Catchment Areas in the south of the buffer zone has an area of 5,800 hectares and has been designated to secure the integrity of nominated site. This area is protected as the “Area of Influence”.



● Conservation and management arrangements

(1) There is a National Natural Reserve in the source and upstream of Fuyi River, which protects the water environment and ecosystem effectively.

(2) The upstream part of the Fuyi River is a first-level reserve classified by “Water function zoning in Hunan Province”, issued by the People’s Government of Hunan Province in 2005. Large-scale industry and enterprises, quarrying, diversion and dam projects are prohibited.

(3) The “Overall management plan of Langshan NP” makes provision for the Critical Water Catchment Areas to be managed as an external control zone of Park.

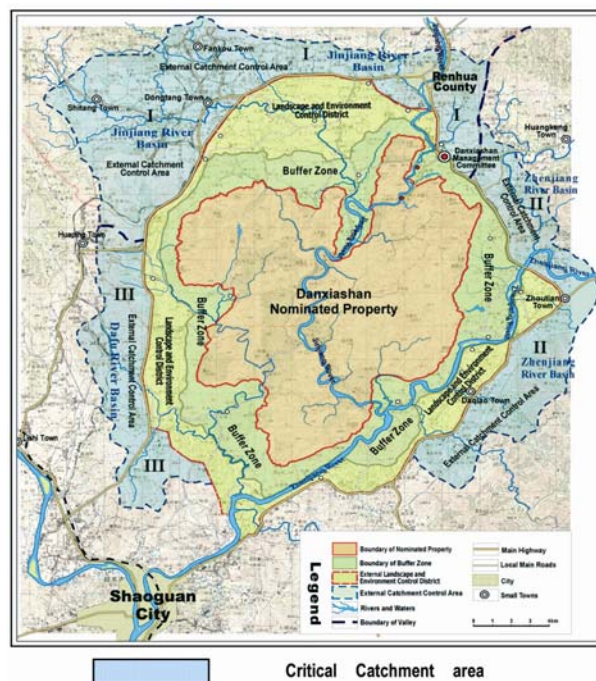
(4) Monitoring stations (point) in the Critical Water Catchment Areas are to be set up to check water quality and water quantity.

(5) Residents take part in protecting landscape, forest, water and animals and plants.

Site 4. Danxiashan

● Critical Water Catchment Areas

The Jinjiang and Zhenjiang flow through the nominated property and buffer zone separately from north and east, the Dafuhe flows along the edge of the nominated property from the west. Therefore, the Critical Water Catchment Areas cover all areas around the nominated site except South. There are 15 national, provincial, city and county Nature Reserve in the Critical Water Catchment Areas, covering the area of 92,519 hectares, comprising 12.25% of the river basin. And the Ecological Forest an area of 158,944 hectares, covering 21.04% of the river basin. Currently the water quality of rivers flowing into nominated property is maintained above II-class of surface water.



The zone between the buffer zone and the traffic artery is regarded as a “Landscape environment protection zone beyond buffer zone” of the NP. It has an area of 10,700 hectares, and is described in

the “Overall plan of Danxiashan NP (2007-2025)” (Map) as meeting the requirement of protecting the landscape, water environment and ecosystem of the area. The area of the Danxiashan nominated property is compatible with the area of Danxiashan NP. So the “Landscape environment protection zone beyond buffer zone” should be protected as the “area of influence”.

In addition, the “Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Nominated Site in Danxiashan”, will be edited to protect water sources. The Critical Water Catchment Areas of Jinjiang (I), Zhenjiang (II) and Dafuhe(III)will be extended to the first ridge and beyond the traffic artery to prevent the construction polluting the water source. This will increase the CWCA to 22,900 hectares. (Map4-4). Thus, the total area of “the Critical Water Catchment Areas” and “Landscape environment protection zone beyond buffer zone” is 33,600 hectares.

● Conservation and management arrangements

(1)The drainage area of the Jinjiang and Zhenjiang are included in the Eco-development zone of Guangdong Province. Moreover, a Water Forest Reserve was set up in the upstream part of the Jinjiang to protect the river system and ecosystem of the Critical Water Catchment Areas according to relevant laws and regulations.

(2)Management departments of Danxiashan are responsible for protecting and managing the Critical Water Catchment Areas (Area of influence).

(3)Diversion and dam projects, mining, stone quarrying; sand dredging, felling and water pollution are prohibited.

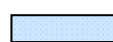
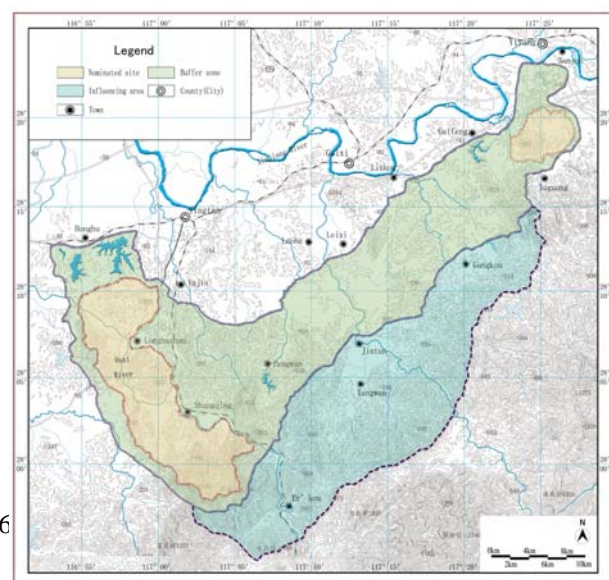
(4)Water quality and quantity, vegetation and fauna of the Critical Water Catchment Areas are monitored regularly.

(5)Ecological Agriculture is being developed in the Critical Water Catchment Areas, and an effort to reduce the use of pesticide and chemical fertilizers.

Site 5. Longhushan

● Critical Water Catchment Areas

Two rivers flow through the nominated site from the



Critical catchment area

southeast: the Luxi flows across the nominated site, while the Luotang River flow across the middle part of buffer zone. So the Critical Water Catchment Areas are located to the southeast of the buffer zone. (Map4-5)

The Critical Water Catchment Areas in the south of buffer zone have an area of 41,900 hectares and have been designated to secure the integrity of nominated site. And it will be protected as the “Area of influence”.

● Conservation and management arrangements

(1) There are three NR and a Provincial NR in the headwaters and the upstream part of the Luxi River and Luotang River. These protect the water environment and ecosystem effectively.

(2) The People’s Government of Jiangxi Province has put much effort into the protection and management of the Luxi. In the middle period of 1990s, all of the polluting factories were closed and hydropower stations were demolished which had an impact on the ecology

(3) The content of managing the “area of influence” will be added into the “Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Nominated Site in Longhushan”.

(4) Construction, engineering and pollution projects are prohibited in the area of influence.

(5) Management mechanisms will be established to coordinate the conservation and management and community participation. An Ecological Forest is being established to control industrial development and industry is being persuaded to use environmentally-sound methods.

(6) The “Plan for Poyang Lake Ecological Economic Zone” was issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of China in December 12, 2009, and “Measures of Jiangxi Province Concerning the Management of Source of Five Rivers and Eco-environment of Poyang Lake” have the content of protecting the eco-environment of all river basins relating to the nominated site and buffer zone. This has established a “water eco-security zone” to protect the eco-environment, and plans to implement "green ecological engineering", with a focus on water pollution control to ensure sewage disposal reaches the stipulated quality mark.

Site 6. Jianglangshan

Jianglangshan is located on a 500 meters high ridge. Its highest elevation is 819.1 meters. The nominated site therefore does not have any river system that crosses it. So water quality control is not such a large issue as in the other sites.

5. *“IUCN would appreciate enhanced analysis to clarify the stated claims in relation to criterion x, including confirmation of lists of species (preferably excluding subspecies) that have been positively identified within the boundary of each component. This comparison should indicate the degree to which the six components selected are the most important in protecting the species values of significance. IUCN requests this analysis give particular regard to the values in relation to endemic reptile and amphibian species”.*

5.1 Lists of species of each component site

In preparing this supplementary information, great effort has been made to verify and reiterate the biological species to be found within the six component Danxia sites. The following notes describe how the revised data is shown:

- Table 1 is a summary of the numbers of vascular plant and vertebrate species of each component site, while detailed lists of species of each site are provided as appendices so as to save space in the text.
- Table 2 shows the changes between the present confirmed figures with the previous ones. Of the six sites, two sites (Taining and Danxiashan) increased in total numbers of species by 146 and 115 based on newly completed investigations, while Jianglangshan decreased by 576 because of a previous miscalculation (included all five parts of the NP).
- Table 3 – 7 indicate respectively the numbers of endemic and endangered species in each component site.

Table 1. Numbers of vascular plant and vertebrate species of China Danxia

Species \ Sites	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia
Pteridophyta	247	179	81	127	148	101	518
Gymnospermae	13	9	8	10	30 ^a	19 ^a	43
Angiospermae	1695	1232	1269	1546	1593 ^a	1168	4797
Vascular Plant	1955	1420	1358	1683	1771	1288	5358
Amphibians	31	26	19	23	25	13	73

Birds	147	200	96	159	112	119	335
Mammals	72	45	25	88	29	22	135
Freshwater fishes	117	48	39	101	29	33	258
Reptiles	37	63	35	49	28	32	81
Vertebrate	404	382	214	420	223	219	882

1. Repeated species excluded for the numbers in China Danxia column; 2. Numbers of plant species include gardening species.

Table 2. Changes of the numbers of plant and animal species of China Danxia after reconfirming

Sites	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia
Species number							
Before	2368	1656	1631	1988	2013	2083	6608
After reconfirming	2359	1802	1572	2103	1994	1507	6240
Changes	-9	+146	-59	+115	-19	-576	-368

Table 3. Numbers of endemic (nationally and locally) vertebrate species of China Danxia sites

Sites	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia
Species							
Amphibians	15	12	6	8	12	9	26
Birds	5	6	4	6	-	16	28
Mammals	5	1	2	2	-	7	15
Freshwater Fishes	29	3	0	7	29	5	70
Reptiles	6	12	4	9	9	5	46
Vertebrate	60	34	16	32	50	42	185

□ Repeated species excluded for the numbers in China Danxia column;

Table 4. Numbers of vertebrate species listed in Chinese Species Red List (2004)

Sites	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	ChinaDanxia	Total China	China Danxia / Total China
Class									
CR	5	2	0	3	1	0	7	74	10%

EN	8	5	1	11	2	3	18	442	4%
NT	17	10	13	6	4	5	31	285	11%
VU	24	22	18	55	14	3	84	693	12%
Total	54	39	32	75	21	11	140	1494	9%
Site / China Danxia	39%	28%	23%	54%	15%	8%	-	-	

Table 5. Numbers of vascular plant species listed in Chinese Species Red List (2004)

Sites Class	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia	Total China	China Danxia/ Total China
CR	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	684	0.4%
EN	3	3	13	2	4	2	18	1121	1.6%
VU	23	28	54	8	23	15	95	1977	4.8%
NT	5	45	8	0	18	0	56	350	16%
Total	32	77	76	11	45	17	172	4132	4.2%
Site/China Danxia	19%	45%	44%	6%	26%	10%	-	-	

Table 6. Rare and endangered species (Plants + Animals) of China Danxia

Sites Category	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia
IUCN(2003)	20+25	10+7	52+2	10+73	5+16	22+30	34+45
CITES	35+36	65+46	41+27	39+66	18+33	18+28	104+66
State Key protected species for Plants(1999) and Animals (1998)	20+39	11+34	23+18	11+54	11+36	47+29	49+80
Total	175	173	163	253	119	174	378

Table 7. Numbers of eight characteristic subtropical families recorded only in a specific China Danxia sites

Sites Family	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan
Aquifoliaceae	8	2	3	2	2	0
Ericaceae	25	2	0	7	2	4

Fagaceae	21	2	11	10	4	3
Hamamelidaceae	3	0	3	1	2	2
Lauraceae	38	6	9	19	3	1
Magnoliaceae	5	4	5	0	1	4
Symplocaceae	5	1	1	7	0	0
Theaceae	48	18	12	13	8	7

5.2 Importance of the six components in protecting the species values of significance

Being a serial property, China Danxia, as a whole, displays high biodiversity. The nominated China Danxia (six sites) covers less than 0.009% of the territory of China, yet it contains an extraordinary proportion of animal species: 22% of the mammals, 27% of the birds, 20% of the reptiles, 26% amphibians, and 26% of the freshwater fishes.

Compared with neighboring WH sites, China Danxia also displays richer plant and animal biodiversity (Table 8 – 12).

Table 8. Richness of wildlife in China Danxia compared with neighboring WH sites

Areas	Vertebrate				
	Amphibians	Birds	Mammals	Freshwater Fishes	Reptiles
China Danxia	73	335	135	258	81
Mt. Huangshan	20	170	45	24	38
Mt. Sanqingshan	23	226	67	36	49
Mt. Wuyi	35	256	71	40	73
Mt. Emei	33	256	51	60	34
Whole China	278	1260	609	1010	403

Source: Mt. Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha, WH Nomination Text, 1995; Mt. Sanqingshan, WH Nomination Text, 2007; Zhang Guobin 2005 Study of the situation of the bio-diversity and its protection measures in Huangshan *Journal of Huangshan University*, 7(6): 54-55.; Chen Changdu 1999 Biodiversity in Wuyi Mountains and its importance in China. *Biodiversity*, 7(4): 320-326.

Table 9. Richness of vascular plant in China Danxia compared with neighboring WH sites

Vascular Plant	Sites				
	China Danxia	Mt. Huangshan	Mt. Sanqingshan	Mt. Wuyi	Mt. Emei
Pteridophyta	518	131	179	280	430

Gymnospermae	43	18	24	25	33
Angiospermae	4797	1465	1802	2222	2838

Source: Li Zhenyu & Shi Lei 2007. Plants of Mount Emei. Beijing Science & Technology Press. Beijing.

As shown in the above tables, the numbers of every major animal category (mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish) and kinds of vascular plants (pteridophyta, Gymnospermae, Angiospermae) in China Danxia are much higher than neighboring WH sites.

Also, the numbers of endemic species (both locally and nationally) contained in China Danxia is higher than most existing WH sites in south China. Of especial note, some species in Danxia nomination sites only grow on cliffs and hilltops in the Danxia terrains. Such endemic species in this special habitat (Danxia Habitat) are not found in any other World Heritage sites in adjacent areas, such as Sanqingshan and Huangshan. Typical Danxia habitat endemic species are *Ranunculus xinningensis* W. T. Wang and *Chirita langshanica* W. T. Wang.

On the other hand, the total number of species (only including the four levels: Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered(EN), Vulnerable(VU) and Near Threatened (NT)) listed in China Species Red List (CSRL) (2004) are 9% of the whole of China for vertebrate species (Table 4), 4.2% for vascular plants (Table 5). Meanwhile, the total number of species listed by the Chinese National Key Protected Wild Animals List (1998), Chinese National Key Protected Wild Plants (1999), IUCN Red List (2003) and CITES appendices (2005) is 378 species (Table 6). This number, as well as the number of species listed in the China Species Red List (2004) (Table 4) of China Danxia, are higher than any other World Heritage sites in the neighboring region (Tables 8 and 9). Similarly, the diversity of eight subtropical characterized families, i.e., Aquifoliaceae, Ericaceae, Fagaceae, Hamamelidaceae, Lauraceae, Magnoliaceae, Symplocaceae and Theaceae, is richer than any other World Heritage site in the neighboring region (Table 7). Based on the above analysis, the overall biological diversity of the six nomination sites in China Danxia is the highest in the subtropical regions of China, and its rare species richness is greater than any other world natural heritage sites in adjacent areas. Therefore, China Danxia has the most important conservation value.

5.3 Values of endemic reptile and amphibian species

In the following: Table 10 shows the total numbers of reptile and amphibian species in China Danxia and figures in each site; Table 11 shows numbers of endemic reptile and amphibian species; Table 12 shows the comparison of species numbers of reptile and amphibian in China Danxia with other neighboring WH sites in south China; and Table 13 provides detailed lists of endemic reptiles and amphibians of each component site.

The nominated China Danxia sites contain 81 reptile species (20% of the national total) and 73 amphibian species (26% of the national total). These figures are much higher than that of most neighboring WH sites (Mt Huangshan, Mt Wuyishan, Mt Emeishan, etc.) as shown in Table 12. Since few studies have been conducted specifically on endemic reptiles and amphibians, in particular local endemics, in most parts of China, it is very difficult to compare the endemic reptile and amphibian species between China Danxia sites with other similar areas due to the lack of information. Considering the more extensive geographic range covered by the China Danxia sites (more than 1,200km from west to east) and the high concentration of reptiles and amphibians, the numbers of endemic reptile and amphibian species contained in China Danxia sites are also likely higher than most other similar areas. In this regard, China Danxia sites are of high conservation value in the conservation of endemic reptiles and amphibians. Meanwhile, more studies on this subject are needed and greater protection should be undertaken.

Table 10. Numbers of reptile and amphibian species of China Danxia

Sites Species	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia
Amphibians	31	26	19	23	25	13	73
Reptiles	37	63	35	49	28	32	81

□ Repeated species excluded for the numbers of China Danxia

Table 11. Numbers of endemic (nationally and locally) reptile and amphibian species in China Danxia sites

Sites Species	Chishui	Taining	Langshan	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Jianglangshan	China Danxia
Amphibians	15	12	6	8	12	9	26
Reptiles	6	12	4	9	9	5	46

□ Repeated species excluded for the numbers in China Danxia column;

Table 12. Richness of reptile and amphibian species in China Danxia sites compared with neighboring WH sites

Site	Amphibian	Reptile
China Danxia	73	81
Mt. Huangshan	20	38
Mt. Sanqingshan	23	49
Mt. Wuyishan	35	73
Mt. Emeishan	33	34
Whole China	278	403

Table 13. Numbers of endemic reptile and amphibian species in China Danxia sites

Table 13-1 Chishui

Class	Family	Species	Endemism	Location
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla sanchiangensis</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenoopleura</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adunchna</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Cryptobranchidae	<i>Megalobatrachus davidianus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana Schmackeri</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Oreolalax rhostigmatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa shini</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa boulengeri</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates chenfui</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates nigropunctatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates omeimonpis</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Pseudohynobius flavomaculatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Tylotriton asperrimus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas boulengeri</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus kuehnei</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui

Table 13-2 Taining

Class	Family	Species	Endemism	Location
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i> Güenther, 1859	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops wuyiensis</i> (Liu et Hu, 1975)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i> (Liu et Hu, 1975)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i> Boulenger, 1909	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana japonica</i> Boulenger, 1879	Endemic to China	Taining

Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana latouchii</i> Boulenger, 1899	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i> Boettger, 1892	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana versabilis</i> Liu and Hu, 1962	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates dennysi</i> (Blanford, 1881)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i> (Sauvage, 1876)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i> (Cantor, 1842)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i> (Boulenger, 1869)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i> Stejneger, 1902	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i> Boulenger, 1906	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas chinensis</i> (Barbour, 1912)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i> (Barbour, 1908)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i> (Hallowell, 1856)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i> (Gray, 1838)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i> Boulenger, 1887	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella modesta</i> (Güenther, 1864)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus</i> (Thompson, 1912)	Endemic to China	Taining

Table 13-3 Langshan

Class	Family	Species	Endemism	Location
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana margaretae</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana boulengeri</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan

Table 13-4 Danxiashan

Class	Family	Species	Endemism	Location
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys mangshanensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan

Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana longicrus</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus bourreti</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus sylvaticus</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan

Table 13-5 Longhushan

Class	Family	Species	Endemism	Location
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Leptolalax liui</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla immaculata</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenopleura</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana schmackeri</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana exiliversabilis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon ornatus</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan

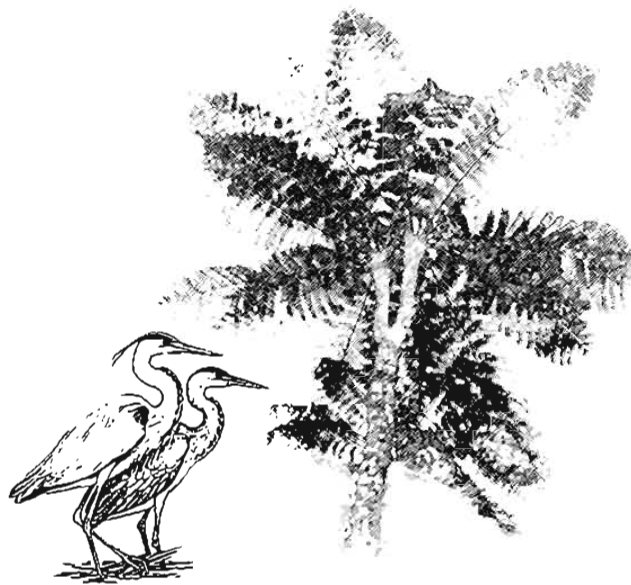
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
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Table 13-6 Jianglangshan

Class	Family	Species	Endemism	Location
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobiuschinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana limnocharis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana livida</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana spinosa</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops orientalis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes labiatus</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Trionychidac	<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan

Appendices

Species Lists of China Danxia Sites



**Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
of the People's Republic of China**

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Appendix 1: Species lists of Chishui

Plant List of Chishui

Phylum	Families	Species	Location
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Capillusveneris</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Edheworthii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Flabellatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Malesianum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Monochlamys</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Angiopteridaceae	<i>Angiopteris Fokiensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Antrophyaceae	<i>Antrophyum Obpvatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Maximowicziana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Pseudorholoepis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Rhodolepis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Dryopsis Maximowicziana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Tectaria Coadunata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Tectaria Simonsii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Excisum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Griffithianum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Obscurum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Pekinense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Prolongatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Tripteropus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Unilaterale</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Acystopteris Aponica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Dilata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Doederleinii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Hachijoensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Laxifrons</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Maxima</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Megaphylla</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Metteniana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Nanchuanica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Okudairai</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Oshimensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Ovata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Virescens</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Viridissima</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Viviparum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Wichurae</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Anisocampium Sheareri</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Oshimensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Coreana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Petersenii</i>	Chishui

Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Dekavayi</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Epirachis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Iseanum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Otophorum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplaziopsis Cacaleriaa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Brunoniana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Crassiusculum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Pinfaense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Boryanum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Okuboanum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Unifurcatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Viridifrons</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Viridifrons</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Triblemma Lancea</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla Inbricata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum Iruentale</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Unigmmata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Bolbitidaceae	<i>Bolbitis Heteroclita</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Botrychiaceae	<i>Sceptridium Ternatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Botrychiaceae	<i>Sceptridium Daucifolium</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Alsophila Spinulosa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Gymnosphaera Mettenia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia Scabra</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Chishuiensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Marginata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Pseudustrigosa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Substrigosa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Cibotium Barometz</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dipteridaceae	<i>Dipteris Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Amoena</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Caudata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Hekiana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Nipponica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Rhomboidea</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Simulans</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Speciosa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Cariotideum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Omeiense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Urophyllum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Fuscipes</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Championii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Decipiens</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Erythrisora</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Hokouensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Labodei</i>	Chishui

Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Scottii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sp.</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sparsa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Subtrianqularis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Tenuicula</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Varia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Nothoperanema Shikokianum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Auriculatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Deltodon</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Marginainalisorum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Tsus-Simense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Xiphophyllum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polysticum Acutidens</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polysticum Acutipinnulum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polysticum Eximum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polysticum Makinoi</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetaceae Diffusum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetaceae Palustre</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Ramosissima</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Debile</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Diffusum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris Pedata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Chinense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Glaucum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Laevissimum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Omeiense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gymnogra	<i>Coniogramme Intermedia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gymnogra	<i>Coniogramme Emeiensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Gymnogra	<i>Coniogramme Robusta</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia Chishuiensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia Serrata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Hamiltonii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Austrosinicus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Mingchegensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes Omeiense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes Racemulosum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Gonocormus Minutus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum Barbatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum Khasyanum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium Polyanrhos</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes Auriculatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes Striatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hypodematiaceae	<i>Hypodematium Crenatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Hypolepidaceae	<i>Hypolepis Punctata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Chienii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Japonica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Odorata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Stenoloma Chusanum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Cusuarinoides</i>	Chishui

Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Clavatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Complanatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea Cernua</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea Sikkimensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea Cernua</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Japonicum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea Quadrifolia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis Cordifolia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Osmondaceae	<i>Osmunda Japonica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Osmondaceae	<i>Osmunda Javanica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Osmondaceae	<i>Osmunda Vachellii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Onocleaceae	<i>Matteuccia Orientalis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Peranemaceae	<i>Acrophorus Stipellatus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Japonica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Adnata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Euphlebia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Rankanensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Stenoptera</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Arthromeris Lungtauensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Elliptica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Flexiloba</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Hemitoma</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Henryi</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Pithifolia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Bueraerianum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Drymoglossoides</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Intermedia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Subbemionitideum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Yiliangense</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Thunbergianus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Contortus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Macrlsphaerus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Tosaensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Brachylepis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Dilatatum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Neolepisorus Ovatus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Fukienensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Hastate</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Simplex</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Amoena</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Niponicum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Lingua</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Martini</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Petiolosa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Sheareri</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Psilotacea	<i>Psilotum Nudum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Nervosa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Actiniopteroides</i>	Chishui

Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Cretica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Delrodon</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Dispa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Ensiformis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Excelsa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Fauriei</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Henryi</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Multifida</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Oshimensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Paucipinnula</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Vittata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Wallichiana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Aquilinum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Revolutum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia Natans</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Moellendorffii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Bodinieri</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Delicatula</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Doederleinii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Gebaueriana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Nipponica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Remotifolia</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Uncinata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosria Chusana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onichium Japonicum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium Lucidum</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclogramma Flexilis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Acuminatus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Aridus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Calvesscens</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Chingii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Dentatus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Euphlebius</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Latipinnus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Leveillei</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Parasiticus</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyoline Griggithii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyoline Wilfordii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Glaphyopteridopsis Erubescens</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Glaphyopteridopsis Ruffostraminea</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Leptogramma Scallanii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Toressiana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris Laxaa</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Glanduligera</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Nipponica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Beddomei</i>	Chishui

Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Japonica</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris Fecursive-Pinata</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pronephrum Lakhimburens</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pronephrum Penangiana</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Subochthodes</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Aurita</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Pyrrhorachis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Yunkweiensis</i>	Chishui
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Stegnogramma Cyrtomioides</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus Funebris</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Fokienia Hodginaii</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Platycladus Orientalis</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Sabina Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Fenzeliana</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Massoniana</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus Neriifolius</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Amentotaxus Argotaenia</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus Mairei</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia Lanceolata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystsiella Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Codonacanthus Pauciflorus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia Procumbens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Equitans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Pentstemonoide</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Coriaceifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Davidii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Laevigatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Oblongum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Oliverianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Shihweii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Sinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Wangchii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Cinnamomiflium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Fsbri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Eriantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Latifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Polygama</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Callosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Ehippioidea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Henryi</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Hispida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Leptophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Rubricaulis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Chinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Platanifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma Orientale</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Longilobo</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Pygmaea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Aspera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Bidentata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera Philoxeroides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Ascendens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Retroflexus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia Argentea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum Latifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Aurea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Radiata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Straminea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias Axillaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias Pubinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia Weinmanifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Delavayi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Sinica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Vericifluum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Succedaneum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Sylvestre</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys Hongkongensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Milusa Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Kweichowensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Schlechteri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Anodendron Affine</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Ecdysanthera Rosea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus Fusiformis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus Hemsleyanus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Parabarium Micranthum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Gracilipes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Jasminoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Dunnii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Aberrans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Buergeri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Chingiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Editicostata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Elmosana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Formosana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Franchetiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Intermedia</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Latifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Litseaefolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Macrocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Metabaptista</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Micrococca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Purpurea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Suaveolens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Szechwanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Tephrophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Triflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Tsoii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Alocasia Macrorrhiza</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Rivieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Erubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Franchetianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Heterophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Lobatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Rhizomatium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia Esculenta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia Ternata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Cathcartii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Lotienensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Rhaphidophora Decursiva</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Gramineus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Typhonium Divaricatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Evodiaefolius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Fulvescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Trifoliatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Echinocaulis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Dasyphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Brassaiopsis Ferrugine</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Brassaiopsis Glomerulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Brassaiopsis Longipedicellata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Burmanicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Dentigerum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Proteus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedra Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Kalopanax Septemlobus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Macropanax Rosthornii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias Delavayi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Bodinieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Delavayi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Minutistellata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Venulosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Tetrapanax Papyriferus</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Kwangsiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Chingchengense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Cardiophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Saruma Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Atratum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Auriculatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Chinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Stauntonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Heterostemma Alatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis Hemsleyana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Stephanotis Mucronata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Floribunda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Subcupularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Spicata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Balsamina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Apalophyooa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Blepharosepala</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Chishuiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Mengtzeana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Spathuiata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Leptocaulon</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Evansiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Laciniata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Limprichtii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Pedatifida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Smithiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Summoglabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Julianae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium Acuminatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium Sagittatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Bealei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Bodinieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Confusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Ganpinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Oiwakensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Szechuanica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula Austrosinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula Luminifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus Sampsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Bretschneideraceae	<i>Bretschneidera Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Bodinieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Sinica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca Digyna</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Glauca</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Minax</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Nuga</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Sepiaria</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Bicansularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cercis Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gymnocladus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Pterolobium Punctatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Capillaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Stricta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Tetraphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Longipedicellata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea Lancifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis Capillaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Platycodon Grandiflorus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Pratia Begoniifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cannabinaceae	<i>Humulus Scandens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Pampaninii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Confusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Ligustrina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Macranthoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Pileata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Similis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Tragophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus Williamsii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Brachybotryum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Chinshanense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Betulifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Cylindricum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Erosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Fordiae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Mairei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Oliganthum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Rectangulatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Setigerum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Ternutum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria Serpyllifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cucubalus Glomeratum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cucubalus Baccifer</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Malachium Aquaticum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Pseudostellaria Sylvatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Media</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Alsine</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Saxatilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Gemmatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Hindsii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Rosthornianus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Stylosus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Vaniotii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Acanthocarpus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Hederaceus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Japonicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Oblongifolius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Radicans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Saculeatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Subressilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymuslecleri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Distichus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus Variabilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis Triflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Monocelastrus Monospermus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium Hypoglaucum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Alba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Album</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Glaucum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Serotinum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra Glabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Kaipoensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Magnifica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Combretaceae	<i>Quisqualis Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Communis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Paludosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis Vaga</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa Scandens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Nudiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Simplex</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Achillea Wilsoniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Latifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Lavenia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Loveria</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Glabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Contorta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Margaritacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Annuu</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Roxbrghiona</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Albescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Auriculatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Lasiocladus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Pilosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Balsamifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Megacephala</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Divaridatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Abrotanoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Cernum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Japonicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Setosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Shansiense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Bonariensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Candensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Sumatrensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema Indicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala Auriculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta Prostrata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erechtites Hieraciifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erigeron Annuus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Chinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Lindleyanum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Pensylvanicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Affine</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Hypoleucum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura Nepalensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Hemistepta Lyrata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Hieracium Umbellatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Cappa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Dentata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Gracilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Sonchifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Glandulosissima</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Polupodiifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Sororia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia Hodgsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia Dentataa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Myriactis Nepalensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Petasites Tricholobus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Rhynchospermum Vesticillatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Filiferus</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Scandens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sheareria Nana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegerbeckia Orientalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio Oldhamianus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago Decurrins</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus Brachyotus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum Sinicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Aspera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Bockiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Gratiola</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Saligna</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Cinerea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Erythrocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia Sepium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Popana Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Coriariaceae	<i>Coriaria Sinica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Dolichophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Eriobotryaeflia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Himalaica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Obcordata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Controversa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Oblonga</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Paucinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Wilsoniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Capitata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Gigantea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Hongkongensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Jinyunensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Melanotricha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia Himalaica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia Megaphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Toricellia Tiliifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Polyneura</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Pubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Viminea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Corylus Sutchenensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Emarginatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Elatinoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Lineare</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Odontophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Sarmmentosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Arabidopsis Thaliana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Campestris</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Capsella Bursa-Pastoris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Flexuosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Impatiens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Hirsuta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamineleucantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium Apetalum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium Virginicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Nasturtium Officinale</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Dubia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Pentaphyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Calcarata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Globicarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Nudiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Oliveri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostyis Densa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Baccans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Pruinosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Zunyiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Brevicuspis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Brunnea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Cruciate</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Fillcina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Ischnostachya</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Leucochlora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Ligulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Moupinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Scaposa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Pilosus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Rotundus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Difformis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Iria</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Atropupurea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Yokoscensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eriophorum Comosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Miliacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Annua</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Depauperata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga Brevifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Umbellatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Globosus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Strictus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Juncooides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Rosthornii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Subcapitata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Levis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Macropodum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Oblongum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Oldhamii</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Cathayensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Kaki</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Morrisiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ehretia Linn	<i>Ehretia Dicksonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ehretia Linn	<i>Ehretia Glabrascens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Bockii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Difficilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Glabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Gonyanthes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Lanceolata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Magna</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Nanchuanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Decipiens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Duclouxii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Japonicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Limitaneus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Sylvestris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Hemsleyana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Leptocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Deflexus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Serrulatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria Crenulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria Cumingiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Eliptica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Lanceolata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Ovalifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Pieris Formosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Argyrophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Bachii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Chengshienianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Coelonenuron</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Decorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Delavayi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Haofwi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Liliflorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Mariesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Moulme</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Ochraceum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Oilicalyx</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Openshawianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Rivulare</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Simsii</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Staminenum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Strigillosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Williamsianum.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Yunnanease</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Zaleucum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Auriculatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Buergerianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Escalleniaceae	<i>Itea Oblonga</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Escalleniaceae	<i>Itea Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Eucommiaceae	<i>Eucommia Ulmoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha Australis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Japonicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Pseudomicrophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Venosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bischofia Javanica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia Fruticosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Tigilium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Artiquorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Chrysocoma</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Helioscopia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Humifusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Pekinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Acerifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Puberum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Chrysocarpll</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Floccosus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Philippinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Repamdus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Tanarius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Barbatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Glaucus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Urinaria</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Ussuriensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus Communis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Discolor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Sebiferum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sauropus Androgynus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sauropus Sarrettii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Securinega Suffruticosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia Fordii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Eupteleaceae	<i>Euptelea Pleiosperma</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Elegans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Fallax</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Laxiflorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Microphyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Racemosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Sequax</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Szechuenense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Amblyantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Pseudotinctoria</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Stachyoidea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Kummerowia Stipulacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Kummerowia Striata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza Cuneata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza Davidii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza Pilosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lndigofera Bungeana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus Corniculatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago Lupulina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus Suavealens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Nitida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Pachycarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Pachyloba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Reticulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Sericosema</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Dielsiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna Sempervirens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Hosiei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Microphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Nuda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Saxatilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Falax</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Oxyphyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Podocarpum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Szechuenense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria Idulis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria Lobata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Rhynchosia Volubilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Flavescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Prazeri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Pseudoacaia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Velutina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium Repens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia Sativa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia Cracca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Mollissima</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Sequinii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Chunii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Eyrei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fargesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Hupehensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Platycantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Carlesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Spinulosa</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Tibetana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Ceratacamtha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Augustinii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Dissiformis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Jenseniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Myrsinaefolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Stewardiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Glauca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus Longipetiolata Seem.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Brevicaudatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Cleistocarpus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Confinis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Dealbatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Eriobotryoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Fenestratus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Hancei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Litseifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Megalophyllua</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Paniculatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Rosthornii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Aliena</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Brevipetio</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Chenii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Engleriana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Fabri Hance</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Glandulifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Griffithii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Phillyraeoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Acutissima</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Carrierea Calycina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia Polycarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia Vestita</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Itoa Orientalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Japonicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Longifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Edulis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Latouchea Fokiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Cordatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Nepanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Beccarinda Tonkinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia Longipes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia Mihieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Churnea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Corallodiscus Coradatulus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus Glandulosus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Mollifoli</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Follicularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Loxostigma Griffithii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lysionotus Pauciflorus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Rhynchotechum Obovatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Whytockia Triangiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Clavata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Matsumurae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Megathyrsa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Micrandra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Myriandra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus Aequalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon Hispidus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundo Donax</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Avena Sativa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Distegia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Alphonse</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Emeiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Glaucescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Pervariabilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Rigida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Sinospinosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Chungii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Briza Minor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus Remotiflorus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Calamagrostis Epigejos</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Glaucopsis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Paniflorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Catabrosa Aquatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chimonobambusa Angusdifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chimonobambusa Hejiangensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chimonobambusa Quadrangularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chloris Virgata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coix Lachrymajpbi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cynodon Dactylon</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cyrtococcum Patens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamum Farinosus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamum Latiflorus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia Effusinalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Adsendens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Chrysoblephara</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Cruciata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Longiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Microbachne</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Sanguinalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Violascens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Drepanostachyum Scandens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Colonum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Crusgalli</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine Indica</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Pilosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Cilianensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Ferruginea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa Zeylanica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eriochloa Villosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia Quadrinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia Speciosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Elata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Leptopogon</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Parvigluma</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Gelidocalamus Annulatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria Compressa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria Contortus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Imperata Major</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Chishuiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Longiauritus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Montanus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Albens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Globosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Aristatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leptochloa Panicea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lingnania Distegius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum Gracile</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum Sinenes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Ciliatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Nudum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Vimineum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Narenga Fallax</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neosinocalamus Affinis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Undulatifolius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oryzopsis Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Bisulcatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Dilatatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Thunbergii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Orbiculare</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum Alopecuroides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites Communis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Pubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Aurea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Bambosoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Henonis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Heteroclada</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Huamozhu</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Nigra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleiolblastus Amarus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleiolblastus Hirta</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleiblastus Macalata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Acrileuca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Annua</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Botryoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Sphondylodes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon Paniceum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon Fugax</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria Japonensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria Kamoji</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria Ciliaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Rottboellia Arundinaceum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Rottboellia Exaltata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Spontaneum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sacciolepis Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizachyrium Brevifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Faberii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Leviflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Palmaefolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Plicata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Viridis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Complanata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Radicata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Rubiginosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Purpurea-Suffusus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Diandra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Villosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Tripogon Filiformis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Trisetum Bifidum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Yushania Chishuiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis Micrantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia Multinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Willmottiae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Multiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium Myricoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar Formosana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum Chinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Semiliquidambar Cathayensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hippocarteaceae	<i>Salacia Prinoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Decumaria Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Deutzia Scabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Deutzia Setchuenensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Dichroa Yaoshanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Dichroa Febrifuga</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Davidii</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Paniculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Strigosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Umbellata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Villosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia Viburnoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Interifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla Verticillata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Brevisrostri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Exserta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Robusta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Japonicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Patulum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Sampsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Stellatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Syzygium Buxifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Syzygium Jambos</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo Capitulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo Orchioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Icacinaceae	<i>Nothapodytes Pittosporoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Lanceolatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Simonsii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Dunnianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Dioscorea Cirrhosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Dioscorea Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus Gadavensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Tectorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Wattii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Cyclocarya Paliurus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardia Fenzelii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia Roxburghiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans Regia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans Cathayensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya Longipes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya Strobilacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya Stenoptera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Alatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Gracilimus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Jeffusus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Leschenaultii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Agastache Rugosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Decumbens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Megalanthum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Chinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Gracile</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Repens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Argyi</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Cypriani</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Epimeredi Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma Lituba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium Amplexicaule</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leucas Mollissima</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Meehania Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Melissa Axillaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Scabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Dianthera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Origanum Vulgare</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Coronata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella Vulgaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Coetsa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Plebeia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Scapiformis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Substolonifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Simplicifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Calicifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Chihshuiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Obtusifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Pilosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Viscidum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia Quinata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia Trifoliata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia Australis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Decaisnea Fargesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia Fargesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia Grandiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Lecomtei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Cupularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Kweichowensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Trichocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia Kweichowensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Camphora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Pauciflorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Subavenium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Appelianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Glanduliferum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Calcicola</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Densiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Thomsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Communis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Kwangtunensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Nacurna</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Prattii</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Attenuata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Fruticosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Glauca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Hemsleyana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Megaphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Setchuanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Pungens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Cubeba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Euosma</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Mollis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Lanuginose</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Elongata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Monopetala</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Subverticillata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsearubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Leptophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Guizhouensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Ichangensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Lichuanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Nanchuanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Phoenicis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Rehderi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Chuanchienensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Dautzenensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Microcarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Brevipes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Levinei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Aurata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Glauca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Ovatifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Zhennan</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Bournei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Neurantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Neuranthoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Sheareri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras Tsumu</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna Minor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris Alpestris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris Spicata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Macrostemon</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Cochinchinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Filicinus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Elatior</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Lurida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Typica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Cardiocrinum Giganteum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Chionographis Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis Pernyi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Bodinieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Cantonense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Citrina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Fulva</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta Plantaginea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta Ventricosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Brownii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Lancifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Viridunum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Platyphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Bodinieri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Chingii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Dracaenoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Infermedius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Japonicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Peliosanthes Macrostegia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Cirrhifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Cyrtonema</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Reineckea Carnea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tupistra Wattii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Linaceae	<i>Reinwardtia Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Sequinii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Asiatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Davidii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Forrestii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Officinalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gardneria Multiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gelsemium Elegans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Macrosolen Cochinchinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Sutchuensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum Liquidambaricolum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala Rotundifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron Chinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Denudata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Liliflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Delavayi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Officinalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Chingii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Fordiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Insignis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Martini</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Platypetala</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Skinneriana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Szechuanica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon Sinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Althaea Rosea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus Trionum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Malva Verticillata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena Lobata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Cordata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Fordii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Longloba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Fordiophyton Fordii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Fordiophyton Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma Candidum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma Normale</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia Crinita</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Sarcopuramis Delicata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Chukrasia Velwtina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Cipadessa Cinerascens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia Toosendan</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Munronia Unifoliolata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Cocculus Trilobus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Pericampylus Glaucus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Sinomenium Acutum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Stephania Cepharantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Stephania Hernandifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Stephania Sinica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Capillipes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Sagittata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Julibrissin</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Kalkora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium Lucidum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Kazinoki</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Papyrifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Raempferi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Tricuspidata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Angustifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Chlorocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Duclouxii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Fulva</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Heteromorpha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hispida</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Ischopoda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Laceratifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Lacrymens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Langkokensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Macropolcarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Martini</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pumila</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sarmentosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sublanceolata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Tikoua</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Tsiangii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Virens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficusviridescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Fistulosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Formosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Torlosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Maclura Cochinchinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Alba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Australis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Cathayana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica Rubra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Amplifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Caudata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Crenata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Depressa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Oblongifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Rudis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Hupehensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Insignis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Montana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Pernarius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Tenera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Africana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Semiserrata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Stolonifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea Linearis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea Neriifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Marina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Minor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Nandinaceae	<i>Nandina Domestica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca Acuminata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa Sinensis</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Schorpfia Jaspinodora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Floribunda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Lanceolarium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Sinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Delavayanum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Lianum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Lucidum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Myrianthum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Robustum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrumb Sinense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Linociera Ramiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Erubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Mollis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Quadrifulcata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Prostrata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Anoetochilus Roxburghii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Formosana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Ochracea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Striata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Alismaefolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Arcuata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Brevicornu</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Davidii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Densiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Discolor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Petelotiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Kanran</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Lancifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Ensifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Faberi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Goeringii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Longibracteatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Szechuanicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Serratum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cypripedium Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Fimbriatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Lohohense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Nobile</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Wilsonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis Mairei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria Spicata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrodia Elata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Procera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Schlechtendakiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Velutina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Hubenaria Davidii</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Herminium Lanceum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Bootanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Distans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Nervosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Pauliana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis Monophyllos</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Forceps</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Tankervilleae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Mishmensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Woodfordii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Cantonensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione Hookeriana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione Bulbocodioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pogonia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tangtsinia Nanchuanica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tropidia Angulosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia Indica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Corniculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Corymbosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Griffithii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Rhapis Excelsa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Rhapis Humilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Eomecon Chionantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora Caerulea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Periplocaceae	<i>Periploca Forrestii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Periplocaceae	<i>Periploca Calophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Periplocaceae	<i>Periploca Sepium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Phrymaceae	<i>Phryma Asiatican</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca Acinosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Hancei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Martinii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Puberulum.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Sarmentosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Adaphniphyllodes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Brevicalyx</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Crispulum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Illicioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Lineatifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Podocarpum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Truncatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Undulatifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Angustatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Glabratum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Neriifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Trigonocarpum</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Xylocarpum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago Asiatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus Acerifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dysosma Versipellis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dysosma Majorensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Wattersii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron Filiforme</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron Neofiliforme</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Caespitosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Capitatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Cuspidatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hispidism</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hydropiper</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Lapathifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Laviculare</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Longisetum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Macranthum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Multiflorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Paleaceum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Perfoliatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Persicaria</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Runcinatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Tataricum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polysticum Nepalense</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polysticum Sphaerostachyum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polysticum Thunbergii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Acetosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Crispus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Dentatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria Vaginalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca Oleracea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum Paniculatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Cripus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Lucens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Malaianus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Oxyphyllus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Androsace Kouytchensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Alfredii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Capillipes</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Clethroides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Congestiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Paridiformis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Rubiginosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Sciadhantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Stenophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Wulingensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Cockburniana</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Kweichouensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Malacoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea Robusta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia Reticulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum Carmichaeli</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone Hupehensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Sceleratus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Asteropyrum Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Cimicifuga Acerina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Finetiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Florida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Leschenautiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Meyeniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Peterae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Armandii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Urophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Argentilucida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Obtusidentata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Coptis Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium Anthriscifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Sieboldii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Cantoniensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Ternatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Japonicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Semiaquilegia Adoxoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Floribunda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Leioclada</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Sinica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Chaydaia Rubrinerinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Acerba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Dulcis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Trichocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus Ramosissimus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Crenata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Grandiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Heterophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Hamosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Gracilis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Laxiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Rugosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus Jujuba</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus Mauritiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia Pilosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus Persica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca Mume</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca Vulgaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Dielsiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Pseudocerasus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Scopulorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles Cathayensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Dielsianus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Franchetii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Pannosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Glaucophyllus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Perpusillus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Rhytidophyllus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Horizontalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus Cuneata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea Ananassa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria Nigerrensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum Japonicum.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Kerria Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Australis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Spinulosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Zippeliana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Neillia Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Osteomeles Schwerinae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Villosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Glabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Beauverdiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Prunifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Serrulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Davidsoniae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Stenophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Freyniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Keiniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prinsepia Uniflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Phaesitcta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Salicina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Crenulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus Pyrifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Laevigata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Cymosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Multiflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Roxburghii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Rubus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Eucalyptus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Corchorifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Ellipticus</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Inmoninatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Inopertus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Irenaeus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Malifolius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Mesogaeus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Niveus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Quinquefoliotatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Setchuenensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Sumatranus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Trianthus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Xanthonearus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Amphidasys</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Assamensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Biflorus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Chilliadenus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Chroosepalus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Coreanus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Eustephanus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Ichangensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Innominatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Parkeri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Parvifolius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Paykouangensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Pionfacensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Playfairianus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba Officinalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Forgneri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Wilsoniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Caloneura</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stranvaesia Amphidoxa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stranvaesia Davidiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Damnacanthus Indicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Emmenopterys Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Bungei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Hoffmeisteri</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Nemorosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Tenerum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia Jasminoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Diffusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Biermanni</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Hertii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Laneilimbus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Longicauda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda Umbellata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Pubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Myrioneuron Faberi</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Myrioneuron Oligoneurom</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Nertera Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Cantonensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Scandens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Prismatomeris Labordei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia Cochinchinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia Depauperata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia Wallichii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia Cordifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa Foetida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa Serissoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tricalysia Dubia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tricalysia Fruticosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Hirsuta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Rhynchophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Scandens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia Longidens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Grandis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Ichangensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Reticulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Sarcodactylis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena Dunniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena Robusta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Orixa Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Phellodendron Amurens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Psilopeganum Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia Arborscens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia Reevesiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Tetradium Glabrifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Tetradium Rutaecarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia Aciatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Bungeanum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Cuspidatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Dimorphophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Dissitum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Echinocarpum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Esquirolii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Fertugineum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Planispinum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Spinifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Timbor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Beaniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Oldhamii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Rigida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Thorlii</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Discolor</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Schumanniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Swinhoei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus Duclouxiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus Adenopoda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Babyconicalinn</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Wallichiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Cathayana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Variegata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Dimocarpus Longan</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria Bipinnata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria Paniculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus Mucorosisi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa Cuneata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saurauiceae	<i>Saurauia Montana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saurauiceae	<i>Saurauia Napaulensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saurauiceae	<i>Saurauia Trustyla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Gymnotheca Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia Cordata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe Grandis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium Hydrocotylifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga Stolonifera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tiarell Polyphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Longipedunculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra Pubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra Sphenanthera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Brandisia Hancei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Sessiliflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Crustacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Ruellioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Japonicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Spicatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus Nepalensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Fargesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Glabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Violacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Didyma</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Henryi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Laxa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Latifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Stenostachyum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus Aitissima</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus Vilmoriniana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Picrasma Quassioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Aspericaulis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Vanchingshanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Chupaensis</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax China</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Chingii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Cocculoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Discotis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Elongata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Ferox</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Glabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Lanceifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Mairei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Nigrescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Opaca</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Smilaccaeae	<i>Smilax Riparia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Archiphysalis Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum Nocturnum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycianthes Biflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Angulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Minima</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Coagulans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Lyratum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Nigrum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Pittosporifolium</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Cathayanum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Diflorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Obovatus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Himalaicus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Lancifolius</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Latus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphis Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Tapiscea Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Mino</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Nepalensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana Simplex</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia Pubescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum Fortunei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Meliiodendron Xylocarpum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Pterostyrax Psilophyllus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Rehderodendron Macrocarpum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Oderatissimus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Confusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Cochinchinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Grandis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Lancifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Laurina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Lucida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Paniculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Ramosissima</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Setvhuensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Stellaris</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Wikstroemiifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Adenopus</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Auomala</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Caudata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Taccaceae	<i>Schizocapsa Plantaginea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Acutifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Bockiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Assamica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cryptonevra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cuspidate</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Delicate</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Dubia Sealy</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Elongata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Grijsii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Gymnogyna</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Illicifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Kueichouensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lapida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lipingensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Litchi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Longistyla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Luteoflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Mairei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Neirifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Odorata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Oleifefa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Paruicaudata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Paterna</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Pubispala</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Rhytidocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Rosthoriana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Tuberculata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Villosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Cuspidata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Costei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Pitardii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Lipingensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Aurescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Groffii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Hebeclados</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Huiana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Impressinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Kweichouensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Loquiana</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Murieata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Nitida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Oblonga</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Obtusifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Quinquelocularia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Semiserrulata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Stenophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Aureopunctata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Acuminoides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Distichophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Gigantifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia Chrysandra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia Kwangsiensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia Szechuanensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Argentea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Parviflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Wallichii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Gymnanthera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Nitida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria Kweichouensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Genkwa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Payracea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Angustifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Micrantha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Monnla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Stenophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia Microphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia Tuan</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Toricelliaceae	<i>Toricellia Intermdia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Triliaceae	<i>Paris Fragesii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Triliaceae	<i>Paris Polyphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Triliaceae	<i>Paris Stenophylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Typhaceae	<i>Typha Orientalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe Aspera</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Biondii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Julianae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Cinnamomea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Multinervis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Pumila</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Cannabina</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Dielsana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Nitida</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Orientalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica Polymorpha</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centlla Asiatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Coriandrum Sativum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Daucus Carota</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Sibthorpioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Enpalensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum Sinene</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum Reptans</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Nothosmyrnum Japonicum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Javanica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Rosthornii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Coerulescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis Scabra</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Diffusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Nivea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia Edulis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia Longifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia Squamata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Obtusum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Rupestre</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Semitriplineve</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Stewardii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Stipulosum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Girardinia Cuspidata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Girardinia Parmata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Lecanthus Peduncularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Maoutia Puya</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Memorialis Hirta</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide Frutescens</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Minor.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Cavaleriei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Nodata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Plataniflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Sinofasiata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Subcoriacea</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Swinglei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Verrucosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Hugeria Vaccinioides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Iteophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Mandarinorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Uropyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Bracteatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Laetum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Sinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Anjustifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana Jatamansi</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana Daphniflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Dichotoma</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Giraldii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Macrophylla</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Rubella</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Sp.</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris Terniflora</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Trichotomum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Bungei</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Cyrtophyllum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Mandarinorum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Ligustroides</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Microphylla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Puberrula</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena Officinalis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Canabifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Negundo</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Acuminata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Betonicifolla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Brunneostipulosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Confusa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Cordifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Davidii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Grypoceras</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Inconspicua</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Philippica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Prinicipis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Vaginata</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Verecunda</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Yunnanfuensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Gentiliana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Chaffanjonii</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Delavayana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Japonica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Oligocarpa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Pubifolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Henryana</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Glabrum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Henleyanum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Hypglaucum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Obtectum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Serrulatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Flexuosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Parvufolia</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Quinquangularis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Wilsonae</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Chinensis</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Oxyphlla</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Amomum Tsaoko</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma Aromatica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma Domestica</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Globba Racemosa</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium Flavum</i>	Chishui

Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Officinale</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Striolatum</i>	Chishui
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Zerumbet</i>	Chishui

Animal List of Chishui

Class	Families	Species	Location
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo gargarizans</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Cryptobranchidae	<i>Megalobatrachus davidianus</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla annectans</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla arborea immaculata</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla sanchiangensis</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Pseudohynobius flavomaculatus</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla butleri</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornate</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Oreolalax rhostigmatus</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops chunganensis</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Fejervarya multistriata</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenoopleura</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adunchna</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana livida</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana schmackeri</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa(paa.) boulengeri</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa(paa.) shini</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Pelophylax nigromaculata</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana japonica japonica</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates chenfui</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates nigropunctatus</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates omeimonpis</i>	Chishui
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Tylototriton asperrimus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Chishui
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo buteo burmanicus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Circus cyaneus cyaneus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus korschun lineatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle lugubris guttulata</i>	Chishui
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Chishui

Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Chishui
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>	Chishui
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea rectirostris</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striatus comectens</i>	Chishui
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina nelaschistos avensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus ethologus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus roseus roseus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Capitonidae	<i>Megalaima virens virens</i>	Chishui
Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus jotaka</i>	Chishui
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus alexandrinus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii pallasii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Oenopopelia tranquebarica humilis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis chinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis orientalis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Treron sieboldii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Cissa erythrorhyncha erythrorhyncha</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus dauuricus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone orientalis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus colonorum</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Crypsirina formosae sinica</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius sinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Pica pica sericea</i>	Chishui
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus bakeri</i>	Chishui
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus micropterus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus sparverioides sparverioides</i>	Chishui
Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum concolor olivaceum</i>	Chishui
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus brevirostris</i>	Chishui
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus cathoecus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Falconidea	<i>Falco tinnunculus saturatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis sinica sinica</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza cioides castaneiceps</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza elegans elegantula</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza spodocephala sordida</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Chishui
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Melophus lathami lathami</i>	Chishui
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica japonica</i>	Chishui
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach schach</i>	Chishui
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>	Chishui

Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni hodgsoni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba alboides</i>	Chishui
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea robusta</i>	Chishui
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla citreola citreola</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Alcippe dubia genestieri</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Alcippe morrisonia davidi</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Babax lanceolatus lanceoltus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis tinnabulans</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Copsychus saularis prosthopellus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti sinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula parva albicilla</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax canorus canorus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax cineraceus cinereiceps</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax sannio oblectans</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Leiothrix lutea lutea</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Monticola solitarius pandoo</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa thalassina</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Myiophoneus caeruleus caeruleus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Paradoxornis webbianus stresemanni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus auroreus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros rufiventris</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus armandii perplexus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus cantator ricketti</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus proregulus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides claudiae</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla pusilla</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogegens</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis hunanensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Prinia polychroa catharia</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Prinia subflava extensicauda</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola ferrea haringtoni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Saxicola torquata stejnegeri</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus albogularis fulvifacies</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus burkii distinctus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Settia fortipes davidiana</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Stachyris ruficeps davidi</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi incei</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Tesia cadtaneocoronata</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Turdus merula mandarinus</i>	Chishui

Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Turdus naumanni naumanni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Yuhina castaniceps torqueola</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta intermedia</i>	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Zoothera dauma aurea</i>	Chishui
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopga christinae latouchii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopga gouldiae dabryii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis diffusus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Paridae	<i>Aegithalos concinnus concinnus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major commixtus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus monticolus yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustulus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica thoracica</i>	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus decollatus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera rongjiangensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus omissus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos major stresemanni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Picidae	<i>Jynx torquilla chinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picumnus innominatus chinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picus canus setschuanus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Lonchura striata swinhoei</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer montanus malaccensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer rutilans rutilans</i>	Chishui
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Hypsipetes mecclellandii holtii</i>	Chishui
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Podiceps ruficollis poggei</i>	Chishui
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis sinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous andersoni</i>	Chishui
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques semitorques</i>	Chishui
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis</i>	Chishui
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Chishui
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax rusticola rusticola</i>	Chishui
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus cristatellus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides whiteleyi</i>	Chishui
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus bakkamoena erythrocampe</i>	Chishui
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Strix aluco nivicola</i>	Chishui
Aves	Trogonidae	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Chishui
Aves	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops saturata</i>	Chishui
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops erythropleura</i>	Chishui
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonica simplex</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Cuon alpinus lepturus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Chishui

Mammalian	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Cricetidae	<i>Eothenomys miletus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Panthera Pardus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Profelis temmincki</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Aselliscus wheeleri</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Ia io</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Myotis altarium</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix hodgsoni</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Manidae	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus pahari</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus bowersi</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus coxingi</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus eswardsi</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus flavipectus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus fulvescens</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus nitidus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus niviventer</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattoides</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Meles meles</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Melogale moschata</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela kathiah</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Petauristidae	<i>Petaurista alborufus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Petauristidae	<i>Trogopterus xanthipes</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Platacanthomyidae	<i>Typhlomys cinereus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus blythi</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus cornutus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus macrotis</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus pearsoni</i>	Chishui

Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rex</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Sciurotamias davidianus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Tamias swinhoi</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Anourosorex squamipes</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Blarinella quadraticauda</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crociodura attenuat</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Ursidae	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Chishui
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Anguidae	<i>Ophisaurus harti</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe frenata</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarina</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe porphyracea</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix craspedagaster</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix optata</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix percarinata</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix tigrino Lateralis</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon guizhouensis</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opheodrys major</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas boulengeri</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon karlschmidti</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon macrops</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sibinophis chinensis</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnales</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Agkistrodon halys brevicaudus</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Trimeresurus monticola</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Calliaphis maccllellandi</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko japonicus</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus kuehnei</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lygosoma indicum</i>	Chishui

Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Trionyx steindachneri</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	<i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	Chishui
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Azemiops feae</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Acipenseridae	<i>Acipenser dabryanus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus marginatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus nigricauda</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla japonica</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis crassilabris gunther</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis crassirostris</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis longirostris</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Mystus macropterus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus nitidus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus vachelli</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus emarginatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus medianalis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus pratti</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus truncatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus ussuriensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus chinensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus opercularis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Catostomidae	<i>Myxocyprinus asiaticus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa argus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botia superciliaris</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botis resvesao</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia elongata</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia rubrilabris</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia taeniops</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Parabotia bimaculata</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Parabotia fasciata</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Paracobitis potanini</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Paracobitis variegatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Triplophysa bleekeri</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acanthobrama simoni</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus monticola</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus yunnanensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter kurematsui</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter nigrocauda</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter wangi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Coreius heterodon</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Coreius quichenoti</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cultrichthys erythropterus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio haematopterus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Distoechodon tumirostris</i>	Chishui

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Elopichthys bambusa</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter dabryi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter ilishaeformis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter mongolicus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter oxycephaloides</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter oxycephalus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Garra pingi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon argentatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon Imbarbis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia abbreviata</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia boulengeri</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia ichangensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus maculatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter bleekeri</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisclus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter tchangii</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculterella sanvageni</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Luciobrama macrocephalus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama pellegrini</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio kiatingensi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Mylopharyngodon picaus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ochetobius elongatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys bidens</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Platysmacheilus exiguus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Procypris rabaudi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudobrama simoni</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudolaubuca engraulia</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudolaubuca sinensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora Parva</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio cylindricus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio typus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio ventralis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus sinensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthy nigripinnis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthy sinensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Saurogobio dabryi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Schizothorax lissolabiatus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Schizothorax prenanti</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Semilabeo procheilus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama changi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama macrops</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama wui</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinilabeo rendahli</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus sinensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squaliobarbus curriculua</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Tor brevifilis</i>	Chishui

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus sinus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris argentea</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris davidi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris microlepis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Eleatridae	<i>Hypseleatris swinhonis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius giurinus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Hemiramphidae	<i>Hemiramphu kurumeus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Hemimyzon abbreviata</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Lepturichthy fimbriata</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Metahomalopte omeiensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon sichangensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon szechuanensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Otyziatidae	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Polyodontidae	<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca kneri</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus asotus</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus meridionalis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Euchiloglanis davidi</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax fukiensis</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax sinense</i>	Chishui
Pisces	Synbranchidae	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Chishui

Appendix 2: Species lists of Taining

Plant List of Taining

Phylum	Family	Species	Location
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum caudatum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum flabellulatum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum juxtapositum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Angiopteridaceae	<i>Angiopteris fokiensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Antrophyaceae	<i>Antrophyum obovatum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis rhodolepis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis subglandulosa</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium austrochinense</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium crinicaule</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium griffithianum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium incisum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium normale</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium obscurum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium planicaule</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium prolongatum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium sarelii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium tripteropus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium varians</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium wrightii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia chinensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia dilatata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia hachijoensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia metteniana</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia virescens</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia wichurae</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis japonica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis petersenii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium iseannum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium otophorum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Callipteris exculenta</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Cornopteris decurrenti-alata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium crassiusculum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium subsinuatatum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium okuboanum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla imbricata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum orientale</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	Taining

Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia prolifera</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Bolbitidaceae	<i>Bolbitis subcardata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Davalliaceae	<i>Humata tyermanui</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dennstaediaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia wilfordii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dennstaediaceae	<i>Microlepia marginata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria fortunei</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes amoena</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes cavalerii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes chinensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes exilis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes festina</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes rhomboides</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes simplicior</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium balansae</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris atrata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris championii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris decipiens</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris fuscipes</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris kinkiensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris nanpingensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris pacifica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris scottii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris sieboldii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris submarginata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris varia</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum gymnocarpum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum hancockii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum makinoi</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum tripterum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum tsus-simense</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Elaphoglossaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum yoshinagae</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris pedata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Hicriopteris chinensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Hicriopteris glauca</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Hicriopteris laevissima</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis cornigera</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis lasiosora</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis okuboi</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Gymnogrammaceae	<i>Coniogramme japonica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia serrata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus mingcheensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum barbatum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium badium</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium osmundoides</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes orientalis</i>	Taining

Pteridophyta	Hypolepidaceae	<i>Hypolepis punctata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea orbiculata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Sphenomeris chinensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme chinensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme fujiansis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme salicifolia</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiastrum casurinoides</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium japonicum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis auriculata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda japonica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda vachellii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria distinctisema</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria dunnii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria euphlebia</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria grandis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis elliptica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis hemionitidae</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis hemitoma</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis liouii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis pothifolia</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lemmaphyllum microphyllum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus contotus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus lewisii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus obscurevenulosus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus thunbergianus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium buergerianum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium fortunei</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Neolepisorus ovatus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis engleri</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis fukienensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis hastata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes nipponica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia assimillis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia calvata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia lingua</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia sheareri</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Saxiglossum angustissimum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris austro-sinica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris dispar</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris ensiformis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris excelsa</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris fauriei</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris multifida</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris semipinnata</i>	Taining

Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia natans</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella braunii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella ciliaris</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella delicatula</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella doederleinii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella heterostachys</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella involvens</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella limbata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella moellendorffii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella nipponica</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella tamariscina</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uncinata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella labordei</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris argentea</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris pseudofarinosa</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria chusana</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria mysurensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria tenuifolia</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Notholaena hirsuta</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium japonicum</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclogramma leveillei</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus acuminatus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus aridus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus dentatus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus fraxinifolius</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyocline wilfordii</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris adscendens</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris laxa</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris angulariloba</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris chinensis</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris glanduligera</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris decursive-pinnata</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus subchthodes</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria filipes</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria flexuosa</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria fudzinoi</i>	Taining
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria modesta</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus formosana</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Keteleeria cyclolepis</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus mairei</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Torreya jackii</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria fortunei</i>	Taining
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides quadrifaria</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Championella oligantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Championella tetrasperma</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Goldfussia pentstemonoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Leptosiphonium venusum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe roxburghiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia procumbens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer cinnamomifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer cordatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer davidii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer microcordatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer oliverianum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Acoraceae	<i>Acorus tatarinowii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia araguta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia discolor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia eriantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia fulvicoma</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma canaliculatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Achyranthes longifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris radiata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondia saxillaris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pachysandra axillaris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron sylvestre</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma oldhamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria microcarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Anodendron affine</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex aculeolata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex asprella</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex crenatus</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex dasyphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex elmerrilliana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex ficoidea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex micrococca</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pubescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex purpurea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex triflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex viridis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus varabilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema erubescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema heterophyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia tonoi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia cordata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax gracilistylus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax trifoliata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia decaisneana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia echinocaulis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia spinifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax dentiger</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Heteropanax brevipedicellatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Macropanax rosthornii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera delavayi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum caudigerum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum fargesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum fujianensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum auriculatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum glaucescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum paniculatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Aucubaceae	<i>Aucuba chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens blepharosepala</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens commeiinoidea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens davidii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia circumlobata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia palmata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus londoniana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Bischofiaceae	<i>Bischofia polycarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Trigonotis peduncularis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Bretschneideraceae	<i>Bretschneidera sinensis</i>	Taining
		<i>Buddleja lindeyanum</i>	
Angiospermae	Buddleiaceae		Taining

Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus aemulans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus bodinieri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus sinica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca orientalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia apertilobata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia championii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia glauca</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia hupehana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Callitrichaceae	<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Calochortaceae	<i>Tricyrtis macropoda</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus nitens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Adinandra millettii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia brevistyla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia chekiangoleosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia cuspidata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia euryoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia fraterna</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia octopetala</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia oleifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya loquaiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya muricata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya nitida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya rubiginosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya weissiae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Schima superba</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Ternstroemia microphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Tutcheria microcarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea javanica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea lancifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis lanceolata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia chowii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia dielsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia parvifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera lushanensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera macrantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria aerypyllifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium caespitosum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Malachium aquaticum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Melandrium apricum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus oldhamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus serratus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Colchicaceae	<i>Disporum cantoniense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina communis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina paludosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa scandens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia loriformis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia triquetra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea fragrans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea macroclinidioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia argyi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia capillaris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lavandulaefolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster ageratoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster baccharoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens tripartita</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium cernuum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium segetum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema indicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala auriculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium affine</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Platycypsella indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio scandens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio latouchei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago decurrens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	Taining
		<i>Youngia japonica</i>	

Angiospermae

Compositae

Taining

Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope graminifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope platyphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Ophiopogon bodinieri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Polygonatum cyrtinema</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Polygonatum filipes</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Aniseia biflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia hederacea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Lepistemon lobatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia umbellata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum aizoon</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum alfredi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum bulbiferum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum ellacombianum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum emarginatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum lineare</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum sarmentosum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum stellariifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine engleriana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine lyrata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Hilliella paradoxa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa cantoniensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa montana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Actinostemma tenerum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha longifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes cucumeroides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria maysorensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis densa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex autumnalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex bodinieri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brevicuspis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brunnea</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex capillacea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex doniana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex filicina</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gibbo</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex glossostigma</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex harlandii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex ischnostachya</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex lanceolata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex laticeps</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex leucochlora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex ligulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maubertiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex nemostachys</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex phacota</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex phyllocephala</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pruinosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex scaposa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex teinogyna</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex transversa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex tristachys</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris cuspidatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris difformis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris haspan</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris iria</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris microira</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris obliquus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris orthostachyus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris pilos</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cypreris rotundus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Diplacrum cancinum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis pellucida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis tetraquetra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis yokoscensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis aestivalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis annua</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis complanata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis diphyloides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis kraussiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis pierotii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis quinquangularis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia tristis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Juncellus serotinus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma chinensis</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpha chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus umbellatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus globosus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus nilagiricus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus polystachyus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus pumilus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus sanguinolentus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus strictus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora rubra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus juncooides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus lushanensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus rostrnii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus subcapitata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus triangulatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus triqueter</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus wallichii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria biflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria levis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria rugosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria terrestris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum oldhamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea cirrhosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros lotus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros oleifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus japonicus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron championae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron latoucheae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mariesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ovatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron rivulare</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron seniavinii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon buergerianum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon decemflorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon faberi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon pullum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon sieboldianum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus aculeatus</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus angulatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus gemmatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus oblanceifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus rosthornianus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus carnosus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus euscaphis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus hederacea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus laxiflorus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha australis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia fruticosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia insulana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion puberum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus apeltus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus lianus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus paniculatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus repandus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus reticulatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus chekiangensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus flexuosus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus glaucus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus matsumurae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium discolor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia fordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia montana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea seguinii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis carlesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis eryei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fabri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fargesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis jucunda</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis lamontii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis nigrescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis sclerophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis tibetana</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis gracilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus hancei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus harlandii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus oxyphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phillyraeoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma congesta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis balansae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis decumbens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis edulis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis incisa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis pallida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis racemosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis sheareri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana davidii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum chinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium caroliniaum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Boea hygrometrica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia chienii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita cournea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita fimbrisepala</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita pinnatifida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita pueilinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Conandron ramondioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus heucherifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lysionotus pauciflorus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis auricula</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis benthamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis maximowiczii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis sericea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis tubiflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Titanotrichum oldhamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia multiflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis micrantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia gracilipes</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium myricoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Hemerocallis citrina</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hostaceae	<i>Hosta ventricosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hyacinthaceae	<i>Barnardia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Cardiandra moellendorffii</i>	Taining
		<i>Hydrangea angustipetala</i>	
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae		Taining

Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea strigosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia tomentella</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia viburnoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma denticulatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma glaucescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma integrifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria natans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle batrachium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle nepalensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle wilfordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum monogynum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum sampsonii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium lanceolatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris speculatrix</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Iteaceae	<i>Itea chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Iteaceae	<i>Itea oblonga</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia fenzelii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus leschenaultii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus setchuensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula plumosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Agastache rugosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga decumbeens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga nipponensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium chinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium confine</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium gracile</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium repens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Comanthasphace mingpoensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla stellata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia argyi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia cypriani</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia splendens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Epimeredi indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Galeobdodon chinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma grandis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Hanceola exserta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Keiskea elsholtzioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium barbatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus albiflorus</i>	Taining
		<i>Leonurus artemisia</i>	

Angiospermae Labiatae

Taining

Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lycopus lucidus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mesona chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla cavaleriei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla dianthera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla punctulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis albida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis foliata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis javanica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis lancidentata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla acuta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella leucantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia amethystoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia eriocalyx</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia graciliflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia lophanthoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia macrocalyx</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia nervosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia serra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia bowleyana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia chunganensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia kiangsiensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia plebeia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia prionitis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia scapiformis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia substolonifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Schnabelia oligophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria axiliflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria grossecrenata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria inghokensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria nenera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria subacaulis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria subintegra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys oblonggifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys sieboldi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium pernyi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium viscidum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia australis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia fargesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia hexaphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia leucantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum austro-sinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum jensenianum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum micranthum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum porrectum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum subavenium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya chingii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera aggregata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera communis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera fruticosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera glauca</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera megaphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera reflexa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea acutivena</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea coreana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea elongata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea lanuginosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus grijsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus leptophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus phoenicis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus velutina</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea aurata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea cambodiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea chekiangenses</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea glabra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe bournei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe chekiangenses</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe sheareri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra fimbriata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia davidii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Pratia nummularia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus delavayi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus levinei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus nigrans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus sutchuenensis</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena Procumbens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Mangoliaceae	<i>Magnolia cylindrica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Mangoliaceae	<i>Manglietia yuyuanensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Mangoliaceae	<i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Mangoliaceae	<i>Michelia skinneriana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melanthiaceae	<i>Veratrum japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia quadrangularis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Fordiophyton fordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma dodecandrum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia opipara</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Phyllagathis fordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Sarcopyramis nepalensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Meliosmaceae	<i>Meliosma rigida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea racemosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Diploclesia affinis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Pericampylus glaucus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Sinomenium acutum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania cepharantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania longa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania tetrandra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia kalkora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Mollugiaceae	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania cochinchinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania pubescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania tricuspidata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus erecta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus formosana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus heteromorpha</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus hirta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pandurata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus sarmentosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus stenophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus variegata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus variolosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus australis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica rubra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia brevicaulis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia crispa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia hortensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia mamillata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia primulaefolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia punctata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia pusilla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia quinquegona</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia rudis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa montana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine stolonifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea neriiifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium austrosinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium buxifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium grijsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas minor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Nartheciaceae	<i>Aletris scopulorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Naucleaceae	<i>Adina pilulifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Naucleaceae	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar pumilum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus insularis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum lanceolarium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus cooperi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Circaea erubescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Circaea mollis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Epilobium pyrriholophum</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Jussiaea linifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Jussiaea repens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Ludwigia ovalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Ludwigia prostata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Amitostigma gracile</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Anoectochilus roxburghii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum kwangtungense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum odoratissimum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum pectenvenensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum shweliense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe discolor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe gracilifolora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe tsoongiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera erecta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera falcata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cleisostoma scolopendrifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Coelogyne fimbriata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cremastra appendiculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium faberi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium floribundum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium goeringii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium kanran</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium sinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium moniliforme</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium nobile</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium officinale</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Epigeneium fargesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria reptans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eulophia coinpestris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera schlechtendaliana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera velutina</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria ciliolaris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria dentata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria petelotii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria rhodochels</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria sagittifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Herminium lanceum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Lecanorchis japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis bootanensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis dunnii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis inaperta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis nervosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis odorata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Luisia hancockii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis acuminata</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis microtatantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Mischobulbum cordifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pecteilis susannae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus densus Santap.</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus lacertiferus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius tankervilleae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota cantonensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera hologlottis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera mandarinorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera minor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione bulbocodioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pogonia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spathoglottis puberscens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Taeniophyllum glandulosum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia dunnii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Thrixspermum japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tulotis ussuriensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Calamus thysanolepis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Apios fortunei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Callerya nitida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Callerya reticulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria albida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria ferruginea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria sessiliflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia hancei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Derris fordii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium caudatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium multiflorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium polycarpum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Eriosema chinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Glycine soja</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera bungeana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera decora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera ichangensis</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera pseudotinctoria</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza bilobar</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza floribunda</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza pubescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza dunnii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia dielsiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia heterocarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna sempervirens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia hosiei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia xylocarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium fallax</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium oldhamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium oxyphyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia dielsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia volubilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Salomonina cantoniensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Salomonina ciliata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora flavescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia hirsute</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna minima</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Zornia cantoniensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Pedaliaceae	<i>Trapella sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper hancei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum illicioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago asistica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Arundinella setosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Chimonobambusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Coix lacroyma-jobi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria radicata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eccoilopus cotulifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis ferruginea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Indocalamus tessellatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum indicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Leptoloma fujianensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Lophatherum gracile</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Panicum trypheron</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys heteroclada</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Pleiolobus amarus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Pseudosasa cantorii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Roegneria kamoji</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Setaria faberii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Tripogon filiformis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Zoysia sinica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Epimedium sagittatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygana fallax</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygana hongkongensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygana latouchei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron neofiliforme</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum alatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum chinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum criopolitanum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum dichotomum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum dissitiflorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum flaccidum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum heterophyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hispidum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum jucundum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum longisetum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum maackianum</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum macranthum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum minus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum muricatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum nepalense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum opacum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum orientale</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum periscaria</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum posumbu</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum pseudopalmatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum salicifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum senticosum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum sieboldii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum strigosum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum taquetii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum thunbergii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum viscosum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex japonicus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton distinctus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia alfredii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia capillipes</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia caudida</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia christinae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia congestiflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia fortunei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia fukienensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia hemsleyana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia heterogenea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia klattiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia nanpingensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia patungensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia pseudo-henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia remota</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia rosthorniana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsonia chamaedryoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia cochinchinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis apiifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis armandii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis crassifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis finetiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis leschenaultiana</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis parviloba</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus cantoniensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus extorris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum acutifolium</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum faberi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum wuyishanicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia floribunda</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia lineata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia trichocarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus hirsutus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus ramosissimus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus crenata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus napalensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus wilsonii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia hamosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia melliana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia thea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniana mume</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus pogonostyla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus cuneata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum chinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus phaeosticta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus spinulosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus zippeliana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus huphensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus melliana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia davidsoniae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia hirsuta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia parvifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia prunifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia schneideriana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla sundaca</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus serrulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa cathayensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa cymosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus buergeri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus corchorifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus dunnii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus hirsutus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus hui</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus innominatus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus jambertianus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus pacificus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus reflexus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus rosaefolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sumatranus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus swinhoei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus tephrodes</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus folgneri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea hirsuta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Dammacanthus indicus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis hedyotidea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis lancea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis tenelliflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus satsumensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda citrina</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda umbellata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda esquirolii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda pubescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria serpens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia cochinchinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia argyi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa serissoides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna mollissima</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Thyasanospermum diffusum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tricalysia dubia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria thynchophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia albiflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Euodia fargesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Euodia rutaecarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Fortunella hindsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia reevesiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum austrosinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum avicennae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum podocarpum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum simulans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia discolor</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia ritchieae</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia swinhoei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix chienii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sambucaceae	<i>Sambucus chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Eurycorymbus cavaleriei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa cuneata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Saururus chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium jienningense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Kadsura longepedunculata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra sphenanthera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra viridis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Adenosma indianum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Centranthera cochinchinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia anagallis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia angustifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia antipoda</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia procumbens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia ruellioides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia setulosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus gracilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus japonicus</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus miquelii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum roseum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Monochasma savatieri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia kawakamii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Phtheirospermum japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia ningpoensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia laeta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia glabra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia violacea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica didyma</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica henryi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica javanica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	Taining
		<i>Veronica persica</i>	
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae		Taining

Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica undulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum axillare</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum stenostachyum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum villosulum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax arisanensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax china</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax riparia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycianthes biflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lyratum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia arguta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona tuberosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Stilaginaceae	<i>Antidesma japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum fortunei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Halesia macgregorii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax suberifolius</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos glauca</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos lancifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos stellaris</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos sumuntia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos tetragona</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne odora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia monnula</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchoropsis tomentosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia biloba</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia concolor</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia parviflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta annua</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta bartramia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Trapaceae	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Trilliaceae	<i>Paris polyphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe aspera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis tetrandra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis vandervoetiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Pteroceltis tatarinowii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema dielsiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus changii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Zelkova schneideriana</i>	Taining

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum sinense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe benghalensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe dielsii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe rosthornii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe sinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula chinensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula lamelligera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula orthacantha</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis scabra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria diffusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria formosana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria gracilis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria longispica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria spicata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria tricuspis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema acuteserratum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema involucratum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema obtuse</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema stewardee</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea bulbifera</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Memoralis hirta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide frutescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia radicans</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia scabra</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea angulata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea aquarum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea cavaleriei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea mongolica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea notata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea peploides</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea sinofasiata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea swinglei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea verrcosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolizia zeylanica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium carlesii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium iteophyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium mandarinorum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa cathayana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i>	Taining
		<i>Callicarpa formosana</i>	

Angiospermae Verbenaceae

Taining

Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa giraldii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa integerrima</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa kochiana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa kwangtungensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa longipes</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa longissima</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa rubella</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris incana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum canescens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum fortunatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum japonicum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum lindleyi</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum philippinum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna microphylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum fordiae</i> Hance	Taining
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum ichangense</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i> Hance	Taining
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola confusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola diffusa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola verecunda</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola yedoensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Viscaceae	<i>Viscum angulatum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Viscaceae	<i>Viscum coloratum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis cantoniensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis delavayana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis grossedentata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis heterophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis megalophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis sinica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia oligocarpa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus assamica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus heterophylla</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus laetivirens</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma nemsleyanum</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis adstricta</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis balanseana</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis chunganensis</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis chungii</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis davidii</i>	Taining
		<i>Vitis flexuosa</i>	
Angiospermae	Vitaceae		Taining

Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis sinocinerea</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex cannabifolia</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex quinata</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia japonica</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Globba racemosa</i>	Taining
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber mioga</i>	Taining

Animal List of Taining

Class	Family	Species	Location
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo gargarizans</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla butleri</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornata</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops wuyiensis</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Fejervarya multistriata</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes kuhlii</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa spinosa</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana japonica</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana latouchii</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana livida</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana plancyi</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana versabilis</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates dennysi</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>	Taining
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Butastur indicus</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>	Taining

Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Aegithalidae	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Taining
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda gulgula</i> Franklin	Taining
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo stthis bengalensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle rudis insignis</i>	Taining
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Taining
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis prepulchra</i>	Taining
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Megaceryle lugubris guttulata</i>	Taining
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Taining
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Taining
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Taining
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Mergus albellus</i>	Taining
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Taining
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nyctycoraz nyctycoraz</i>	Taining
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>	Taining
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Taining
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Taining
Aves	Capitonidae	<i>Megalaima virens virens</i>	Taining
Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus jotaka</i>	Taining
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Taining
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Taining
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>	Taining
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Taining
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	Taining
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis chinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis orientalis</i>	Taining
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis</i>	Taining
Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis calonyx</i>	Taining
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	Taining
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Crypsirina formosae</i>	Taining
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Taining
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Pica pica</i>	Taining
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrohyncha</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus toulou</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Taining

Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Taining
Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Taining
Aves	Dicruidae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Taining
Aves	Dicruidae	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>	Taining
Aves	Dicruidae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Taining
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Taining
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Taining
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Taining
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Taining
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis sinica sinica</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona nigratoria</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona personata</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Passer rutilans</i>	Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Taining
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Taining
Aves	Hypupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Taining
Aves	Irenidae	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Taining
Aves	Jacaniidae	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	Taining
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Taining
Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops viridis</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus sylvanus</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea robusta</i>	Taining
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla flava simillima</i>	Taining
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>	Taining
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Taining
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Taining
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	Taining
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>	Taining
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustulus</i>	Taining
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>	Taining

Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Francoinus pintadeanus</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i>	Taining
Aves	Picidae	<i>Celeus brachyurus fokiensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus nagamichii</i>	Taining
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos major mandarinus</i>	Taining
Aves	Picidae	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Taining
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picumnus innominatus chinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picus canus sobrinus Peter</i>	Taining
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Taining
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	Taining
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Taining
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	Taining
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Taining
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	Taining
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Taining
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Taining
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Taining
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Taining
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Rallus striatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Capella gallinago</i>	Taining
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Taining
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Taining
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Taining
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sittidae	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Asio otus</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Bubo bubo kiautschensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glauclidium brodiei brodiei</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glauclidium cuculoides</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus scops</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Strix aluco nivicola</i>	Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Strix leptogrammica ticehursti</i>	Taining
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres cristatallus cristatellus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	Taining
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Taining

Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>	Taining
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax poecilorhynchus</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Leiothris lutea</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Paradoxornis webbianus</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogegens</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	Taining
Aves	Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Taining
Aves	Trogonidae	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus leschenulti</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus cardis</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	Taining
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Taining
Aves	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix tanki</i>	Taining
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto capensis chinensis</i>	Taining
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Naemorhedus sumatraensis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Cuon alpinus lepturus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca mulatta littoralis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Taining

Mammalian	Cricetidae	<i>Microtus fortis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis chinensis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros pratti</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Manidae	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Berymys bowersi</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Leopoldamys edwardsi</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer fulvescens</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus losea</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus tanezumi</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Arctonyx collaris albogularis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Meles meles</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Melogale moschata ferreogriseus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela kathiah</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica davidaana</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Petauristidae	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rouxii</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Chimarrogale himalayica</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura attenuata</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Herpestes urva</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paguma larvata larvata</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverra zibetha ashtoni</i>	Taining
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula indica pallida</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Acanthosaura lepidogaster</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Anguidae	<i>Ophisaurus harti</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Python molurus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Achalinus rufescens</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Achalinus spinalis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Taining

Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga multomaculata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria septentrionalis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Cyclophiops major</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon flavozonatum</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe frenata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarina</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe porphyracea</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe rufodorsata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Enhydris lpumbea</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon ruhstrati</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon formosanus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas chinensis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon bambusicola</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon karlschmidti</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon macrops</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sibynophis chinensis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis kelloggi</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis maccllellandi</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja arta</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko japonicus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus sexlineatus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus wolteris</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Platysternidae	<i>Platysternon megacephala</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella modesta</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Azemiops feae</i>	Taining

Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Protobothrops mucrosquamatus</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	Taining
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>	Taining
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus anguillicauda</i>	Taining
Pisces	Anabantidae	<i>Macropodus opercularis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla japonica</i>	Taining
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis crassilabris</i>	Taining
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	Taining
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus albomarginatus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa asiatica</i>	Taining
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Ophicephalus maculatus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias fuscus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acanthorhodeus barbatulus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acanthorhodeus tonkinensis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus hemispinus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus kreyenbergii</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Aphyocypris chinensis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Distoechodon compressus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Distoechodon tumirostris</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisculus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio fukiensis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ochetobius elongatus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys uncirostris</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudogobio vaillanti</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudohemiculter dispar</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio typus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys sinensis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Saurogobio dabryi</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama macrops</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus caldwelli</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squalidus argentatus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squalidus wolterstorffi</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus barbatulus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris argentea</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco macrolepis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Crossostoma davidi</i>	Taining
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Pseudogastromyzon fasciatus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Coreosiniperca roulei</i>	Taining
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>	Taining

Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	Taining
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus asotus</i>	Taining
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax fukiensis</i>	Taining
Pisces	Synbranchidae	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Taining

Appendix 3: Species lists of Langshan

Plant List of Langshan

Phylum	Family	Species	Location
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium japonicum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiastrum</i> <i>Lycopodiastrum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella delicatula</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella doederleinii</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella heterostachys</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella nipponica</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella tamariscina</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uncinata</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Angiopteridaceae	<i>Angiopteris fokiensis</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium laevissimum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris dichotoma</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris fauriei</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris multifida</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris semipinnata</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium japonicum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris argentea</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria chusana</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Notholaena hirsuta</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Pellaea nitidula</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Coniogramme japonica</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Cibotium barometz</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia doederleinii</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia metteniana</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia wichurae</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Anisocapium sheareri</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium pinfaense</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium subsinuatum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium tomitaroanum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium boryanum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium okuboanum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Hypodematlaceae	<i>Hypodematium crenatum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris oligophlebia</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris laxa</i>	Langshan

Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus acuminatus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris decursive-pinnata</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus subochthodes</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium prolongatum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> .	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium tripteropus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium yoshinagae</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium excisum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium microcarpus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium caryotideum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium sinningense</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris championii</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum ziyunshanensis</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris setosa</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris fuscipes</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum acutidens</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystrichum hancockii</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis elliptica</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus thunbergianus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis drymoglossoides</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus obscure-venulosus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium fortunei</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidomicrosorium hunanense</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium zippelii</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Neolepisorus ovatus</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes niponica</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia assimilis</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia calvata</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia petiolosa</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Saxiglossum angustissimum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria roosii</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme assimilis</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea quadriolida</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia natans</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla imbricata</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum debile</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda japonica</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Vachellii Hook</i>	Langshan

Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	Langshan
Pteridophyta	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus formosana</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Sabina chinensis</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Amentotaxus argotaenia</i>	Langshan
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Saururus chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper martinii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper wallichii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper puberulum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus serratus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Chaenomeloides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix chienii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica rubra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Carya hunanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Cyclocarya paliurus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia fenzelii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans chthayensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula luminifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus polyneura</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus viminea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus glanduloso</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus handelii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus trabeculosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis carlesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea mallissima</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis concinna</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis eyrei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fabri</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis hystrix</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis chunii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis tibetana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fargesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis sclerophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea seguinii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis kouangsiensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis bambusaefolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis chungii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis ciliaris</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis gilva</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis stewardiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis ningangensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis humanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus longipetiolata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus cinfinis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus brevicaudatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus chrysocomus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus floccosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus hancei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus harlandii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus litseifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus abric</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus oxyphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phillyreoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus chenii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe aspera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis biondii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Vandervoetiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis julianae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Pteroceltis tatarinowii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema cannabina</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Zelkova schneideriana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pyriformis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus heteromorpha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Fatoua villosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Maclura fruticosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus wittiorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Archiboehmeria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria densiglomerata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria penduliflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria platanifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria silvestris</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria tomentosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema atroviride</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema brachyodontum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema cyrtandrifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema hirtellum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema involucreatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema leiocephalum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema retrohirtum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema schizocephalum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema sinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema xinningense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Gonostegia hirta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Nanocnide japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide frutescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria micrantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia radicans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea angulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea aquarum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea cavaleriei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea notata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea peploides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea swinglei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Verrucosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Vrtica fissa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Olacaceae	<i>Schoepfia jasminodora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Olacaceae	<i>Schoepfia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Helixanthera parasitica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus sutchuenensis</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus nigrans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Tolypanthus maclurei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum coloratum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum caudigerum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum magnificum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora ichangensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum criopolitanum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum barbatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium urbicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus lividus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aizoaceae	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Malachium aquaticum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Melandrium tatarinowii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina maxima</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria neglecta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Euryale ferox</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar bornetii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar pumila</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Asteropyrum caualeriei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Coptis chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis armandii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis chingii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis finetiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis ganpiniana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis uncinata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium anthriscifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Dichocarpum dalzielii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Dichocarpum sutchuenense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus cantoniensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus japonicus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sieboldii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus ternatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus silerifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus xinningensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus vaginatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Semiaquilegia adoxoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum javanicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum umbricola</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Decaisnea insignis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia grandiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia brachyanthera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium hunanense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis virgetorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis sargentiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dysosma difformis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dysosma versipellis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodox cuneata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea racemosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Hypserpa nitida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Sinomenium acutum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania delavayi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania cepharantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora sagittata</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura heteroclita</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura longipedunculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra sphenanthera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium lanceolatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia insignis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia chingii</i> Dandy	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia crassipes</i> Law	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia figo</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia platypetala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia xinningiaeng</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia xinningensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia foveolata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia yunshanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia officinalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus Lindl</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne cupularis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia intermedia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum austro-sinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum micranthum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum appelianum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum wilsonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum tsangii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea rotundtolla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera guangxiensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera aggregata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera angustifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera communis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera glauca</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera praecox</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus leptophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea levinei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea chuii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea shingningensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea aurata</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe chekiangensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe shearevi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera megaphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera reflexa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea pungens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea subcoriacea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras tzumu</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis balansae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis edulis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis sheareri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis pallida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis racemosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine lyrata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia sinuata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Eutrema yunnanense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa cantoniensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa dubia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Bretschneideraceae	<i>Bretschneidera sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Phedimus odontophyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum lineare</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum bulbiferum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum emarginatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum polytrichoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum illicioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum trigonocarpum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis multiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium elaeagnoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distyliopsis tutcheri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium myricoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Semiliquidambar cathayensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Eucommiaceae	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus davidiana</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles cathayensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus campanulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus cornradinae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus cuneata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya cavaleriei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus spinulosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus australis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus undulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus phaeosticta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus zippeliana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Padus buergeriana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Padus grayana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Penthorum chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia glomerata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia hirsuta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia parvifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia schneideriana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia beauverdiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla centigrana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla discolor</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla freyniana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla kleiniana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha atalantioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa cymosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus buergeri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus chingii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus corchorifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus coreanus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus irenaeus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus lasiotrichos</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus multibracteatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus lambertianus</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus tephrodes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus hunanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus hemsleyi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus zahlbruckneri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus xanthoneura</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea blumei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia sinuata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia kalkora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia championii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Pterolobium punctatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia hupehana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia milletti</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia leschenaultiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gymnocladus chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Campylotropis delavayi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Caragana pygnaea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria sessiliflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia balansae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia dyeriana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia hancei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia mimosoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Derris fordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cladrastis platycarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cladrastis wilsonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium caudatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium fallax</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium multiflorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium racemosum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dunbaria villosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Glycine soja</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera pseudotinctoria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera bungeana</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lathyrus quiquenerivius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza cyrtobotrya</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza floribunda</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza fordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza davidii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza pilosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia championi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia cognta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia heterocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia congestiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia nitida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia reticulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna cyclocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia nuda</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia volubilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora flavescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna vexillata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium wilfordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium nepalense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia albiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena dunniana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia fargesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya euchrestifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum dissitum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum macranthum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum podocarpum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum scandens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum kwangsiense</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum ailanthoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Phellodendron chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Picrasma quassioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarace</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala japonic</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma japomcum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pekinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus flexuosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus glaucus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium discolor</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion puberum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion eriocarpum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus apelta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus repandus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus microcarpus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha australis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea davidii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea trewioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton lachnocarpus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia fordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia montana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Speranskia cantonensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum calycinum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum salicifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum longistylium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Escalloniaceae	<i>Itea glutinosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea strigosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia viburnoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia tomentella</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca ruscifolia stapf.</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias axillaria</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex aculeolata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex centrochinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex dasyphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex editicostata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex fargesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex godajam</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex hylonoma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex litseaefolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex triflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pubescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus aculeatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus hindsii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus oblanceifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus rosthornianus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastus stylosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus angulatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus glaucophyllus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus angustatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus centidens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus distichus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus dielsianus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Laxiflorus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus myrianthus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis obliquinervia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euanymus oblongifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphis japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Tapiscia sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia arguta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia montana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer catalpifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer cordatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer fabri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer kwangsiense</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer lucidum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer oblongum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer poliophyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer sinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer cinnamomifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer lungshengense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Eurycorymbus cavaleriei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Delavaya toxocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus mukorosii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia discolor</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia swinhoei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma rigida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens pterosepala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens blepharosepala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia kulingensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia polyphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia trichocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus hemsleyanus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus fulvo-tincta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus globosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus napalensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus rugulosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus hemsleyana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus leptophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia hamosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia melliana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia thea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis cantoniensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis chaffanjoni</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis grossedenetata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis rubifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis delavayana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis sinica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia oligocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus heterophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus thomsonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus himalayana</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus laetivirens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus henryana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma obtectum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma hemsleyanum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis bryoniaefolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis flexuosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis piasezkii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis lanccolatifoliata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis sinocinerea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis chunganensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus glabripetalus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus duclouxii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchoropsis tomentosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia biloba</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia oliveri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia tuan</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia endochrysea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena procumbens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana platanifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia glaucophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia fulvicoma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia lanceolata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia latifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia globosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Clematoclethra lasioclada</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia brevistyla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia euryoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia handelii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia longicalyx</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia lungshenensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia microphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia monodelphia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia oleifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia grijsii</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia pitardii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia rhytidocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia tunganica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya alata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya brevistyla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya hebeclados</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya impressinervis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya macartneyi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya muricata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya nitida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya obtusifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya tetragonoclada</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima argentea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima superba</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia kwangtungensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia conicocarp</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia luteoflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria hirta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria championi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum longistylum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum seniawinii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum sampsonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum monogynum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum ascyron</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola acuminata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola cordifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola diffusa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola fargesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola hunanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola inconspicua</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola principis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola stewardiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola triangulifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola vaginata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola confusa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola philippica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Homalium cochinchinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Poliothyrsis sinensis</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma racemosum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia pohjcarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia circumlobata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia fimbriatipula</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia pedatifida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne genkwa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia trichotoma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia nutans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus coprea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus difficilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus glabra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeanus magna</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus multiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia caudata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium platanifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium buxifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Fordiophyton fordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Phyllagathis cavaleriei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma dodecandrum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia opipara</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia ovalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis micrantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax gracilistylus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax simonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax trifoliatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax parvifloroides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax shingensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera delavayi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Nothopanax davidii</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Panax ginseng</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Panax notoginseng</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Tetrapanax papyn'ferus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica decusiva</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Glehnia littoralis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle nepalensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe benghalensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe dielsii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum medicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum praeceptorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula lamelligera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula orthacantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Tongoloa dunnii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis scabra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Aucuba chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cornus macrophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cornus walteri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Dendrobenthamia angustata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Helwingia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra fargesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra kaipoensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra barbinervis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra esquirolii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium iteophyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus serrulatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron latoucheae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mariesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron bachii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia faberi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia pusilla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia brevicaulis</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Embelia oblongifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Embelia rudis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Embelia vestita</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Maesa brevipaniculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Maesa japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Androsace umbellata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia fukienensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia melampyroides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia alfredii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia paridiformis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsonia chamaedryoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros oleifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros glaucifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros cathayensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos botryantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos heishanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos lancifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos lucida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos phyllocalyx</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos sumuntia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos urceolaris</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos multipes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Meliiodendron xylocarpum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax suberifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus insulaxis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum lanceolaria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum sinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus fordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus yunnanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum quihoui</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Latouchea fokiensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia bimaculata</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum microphyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja officinalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gardneria multiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Pottsia grandiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum axillare</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum brevistylum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum atratum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum auriculatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum otophyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum paniculatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum stauntonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum wilfordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis hemsleyana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Morsdenia sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora floribund</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia hederacea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dinetus racemosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dinetus sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis nil</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia thyrsoiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum zollingeri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus sampsonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Trigonotis peduncularis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Omphalotrigonotis cupulifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicadrpa integerrima</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa cathayana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa rubella</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa Klwangtungensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Caryopteris divaridata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Caryopteris incana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex canescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex quinata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum mandarinorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna cavaleriei</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna microphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Agastache rugosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga decumbens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Bostrychantha deflexa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium gracile</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium confine</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium repens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla stellata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla yatabeana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla sampsonii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia argyi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Galeobdolon chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma longituba</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon rubescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium barbatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus artemisia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mentha haplocalyx</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla dianthera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla scabra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Loxocalyx urticifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia adiantifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia bowleyana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia plebeia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia scapiformis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia prionitis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia substolonifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria laxa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys geobombycis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys kouyangensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys baicalensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys sieboldii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium pernyi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium simplex</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium quadrifarium</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pseudo-capsicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lyratum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Tubocapsicum anomalum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Hemiphragma heterophyllum</i> .	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila connata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindenbergia muraria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia pusilla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia procumbens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia setulosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus tenellus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Pedicularis henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Phtheirospermum japonicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia laeta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica didyma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum axillare</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis grandiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita fimbrisepala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita langshanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita xinningiaeng</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita latinervis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus hancei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea gracilis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea subcapitata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea strigosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea cavaleriei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea follicularis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lysionotus pauciflorus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis xiangguiensis</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis auricula</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis sericea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Petrocodon dealbatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia aurea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella neesiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Goldfussia pentstemonoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia championii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia quadrifaria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes bilcullata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes oligantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes anstrosinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes pentstemonoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Chingiacanthus patulus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Chingiacanthus glaber</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe japonica</i> (Thunb.) <i>Bremek.</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago asiatica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Adina pilulifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Adina rubella</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Sinoadina racemosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Anotis ingrata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Aidia canthioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Aidia cochinchinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Coptosapelta diffusa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Damnacanthus indicus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Galium bungei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis chrysotricha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis auricularia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis verticillata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Lasianthus japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Lasianthus hartii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Leptodermis potanini</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Morinda citrina</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Mussaenda esquirolii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Neanotis ingrata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Serissa japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Tarenna lanceolata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Uncaria rhunchopylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sambucaceae	<i>Sambucus chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Sambucaceae	<i>Sambucus williamsii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum ichangensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum propinquum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum fordiae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum utile</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera acuminata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera graebneri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hypoglauca</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera macrantha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera macranthoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera rhytidophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera similis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera pampaininii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia monandra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia scabiosaefolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus asperoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Brnincasa hispida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma longipes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Hemsleya graciliflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes rosthornii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes hylowoma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes laceribractea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha nudiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora elata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora hananensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea lancifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia chinensis</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia davidii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea macroclinidioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea fragrans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis aureo-punctata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia arayii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia iaponica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lactiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia princeps</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster hunanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster panduratus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster smithianus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens biternata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea megacephala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium minus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium lineare</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium mackii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza. Canadensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema indicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala auriculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Doellingeria scaber</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia prenanthoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium japonicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium lindleyanum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium adnatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium affine</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium hypoleucum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium japonicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium pensylvanicum</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula cappa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula hupehensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris polycephala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lapsana apogonoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraixeris denticulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Parasenecio rubescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio faberi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio laetus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio scandens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio nagensium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sheareria nana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia pubescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio oldhamianus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago decurrens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus carvensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synotis fulvipes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synotis nagensium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synotis lanshanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum przewalskii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia urticifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia erythrocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia heterophylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Acoraceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Typhaceae	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton distinctus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton oxyphyllus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton inalaianccs</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria pygmaea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria natans</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Zannichelliaceae	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus japonicus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella hirta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella setosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachiaria villosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia arundinacea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eccoilopus cotulifer</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa hispidula</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis bulbifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum indicum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum gracile</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Et</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Muhlenbergia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Narenga porphyrocoma</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oryzopsis obtusa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum longifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phaenosperma globosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pogonatherum crinitum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon fugax</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria kamoji</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria chondrachne</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria plicata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia siniea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neosinocalamus affinis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleioblastus amarus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus tessellatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys sulphurea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys heterocycla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex doniana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex foraminata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gibba</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex ligulata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex oedorrhapha</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex phacota</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex scaposa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex sclerocarpa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maubertiana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brunnea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex cruciata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex tristachya</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex thibetica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus michelianus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cladium chinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Diplacrum caricinum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis complanata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis diphyloides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Heleocharis kamtschatica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Heleocharis yokoscensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga monocephala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Juncellus serotinus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpha microcephala</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus sumatrensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus juncooides</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus subcapitatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus triangulatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus wallichii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Palmaceae	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Palmaceae	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus rivieri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amydrium sinense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema dubois-reymondiae</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema erubescens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema heterophyllum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia cordata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia pedatisecta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia ternata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon truncatum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina communis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa scandens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Polia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria korsakowii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus prismatocarpus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus alatus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus leschenaultii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus setchuensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium macrostemon</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra lurida</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra minutiflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis fuscopicta</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum bodinieri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum sessile</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta ventrecosa</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium tigrinum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Cardiocrinum giganteum</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope graminifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope platyphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon bodinieri</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon intermedius</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Peliosanthes macrostegia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum cyrtoneura</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum zanlanscianense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Rohdea japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilacina paniculata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Trilliaceae	<i>Paris polyphylla</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Heterosmilax japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax bockii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax china</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax mairei</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax arisanensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax riparia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Hyacinthaceae	<i>Barnardia sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Nartheciaceae	<i>Aletris scopulorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Calochortaceae	<i>Tricyrtis latifolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Melanthiaceae	<i>Veratum nigrum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris aurea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris longituba</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea fordii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea tokoro</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris speculatrix</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris tectorum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia stachyoides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber mioga</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Amitostigma gracile</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla striata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla formosana</i>	Langshan

Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla ochracea</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Brachycorythis galeandra</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum insulsum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum drymoglossum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum kwangtungense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe alismaefolia</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe sieboldii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe graciliflora</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe tricarinata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe puberula</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera falcata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Changnienia amoena</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione bulbocodiodes</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cleisostoma scolopendrifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium floribundum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium goeringii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium hercoglossum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium lohohense</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Officinale</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium loddigesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrodia elata</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrochilu srantabunensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera henryi</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera schlechtendaliana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera repens</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria ciliolaris</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria sagittifera</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Herminium lanceum</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis fargesii</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis pauliana</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus goodyeroides</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera japonica</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	Langshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Palatanthera minor</i>	Langshan

Animal List of Langshan

Class	Family	Species	Location
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Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Bufonidae	<i>Bufo gargarizans</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana limnocharis</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana rugulosa</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana margaretae</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana boulengeri</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana spinosa</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus megacephalus</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus dennysi</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornata</i>	Langshan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>	Langshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Langshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvu korschun</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Langshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Langshan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco columbarus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	Langshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Langshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolopus pictus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>	Langshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Langshan

Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus scops</i>	Langshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Langshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Asio otus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Langshan
Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Langshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picus canus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picoides major</i>	Langshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Langshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Langshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Motacillidae</i>	Langshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Langshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Langshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Langshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	Langshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes maclellandii</i>	Langshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes castanonotus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Langshan
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Langshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Langshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	Langshan
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Muscicapidae</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Phoenicurus auroreus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Langshan
Aves	Turdinae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Langshan

Aves	Turdinae	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Paradoxornis webbianus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Timaliinae	<i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Sylviinae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Sylviinae	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Sylviinae	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Sylviinae	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Langshan
Aves	Sylviinae	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Langshan
Aves	Muscicapinae	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Langshan
Aves	Muscicapinae	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Langshan
Aves	Muscicapinae	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Langshan
Aves	Muscicapinae	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>	Langshan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>	Langshan
Aves	Paridae	<i>parus venustulus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonica</i>	Langshan
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Langshan
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Langshan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Langshan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Langshan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Talpidae	<i>Mogera robusta</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rouxi</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix hodgsoni</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Rhizomys	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Rhizomys	<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus flavipectus</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Langshan

Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus edwardsi</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela kathiah</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Melogale moschata</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Langshan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Emydida	<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Emydida	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko japonicus</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus boulengeri</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Cyclophiops major</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon flavozonatum</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe frenata</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarina</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe rufodorsata</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon ruhstrati</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix tigrina</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja naja</i>	Langshan

Reptilia	Crotalinae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Crotalinae	<i>Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus</i>	Langshan
Reptilia	Crotalinae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys bidens</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudohemiculter dispar</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisculus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculterella sauvagei</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama amblycephala</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Onychostoma barbatus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Onychostoma gerlachi</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus medius</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudogobio vaillanti</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon wolterstorffi</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Pareformosania intermedia</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Pseudogastromizon fangi</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus asotus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis ussuriensis</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Hemibagrus macropterus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiobagrus marginatoides</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax sinense</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Symbranchidae	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca obscura</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Odontobutis obscurus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius dongting</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Ophiocephalus argus</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Mastacembelidae</i>	Langshan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	Langshan

Appendix 4: Species lists of Danxiashan

Plant List of Danxiashan

Phylum	Family	Species	Location
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Capillus-Junonis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Capillus-Veneris</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Caudatum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Chienii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Flabellulatum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Gravesii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Philippense</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Angiopteridaceae	<i>Angiopteris Fokiensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Costulisora</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Hemigramma Decurrens</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Tectaria Subtriphylla</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Austrochinense</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Cheilosorum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Excisum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Fuscipes</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Griffithianum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Normale</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Pekinense</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Wrightii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Neottopteris Antrophyoides</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Dilatata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Anisocampium Sheareri</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Iseanum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Cornopteris Decurrenti-Alata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Subsinnatum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Boryanum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla Imbricata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum Orientale</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Prolifera</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Alsophila Spinulosa</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Gymnosphaera Hancockii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Davalliaceae	<i>Humata Repens</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Davalliaceae	<i>Humata Tyermanni</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Marginata</i>	Danxiashan

Pteridophyta	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Cibotium Barometz</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Pseudodrynaria Coronans</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Coniifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Devexiscapulae</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Rhomboidea</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomidictyum Basipinnatum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Balansae</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Championii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Fuscipes</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sieboldii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sparsa</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Varia</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Hancockii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum Debile</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum Ramosissimum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris Linearis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris Pedata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium Glaucum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis Lasiosora</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Coniogramme Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium Badium</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Hypodematiaceae	<i>Hypodematium Crenatum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Isoetaceae	<i>Isoetes Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Cultrata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Odorata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Orbiculata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Stenoloma Chusanum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme Salicifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiastrum Casuarinoides</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Flexuosum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea Quadrifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis Auriculata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Vachellii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Parkeriaceae	<i>Ceratopteris Thalictroides</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Elliptica</i>	Danxiashan

Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Drymoglossum Piloselloides</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lemmaphyllum Microphyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Drymoglossoides</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Thunbergianus</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Buergeriannum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopteris Hastata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Niponica</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Adnascens</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Assimilis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Calvata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Lingua</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Sheareri</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Ensiformis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Excelsa</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Fauriei</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Grevilleana</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Insignis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Linearis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Multifida</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Plumbea</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Semipinnata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Vittata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Aquilinum</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia Natans</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Biformis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Davidii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Delicatula</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Doederleinii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Involvens</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Labordei</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Limbata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Moellendorffii</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Tamariscina</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Uncinata</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris Argentea</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris Pseudofarinosa</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Chusana</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Mysurensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Tenuifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Notholaena Hirsuta</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan

Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Acuminatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Parasiticus</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyocline Sagittifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Torresiana</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Glanduligera</i>	Danxiashan
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria Cariciana</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus Funebri</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus Formosana</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum Lofuense</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum Parvifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Massoniana</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Nageia Nagi</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus Macrophyllus</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus Neriifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia Lanceolata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria Cristata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides Quadrifaria</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Codonacanthus Pauciflorus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Gendarussa Ventricosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila Salicifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia Procumbens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Cusia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Tetraspermus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia Grandiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Cinnamomifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Lucidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Metcalfi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Oblongum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Wilsonii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Callosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Carnosifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Eriantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Fulvicoma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Glaucophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Lanceolata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Latifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Melliana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Faberi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Kurzii</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Kwangsiense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma Canaliculatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma Plantago-Aquatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Pygmaea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Trifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Aspera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Bidentata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera Bettzickiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera Sessilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Spinosus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Viridis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia Argentea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum Asiaticum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Aurea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Radiata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Zephyranthes Candida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias Axillaris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Hypoleuca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias Lakonensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Sylvestre</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys Hexapetalus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Desmos Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma Glaucescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma Oldhamii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma Unicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria Boniana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria Microcarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Hainanensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus Suaveolens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Pottsia Grandiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Pottsia Laxiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Strophanthus Divaricatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Gracilipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Jasminoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Urceola Rosea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton Lakhonensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Aculeolata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Asprella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Editicostata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Ficoidea</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Formosana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Hylonoma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Kwangtungensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Macrocarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Memecylifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Micrococca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Oligodonta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Pubescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Rotunda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Triflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Viridis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Gramineus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Tatarinowii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Alocasia Cucullata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Alocasia Macrorrhiza</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Mellii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Rivieri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Heterophyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Epipremnum Pinnatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Homalomena Occulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia Cordata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia Ternata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pistia Stratiotes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Typhonium Blumei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Trifoliatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Decaisneana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Spinifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Dentigerus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Proteus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera Nepalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Minutistellata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Octophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Tetrapanax Papyriferum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Fordiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Tubiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Caudigerum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Ichangense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Auriculatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Corymbosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gymnema Inodorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gymnema Sylvestre</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Heterostemma Alatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia Globifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Toxicarpus Fuscus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Koi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Ovata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Harlandii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Laxiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Subcupularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Commelinoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Siculifer</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Basellaceae	<i>Basella Alba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Coccinea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Fimbristipula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Palmata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma Pleiantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium Sagittatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Bealei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis Grandiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Radermachera Sinica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Bothriospermum Tenellum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia Longiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia Thyrsoiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium Indicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus Sampsoni</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Trigonotis Peduncularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium Album</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium Pimela</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Megistophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Apertilobata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Championii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Crista</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Decapetala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Minax</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Mimosoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Tora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Erythrophleum Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Australis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Fera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Pterolobium Punctatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea Javanica</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea Lancifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis Acutifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis Cantoniensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Capparidaceae	<i>Cleome Gynandra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Hypoglauca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Macranthoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Dalzielii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Erosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Fordiae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Hanceanum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Lancifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Lutescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Odoratissimum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Plicatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Sempervirens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Sempervirens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Setigerum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria Serpyllifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria Diandra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Myosoton Aquaticum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Alsine</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Media</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Gemmatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Hindsii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Orbiculatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Paniculatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Alatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Laxiflorus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Myrianthus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Nitidus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum Demersum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia Scoparia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Henryi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Multistachys</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Serratus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra Glabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Kaipoensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Combretaceae	<i>Combretum Alfredi</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Amischotolype Hispida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Belosynapsis Ciliata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Bengalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Communis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Diffusa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Paludosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis Arachnoidea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis Vaga</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Bracteata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Nudiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Simplex</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Triquetra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Siamensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Spatholirion Longifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Lavenia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Fragrans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Trinervis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Sinica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anisopappus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Annuua</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Anomala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Argyi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Capillaris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Carvifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Lactiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Lavandulaefolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Ageratoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Baccharoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Mangshanensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Sampsonii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Bipinnata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Pilosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Balsamifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Clarkei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Megacephala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Abrotanoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Cernuum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Centipeda Minima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Lineare</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum Crepidioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema Indicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala Integrifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta Prostrata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Elephantopus Scaber</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Elephantopus Tomentosus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia Prenanthoidea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia Sonchifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Lindleyanum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gerbera Piloselloides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Adnatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Hypoleucum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Pensylvanicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Polycaulon</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Cappa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Denticulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Gracilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Polycephala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraprenanthes Sororia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Prenanthes Psilolepis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela Laciniata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea Deltoidea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Stauntonii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia Orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio Oldhamianus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago Decurrens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus Arvensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum Mongolicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Tephrosieris Kirilowii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Cinerea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Cumingiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Patula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Solanifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia Wallichii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Xanthium Sibiricum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Pseudosenecio</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Connaraceae	<i>Rourea Microphylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyreia Acuta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyreia Obtusifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta Australis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra Micrantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Erycibe Obtusifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus Alsinoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus Alsinoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea Aquatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia Hederacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis Nil</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Hongkongensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Bulbiferum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Drymarioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Emarginatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Lineare</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Tetractinum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Campestris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Capsella Bursa-Pastoris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Hirsute</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia Alatipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Coronopus Didymus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Coronopus Didymus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Dubia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gymnopetalum Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Laxum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Pentaphyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Nudiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Kirilowii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Laceribractea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Rosthornii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria Maysorensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis Barbata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis Densa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Adrienii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Baccans</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Brunnea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Cruciata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Cryptostachys</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Densifimbriata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Doniana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Maubertiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Pocilliformis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Scaposa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Compressus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Difformis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Diffusus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Exaltatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Haspan</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Iria</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Michelianus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Pygmaeus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Rotundus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Diplacrum Caricinum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Atropurpurea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Dulcis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Tetraquetra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Aestivalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Dichotoma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Gracilentia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Leptoclada</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Littoralis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Miliacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Nutans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena Umbellata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia Tristis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Hypolytrum Latifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Juncellus Serotinus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga Brevifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga Monocephala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpha Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpha Microcephala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Cyperinus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Umbellatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Umbellatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Flavidus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Pumilus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora Bronwnii</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora Rubra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Juncooides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Mucronatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Subcapitatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Hookeriana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Parvula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Rugosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Terrestris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Calycinum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Macropodium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Oldhamii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Bulbifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Cirrhosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Lineari-Cordata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Pentaphylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera Peltata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera Rotundifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Eriantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Morrisiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Rhombifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Tsangii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Difficilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Glabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Gonyanthes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Magna</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Pungens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Decipiens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Duclouxii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Sylvestris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Elatinaceae	<i>Bergia Ammannioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Craibiodendron Scleranthum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Quinqueflorus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Serrulatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Ovalifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Bachii</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Farrerae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Henryi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Kwangtungense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Latoucheae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Mariae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Mariesii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Moulmainense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Ovatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Simsii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Australe</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Buergerianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Cinereum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Decemflorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Sexangulare</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Escalloniaceae	<i>Itea Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha Australis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea Trewioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Bunius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Venosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aporosa Dioica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia Fruticosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia Insulana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia Tomentosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleidion Brevipetiolatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Crassifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Lachnocarpus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Tiglium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Tiglium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Hirta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Hypericifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Thymifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Flueggea Virosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Eriocarpum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Hirsutum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Puberum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Wrightii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Zeylanicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Apelta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Paniculatus</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Philippensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Repandus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Glaucus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Reticulatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Urinaria</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Atrobadiomaculatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Discolor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Sebiferum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Securinega Suffruticosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Eyrei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fabri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fissa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Hystrix</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Jucunda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Kawakamii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Lamontii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Sclerophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Bambusaefolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Bella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Championii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Chungii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Fleuryi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Glauca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Gracilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Hui</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Myrsinaefolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Sessilifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Chrysocomus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Corneus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Glaber</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Hancei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Harlandii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Litseifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Taitoensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Uvariifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Aliena</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Aliena</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Fabri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Phillyraeoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Serrata</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Bennettiodendron Leprosipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Controversum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Longifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Balansae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Racemosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Sheareri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana Davidii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana Loureirii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Nienkui</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Nepalense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Boea Hygrometrica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Eburnea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Fimbrispala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Rotundifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chiritopsis Danxiaensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Follicularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Argyreia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Auricula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Bentharii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alloteropsis Semialata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus Aequalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Andropogon Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Apluda Mutica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Aristida Cumingiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon Hispidus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella Hirta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundo Donax</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Albo-Lineata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Cerosissima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Chungii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Eutuldoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Mutabilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Pervariabilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Tuldooides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bothriochloa Bladhii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachiaria Villosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Assimile</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Parviflorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Centotheca Lappacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chrysopogon Aciculatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coelachne Simpliciuscula</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coix Lacryma-Jobi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cymbopogon Tortilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cynodon Dactylon</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cyrtococcum Accrescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cyrtococcum Patens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamopsis Beecheyana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamopsis Beecheyana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamus Latiflorus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamus Minor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Ciliaris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Ischaemum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Sanguinalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Violascens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dimeria Ornithopoda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Colonum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Crusgalli</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Hispidula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Atrovirens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Ferruginea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Perennans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Pilosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Pilosissima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Tenella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Tephrosanthos</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa Ciliaris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa Ophiuroides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eriachne Pallescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia Quadrinervis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulaliopsis Binata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Garnotia Patula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hackelochloa Granularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria Compressa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Heteropogon Contortus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Imperata Cylindrica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Tessellatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Globosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Repens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Aristatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Barbatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Rugosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia Hexandra</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leptochloa Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum Gracile</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Biaristatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Vagans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Floridulus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Nepalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia Reynaudiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Compositus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Compositus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Undulatifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Undulatifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Bisulcatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Brevifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Paludosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Repens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Conjugatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Distichum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Orbiculare</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Scrobiculatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum Alopecuroides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites Australis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Heterocycla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Nidularia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Annua</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pogonatherum Crinitum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pogonatherum Paniceum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudopogonatherum Setifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudosasa Cantori</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Rottboellia Exaltata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Arundinaceum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Sinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Spontaneum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizachyrium Brevifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizachyrium Sanguineum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizostachyum Dumetorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sehima Nervosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Faberii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Genuculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Glauca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Pallidifusca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Palmifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Plicata</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Viridis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sorghum Bicolor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sphaerocaryum Malaccense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Fertilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Triandra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Villosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Thysanolaena Maxima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Tripogon Longe-Aristatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Triticum Aestivum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zizania Caduciflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Sinica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Tenuifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia Multiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia Oblongifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis Micrantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Myriophyllum Spicatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Myriophyllum Verticillatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium Myricoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar Formosana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Semiliquidambar Cathayensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis Dunnii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Deutzia Setchuenensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Dichroa Febrifuga</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Kwangsiensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Paniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Stenophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Integrifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Integrifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa Aubertii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa Echinosperma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla Verticillata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia Alismoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria Natans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Cratoxylum Cochinchinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Ascyron</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Monogynum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Sampsoni</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo Orchioides</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis Aurea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Icacinaceae	<i>Mappianthus Iodoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Lanceolatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Illigeraceae	<i>Illigera Rhodantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Belamcanda Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Speculatrix</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia Fenzelii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia Roxburghiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya Strobilacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya Stenoptera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Effusus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Setchuensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Agastache Rugosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Decumbens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Nipponensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Anisomeles Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Gracile</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla Stellata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Argyi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma Longituba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Gomphostemma Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Lophanthoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Macrocalyx</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Nervosus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Serra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Keiskea Elsholtzioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus Artemisia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Dianthera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Scabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Albida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Javanica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Javanica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella Vulgaris</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Cavaleriei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Plebeia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Prionitis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Barbata</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Grossecrenata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Tayloriana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Siphocranion Nudipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Geobombycis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Quadrifarium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Viscidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia Leucantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha Filiformis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Appelianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Burmannii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Camphora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Jensenianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Liangii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Pauciflorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Porrectum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Rigidissimum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Validinerve</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Wilsonii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Chingii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Concinna</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Aggregata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Chunii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Communis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Glauca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Nacusua</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Coreana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Cubeba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Elongata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Glutinosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Monopetala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Pseudoelongata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Pungens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Rotundifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Suberosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Variabilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Verticillata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Grijsii</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Ichangensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Litseifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Oreophila</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Pauhoi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Phoenicis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Salicina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Thunbergii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Velutina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Cambodiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Chuii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Confertifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Levinei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Pulchella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Sheareri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras Tzumu</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna Minor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Wolffia Arrhiza</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Aurea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Bifida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Exoleta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Striatula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris Spicata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Acicularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Officinalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Lurida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Minutiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Dianella Ensifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis Aspera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis Fuscopicta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Nantouense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Citrina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Fulva</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Brownii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Brownii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Graminifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Muscari</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Spicata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Intermedius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Peliosanthes Macrostegia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Cyrtonema</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Reineckia Carnea</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tricyrtis Macropoda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Zeylanica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Pratia Nummularia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Lindleyana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gelsemium Elegans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos Angustiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos Cathayensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Korthalsella Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Macrosolen Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Levinei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Limprichtii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Tolypanthus Maclurei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum Diospyrosicolum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum Liquidambaricolum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea Balsamona</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia Subcostata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala Rotundifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Denudata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Fordiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Figo</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Foveolata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Skinneriana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus Manihot</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus Moschatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Sida Rhombifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena Lobata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena Procumbens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Apricus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Apricus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Dunnianus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Emae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia Amoena</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Fordiophyton Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Affine</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Candidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Dodecandrum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Normale</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Sanguineum</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Memecylon Ligustrifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia Opipara</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sarcopyramis Bodinieri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sonerila Cantonensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Chukrasia Tabularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Ciliata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Microcarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus Laurifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus Orbiculatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea Racemosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Diploclisia Glaucescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Pachygone Sinica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Pericampylus Glaucus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Sinomenium Acutum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stepania Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Longa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Tetrandra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Sagittata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides Cristata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides Peltata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Adenantha Pavonina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Corniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Kalkora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Lebeck</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron Clypearia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron Lucidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo Stricta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus Hypargyreus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus Styracifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Kaempferi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Kazinoki</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Papyrifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Pubescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Tricuspidata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Fatoua Villosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Abelii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Carica</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Erecta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Esquiroliana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Fistulosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Formosana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hederacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Heteromorpha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hirta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hispida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Microcarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pandurata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pumila</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pyriformis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Religiosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sarmentosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Stenophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Superba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Tinctoria</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Variolosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Humulus Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa Balbisiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa Basjoo</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica Rubra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Affinis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Brevicaulis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Crenata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Crispa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Gigantifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Hanceana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Maclurei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Mamillata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Punctata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Quinquegona</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Laeta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Ribes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Rudis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Perlarius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Sequinii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Stolonifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea Frutescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Cleistocalyx Operculatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum Esquirolii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum Gracilentum</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus Tomentosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Bullockii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Buxifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Jambos</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Rehderianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Graminea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Minor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea Glabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca Acuminata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Schoepfia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Insularis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Lanceolarium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Nervosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Sinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Lianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Lucidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Sinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Cooperi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Marginatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Matsumuranus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Adscendens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Hyssopifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Octovalvis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Prostrata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Arundina Graminifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Striata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Kwangtungense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Levinei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Graciliflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Sylvatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Coelogyne Fimbriata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Ensifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Goeringii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Kanran</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Sinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Moniliforme</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Wilsonii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria Corneri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Foliosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Procera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Schlechtendaliana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Dentata</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Rhodocheila</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Bootanensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Nervosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Odorata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis Unifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Densus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Flavus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Tankervilleae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Cantonensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia Dunnii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia Latifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Christisonia Hookeri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Corniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Calamus Rhabdocladus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Calamus Thysanolepis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Livistona Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Rhapis Excelsa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Macleaya Cordata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Aeschynomene Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Alysicarpus Vaginalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Apios Carnea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Arachis Hypogaea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cajanus Scarabaeoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Albida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Ferruginea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Pallida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Sessiliflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Balansae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Hancei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Hupeana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Derris Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Caudatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Heterocarpon</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Heterophyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Microphyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Reticulatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Triflorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dumasia Truncate</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Eriosema Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Euchresta Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Flemingia Macrophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Flemingia Prostrata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Decora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Decora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Nigrescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia Striata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Bicolor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Cuneata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Floribunda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Formosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Pilosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Medicago Sativa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Championi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Dielsiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Dielsiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Nitida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Pachycarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Pulchra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Reticulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Speciosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna Birdwoodiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna Sempervirens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Glaberrima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Henryi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Purpureiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Semicastrata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Xylocarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pachyrhizus Erosus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phyllodium Legans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phyllodium Pulchellum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria Lobata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria Phaseoloides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia Volubilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Tadehagi Triquetrum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Uraria Crinita</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Uraria Longibracteata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Sativa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora Edulis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum Lanuginosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca Acinosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia Blanda</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia Tetraphylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Arboricola</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Hancei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Sarmentosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Brevicalyx</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Fulvipilosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago Major</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Fallax</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Glomerata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Saxicola</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Stenophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Salomonina Cantonensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia Multiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Aviculare</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Barbatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Cuspidatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hydropiper</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Lapathifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Orientale</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Perfoliatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Posumbu</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Senticosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Strigosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Acetosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Trisetifer</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichornia Crassipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria Vaginalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca Grandiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca Oleracea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Crispus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Malaianus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Pusillus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis Arvensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Alfredii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Christinae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Clethroides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Congestiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Congestiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Fordiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsonia Chamaedryoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia Longipetiolata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Armandii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Crassifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Finetiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Florida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Florida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Lechenaultiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Repens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Uncinata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Coptis Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Arvensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Cantoniensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Sceleratus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Acutifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Ichangense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Floribunda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Lineata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Acerba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Acerba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Dulcis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus Hirsutus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus Ramosissimus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Brachypoda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Crenata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Leptophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Longipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Napalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Utilis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Hamosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Melliana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Rugosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Thea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ventilago Leiocarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus Jujuba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia Pilosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia Pilosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Campanulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Glandulosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Japonica</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Pseudocerasus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Spinulosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Zippeliana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus Melliana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Osteomeles Subrotunda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Benthamiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Davidsoniae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Glabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Prunifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Schneideriana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Serrulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Villosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Villosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Discolor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Freyniana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Kleiniana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Phaeosticta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pygeum Topengii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Atalantioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Crenulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus Calleryana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis Salicifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis Umbellata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Cymosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Henryi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Laevigata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Rubus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Adenophorus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Alceaefolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Corchorifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Coreanus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Howii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Innominatus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Lambertianus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Leucanthus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Parvifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Reflexus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Rosaefolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Swinhoii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Tsangii</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba Officinalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Caloneura</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Granulosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina Pilulifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina Rubella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia Canthioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia Pycnantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Canthium Horridum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Catunaregam Spinosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Cephalanthus Tetrandrus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Clarkella Nana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Coptosapelta Diffusa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Damnacanthus Indicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Diplospora Dubia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Diplospora Fruticosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Aparine</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Trifidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia Jasminoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Geophila Herbacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Auricularia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Caudatifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Chrysotricha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Consanguinea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Corymbosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Diffusa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Hedyotideae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Longipetala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Mellii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Pinifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Tenelliflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Uncinella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Verticillata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Hirsutus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Trichophlebus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Wallichii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Metadina Trichotoma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda Officinalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda Umbellata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Erosa</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Pubescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mycetia Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Neanotis Boerhaavioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Nertera Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Mitchelloides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Pumila</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Oxyceros Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Pertomentosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Rubra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Serpens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Tutcheri</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia Wallichiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa Serissoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Sinoadina Racemosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Spiradiclis Guangdongensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Attenuata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Depauperata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Mollissima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Rhynchophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Scandens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia Uvariifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia Pedunculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia Albiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Reticulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena Dunniana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Euodia Lepta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Austro-Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Glabrifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Rutaecarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Fortunella Hindsii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Glycosmis Parviflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya Paniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia Reevesiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Armatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Austro-Sinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Avicennae</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Nitidum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Ovalifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Scandens</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Simulans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Paupera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Rigida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Squamulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Coriacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Discolor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Swinhoei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Mesnyi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Samydaceae	<i>Casearia Glomerata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Samydaceae	<i>Casearia Villilimba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Samydaceae	<i>Homalium Cochinchinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Dendrotrophe Frutescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Thesium Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiopermum Halicacabum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus Mukorossi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sapotaceae	<i>Sinosideroxylon Wightianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sarcospermataceae	<i>Sarcosperma Laurinum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa Cuneata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Saurauiaceae	<i>Saurauia Tristyla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia Cordata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Saururus Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe Grandis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia Wightiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga Stolonifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Coccinea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Heteroclita</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Longipedunculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Adenosma Glutinosum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Adenosma Indianum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Brandisia Swinglei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buchnera Crucjata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Rugosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Sessiliflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Antipoda</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Ciliata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Crustacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Ruellioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Stachydifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum Roseum</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Pedicularis Henryi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scoparia Dulcis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia Laeta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Sopubia Trifida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Benthamiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Concolor</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Violacea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Polita</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Longispicatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Brucea Javanica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Heterosmilax Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Aberrans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax China</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Chingii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Corbularia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Glabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Lanceifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Lanceifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Macrocarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Perfoliata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Riparia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycianthes Biflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium Chinense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Angulata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Minima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Americanum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Cathayanum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Coagulans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Indicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Lyratum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Nigrum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Torvum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Tubocapsicum Anomalum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphis Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Arguta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona Tuberosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana Danxiaensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Helicteres Angustifolia</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Helicteres Hirsuta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia Corchorifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Pterospermum Heterophyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Pterospermum Lanceaeifolium</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia Thyrsoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum Fortunei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Halesia Macgregorii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Huodendron Biaristatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Meliiodendron Xylocarpum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Confusus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Faberi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Odoratissimus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Suberifolius</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Adenophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Adenopus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Austrosinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Confusa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Congesta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Crassifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Glauca</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Heishanensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Lancifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Laurina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Mollifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Multipes</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Paniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Poilanci</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Ramosissima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Sumuntia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Bockiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Millettii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Brevistyla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Campanisepala</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Caudata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cordifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Costei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cratera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Euryoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Furfuracea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lancilimba</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Oleifera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Parvicuspidata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Pachyphylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Parvifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Alata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Ciliata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Distichophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Groffi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Hebeclados</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Loquaiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Macartneyi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Muricata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Nitida</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Patentipila</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Rubiginosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Remotiserrata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Superba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Conicocarpa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Gymnanthera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Kwangtungensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria Championi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Papyracea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Monnula</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Nutans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Trichotoma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchoropsis Tomentosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus Aestuans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia Biloba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Microcos Paniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta Rhomboidea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Typhaceae	<i>Typha Angustifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Typhaceae	<i>Typha Orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe Aspera</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Biondii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Timorensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Gironniera Subaequalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Pteroceltis Tatarinowii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Angustifolia</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Cannabina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Cannabina</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Parvifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella Asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Nepalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Sibthorpioides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Nothosmyrnum Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Javaniva</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ostericum Citriodorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum Decursivum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum Praeruptorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Pternopetalum Nudicaule</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Orthacantha</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Longispica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Nivea</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Tricuspis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Involucratum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Lineolatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Gonostegia Hirta</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide Frutescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Heteroloba</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Radicans</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Scabra</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Aquarum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Cavaleriei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Notata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Peploides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Sinofasciata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Bracteatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Iteophyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Scabiosaefolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Villosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Cathayana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Dichotoma</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Formosana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Giraldii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Integerrima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Kochiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Kwangtungensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Longipes</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Longissima</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Macrophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Rubella</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris Incana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Canescens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Cyrtophyllum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Fortunatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Japonicum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Kwangtungense</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Lindleyi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Mandarinorum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla Nodiflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Fordii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Ligustroides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Microphylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena Officinalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Negundo</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Quinata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Betonicifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Diffusa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Grypoceras</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Hunanensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Inconspicua</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Kiangsiensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Philippica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Stewardiana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Triangulifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Cantoniensis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Grossedentata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Heterophylla</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Corniculata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus Assamica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus Repens</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Dalzielii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Tricuspidata</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Caudatum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Hemsleyanum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Obtectum</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Planicaule</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Balansaeana</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Flexuosa</i>	Danxiashan

Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Retordi</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Tsoii</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Yua Austro-Orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris Indica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris Pauciflora</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Maclurei</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Oblongifolia</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Pumila</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Stachyoides</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Zerumbet</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Costus Speciosus</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Globba Racemosa</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Mioga</i>	Danxiashan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Striolatum</i>	Danxiashan

Animal List of Danxiashan

Class	Family	Species	Location
Amphibia	Bufoidae	<i>Bufo malanostictus</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>hyla chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys mangshanensis</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornate</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hylarana taipehensis</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Occidozyga lima</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Odorrana livida</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Odorrana schmackeri</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Paa spinosa</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Prlophylax nigromaculatus</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana longicrus</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus dennysii</i>	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus megacephalus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Danxiashan

Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus lineatus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Aegithalidae	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle lugubris</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia atrogularis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocissa formosae</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>	Danxiashan

Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Melophus lathamii</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Irenidae	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Megalaimidae	<i>Megalaima (oorti)</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Megalaimidae	<i>Megalaima virens</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops viridis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis hainana</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Paradoxornithidae	<i>Paradoxornis davidianus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus sibilotus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Passeridae	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Blythipictus pyrrhotis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>	Danxiashan

Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picumus innominatus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybapus ruficollis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes mcllellandii</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus sunia</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnu nigricollis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnu sericeus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Seicercus valentine</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Alcippe brunnea</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Danxiashan

Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Trogonidae	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus leschenaultia</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Danxiashan
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Naemoredus goral</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Emballonuridae	<i>Taphozous melanopogon</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes arva</i>	Danxiashan

Mammalian	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Aselliscus stoliczkanus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Coelops frithi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros bicolor</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros larvatus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros pratti</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix hodgsoni</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Manidae	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Megadermatidae	<i>Megaderma lyra</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Moschidae	<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Bandicota indica</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Berylmys bowersi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus flavipectus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus fulvescens</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus nitidus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattoides</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Ruttaus niviuenter</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Ruttus edwardsi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Martes flavigula</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Meles meles</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Melogale moschata</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela kathiah</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus blythi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus cornutus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus pearsoni</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rouxi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i>	Danxiashan

Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys pyrrhormerus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura attenuata</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura horsfieldii</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura russula</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Talpidae	<i>Mogera insularis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Kerivoula picta</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Murina aurata</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis formosus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis ricketti</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis siligorensis</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus pulveratus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotomanes ornatus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotophilus heathi</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Tylonycteris pachypus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Danxiashan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula zibetha</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla japonica</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis crassilabris</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Mystus guttatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Mystus macropterus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus adiposalis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus opercularis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa argus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa asiatica</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa maculata</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cichlidae	<i>Tilapia nilotica</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias fuscus</i>	Danxiashan

Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botia pulchra</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Nemacheilus fasciolatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Nemacheilus incertus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Nemacheilus rarus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Oreonectes incertus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Parabotia fasciata</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cranoglanididae	<i>Cranoglanis bouderinus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acheilognathus chankaensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acheilognathus macropterus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus beijiangensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus elongatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus labiatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus parallens</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cirrhina molitorella</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter hypselonotus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter recurviceps</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Garra orientalis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisculus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Huigobio chenhsienensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama hoffmanni</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio kachekensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio kiatingensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Nicholsicypris normalis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys bidens</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Osteochilus salsburyi</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Parabramis pekinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Parasinilabeo assimilis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Parazacco spilurus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudohemiculter dispar</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudolaubuca engraulis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudolaubuca sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Danxiashan

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ptychidio jordani</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Puntius semifasciolatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rasbora laternstriata</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rasborinus lineatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus sinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys kiangsiensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys nigripinnis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys parvus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Saurogobio dabryi</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Semilabeo notabilis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus caldwell</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus denticulatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squalidus argentatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Tor brevifilis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus barbatulus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus erlachi</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus lepturus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus lini</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus ovalis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus simus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris argentea</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris davidi</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinodontidae	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Eleotris oxycephala</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressocephalus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Beaufortia kweichowensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastromyzon changtingensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastromyzon myseri</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastrozon changtingensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastrozon myseri</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Vanmanenia pingchowensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius brunneus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius duospilus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius giurinus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon wui</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus aculeatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca kneri</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca undulata</i>	Danxiashan

Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus asoyus</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus cochinchinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax fokiensis</i>	Danxiashan
Pisces	Synbranchidae	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja atra</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Ophiophagus Hannah</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Acanthosaura lepidogaster</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Python molurus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Python molurus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria septentrionalis</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Enhydris chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Enhydris plumbea</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Entechinus major</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon ruhstrati</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodo chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodo Formosa</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon bambusicola</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis tigrina</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus bourreti</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus sylvaticus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Platysternidae	<i>Platysternon megacephalum</i>	Danxiashan

Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ateuchosaurus chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces quadrilineatus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lygosoma indicum</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus#</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Protobothrops mucrosquamatus</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>	Danxiashan

Appendix 5: Species lists of Longhushan

Plant List of Longhushan

Phylum	Family	Species	Location
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum flabellulatum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis maximowicziana</i> (Miq.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium fujianense</i> Ching ex S. H. Wu	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium incisum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium normale</i> Don	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium prolongatum</i> Hook.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium tripteropus</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium wrightii</i> Eaton ex Hook.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia hachijoensis</i> (Nakai) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia metteniana</i> (Miq.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia virescens</i> (Kunze) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Anisocampium sheareri</i> (Bak.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis petersenii</i> (Kunze) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium iseanum</i> Rosenst.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium wardii</i> (Hook.) Makino	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Cornopteris decurrenti-alata</i> (Hook.) Nakai	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium subsinuatum</i> (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Tagawa	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla imbricata</i> (Roxb.) Nakai	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum orientale</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i> (Linn. f.) Sm.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia omiensis</i> Ching et P. S. Chiu	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia prolifera</i> Hook. et Arn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia pilosella</i> (Hook.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia scabra</i> (Wall.) Moore var. <i>glabrescens</i> (Ching) C. Chr.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia marginata</i> (Houtt.) C. Chr.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria fortunei</i> (Kunze) J. Sm.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes amoena</i> (Ching) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes caudata</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes exilis</i> (Hance) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes festina</i> (Hance) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes rhomboidea</i> (Wall. ex Mett.)	Longhushan

		<i>Ching</i>	
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes simplicior (Makino) Ohwi</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomidictyum lepidocaulon (Hook.) Ching</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium balansae (Christ) C. Chr</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium fortunei J. Sm.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium yamamotoi Tagawa var. intermedium (Diels) Ching et Shing ex Shing</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris bissetiana (Bak.) C. Chr.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris championii (Benth.) C. Chr.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris cycadina (Franch. et Sav.) C. Chr.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris decipiens (Hook.) O. Ktze.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris decipiens (Hook.) O. Ktze. var. diplazioides (Christ) Ching</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris dickinsii (Franch. et Sav.) C. Chr.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris erythrosora (Eaton) O. Ktze.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris fuscipes C. Chr.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris indusiata (Makino) Yamamoto ex Yamamoto</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris kinkiensis Koidz. ex Tagawa</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris longirostrata Ching ex Shing et J. F. Cheng</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris neolacera Ching</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris scottii (Bedd.) Ching ex C. Chr.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris sieboldii (van Houtte ex Mett.) O. Ktze.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris sino-dickinsii Ching ex Shing et J. F. Cheng</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris sparsa (Buch. -Ham. ex D. Don) O. Ktze.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris varia (L.) O. Ktze.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum makinoi (Tagawa) Tagawa</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum tsus-simense (Hook.) J. Sm.</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Elaphoglossaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum yoshinagae (Yatabe) Makino</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete ramosissimum (Desf.) Boerner</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris pedata (Houtt.) Nakai</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium glaucum (Thunb. ex Houtt.) Nakai</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium laevissimum (Christ) Nakai</i>	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Coniogramme centro-chinensis Ching</i>	Longhushan

Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Coniogramme japonica</i> (Thunb.) Diels	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia serrata</i> (Thunb. ex Murray) Trev.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus minchegensis</i> (Ching) L. B. Zhang	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes racemulosum</i> (v. D. B.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum barbatum</i> (v. D. B.) Bak.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum whangshanense</i> Ching et Chiu	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium badium</i> (Hook. et Grev.) Cop.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium osmundoides</i> (v. D. B.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Hypolepidaceae	<i>Hypolepis punctata</i> (Thunb.) Mett.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea chienii</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea orbiculata</i> (Lam.) Mett. ex Kuhn	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Stenoloma chusanum</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium japonicum</i> Thunb. ex Murray	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i> (Linn.) Vasc. et Franco	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda vachellii</i> Hook.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria distinctissima</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria dunnii</i> Cop.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria euphlebia</i> Mett.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria japonica</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis elliptica</i> (Thunb.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis henryi</i> (Baker) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis pothifolia</i> (Don) Presl	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis diversa</i> (Rosenst.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis drymoglossoides</i> (Baker) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus asterolepis</i> (Baker) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus lewissii</i> (Baker) Ching.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus thunbergianus</i> (Kaulf.) Ching.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium brachylepis</i> (Barker) Nakaike	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium henryi</i> (Christ) Kuo	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Neolepisorus ovatus</i> (Bedd.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis fukienensis</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis hastata</i> (Thunb.) Kitagawa ex H. Ito	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes nipponica</i> (Mett.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia assimilis</i> (Baker) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia lingua</i> (Thunb.) Farwell	Longhushan

Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrhosia petiolosa</i> (Christ) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrhosia shearerii</i> (Baker) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Saxiglossum angustissimum</i> (Gies.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris cretica</i> Linn. var. <i>nervosa</i> (Thunb.) Ching et S. H. Wu	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris dispar</i> Kze.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris insignis</i> Mett. ex Kuhn	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris kiuschiuensis</i> Hieron.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris multifida</i> Poir.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris oshimensis</i> Hieron	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris semipinnata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris vittata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (Linn.) Kuhn var. <i>latiusculum</i> (Desv.) Underw. ex Heller	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium revolutum</i> (Bl.) Nakai	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia natans</i> (Linn.) All.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella delicatula</i> (Desv.) Alston	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella doederleinii</i> Hieron.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella heterostachys</i> Baker	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella involvens</i> (Sw.) Spring	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella limbata</i> Alston	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella moellendorffii</i> Hieron.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella nipponica</i> Franch. et Sav.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella picta</i> A. Braun ex Baker	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella remotifolia</i> Spring	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella tamariscina</i> (P. Beauv.) Spring	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uncinata</i> (Desv.) Spring	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris argentea</i> (Gmél.) Fée	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris pseudofarinosa</i> Ching et S. K. Wu	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Kze.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Pellaea nitidula</i> (Hook.) Bak.	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus acuminatus</i> (Houtt.) Nakai	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus aridus</i> (Don) Tagawa	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus dentatus</i> (Forssk.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyocline mingchegensis</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris oligophlebia</i> (Bak.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> (Gaud.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris viridifrons</i> (Tagawa) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris adscendens</i> (Ching) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris hattorii</i> (H. Ito) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris chingii</i> Shing et J. F. Cheng	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris glanduligera</i> (Kze.) Ching	Longhushan

Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris japonica</i> (Bak.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris nipponica</i> (Franch. et Sav.) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris decursive-pinnata</i> (van Hall.) Fée	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus subochthodes</i> (Ching) Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus tsoii</i> Ching	Longhushan
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria flexuosa</i> Fee	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> Sweet	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i> Hooker	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Endl.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus funebris</i> Endl.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus formosana</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (Linn.) Franco	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i> (Linn.) Franco var. <i>sieboldii</i> Dall. et Jack.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Sabina chinensis</i> (Linn.) Ant.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> (Roxb.) G. Don	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus elliottii</i> Engem.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus massoniana</i> Lamb.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus taeda</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus taiwanensis</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i> (Lindl.) Gord.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Tsuga chinensis</i> (Franch.) Pritz. var. <i>tchekiangensis</i> (Flous) Cheng et L. K. Fu	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Thunb.) Sweet	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus nagi</i> (Thunb.) Zoll. et Mor. ex Zoll.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus chinensis</i> (Pilger) Rehd. var. <i>mairii</i> (Lemee et Levl.) Cheng et L. K. Fu	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Torreya grandis</i> Fort. ex Lindl.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria fortunei</i> Hooibrenk ex Otto et Dietr.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (Linn. f.) D. Don	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> (Lamb.) Hook.	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Glyptostrobus pensilis</i> (Staunt. ex D. Don) K. Koch	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Hu et Cheng	Longhushan

Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i> Brongn	Longhushan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (Linn.) Rich.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella neesiana</i> (Wall.) Lindau	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides quadrifaria</i> (Nees) Ridl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera chinensis</i> (Linn.) Juss.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i> (Vahl) Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe japonica</i> (Thunb.) Bremek.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia procumbens</i> (Linn.) Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia densiflora</i> H. S. Lo	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes oliganthus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer amplum</i> Rehd. var. <i>tientaiense</i> (Schneid.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer buergerianum</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer cordatum</i> Pax	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer cordatum</i> Pax var. <i>subtrinervium</i> (Metc.) Fang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer davidii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer elegantulum</i> Fang et P. L. Chiu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer fabri</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer olivaceum</i> Fang et P. L. Chiu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer oliverianum</i> Pax	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer palmatum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer pubinerve</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer sinense</i> Pax	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer truncatum</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer wilsonii</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia arguta</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Planch. ex Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia callosa</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia eriantha</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia lanceolata</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia rubricaulis</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia valvata</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium chinense</i> (Lour.) Harms	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium kurzii</i> Craib	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium platanifolium</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Harms	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria pygmaea</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i> Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes longifolia</i> (Makino) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus lividus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia cristata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia plumosa</i> (Voss) Burv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amoryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris aurea</i> (L'Her.) Herb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Amoryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris radiata</i> (L'Her.) Herb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i> (Roxb.) Burt et Hill	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus chinensis</i> Mill.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus hypoleuca</i> Champ. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i> (Linn.) O. Kuntze	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron sylvestri</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) O. Kuntze	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma oldhamii</i> (Hemsl.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia sinensis</i> Champ. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Sindechites henryi</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum axillare</i> Hook. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> (Lindl.) Lem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> (Lindl.) Lem. var. <i>heterophyllum</i> Tsiang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex aculeolata</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex asprella</i> (Hook. et Arn.) Champ. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex championii</i> Loes.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex chinensis</i> Sims	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> Lindl. et Paxt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex crenata</i> Thunb. var. <i>convexa</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex elmerrilliana</i> S. Y. Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex ficoidea</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex formosana</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex latifolia</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex micrococca</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pubescens</i> Hook. et Arn.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex rotunda</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex suaveolens</i> (Levl) Loes	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex subfcooides</i> S. Y. Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex triflora</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex tsoii</i> Merr. et Chun	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex viridis</i> Champ. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex wilsonii</i> Loes.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus tatarinowii</i> Schott	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus rivieri</i> Durieu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema erubescens</i> (Wall.) Schott	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema heterophyllum</i> Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema sikokianum</i> Franch. et Sav. var. <i>serratum</i> (Makino) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> Schott	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (Linn.) Schott.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia cordata</i> N. E. Brown	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breit.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax evodiaefolius</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax gracilistylus</i> W. W. Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax trifoliatus</i> (Linn.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia chinensis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia chinensis</i> Linn. var. <i>nuda</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia decaisneana</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia echinocaulis</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax dentiger</i> (Harms) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax proteus</i> (Champ.) Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i> K. Koch var. <i>sinensis</i> (Tobl.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia fordiana</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia mollissima</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia tubiflora</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum forbesii</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum fukienense</i> C. Y. Cheng et C. S. Yang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum maximum</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum sieboldii</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum wulingense</i> C. F. Liang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum amplexicaule</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum auriculatum</i> Royle ex Wight	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum mooreanum</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum paniculatum</i> (Bunge) Kitagawa	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum stauntonii</i> (Decne.) Schltr. ex Levl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora floribunda</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora japonica</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens balsaminac</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens blepharosepala</i> Pritz. ex E. Pritz. ex Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens chinensis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens commelinoides</i> Hand.-Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens pterosepala</i> Hook. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens siculifer</i> Hook. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Basellaceae	<i>Basella rubra</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia grandis</i> Dry.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia margaritae</i> Hort.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia masoniana</i> Ismsch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia palmata</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia pedatifida</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i> Link et Otto	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis chingii</i> Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC. var. <i>atropurpurea</i> Chen.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma pleiantha</i> (Hance) Woodson	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma versipellis</i> (Hance) M. Cheng ex Ying	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium sagittatum</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia bealei</i> (Fort.) Carr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i> (Lindl.) Fedde	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia japonica</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Nandina domestica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus cremastogyne</i> Burk.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula luminifera</i> H. Winkl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis grandiflora</i> (Thunb.) Schum.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Catalpa ovata</i> G. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Bothriospermum tenellum</i> (Hornem.) Fisch. et Mey.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i> (Vahl) Thunb. ex Lehm.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia thyrsoflora</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus glochidiatus</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus sampsonii</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Trigonotis peduncularis</i> (Trev.) Benth. ex	Longhushan

		<i>Baker et Moore</i>	
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus bodinieri</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus sinica</i> (Rehd. et Wils.) Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca orientalis</i> C. Y. Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> (Ker-Gawl.) Haw.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia hupehana</i> Craib	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> (Roth) Alston	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia leschenaultiana</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cercis chinensis</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i> Lam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gymnocladus chinensis</i> Baill.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus nitens</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i> Link	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora hunanensis</i> Nannf. subsp. <i>huadungensis</i> Hong	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora tetraphylla</i> (Thunb.) Fisch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea javanica</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis lanceolata</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Trautv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata</i> (Thunb.) A. DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cannabaceae	<i>Humulus scandens</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna edulis</i> Ker	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna generalis</i> Bailey 'Alphonse-Karr'	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia chinensis</i> R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia dielsii</i> (Graebn.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hypoglauca</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera macrantha</i> (D. Don) Spreng.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera macranthoides</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera modesta</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus chinensis</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum erosum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum foetidum</i> Wall. var. <i>rectangulatum</i> (Graebn.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum fordiae</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> Ker-Gawl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> Thunb. var. <i>tomentosum</i> (Thunb.) Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum sempervirens</i> K. Koch	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum sympodiale</i> Graebn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Weigela japonica</i> Thunb. var. <i>sinica</i> (Rehd.) Bailey	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> Baumg. subsp. <i>triviale</i> (Link) Jalas	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus superbus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> (Linn.) Moench	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina japonica</i> (Sw.) Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene fortunei</i> Vis.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia salina</i> J. et C. Presl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i> (Linn.) Villars	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria neglecta</i> Weihe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria pseudosaxatillis</i> Hand.-Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i> Murr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Vaccaria segetalis</i> (Neck.) Garcke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus angulatus</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus gemmatus</i> Loes.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus glaucophyllus</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus hindsii</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus oblanceifolius</i> Wang et Tsoong	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus acanthocarpus</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Sieb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus bungeanus</i> Maxim	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus carnosus</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus centidens</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus euscaphis</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus grandiflorus</i> Wall.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus hederaceus</i> Champ. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus myrianthus</i> hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus oblongifolius</i> Loes. et Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus oxyphyllus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis fokienensis</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium hypoglaucu</i> , (Lévl.) Hutch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i> Hook. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i> Linn.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium serotinum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia scoparia</i> (Linn.) Schrad.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus henryi</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus multistachys</i> Pei	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus serratus</i> (Thunb.) Roem. et Schult.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus spicatus</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i> (Thunb.) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cleomaceae	<i>Capparis acutifolia</i> Sweet	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome viscosa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra barbinervis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra cavaleriei</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina communis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i> (Linn.) Brenan	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia triquetra</i> (Wall. ex C. B. Clarke) Bruckn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma lavenia</i> (Linn.) O. Kuntze	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea fragrans</i> Champ.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea macroclinioides</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis sinica</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis sinica</i> Hance fff. <i>pterocaula</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Ling	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia annua</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia anomala</i> S. Moore var. <i>tomentella</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia argyi</i> Lévl. et Van.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia atrovirens</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia capillaris</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia carvifolia</i> Buch. -Ham. ex Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia carvifolia</i> Buch. -Ham. ex Roxb. var. <i>schochii</i> (Mattf.) Pamp.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia indica</i> Willd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lactiflora</i> Wall. ex DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lancea</i> Van	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lavandulaefolia</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> Waldst. et Kit.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia verlotorum</i> Lamotte	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster ageratoides</i> Turcz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster panduratus</i> Nees ex Walper	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster tataricus</i> Linn. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster turbinatus</i> S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Atractylodes lancea</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens biternata</i> (Lour.) Merr. et Sherff	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens frondosa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn. var. <i>radiata</i> Sch. -Bip.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i> (Linn.) Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carduus crispus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium cernuum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium divaricatum</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Centipeda minima</i> (Linn.) A. Br. et Aschers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> Fisch. ex DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium lineare</i> (Thunb.) Sch. -Bip.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (Linn.) Cronq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (Linn.) Cronq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza japonica</i> (Thunb.) Less.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> Hogg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i> Cav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i> Cav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema indicum</i> (Linn.) Des Moul.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema morifolium</i> (Ramat.) Tzvel.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Doellingeria scaber</i> (Thunb.) Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (Linn.) Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (Linn.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (Linn.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium japonicum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium adnatum</i> (Wall. ex DC.) Kitam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium affine</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium hypoleucum</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium pensylvanicum</i> Willd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i> Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Hemistepta lyrata</i> (Bunge) Bunge	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula cappa</i> (Buch. -Ham.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula linearifolia</i> Turcz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeridium gracile</i> (DC.) Shih	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris polycephala</i> Cass.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris indica</i> (Linn.) Sch. -Bip.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris shimadai</i> (Kitam.) Kitam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca indica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca sororia</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lapsana apogonoides</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pertya cordifolia</i> Mattf.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Petasites japonicus</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela elata</i> (Hemsl.) Shih	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela indica</i> (Linn.) Shih	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela laciniata</i> (Houtt.) Shih	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea bullockii</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea deltoidea</i> (DC.) Sch. -Bip.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio cineraria</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio cruentus</i> (Mass.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio nemorensis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio scandens</i> Buch. -Ham. ex D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia pubescens</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio oldhamianus</i> (Maxim.) B. Nord.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago decurrens</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Tagetes patula</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum mongolicum</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i> Patr. ex Widder	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia japonica</i> (Linn.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> Jacq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia hederacea</i> Wall.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i> Forst.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (Linn.) Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsskal	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (Linn.) Lamarck	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis nil</i> (Linn.) Choisy	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis purpurea</i> (Linn.) Voigt	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Quamoclit pennata</i> (Desr.) Boj.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Bothrocaryum controversum</i> (Hemsl.) Pojark.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia angustata</i> (Chun) Fang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia hongkongensis</i> (Hemsl.)	Longhushan

		<i>Hutch.</i>	
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Swida walteri (Wanger.) Sojak</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Swida wilsoniana (Wanger.) Sojak</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus londoniana H. Winkl.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus turczaninowii Hance</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus viminea Lindl.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum aizoon Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum alfredii Hance</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum bulbiferum Makino</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum drymarioides Hance</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum emarginatum Migo</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum hakonense Makino</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum japonicum Sieb. ex Miq.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum lineare Thunb.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum polytrichoides Hemsl.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum sarmentosum Bunge</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum tetractinum Fr?d.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana (Linn.) Heynh.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Arabis flagellosa Miq.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica campestris Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica chinensis Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica chinensis Linn. var. oleifera Makino et Nemoto</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica juncea (Linn.) Czern.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica napus Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica oleracea Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica pekinensis (Lour.) Rupr.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica rapa Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris (Linn.) Medic.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine flexuosa With.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine lyrata Bunge</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine violifolia O. E. Schulz</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia alatipes Hand. -Mazz.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia sinuata K. C. Kuan</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Coronopus didymus (Linn.) J. E. Smith</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Descurainia sophia (Linn.) Webb ex Prantl</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Draba nemorosa Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium virginicum Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Orychophragmus violaceus (Linn.) O. E. Schulz</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Raphanus sativus Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa cantoniensis (Lour.) Ohwi</i>	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa indica</i> (Linn.) Hiern	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Actinostemma tenerum</i> Griff.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. et Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis melo</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> (Duch. ex Lam.) Duch. ex Poiret	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i> (Linn.) Roem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha nudiflora</i> Hemsl. ex Forbes et Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes cucumeroides</i> (Ser.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes laceribractea</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes rosthornii</i> Harms	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i> Lam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i> Choisy	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> (Rottb.) C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis densa</i> (Wall.) Hand. -Mzt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex breviculmis</i> R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brevicuspis</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brownii</i> Tuckerm.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brunnea</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex chinensis</i> Retz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex dimorpholepis</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex dispalata</i> Boott	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex foraminata</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gibba</i> Wahlenb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex glossostigma</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex ligulata</i> Nees ex Wight	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maximowiczii</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex nemostachys</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex neurocarpa</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex paxii</i> Kukenth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex phacota</i> Spreng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pruinosa</i> Boott	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex scabrifolia</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex scaposa</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex siderosticta</i> Hance	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex tristachya</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex truncatigluma</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex unisexualis</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus compressus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus iria</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus michelianus</i> (Linn.) Link	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus microiria</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i> Vahl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> (Burm. f.) Trin. ex Henschel	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis migoana</i> Ohwi et Koyama	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis tetraquetra</i> Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis yokoscensis</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Tang et Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i> (Linn.) Vahl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis diphylloides</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis fusca</i> (Nees) Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis henryi</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i> (Linn.) Vahl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis rigidula</i> Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis subbispicata</i> Nees et Meyen	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis verrucifera</i> (Maxim.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Juncellus serotinus</i> (Rottb.) C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i> Rottb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus umbellatus</i> Vahl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycnus globosus</i> Retz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycnus sanguinolentus</i> (Vahl) Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora chinensis</i> Nees et Mey.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora rubra</i> (Lour.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus juncoides</i> Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus triqueter</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus wallichii</i> Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus yagara</i> Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria herbecarpa</i> Nees var. <i>pubescens</i> C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria hookeriana</i> Bocklr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum oldhami</i> (Hemsl.) Rosenth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea cirrhosa</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea gracillima</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea opposita</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea tenuipes</i> Franch. et Savat.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea tokoro</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus japonicus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera peltata</i> Smith var. <i>glabrata</i> Y. Z. <i>Ruan</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros glaucifolia</i> Metc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros lotus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros morrisiana</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus glabra</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus lanceolata</i> Warb. apud Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus multiflora</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus chinensis</i> (Gardn. et Champ.) <i>Hook. f. ex Benth.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus decipiens</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus duclouxii</i> Gagnep.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus glabripetalus</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus japonicus</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i> (Lour.) Poir.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea sinensis</i> (Hance) Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> (Wall.) Drude var. <i>elliptica</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Pieris formosa</i> (Wall.) D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron latoucheae</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mariesii</i> Hemsl. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron molle</i> (Blum) G. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ovatum</i> (Lindl.) Planch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simiarum</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i> Planch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon buergerianum</i> Koern.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon decemflorum</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon faberi</i> Ruhland	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum sinensis</i> C. Y. Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Escalloniaceae	<i>Itea oblonga</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Eucomiaceae	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha australis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha brachystachya</i> Hornem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma japonicum</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bischofia javanica</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> Linn.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i> Willd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pekinensis</i> Rupr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria cochinchinensis</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion puberum</i> (Linn.) Hutch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion wilsonii</i> Hutch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus apelta</i> (Lour.) Muell. Arg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus japonicus</i> (Thunb.) Muell. Arg. var. <i>floccosus</i> (Muell. Arg.) S. M. Hwang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lam.) Muell. Arg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus repandus</i> (Will.) Muell. Arg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus flexuosus</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Muell. Arg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus glaucus</i> Wall. ex Muell. Arg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus ussuriensis</i> Rupr. et Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium discolor</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) Muell. Arg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium japonicum</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Pax et Hoffm.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (Linn.) Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Securinega suffruticosa</i> (Pall.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia fordii</i> (Hemsl.) Airy Shaw	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia montana</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea henryi</i> (Skan) Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea mollissima</i> Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea seguinii</i> Dode	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis carlesii</i> (Hemsl.) Hayata.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis eyrei</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) Tutch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fabri</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fargesii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis jucunda</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis sclerophylla</i> (Lindl. et Paxton) Schottky	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis tibetana</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i> (Thunb.) Oersted	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis gracilis</i> (Rehd. et Wils.) W. C. Cheng et T. Hong	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis multiervis</i> W. C. Cheng et T. Hong	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinifolia</i> (Blume) <i>Oersted</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis oxyodon</i> (Miq.) Oersted	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis sessilifolia</i> (Blume) <i>Schottky</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus longipetiolata</i> Seem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i> (Thunb.) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus hancei</i> (Bentham) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus harlandii</i> (Hance ex Walpers) <i>Rehder</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus oleaefolius</i> A. Camus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus chenii</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus fabri</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phillyraeoides</i> A. Gray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus serrata</i> Murray var. <i>brevipetiolata</i> (A. DC.) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma racemosum</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis balansae</i> Prain	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis decumbens</i> (Thunb.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis edulis</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis incisa</i> (Thunb.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis pallida</i> (Thunb.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis racemosa</i> (Thunb.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis repens</i> Mandl et Muehld.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana davidii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana manshurica</i> Kitag.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia bimaculata</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Hook. f. et Thoms. ex C. B. Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum chinense</i> (Migo) H. Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Boea hygrometrica</i> (Bunge) R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia chienii</i> Chun	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus heucherifolius</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea henryi</i> Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea subcapitata</i> Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lysionotus pauciflorus</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis auricula</i> (S. Moore) Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis maximowiczii</i> Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis canina</i> Linn. var. <i>formosana</i> Hack.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis matsumurae</i> Hack. ex Honda	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> Sobol.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Aristida cumingiana</i> Trin. et Rupr.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> (Trin.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon lanceolatus</i> (Roxb.) Hochst.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella anomala</i> Stend.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella barbinodis</i> Keng ex B. S. Sun et Z. H. Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella setosa</i> Trin.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Avena fatua</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> (Lour.) Raeusch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachiaria villosa</i> (Ham.) A. Camus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i> (Schreb.) Beauv. var. <i>japonicum</i> Hack.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus japonicus</i> Thunb. ex Murr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus remotiflorus</i> (Steud.) Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Calamagrostis epigeios</i> (Linn.) Roth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i> (R. Br.) Stapf	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cymbopogon goeringii</i> (Steud.) A. Camus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Linn.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (Linn.) Beauv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia arundinacea</i> (Linn.) Beauv. var. <i>ciliata</i> (Honda) P. C. Kuo et S. L. Lu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia hakonensis</i> (Franch. et Sav.) Keng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria chrysoblephara</i> Flig. et De Not	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koel.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria mollicoma</i> (Kunth) Henr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (Linn.) Scop.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria violascens</i> Link	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dimeria ornithopoda</i> Trin.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eccoilopus cotulifer</i> (Thunb.) A. Camus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa caudata</i> Roshev.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> (Linn.) Link	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa crusgali</i> (Linn.) Beauv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa hispidula</i> (Retz.) Nees	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine indica</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (All.) Link ex <i>Vignolo-Lutati</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis ferruginea</i> (Thunb.) Beauv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Trin.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis minor</i> Host	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> (Linn.) Beauv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa ciliaris</i> (Linn.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> (Munro) Hack.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i> (Thunb.) Kunth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia quadrinervis</i> (Hack.) Kuntze	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia speciosa (Debeaux) Kuntze</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca arundinacea Schreb.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca parvigluma Steud.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Glyceria acutiflora (Torr.) Kuntze subsp. japonica (Steud.) T. Koyana et Kawano</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hackelochloa grannlaris (Linn.) Kuntze</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria altissima (Poir.) Stapf et C. E. Hubb.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Heteropogon contortus (Linn.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. et Schult.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hymenachne patens L. Liou</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Imperata cylindrica (Linn.) Beauv.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus latifolius (Keng) McClure</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne globosa (Thunb.) Kuntze</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne nipponensis Ohwi</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne truncata A. Camus</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum aristatum Linn. var. glaucum (Honda) T. Koyama</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum bartatum Retz.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum indicum (Houtl.) Merr.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Koeleria cristata (Linn.) Pers.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia japonica (Makino) Honda</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leptochloa chinensis (Linn.) Nees</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum gracile Brongn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum sinense Rendle</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Melica onoei Franch. et Sav.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium vimineum (Trin.) A. Camus</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus (Lab.) Warb. ex Schum et Laut.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus (Maxim) Benth. et Hook. f.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus sinensis Anderss.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Muhlenbergia hugelii Trin.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Muhlenbergia ramosa (Hack.) Makino</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Narenga porphyrocoma (hance) Bor</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia montana Keng</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana (kunth.) Keng</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus compositus (Linn.) Beauv.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius (Arduino) Beauv.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oryza sativa Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum psilopodium Trin.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum repens Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum notatum Flugge</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum orbiculare Forst.</i>	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i> (Michx.) Scribn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum thunbergii</i> Kunth ex Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> (Linn.) Spreng.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phaenosperma globosa</i> Munro ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i> (Carr.) H. de Lehai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys glauca</i> McClure	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys heteroclada</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys nidularia</i> Munro	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> (Lodd.) Munro	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleioblastus amarus</i> (Keng) Keng f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa acroleuca</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa annua</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa trivialis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon fugax</i> Nees ex Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (Linn.) Desf.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudosasa amabilis</i> (McClure) Keng f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria ciliaris</i> (Trin.) Nevski	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria kamoji</i> Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i> Linn. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i> Retz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i> (Linn.) A. Chase	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizachyrium brevifolium</i> (Sw.) Nees ex Buse	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria faberii</i> Herrm.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria glauca</i> (Linn.) Beauv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> (koen.) Stapf	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria plicata</i> (Lam.) T. Cooke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria viridis</i> (Linn.) Beauv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Spodiopogon sibiricus</i> Trin.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i> (Steud.) W. D. Glayt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus piliferus</i> (Trin.) Kunth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda caudata</i> (Nees) A. Camus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda japonica</i> (Willd.) Tanaka	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda villosa</i> (Poir.) A. Camus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Tripogon chinensis</i> (Franch.) Hack.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Trisetum bifidum</i> (Thunb.) Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zea mays</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zizania caducifloura</i> (Turcz. ex Trin.) Hand.-Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zizania latifolia</i> (Griseb.) Stapf	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia japonica</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia matrella</i> (Linn.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia tenuifolia</i> Willd. ex Trin.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum ascyron</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i> Thunb. ex Murray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum monogynum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum sampsonii</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum seniawinii</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Triadenum breviflorum</i> (Wall. ex Dyer) Y. Kimura	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis micrantha</i> (Thunb.) R. Br. ex Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia chinensis</i> (Champ.) Oliv. ex Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia gracilipes</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium myricoides</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Fortunearia sinensis</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar acalycina</i> Chang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> (R. Br.) Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis sinensis</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Cardiandra moellendorffii</i> (Hance) Migo	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Dichroa febrifuga</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea angustipetala</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea anomala</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea chinensis</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> (Thunb.) Seringe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> Sieb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea strigosa</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia viburnoides</i> Hook. f. et Thoms.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Platy crater arguta</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma integrifolium</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa japonica</i> (Miq.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (Linn. f.) Royle	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrocharis dubia</i> (Bl.) Backer	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria natans</i> (Lour.) Hara	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium henryi</i> Diels.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium lanceolatum</i> A. C. Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i> (Linn.) Redouté	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris grijsii</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris speculatrix</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Cyclocarya paliurus</i> (Batal.) Iljinsk.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardia fenzelii</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans cathayensis</i> Dode	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i> C. DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus alatus</i> Franch. et Sav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus leschenaultii</i> J. Gay ex Laharpe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Agastache rugosa</i> (Fisch. et Mey.) O. Ktze.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga ciliata</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga decumbens</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga nipponensis</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium chinense</i> (Benth.) O. Ktze.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium gracile</i> (Benth.) Matsum.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i> (Thunb.) Hyland.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia splendens</i> Nakai ex F. Maekawa	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Galeobdolon chinense</i> (Benth.) C. Y. Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma longituba</i> (Nakai) Kupr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon amethystoides</i> (Benth.) C. Y. Wu et Hsuan	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon nervosa</i> (Hemsl.) Kudo	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Keiskea elsholtzioides</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium barbatum</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus artemisia</i> (Lour.) S. Y. Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus artemisia</i> (Lour.) S. Y. Hu var. <i>albiflorus</i> (Migo) S. Y. Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lycopus lucidus</i> Turcz. ex Benth var. <i>hirtus</i> Regel	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mentha canadensis</i> Briq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla cavaleriei</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla chinensis</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla dianthera</i> (Buch. -Ham. ex Roxburgh) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla grosseserrata</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla scabra</i> (Thunb.) C. Y. Wu et H. W. Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla frutescens</i> (Linn.) Britt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia adiantifolia</i> Stib.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia bowleyana</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia plebeia</i> R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia prionitis</i> Hance	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia splendens</i> Ker-Gawl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria indica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys japonica</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys oblongifolia</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium pernyi</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium viscidum</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia quinata</i> (Houttuyn) Decaisne	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia australis</i> (Diels) T. Shimizu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia fargesii</i> Reaub.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia grandiflora</i> Reaub.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia chinensis</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum austrosinense</i> H. T. Chang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Linn.) Presl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum jensenianum</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum subavenium</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera aggregata</i> (Sims) Kosterm.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera angustifolia</i> Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera communis</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera fruticosa</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera glauca</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera megaphylla</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera reflexa</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera rubronervia</i> Gamble	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea coreana</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea cubeba</i> (Lour.) Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea elongata</i> (Wall. ex Nees) Benth. et Hook. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus grijsii</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus ichangensis</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus leptophylla</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus oreophila</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i> Kanehira	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus phoenicis</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus velutina</i> Champ. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea aurata</i> (Hay.) Koidz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea phanerophlebia</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe bournei</i> (Hemsl.) Yang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe hunanensis</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe neurantha</i> (Hemsl.) Gamble	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe sheareri</i> (Hemsl.) Gamble	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras tzumu</i> (Hemsl.) Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna minor</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia australis</i> R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia bifida</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris spicata</i> (Thunb.) Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium chinense</i> G. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium fistulosum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium macrostemon</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium sativum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottler ex Sprengle	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum sessile</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis citrina</i> Baroni	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i> (Lam.) Aschers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium brownii</i> F. E. Brown ex Mieliez	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium callosum</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium speciosum</i> Thunb. var. <i>gloriosoides</i> Baker	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope graminifolia</i> (Linn.) Baker	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope platyphylla</i> Wang et Tang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope spicata</i> (Thunb.) Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> (Linn. f.) Ker-Gawl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Paris polyphylla</i> Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum cyrtoneura</i> Hua	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Reineckia carnea</i> (Andr.) Kunth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Scilla scilloides</i> (Lindl.) Druce	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilacina japonica</i> A. Gray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tricyrtis macropoda</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tupistra chinensis</i> Baker	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Veratrum grandiflorum</i> Loes.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Veratrum schindleri</i> (Baker) Loes. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia chinensis</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia davidii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja lindleyana</i> Fort.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gardneria multiflora</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Korthalsella japonica</i> (Thunb.) Engl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus delavayi</i> Van Tiegh.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Scurrula parasitica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus levinei</i> (Merr.) H. S. Kiu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Tolypanthus maclurei</i> (Merr.) Danser	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum coloratum</i> (Kom.) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum diospyrosicolum</i> Hayata	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia arenaria</i> H. B. K.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> H. B. K.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i> Koehne	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala indica</i> (Willd.) Koehne	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala mexicana</i> Cham. et Schlechtend.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala rotundifolia</i> (Buch. -Ham. ex Roxb.) Koehne	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i> (Hemsl.) Sarg.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia denudata</i> Desr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i> Desr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia officinalis</i> (Rehd. et Wils.) Cheng subsp. <i>biloba</i> (Rehd. et Wils.) Law	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia yuyuanensis</i> Law	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia chapensis</i> Dandy	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia crassipes</i> Law	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia figo</i> (Lour.) Spreng.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia foveolata</i> Merr. ex Dandy	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia foveolata</i> Merr. ex Dandy var. <i>cinerascens</i> Law et Y. F. Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia maudiae</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia skinneriana</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Parakmeria lotungensis</i> (Chun et C. Tsoong) Law	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon striatum</i> Dickson.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Althaea rosea</i> (Linn.) Cavan.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Malva verticillata</i> Linn. var. <i>chinensis</i> (Miller) S. Y. Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena procumbens</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus pauciflorus</i> (Benth.) Guillaum.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia amoena</i> Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia quadrangularis</i> Cogn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia sinensis</i> (Diels) H. L. Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Fordiophyton fordii</i> (Oliv.) Krass.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma candidum</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma dodecandrum</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia chinensis</i> Linn. ex Walp.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia opipara</i> C. Y. Wu et C. Chen	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sarcopyramis bodinieri</i> Lévl. et Van. var.	Longhushan

		<i>delicata</i> (C. B. Robins.) C. Chen	
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sarcopyramis nepalensis</i> Wall.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaiia odorata</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona sinensis</i> (A. Juss.) Roem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i> (Linn.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea racemosa</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Diploclisia affinis</i> (Oliv.) Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Diploclisia glaucescens</i> (Bl.) Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Pericampylus glaucus</i> (Lam.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania cepharantha</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thunb.) Miers	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania tetrandra</i> S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora sagittata</i> (Oliv.) Gagnep.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia kalkora</i> (Roxb.) Prain	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo stricta</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i> Sieb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i> Sieb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia papyifera</i> (Linn.) L' Hert. ex Vent.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Kudo et Masam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania tricuspidata</i> (Carr.) Bur. ex Lavalle	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus elastica</i> Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus erecta</i> Thunb. var. <i>beecheana</i> (Hook. et Arn.) King	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus formosana</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus heteromorpha</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pandurata</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pumila</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus sarmentosa</i> Buch. -Ham. ex J. E. Sm. var. <i>henryi</i> (King et Oliv.) Corner	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus sarmentosa</i> Buch. -Ham. ex J. E. Sm. var. <i>impressa</i> (Champ.) Corner	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus variolosa</i> Lindl. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus australis</i> Poir.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus cathayana</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica rubra</i> Siebold et Zuccarini	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia brevicaulis</i> Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia crenata</i> Sims	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia japonica</i> (Thunb.) Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia punctata</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia rudis</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa japonica</i> (Thunb.) Moritzi. ex Zoll.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine stolonifera</i> (Koidz.) E. Walker	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea neriifolia</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Mez	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> Smith.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium buxifolium</i> Hook. et Arn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium grijsii</i> (Hance) Merr. et Perry	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas marina</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas minor</i> All.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willdenow	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn. .	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar pumilum</i> (Hoffm.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i> Georgi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i> Decne.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i> Lindl. et Paxt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i> Lindl	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus insularis</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum lanceolarium</i> Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (Linn.) Ait.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Ait.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum quihoui</i> Carr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus cooperi</i> Hemslyey	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> (Thunb.) Loureiro	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus henryi</i> P. S. Green	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus marginatus</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus matsumuranus</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea alpina</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea cordata</i> Royle	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea erubescens</i> Franch. et Sav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea mollis</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium pyrricholophum</i> Franch. et Savat.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia prostrata</i> Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Amitostigma gracile</i> (Bl.) Schltr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla striata</i> (Thunb. ex Murray) Rchb. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum kwangtungense</i> Schltr.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe discolor</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe graciliflora</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera erecta</i> (Thunb. ex A. Murray) Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera falcata</i> (Thunb. ex A. Murray) Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i> (Linn.) Sw.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium faberi</i> Rolfe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium floribundum</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium goeringii</i> (Rchb. f.) Rchb. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium moniliforme</i> (Linn.) Sw.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera repens</i> (Linn.) R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera schlechtendaliana</i> Rchb. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis dunzii</i> Rolfe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis nervosa</i> (Thunb. ex A. Murray) Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis microtatantha</i> (Schltr.) T. Tang et F. T. Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera hologlottis</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione bulbocodioides</i> (Franch.) Rolfe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> (Pers.) Ames	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia dunzii</i> Rolfe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tulotis ussuriensis</i> (Reg et Macck) H. Hara	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia sinensis</i> G. Beck	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> Linn. subsp. <i>griffithii</i> (Edgew. et Hook. f.) Hara	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corymbosa</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis triangularis</i> A. St. Hil. 'Purpurea'	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i> (Hook.) H. Wendl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Eomecon chionantha</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Macleaya cordata</i> (Willd.) R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Apios fortunei</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Astragalus sinicus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Campylotropis macrocarpa</i> (Bunge) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i> (Jacq.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Caragana sinica</i> (Buc'hoz) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cladrastis wilsonii</i> Takeda	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria albida</i> Heyne ex Roth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria ferruginea</i> Grah. ex Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i> Ait.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria sessiliflora</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia balansae</i> Prain	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia hancei</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium caudatum</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i> (Linn.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Glycine max</i> (Linn.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Glycine soja</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera amblyantha</i> Craib	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera carlesii</i> Craib.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera decora</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera decora</i> Lindl. . var. <i>ichangensis</i> (Craib) Y. Y. Fang et C. Z. Zheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera fortunei</i> Craib.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera pseudotinctoria</i> Matsum	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia stipulacea</i> (Maxim.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia striata</i> (Thunb.) Schindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (Linn.) Sweet	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> Turcz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza buergeri</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (Dum. -Cours.) G. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza cyrtobotrya</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza davidii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i> (Vog.) Koehne	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza pilosa</i> (Thunb.) Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza virgata</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (Linn.) Pall.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia dielsiana</i> Harms	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia nitida</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia reticulata</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna sempervirens</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia henryi</i> Prain	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> (Linn.) Urb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium podocarpum</i> (DC.) Yang et Huang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi var. <i>montana</i> (Lour.) van der Maesen	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia volubilis</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora flavescens</i> Ait.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora japonica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Trifolium repens</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> Linn. ex Reichard	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia cracca</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia faba</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i> (Linn.) S. F. Gray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna angularis</i> (Willd.) Ohwi et Ohashi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna radiata</i> (Linn.) Wilczek	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (Linn.) Walp.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna vexillata</i> (Linn.) Rich.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> (Sims) Sweet	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Zornia gibbosa</i> Spanog.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Phrymaceae	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i> Linn. subsp. <i>asiatica</i> (Hara) Kitamura	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i> Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper hancei</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper puberulum</i> (Benth.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum glabratum</i> Lindl. var. <i>neriifolium</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum illicioides</i> Mak.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (Thunb.) Aiton	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago asiatica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago major</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus ×hispanica</i> Muenchh.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala arillata</i> Buch. -Ham. ex D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala hongkongensis</i> Hemsl. var. <i>stenophylla</i> (Hayata) Migo	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala japonica</i> Houtt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala tenuifolia</i> Willd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron filiforme</i> (Thunb.) Rob. et Vaut.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron filiforme</i> (Thunb.) Rob. et Vaut. var. <i>neofiliforme</i> (Nakai) A. J. Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i> (D. Don) Hara	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia multiflora</i> (Thunb.) Harald.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum chinense</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum criopolitanum</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum dissitiflorum</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum japonicum</i> Meisn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum jucundum</i> Meisn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum minus</i> Huds.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum muricatum</i> Meisn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum nepalense</i> Meisn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum orientale</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R. Br.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum posumbu</i> Buch. -Ham. ex D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum pubescens</i> Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum senticosum</i> (Meisn.) Franch. et Sav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum sieboldii</i> Meisn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum tenellum</i> Blume var. <i>micranthum</i> (Meisn.) C. Y. Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum thunbergii</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex dentatus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex japonicus</i> Houtt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex trisetifer</i> Stokes	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solme	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (Burm. f.) Presl ex Kunth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i> (Jacq.) Gaertn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton malaianus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> Linn. L	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia alfredii</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia christinae</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i> Duby	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia congestiflora</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia fortunei</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsonia chamaedryoides</i> Wright ex A. Gray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia cochinchinensis</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia reticulata</i> W. T. Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola decorata</i> H. Andr.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum finetianum</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i> Lem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis apiifolia</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis armandii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis chinensis</i> Osbeck	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis finetiana</i> Lévl. et Vant.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis henryi</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis meyeniana</i> Walp.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis montana</i> Buch. -Ham. ex DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis peterae</i> Hand. -Mazz. var. <i>trichocarpa</i> W. T. Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis uncinata</i> Champ.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium anthriscifolium</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus chinensis</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus japonicus</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus ternatus</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Semiaquilegia adoxoides</i> (DC.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum acutifolium</i> (Hand. -Mazz.) Boivin	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum faberi</i> Ulbr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum fortunei</i> S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berberchia floribunda</i> (Wall.) Brongn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berberchia kulingensis</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia acerba</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia trichocarpa</i> Chun et Tsiang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus hirsutus</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus crenata</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus globosa</i> Bunge	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus leptophylla</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus napalensis</i> (Wall.) Laws.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i> Decne.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus wilsonii</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia hamosa</i> (Wall.) Brongn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia melliana</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia thea</i> (Osbeck) Johnst.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill. var. <i>inermis</i> (Bunge) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia nipponica</i> Koidz. var. <i>occidentalis</i> Skalicky	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i> Ldb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus persica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca mume</i> Sieb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus conradinae</i> (Koehne) Yü et Li	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus dielsiana</i> (Schneid.) Yü et Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus discoidea</i> Yü et Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus glandulosa</i> (Thunb.) Lois.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus serrulata</i> (Lindl.) G. Don ex London	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus yedoensis</i> (Mats.) Yü et Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles sinensis</i> (Thouin) Koehne	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> (Sweet) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus cuneata</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andr.) Focke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria</i> × <i>ananassa</i> Duch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum japonicum</i> Thunb. var. <i>chinense</i> F. Bolle	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Kerria japonica</i> (Linn.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus phaeosticta</i> (Hance) Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus spinulosa</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus zippeliana</i> (Miq.) Yü	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus doumeri</i> (Bois) Chev	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus spectabilis</i> (Ait.) Borkh.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Padus buergeriana</i> (Miq.) Yü et Ku	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia beauverdiana</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia davidsoniae</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia glabra</i> (Thunb.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia hirsuta</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia prunifolia</i> (Hook. et Arn.) Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia schneideriana</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia serrulata</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia villosa</i> (Thunb.) DC. var. <i>sinica</i> Rehd. & Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla discolor</i> Bge.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla freyniana</i> Bornm.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla kleiniana</i> Wight et Arn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla supina</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> (Maxim.) Li	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Dcne.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> (Brum. f.) Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus serrulata</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> (Linn.) Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis major</i> Card.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa bracteata</i> Wendl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa chinensis</i> Jacq.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa cymosa</i> Tratt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa henryi</i> Bouleng.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa laevigata</i> Michx.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus adenophorus</i> Rolfe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus alceaefolius</i> Poir.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus amphidasys</i> Focke ex Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus buergeri</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus chingii</i> Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus corchorifolius</i> Linn. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus coreanus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus hirsutus</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus innominatus</i> S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus irenaeus</i> Focke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus lambertianus</i> Ser.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus pacificus</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus reflexus</i> Ker	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus reflexus</i> Ker var. <i>hui</i> (Diels apud Hu) <i>Metc.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus rosaefolius</i> Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sumatranus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus swinhoei</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus tephrodes</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus trianthus</i> Focke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus tsangorum</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) K. Koch	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus dunnii</i> Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus folgneri</i> (Schneid.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus hemsleyi</i> (Schneid.) Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea chinensis</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea japonica</i> Linn. f. var. <i>acuminata</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> Sieb. et Zucc. var. <i>simpliciflora</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stephanandra chinensis</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina pilulifera</i> (Lam.) Franch. ex Drake	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina rubella</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia canthioides</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) Masam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia cochinchinensis</i> Lour.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Cephalanthus tetrandrus</i> (Roxb.) Ridsd. et Badh. f.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Coptosapelta diffusa</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) Van Steenis	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Dammacanthus indicus</i> (Linn.) Gaertn. f.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> Linn. var. <i>tenerum</i> (Gren. et Godr.) Rchb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium bungei</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium trifidum</i> Linn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> Ellis	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis auricularia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis caudatifolia</i> Merr. et Metcalf	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis chrysotricha</i> (Palib.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i> Willd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis tenelliflora</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus chinensis</i> (Champ.) Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus hartii</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus japonicus</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus japonicus</i> Miq. var. <i>lancilimbus</i> (Merr.) Lo	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda umbellata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda esquirolii</i> Lévl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza japonica</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia scandens</i> (Lour.) Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia argyi</i> (Lévl. et Vant) Hara ex L. Lauener et D. K. Fergus	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa japonica</i> (Thunb.) Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa serissoides</i> (DC.) Druce	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna acutisepala</i> How ex W. C. Chen	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna mollissima</i> (Hook. et Arn.) Robins.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tricalysia dubia</i> (Lindl.) Ohwi	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i> (Miq.) Miq. ex Havil.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia albiflora</i> (Hook.) Reichb. ex Meisn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus grandis</i> (Linn.) Osb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (Linn.) Osbeck	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia fargesii</i> Dode	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia glabrifolia</i> (Champ. ex Benth.) Huang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia rutaecarpa</i> (Juss.) Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Fortunella japonica</i> (Thunb.) Sw.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (Linn.) Raf.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia reevesiana</i> Fort.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (Linn.) Lam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum ailanthoides</i> Sied. et. Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum scandens</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum simulans</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma myriantha</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma oldhamii</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma rigida</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia campanulata</i> Wall. ex Roxb. subsp. <i>ritchiae</i> (Rehd. et Wils.) Y. F. Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia discolor</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia japonica</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia swinhoei</i> Hemsl. ex Forb. et Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus × canadensis</i> Moench	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix chienii</i> Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix dunnii</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix matsudana</i> Koidz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix wilsonii</i> Seemen ex Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Pyralaria sinensis</i> Wu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Thesium chinense</i> Turcz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa cuneata</i> (Oliv.) Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Saururus chinensis</i> (Lour.) Baill.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> (Maxim.) Franch. et Savat.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe grandis</i> Stapf ex Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium macrophyllum</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia foliosa</i> Hook. f. et Thoms.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Penthorum chinense</i> Pursh	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i> Curt.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tiarella polyphylla</i> D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura coccinea</i> (Lem.) A. C. Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura longipedunculata</i> Finet et Gagnep.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra henryi</i> Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra sphenanthera</i> Rehd. et Wils.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra viridis</i> A. C. Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Dopatricum junceum</i> (Roxb.) Buch. -Ham.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (Vahl) Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia angustifolia</i> (Benth.) Wettst.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia antipoda</i> (Linn.) Alston	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i> (Linn.) F. Muell	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia procumbens</i> (Krock.) Borbas	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia setulosa</i> (Maxim.) Tuyama ex Hara	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus caducifer</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus japonicus</i> (Thunb.) O. Kuntze	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus stachydidifolius</i> (Turcz.) Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum roseum</i> Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Monochasma savatieri</i> Franch. ex Maxim.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i> (Seem.) Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia kawakamii</i> Ito	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia ningpoensis</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia laeta</i> S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica anagallisaquatica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica didyma</i> Tenore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica peregrina</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i> Poir.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum robustum</i> (Diels) Hong	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum plukenetii</i> (T. Yamazaki) D. Y. Hong	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Picrasma quassioides</i> (D. Don) Benn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Heterosmilax japonica</i> Kunth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax china</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax discotis</i> Warb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glabra</i> Roxb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax glaucochina</i> Warb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax hypoglauca</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax lanceifolia</i> Roxb. var. <i>opaca</i> A. DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax nipponica</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax riparia</i> A. DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium chinense</i> Miller	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Miller	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lyratum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum melongena</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pitosporifolium</i> Hemsley	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Tubocapsicum anomalum</i> (Franchet et Savatier) Makino	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Sparganiaceae	<i>Sparganium stoloniferum</i> (Graebn.) Buch. -Ham. ex Juz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus chinensis</i> Franch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Dippel	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia arguta</i> (Lindl.) Seem.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona japonica</i> (Bl.) Miq	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana simplex</i> (Linn.) F. W. Wight	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia pycnantha</i> Ling	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum fortunei</i> (Hemsl.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Halesia macgregorii</i> Chun	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Pterostyrax corymbosus</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax confusus</i> Hemsl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax dasyanthus</i> Perk.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax fabri</i> Perk.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax japonicus</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax odoratissimus</i> Champ. ex Benth	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax suberifolius</i> Hook. et Arn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos anomala</i> Brand	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos chinensis</i> (Lour.) Druce	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos lancifolia</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos laurina</i> (Retz.) Wall.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i> (Thunb.) Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos phyllocalyx</i> Clarke	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos setchuensis</i> Brand	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos stellaris</i> Brand	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos sumuntia</i> Buch. -Ham. ex D. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos urceolaris</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos wikstroemiifolia</i> Hayata	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra millettii</i> (Hook. et Arn.) Benth. et Hook. f. ex Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia chekiangoleosa</i> Hu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia cuspidata</i> (Kochs) Wright ex Gard.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia fraterna</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia japonica</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia oleifera</i> Abel.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (Linn.) O. Ktze.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera japonica</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera pachyphylla</i> Chun ex H. T. Chang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya acuminatissima</i> Merr. et Chun	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya alata</i> Kobuski	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya brevistyla</i> Kobuski	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya hebeclados</i> Ling	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya loquaiana</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya macartneyi</i> Champ.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya metcalfiana</i> Kobuski	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya muricata</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya nitida</i> Korthals	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya rubiginosa</i> Chang var. <i>attenuata</i> H. T. Chang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima superba</i> Gardn. et Champ.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Stewartia gemmata</i> Chien et Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i> (Wight et Arn.) Beddome	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia nitida</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria microcarpa</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne genkwa</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne kiusiana</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne odora</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i> (Linn.) C. A. Mey.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia monnula</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchoropsis tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia biloba</i> G. Don	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia biloba</i> G. Don var. <i>parviflora</i> (Bunge) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia breviradiata</i> (Rehd.) Hu et Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia tuan</i> Szyszyl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta annua</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Trapaceae	<i>Trapa incisa</i> Sieb. et Zucc. var. <i>quadricaudata</i> Glück.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe aspera</i> (Thunb.) Planch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis biondii</i> Pamp.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis bungeana</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> Pers.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis vandervoetiana</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema cannabina</i> Lour. var. <i>dielsiana</i> (Hand. -Mazz.) C. J. Chen	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus bergmanniana</i> Schneid.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus changii</i> Cheng	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus elongata</i> L. K. Fu et C. S. Ding	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Jacq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Zelkova schneideriana</i> Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica decusiva</i> (Miq.) Franch. et Sav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn.) Urban	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i> Hassk.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Daucus carota</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> Lam. var. <i>batrachium</i> (Hance) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum sinense</i> Oliv.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Nothosmyrnum japonicum</i> Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Bl.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe sinensis</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ostericum citriodorum</i> (Hance) Yuan et Shan	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum praeruptorum</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Pimpinella diversifolia</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula lamelligera</i> Hance	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula orthacantha</i> S. Moore	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis japonica</i> (Houtt.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis scabra</i> (Thunb.) DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria clidemioides</i> Miq. var. <i>diffusa</i> (Wedd.) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria gracilis</i> C. H. Wright	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria longispica</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i> (Linn.) Gaudich.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria tricuspis</i> (Hance) Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema involucratum</i> Franch. et Sav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema stewardii</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Gonostegia hirta</i> (Bl.) Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea bulbifera</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Wedd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea cuspidata</i> (Wedd.) Friis	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Nanocnide japonica</i> Bl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Nanocnide lobata</i> Wedd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide frutescens</i> (Thunb.) Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia minima</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia radicans</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Wedd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia scabra</i> Benth.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea cadierei</i> Gagnep. et Guill	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea japonica</i> (Maxim.) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea notata</i> C. H. Wright	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea peploides</i> (Gaudich.) Hook. et Arn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea pumila</i> (Linn.) A. Gray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea sinofasciata</i> C. J. Chen	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea swinglei</i> Merr.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia zeylanica</i> (Linn.) Benn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica fissa</i> E. Pritz.	Longhushan

Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i> Thunb.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i> Thunb. var. <i>rubellum</i> Hsu, J. X. Qiu, S. F. Huang et Y. Zhang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium carlesii</i> Dunn	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium mandarinorum</i> Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium trichocladum</i> Merr. et Metc.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia heterophylla</i> Bunge subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> (Hemsl.) H. J. Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia scabiosaefolia</i> Fisch. ex Trev.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia villosa</i> (Thunb.) Juss.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i> Levl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa cathayana</i> H. T. Chang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i> (Lour.) K. Koch	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa formosana</i> Rolfe	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa giraldii</i> Hesse ex Rehd.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa kochiana</i> Makino	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa kwangtungensis</i> Chun	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa rubella</i> Lindl.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris incana</i> (Thunb. ex Hout.) Miq.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i> Steud.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum canescens</i> Wall. ex Walp.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i> Turcz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum kaichianum</i> Hsu	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum lindleyi</i> Decne. ex Planch.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum mandarinorum</i> Diels	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna microphylla</i> Turcz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn. var. <i>cannabifolia</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Hand. -Mazz.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola betonicifolia</i> J. E. Smith	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola concordifolia</i> C. J. Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola diffusa</i> Ging.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola inconspicua</i> Blume	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola lactiflora</i> Nakai	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola magnifica</i> C. J. Wang et X. D. Wang	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola philippica</i> Cav.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola principis</i> H. de Boiss.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola selkirkii</i> Pursh ex Gold	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola stewardiana</i> W. Beck.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola triangulifolia</i> W. Beck.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola tricolor</i> Linn. var. <i>hortensis</i> DC.	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola verecunda</i> A. Gray	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis cantoniensis</i> (Hook. et Arn.)	Longhushan

		<i>Planch.</i>	
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis chaffanjoni (Levl. et Vant.) Rehd.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis delavayana Planch.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis grossedentata (Hand. -Mazz.) W. T. Wang</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis heterophylla (Thunb.) Sieb. et Zucc.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis japonica (Thunb.) Makino</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia corniculata (Benth.) Gagnep.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia japonica (Thunb.) Gagnep.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus dalzielii Gagnep.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus laetevirens Rehd.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Sieb. et Zucc.) Planch.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma hemsleyanum Diels et Gilg</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis amurensis Rupr.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis bryoniaefolia Bge.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis chunganensis Hu</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis davidii (Roman. Du Caill.) Foex.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis flexuosa Thunb.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis hancockii Hance</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis heyneana Roem. et Schult</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis sinocinerea W. T. Wang</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis vinifera Linn.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis wilsonae Veitch</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Yua thomsoni (Laws.) C. L. Li</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia chinensis (Retz.) Rosc.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia japonica (Thunb.) Miq.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium coronarium Koen.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber mioga (Thunb.) Rosc.</i>	Longhushan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber officinale Rosc.</i>	Longhushan

Animal List of Longhushan

Class	Family	Species	Location
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo gargarizans</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hyla	<i>Hyla chinensis</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hyla	<i>Hyla immaculata</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophry	<i>Leptolalax liui</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophry	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Microhyla	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	Longhushan

Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornate</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenopleura</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana exiliversabilis</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana livida</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana schmackeri</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa spinosa</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Pelophylax nigromaculatus</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus dennysii</i>	Longhushan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Aegithalidae	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas Penelope</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Mergus squamatus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Longhushan

Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia inornata</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Pica pica</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Irenidae	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops viridis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Niltava davidi</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Paradoxornithidae	<i>Paradoxornis webbianus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustulus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Passeridae	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>	Longhushan

Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sternidae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus leschenaulti</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>	Longhushan
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>	Longhushan

Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix hodgsoni</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer fulvescens</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus tanezumi</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Melogale maschata</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys pernyi</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Chimarrogale himalayica</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Suncus murinus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Vepertilionidae	<i>Myotis chinensis</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Vepertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Vepertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus javnicus</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>	Longhushan
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus anguillicauda</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus nitidus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus pratti</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus chinensis</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa argus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias fuscus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis sinensis</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia taeniops</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acheilognathus chankaensis</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus parallens</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Barbodes caldwelli</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Culter alburnus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus maculatus</i>	Longhushan

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisculus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys bidens</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys kiangsiensis</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys parvus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Saurogobio dabryi</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Odontobutis potamophila</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Rhinogobius giurinus</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia stenosoma</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia xinyiensis</i>	Longhushan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria septentrionalis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarinus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon ruhstrati</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon ornatus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja atra</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko hokouensis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	Longhushan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>	Longhushan

Appendix 6: Species lists of Jianglangshan

Plant List of Jianglangshan

Phylum	Family	Species	Location
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum juxtapositum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Dryopsis mariformis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium incisum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium normale</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium sarelii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium unilaterale</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium yoshinagae</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia metteniana</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia wichurae</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium devolii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium iseanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium vidalii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium wardii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium subsinuatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium okuboanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla imbricata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia prolifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Botrychiaceae	<i>Scepteridium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia pilosella</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia marginata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes amoena</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes festina</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes pseudo-aristata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes rhomboidea</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium balansae</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris bissetiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris decipiens</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris fuscipes</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris immixta</i>	Jianglangshan

Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris jiangshanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris whangshanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum makinoi</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum tsus-simense</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete ramosissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris pedata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplazium laevissimum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Conigramme centrochinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Conigramme japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia serrata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus mingchegensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Gonocormus minutus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum barbatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Hypolepidaceae	<i>Hypolepis punctata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Hypodematiaceae	<i>Hypodematium crenatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Sphenomeris chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea cernua</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria distinctissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria dunnii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis elliptica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis drymoglossoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus contortus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus thunbergianus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis fukienensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis hastata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes nipponica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes lingua</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes petiolosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes sheareri</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Saxiglossum angustissimum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium apuilingense</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium dispar</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium multifida</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium plumbea</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium semipinnata</i>	Jianglangshan

Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium vittata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella braunii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella delicatula</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella doederleinii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella labordei</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella moellendorffii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella nipponica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella remotifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella tamariscina</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella uncinata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia natans</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris argentea</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria chusana</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus acuminatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris toressiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris laxa</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris glanduligera</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris decursive-pinnata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus falcilobus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris pyrhorachis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria flexuosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Fokienia hodginsii</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus formosana</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Sabina chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus parviflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Pseudotaxus chienii</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus mairei</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Torreya grandis</i>	Jianglangshan
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Torreya jackii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia procumbens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia densiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes tetraspermus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace amplum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace cordatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace davidii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace elegantulum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace olivaceum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace pubipalmatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia lanceolata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia macrosperma</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia melanandra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia eriantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aizoaceae	<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium platanifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium kurzii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria potamogetifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus bidentata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Curculigo orchiioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris radiata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron sylvestri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Cleghornia henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelosperum gracilipes</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelosperum axillare</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelosperum jasminoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex buergeri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex kwangtungensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex macrocarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex micrococca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pubescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex purpurea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex tsoii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex viridis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex wilsonii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema sikokianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus tatarinowii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema erubescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema heterophyllum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia cordata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia ternata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax evodiaefolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax gracilistylus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax trifoliatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia echinocaulis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax dentiger</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia debilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum ichangense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum sieboldii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Adelostemma microcentrum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum auriculatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum mooreanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum paniculatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora floribunda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora subcupularis</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens blepharosepala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens davidii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens noli-tangera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens platysepala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis lempergiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis soulieana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Caulophyllum robustum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma pleiantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dysosma versipellis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium sagittatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus trabeculosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula luminifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus londoniana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus viminea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus hupeana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus kweichowensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Bigoniaceae	<i>Campsis grandiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum zollingeri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Bothriospermum tenellum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia thysiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus sampsonii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Trigonotis peduncularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Bretschneideraceae	<i>Bretschneidera sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus bodinieri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus sinica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus nitens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus salicifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora stricta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora tetraphylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora trachelioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis lanceolata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbeugia marginata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hypoglauca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera modesta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus williamsii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum chunii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum erosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum fordiae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum propinquum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum sympodiale</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Malachium aquatium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene aprica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria uliginosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus angulatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus gemmatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus hypoleucoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus oblanceifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus carnosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus euscaphis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus maackii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus myrianthus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus oblongifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus oxyphyllus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis fokienensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium hypoglaucum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cercidiphyllaceae	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium serotinum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus serratus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra glabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra barbinervis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina communis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia triquetra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenocaulon himalaicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea frangrans</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea macroclinidioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia annua</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia anomala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia argyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia dubia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia lactifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia sylvestica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster ageratoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster tataricus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Atractylodes lancea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn.	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium cernuum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium divaricatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Centipeda minima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium lineare</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium setosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema morifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala auriculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Doellingeria scaber</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium lindleyanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium affine</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura crepidioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Hemistepta lyrata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris debelis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris dentata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris denticulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris sonchifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris integrifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris shimadae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Laggera alata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lapsana apogonoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Leibnitzia anandria</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia fischeri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Miyamayomena angustifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraprenanthes pilipes</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraprenanthes sororia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pertya cordifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio oldhamianus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio scandens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio kirilowii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia glabrescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago decurrens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Syneilesis aconitifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synurus deltoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum mongolicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta australis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Porana racemosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobantamia angustata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Hylotelephium mingjinianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Orostachys erubescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum aizoon</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum alfredii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum bulbiferum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum drymarioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum emarginatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum lungtsuanense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum makinoi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum sarmentosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum tetractinum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine zhejiangensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Draba nemorosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium apetalum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa dubia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Actinostemma tenerum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma laxum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma pentaphyllum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thaladiantha nudiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thaladiantha punctata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis densa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex bodinieri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex brevicuspis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex chungii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex doniana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex gibba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex leucochlora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex ligulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex maubertiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex nemostachys</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex teinogyna</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex tristachya</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus amuricus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus orthostachys</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus pilosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus tenuispica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis complanata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis subbispicata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpa microcephala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus globosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus juncooides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus rosthornii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus subcapitatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria levis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum oldhamii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea opposita</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea tokoro</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Droser rotundifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros glaucifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros morrisina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros rhombifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros tsangii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus difficilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus glabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus multiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus decipiens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus glabripetalus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus sylvestris</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Pieris formosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron latoucheae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mariesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron molle</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ovatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium carlesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium mandarinorum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium trichocladum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon buergerianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon cinereum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum kunthianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Eucommiaceae	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha australis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma pseudomicrophylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia pekinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion puberum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus repandus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus tenuifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus apeltus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus glaucus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus matsumurae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium discolor</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Securinega suffruticosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea seguinii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis carlesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis eyrei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fabri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fargesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fordii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis jucunda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis sclerophylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis tibetana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis gracilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis multinervis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinaefolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis stewardiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus engleriana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus lucida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus harlandii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus fabri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phillyraeoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana davidii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana scabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia bimaculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia hicknii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum filicaule</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia chienii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita eburnean</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita pinnatifida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Conandron ramondioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus heucherifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lysionotus pauciflorus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis sericea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis matsumurae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella hirta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa glaucescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachiaria villosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus remotiflorus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium assimile</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium parviflorum</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cymbopogon goeringii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria chrysoblephara</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria radicata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria violascens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dimeria ornithopoda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis ferruginea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia speciosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia quadrinervis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Gelidocalamus rutilans</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus latifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus tessellatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne globosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum aristatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum indicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia sayanuka</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum gracile</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium nudum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia montana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum bisulcatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum paspaloides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum thunbergii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phaenosperma globosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys glauca</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys heteroclada</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys iridescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys praecox</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys pubescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys viridis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleioblastus amarus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa acroleuca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa annua</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa faberi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon fugax</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudosasa variegata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria japonensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria kamoji</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Semiarundinaria densiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria plicata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Shibataea chiangshanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Shibataea chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Trisetum bifidum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum attenuatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum erectum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum sampsonii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum seniawini</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum ascyron</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis micrantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis glandulifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Disanthus cercidifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium myricoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hippocastanaceae	<i>Aesculus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria natans</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris speculatrix</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Carya cathayensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Cyclocarya paliurus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus diastrophanthus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus setchuensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Ajuga decumbens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Clinopodium confine</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Clinopodium gracile</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Clinopodium umbrosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Dysophylla yatabeana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Elsholtzia argyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Galeobdolon chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Glechoma longituba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Lamium barbatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Leonurus artemisia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Mentha haplocalyx</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Mosla chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Mosla longibracteata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Mosla scabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Paraphlomis intermedia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Rabdosia amethystoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Salvia bowleyana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Salvia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Salvia plebeia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Salvia substolonifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Schnabelia oligophylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Scutellaria barbata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Scutellaria franchetiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Stachys japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Teucrium pernyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Teucrium viscidum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia coriacea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa cuneata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia leucantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum chekiangense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum subavenium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera aggregata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera communis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera glauca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera megaphylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera reflexa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera rubronervia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea elongata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus grijsii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus leptophylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus phoenicis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus velutina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe bournei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe sheareri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras tzumu</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Caesalpinia vernalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Cercis chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia kalkora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Amphicarpaea trisperma</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Apios fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Bauhinia championii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Campylotropis macrocarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Caragana sinica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Cladrastis wilsonii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria albida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria sessiliflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium caudatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium leptopus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium microphyllum</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium oldhamii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium podocarpum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium racemosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Dunbaria villosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Euchresta japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Gleditsia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine soja</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera amblyantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera decora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera parkesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera pseudotinctoria</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza buergeri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza davidii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza formosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza pilosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Millettia dielsiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Millettia reticulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Mucuna sempervirens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosi hosiei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosia henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Rhynchosia volubilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Sophora flavescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris spicata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium macrostemon</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus cochinchinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum sessile</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Heterosmilax japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta ventricosa</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium brownii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium lancifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium muscari</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium spicata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope graminifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum cyrtonema</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Scilla scilloides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax arisanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax china</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax davidiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax glabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax glauco-china</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax nervo-margiata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax riparia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax sieboldii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tricyrtis macropoda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Trilium tschonoskii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tulipa edulis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tupistra chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Veratrum schindleri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja lindleyana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gardneria multiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus delavayi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus levinei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum coloratum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>L. subcostata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Illicium lanceolatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Kadsura longipedunculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia officinalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia yuyuanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia figo</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Parakmeria lotungensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra sphenanthera</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia quadrangularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia amoena</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma dodecandrum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sarcopyramis nepalensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea racemosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Menispermum dauricum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Sinomenium acutum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania cephalantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kaempferi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania cochinchinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania tricuspidata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Fatoua pilosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa basjoo</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica rubra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia brevicaulis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia rudis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine stolonifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium buxifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium grijsii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas minor</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Euryale ferox</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Olacaceae	<i>Schoepfia jasminodora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fontanesia fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus insularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum molliculum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus cooperi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus matsumuranus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea cordata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea erubescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea mollis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium pyrriholophum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium cephalostigma</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia epilobioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Amitostigma gracile</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla striata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum kwangtungense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum quadrangulatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe graciliflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera falcata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium ensifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium faberi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium goeringii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium candidum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium moniliforme</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria dentata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria linearifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Herminium lanceum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis pauliana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus calcaratus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione bulbocodioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Sedirea subparishii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia dunnii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis griffithii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis balansae</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis decumbens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis incisa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis pallida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis racemosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pedaliaceae	<i>Trapella sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper hancei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper kadsura</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum illicioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantag major</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago asiatica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala arillata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron filiforme</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum dibotrys</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum conspicuum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum criopolitanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum dissitiflorum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hastato-sagittatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum minus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum multiflorum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum nepalense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum orientale</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum posumbu</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum pubescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum sagittifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum senticosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum sinicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum taquetii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum viscosum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum paniculatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton distinctus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Androsace umbellata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia candida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia christinae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia hemsleyana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsinia chamaedryoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola calliantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola decorata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum finetianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Cimicifuga acerina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis apiifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis argenteilucida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis finetiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis meyeniana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis uncinata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Coptis chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium anthriscifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus cantoniensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sieboldii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Semiaquilegia adoxoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia floribunda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia huana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia kulingensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia acerba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnella franguloides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus crenata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus globosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus wilsonii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia hamosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia melliana</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia thea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amelanchier asiatica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus cuneata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus hupehensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia beauverdiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia glabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia parvifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia schneideriana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia subumbellata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla fragarioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla freyniana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla sundaica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus buergeriana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus discoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus mume</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus phaeosticta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus polytricha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus pseudocerasus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus salicina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus schneideriana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus sericea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus spinulosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa cymosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus adenophorus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus amphidasys</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus buergeri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus chingii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus corchorifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus coreanus</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus hirsutus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus impressinervus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus innominatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus lambertianus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus pacificus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus peltatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus sumatranus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus swinhoei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus trianthus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus tsangorum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus folgneri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus hemsleyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea blumei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stephanandra chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina pilulifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina rubella</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Anotis ingrata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Coptosapelta diffusa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Damnacanthus indicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Emmenopterys henryi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium bungei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis chrysotricha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis diffusa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis tenelliflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus hartii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus lancilimbus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda umbellata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda shikokiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Neanotis hirsuta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia cavaleriei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia scandens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia cochinchinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia argyi</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa serissoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Sinadina racemosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna mollissima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria rhynchophylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia albiflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia fargesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia rutacarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Orixa japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia reevesiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum scandens Bl.</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum schinifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum simulans</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma flexuosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma myriantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma oldhamii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma rigida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia discolor</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus adenopoda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix chienii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix rosthornii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Thesium chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Saururus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe grandis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Cardiandra moellendorffii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Deutzia glauca</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Deutzia ningpoensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea angustipetala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea anomala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea strigosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Penthorum chinense</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Philadelphus sericanthus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Schizophragma corylifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tiarella polyphylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia anagallis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia procumbens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus caducifer</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus stachydifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Monochasm sheareri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Phtheirospermum japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Rehmannia chingii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia laeta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Sopubia lasiocarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia glabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica didyma</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica undulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum villosulum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Toona sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium chinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalistrum heterophyllum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cathayanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lyratum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pitosporifolium</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Tubocapsicum anomalum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sparganiaceae	<i>Sparganium fallax</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphis japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Tapiscia sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Croomia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana platanifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum fortunei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Halesia macgregorii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Pterostyrax corymbosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax calvescens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax confusus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax dasyanthus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax faberi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax odoratissimus</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax suberifolius</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax wuyuanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos anomala</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos setchuensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos stellaris</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos sumuntia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra milletii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli chekiang-oleosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli cuspidata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli fraterna</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli oleifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia brevistyla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya alata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya hebeclados</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya muricata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima superba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia nitida</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria microcarpa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne genkwa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne gruenigiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia glabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia monnula</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia pilosa</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia biloba</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia endochrysea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia breviradiata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta annua</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Trapaceae	<i>Trapa incisa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe aspera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis biondii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Hemiptelea davidii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus elongata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus castaneifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Zelkova schneideriana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica biserrata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica decursiva</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Changium smyrnioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cnidium monnieri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>H. sibthorpioides</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle nepalensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum sinense</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum tachiroei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Nothosmygium japonicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe grosseserratum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe javanica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum decursivum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum praeruptorum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Pimpinella diversifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis scabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria gracilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria longispica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria platanifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema involucratum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema obtusum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema stewardii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Gonostegia hirta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea bulbifera</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide frutescens</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia minima</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia radicans</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia scabra</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea notata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea sinofasciata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Plouzolzia zeylanica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia scabiosaefolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia villosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana fauriei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa cathayana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa giraldii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa rubella</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum cyrtophyllum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum kaichianum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum lindleyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna microphylla T</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola acuminata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola concordifolia</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola diffusa</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola grypceras</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola stewardiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola verecunda</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola yedoensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis cantoniensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis sinica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus heterophylla</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus laetevirens</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus thomsonii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetragium hemsleyanum</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis adstricta</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis chunganensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis davidii</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis flexuosa</i>	Jianglangshan

Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis pseudoreticulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis quinquangularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis romanetiik</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis wilsonae</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber mioga</i>	Jianglangshan

Animal List of Jianglangshan

Class	Family	Species	Location
Amphibia	Bufoiidae	<i>Bufo bufo gargarizans</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobius chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornate</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana limnocharis</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana livida</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana spinosa</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Staurois ricketti</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops orientalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes labiatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis schvedowi</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus nisosimilis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter virgatus gularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus korschun lineatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis intermedia</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis perpulchra</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anser fabalis serrirostris</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus kanoi</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea rectirostris</i>	Jianglangshan

Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Bombycillidae	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Pericrocotus roseus contonensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Capitonidae	<i>Megalaima virens virens</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus jotaka</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius curonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii pallasii</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis orientalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Cissa erythrorhyncha erythrorhynaha</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus colonorum</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Crypsirina formosae sinica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Cyanopica cyana</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Pica pica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus fallax</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus micropterus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus brevirostris</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus leucogenis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus cathoecus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus interstinctus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Cardulis sinica sinica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Emberiza cioides castaneiceps</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Emberiza clegans ticehursti</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Emberiza spodocephala spodocephala</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Eophona migratoria migratoria</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Eophona personata magnirostris</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Fringillidac	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus lucionensis</i>	Jianglangshan

Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach schach</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni yunanensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea robusta</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cettia acanthizoides acanthizoides</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cettia diphone canturians</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cettia fortipes davidiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Enicurus leschenaultia sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax canorus canorus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax poecilorhynchus berthemyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Paradoxornis gularis foriensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Paradoxornis webbianus webbianus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus inornatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Prinia flaviventris sonitans</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Prinia sulbflava extensicauda</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus albogularis fulvifacies</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi incei</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Turdus merula mandarinus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Turdus naumanni eunomus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Turdus pallidus pallidus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis diffusus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major artatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustulus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica thoracica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera foriensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus torquatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha darwini</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus scintiliceps</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Jynx torquilla chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picoides major mandarinus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picus canus guerini</i>	Jianglangshan

Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Lonchura striata swinhoei</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer montanus saturatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer rutilans rutilans</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus madasascariensis leucocephalus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoeniourus chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra atra</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallixrex cinerea cinerea</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus indica</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Porzana fusca erythrothorax</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax rusticola rusticola</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Asio flammeus flammeus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Bubo bubo kiautschensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium brodiei brodiei</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides whiteleyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus bakkamoena erythrocampe</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus cristatellus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto capensis chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonica simplex</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis argyrochaetes</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes hoole</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Cervide	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus michianus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Cervide	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Cervide	<i>Muntiacus reevesi reevesi</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus europaeus dealbatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Manidae	<i>Manis pentadactyla aurita</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus castaneus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus edwardsi</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus losea</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus nitidus nitidus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus socer</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan

Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica davidiana</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys pernyi</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa chirodontus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi fuliginosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus abramus</i>	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus ningpoensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Anguilliformes	<i>Anguilla japonica</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus aculeatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Synbranchiniformes	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Barbodes caldwelli</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus fasciatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus laleo</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus maculates</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys nigripinnis nigripinnis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon taeniellus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon walterstorffi</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudogobio vaillanti vaillanti</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco tenninckii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Atrilinea roulei</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squaliobarbus curriculus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia stenosoma</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia compressicauda</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia tchangii</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Odontobutis obscura</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus fulvidraco</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius giurinus</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca whiteheadi</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca undulata</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca obscura</i>	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus anguillicauda</i>	Jianglangshan

Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria septentrionalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Cyclophiops major</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarina</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe rufodorsata</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis rudis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix annularis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix percarinata percarinata</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix piscator</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix stolata</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix tigrina lateralis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumunades</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus multicinctus</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja naja atra</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko hokouensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko japonicus</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lygosoma indicum</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Testudinidac	<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Testudinidac	<i>Clemmys mutica</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Trionychidac	<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Agkistrodon blomhoffii brevicaudus</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri stejnegeri</i>	Jianglangshan

Appendix 7: Total Species lists of China Danxia

Plant List of China Danxia

Phyllum	Family	Species
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia Chowii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia Dielsii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Abelia Hinaparvifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus Manihot</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abelmoschus Moschatus</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon Hybridum</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon Striatum</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon Theophrasti</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia Sinuata</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha Brachystachya</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Evodiaefolius</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Fulvescens</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Gracilistylus</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Simonii</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Trifoliata</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Acanthopanax Trifoliatus</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace Amplum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace Cordatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace Elegantulum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace Olivaceum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Ace Pubipalmatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Amplum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Buergerianum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Catalpifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Cinnamomiflium</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Cinnamomifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Cordatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Coriaceifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Elegantulum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Fabri</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Fsbri</i>

Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Kwangsiense</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Laevigatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Lucidum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Lungshengense</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Metcalfi</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Microcordatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Oblongum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Olivaceum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Oliverianum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Palmatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Poliophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Pubinerve</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Shihweii</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Truncatum</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Wangchii</i>
Angiospermae	Aceraceae	<i>Acer Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Achillea Wilsoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Aspera</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Bidentata</i>
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Achyranthes Bidentata</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyranthes Longifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Achyranthes Longifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum Carmichaeli</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum Finetianum</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>
Angiospermae	Acoraceae	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Gramineus</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Acorus Tatarinowii</i>
Angiospermae	Acoraceae	<i>Acorus Tatarinowii</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Acronychia Pedunculata</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Araguta</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Arguta</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Callosa</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Carnosifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Discolor</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Ehippoides</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Eriantha</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Fulvicoma</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Glaucophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Globosa</i>

Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Hispida</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Lanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Latifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Leptophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Macrosperma</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Melanandra</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Melliana</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Polygama</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Rubricaulis</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Actinidia Valvata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Cupularis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Kweichowensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Lecomtei</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Omeiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne Trichocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Actinostemma Tenerum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Adelostemma Microcentrum</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Adenantha Pavnina</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenocaulon Himalaicum</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Capillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Elata</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Hananensis</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Longipedicellata</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Stricta</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Tetrphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Adenophora Trachelioides</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Adenosma Glutinosum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Adenosma Indianum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Latifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Lavenia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Adenostemma Loveria</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina Pilulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Adina Pilulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Naucleaceae	<i>Adina Pilulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Adina Rubella</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Adina Rubella</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Acutifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Bockiana</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Millettii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Adinandra Millettii</i>

Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Adinandra Millettii</i>
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Aeschynomene Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Aeschynomene Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Hippocastanaceae	<i>Aesculus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Agastache Rugosa</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ageratum Conyzoides</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Aglaia Odorata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia Nipponica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Canina</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Clavata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Matsumurae</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Megathyrsa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Micrandra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Agrostis Myriandra</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia Canthioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Aidia Canthioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Aidia Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Aidia Pycnantha</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus Aitissima</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus Altissima</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus Vilmoriniana</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Fragrans</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Frangrans</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Macroclinioides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ainsliaea Trinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Decumbeens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Decumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Ajuga Decumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga Nipponensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia Quinata</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Akebia Trifoliata</i>
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Kurzii</i>

Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Kwangsiense</i>
Angiospermae	Alangiaceae	<i>Alangium Platanifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Corniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Julibrissin</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia Julibrissin</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Kalkora</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Albizia Kalkora</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Albizia Lebbeck</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea Trewioides</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris Alpestris</i>
Angiospermae	Nartheciaceae	<i>Aletris Scopulorum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aletris Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma Canaliculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma Orientale</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Alisma Plantago-Aquatica</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Cepa</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Fistulosum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Macrostemon</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Sativum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Tuberosum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alloteropsis Semialata</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Alniphyllum Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus Cremastogyne</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Alnus Trabeculosa</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Alocasia Cucullata</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Alocasia Macrorrhiza</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Alocasia Macrorrhiza</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus Aequalis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Alopecurus Aequalis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Alopecurus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Maclurei</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Oblongifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Oxyphlla</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Pumila</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Stachyoides</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia Zerumbet</i>

Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera Bettzickiana</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera Philoxeroides</i>
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Alternanthera Philoxeroides</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Alternanthera Sessilis</i>
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Alternanthera Sessilis</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Althaea Rosea</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia Gracilipes</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia Multinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Alysicarpus Vaginalis</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Hainanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Kweichowensis</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Schlechteri</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Ascendens</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Bidentata</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Caudatus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Hybridus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Lividus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Paniculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Retroflexus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Spinosus</i>
Angiospermae	Amarantaceae	<i>Amaranthus Spinosus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Tricolor</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus Viridis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ambrosia Artemisiifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amelanchier Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Amischotholype Hispida</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Amitostigma Gracile</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia Arenaria</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Ammannia Baccifera</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Amomum Tsaoko</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Amorpha Fruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Mellii</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Rivieri</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amorphophallus Varabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Chaffanjonii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Chaffanjonii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Delavayana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Gentiliana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Grossedenetata</i>

Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Grossedentata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Heterophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Megalophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Rubifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Ampelopsis Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Amphicarpaea Trisperma</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Amydrium Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus Davidiana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Amygdalus Persica</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis Arvensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Aureo-Punctata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Contorta</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Margaritacea</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Andrographis Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Andropogon Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Androsace Kouytchensis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Androsace Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone Hupehensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica Biserrata</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica Decursiva</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica Decusiva</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Angelica Polymorpha</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Aniseia Biflora</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Anisomeles Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Anisopappus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Anodendron Affine</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Anoectochilus Roxburghii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Anotis Ingrata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Anotis Ingrata</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron Filiforme</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Antenoron Neofiliforme</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Bunius</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Stilaginaceae	<i>Antidesma Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Pseudomicrophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Pseudomicrophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Antidesma Venosum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Antirrhinum Majus</i>

Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe Aspera</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Apios Carnea</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Apios Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Apios Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Apium Leptophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Apluda Mutica</i>
Angiospermae	Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton Lakhonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Aporosa Dioica</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Arabidopsis Thaliana</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Arabis Flagellosa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Arachis Hypogaea</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Dasyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Decaisneana</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Echinocaulis</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Aralia Spinifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Amplifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Caudata</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Crenata</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Depressa</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Arbisia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Archiboehmeria</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron Clypearia</i>
Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Archidendron Lucidum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Archiphysalis Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Arctium Lappa</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Affinis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Brevicaulis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia Brevicaulis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Crenata</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia Crenata</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Crispa</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Gigantifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Hanceana</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Hortensis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Maclurei</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Mamillata</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Primulaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Punctata</i>

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ardisia Pusilla</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Pusilla</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia Quinquegona</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria Aerpyllifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria Serpyllifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria Serpyllifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyreia Acuta</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Argyreia Obtusifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Dubois-Reymondiae</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Erubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Franchetianum</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Heterophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Lobatum</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Rhizomatium</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Arisaema Sikokianum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Aristida Cumingiana</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Debilis</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Fordiana</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Kwangsiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Mollissima</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia Tubiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca Mume</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniaca Vulgaris</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Armeniana Mume</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys Hexapetalus</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Artabotrys Hongkongensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Annuua</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Anomala</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Arayii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Argyi</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Atrovirens</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Capillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Carvifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Dubia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Iaponica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Imdica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Lactiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Lactifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Lancea</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Lavandulaefolia</i>

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Princeps</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Roxbrghiona</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Scoparia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Sylvestica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Artemisia Verlotorum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon Hispidus</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Arthraxon Hispidus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arthraxon Lanceolatus</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus Hypargyreus</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Artocarpus Styracifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Arundina Graminifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella Anomala</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella Barbinodis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundinella Setosa</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Arundinella Setosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Arundo Donax</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Cardiophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Caudigerum</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Chingchengense</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Forbesii</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Fujianensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Fukienense</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Ichangense</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Magnificum</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Maximum</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Sieboldii</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Asarum Wulingense</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Acicularis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Filicinus</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Asparagus Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Elatior</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Fimbriata</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Lurida</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Minutiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Aspidistra Typica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Ageratoides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Albescens</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Auriculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Baccharoides</i>

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Lasiocladus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Mangshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Panduratus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Sampsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Smithianus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Tataricus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Aster Turbinatus</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Asteropyrum Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Asteropyrum Caualeriei</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe Grandis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Astragalus Sinicus</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella Neesiana</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasiella Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Atractylodes Lancea</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Aucuba Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aucubaceae	<i>Aucuba Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Dolichophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Eriobotryaeflia</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Himalaica</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Aucuba Obcordata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Avena Fatua</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Avena Sativa</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Baeckea Frutescens</i>
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Harlandii</i>
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Ichangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Laxiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Balanophoraceae	<i>Balanophora Subcupularis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Albo-Lineata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Alphonse</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Cerosissima</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Chungii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Distegia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Emeiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Eutuldoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Glaucescens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Multiplex</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Bambusa Multiplex</i>

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Mutabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Pervariabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Rigida</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Sinospinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bambusa Tuldoides</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria Cristata</i>
Angiospermae	Hyacinthaceae	<i>Barnardia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Hyacinthaceae	<i>Barnardia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Basellaceae	<i>Basella Alba</i>
Angiospermae	Basellaceae	<i>Basella Rubra</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Apertilobata</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Championii</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Bauhinia Championii</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Bauhinia Hupehana</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Beccarinda Tonkinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Beckmannia Syzigachne</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Circumlobata</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Coccinea</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Evansiana</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Fimbristipula</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Grandis</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Laciniata</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Limprichtii</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Margaritae</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Masoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Palmata</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Pedatifida</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Sempreflorens</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Smithiana</i>
Angiospermae	Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia Summoglabra</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia Intermedia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia Kweichowensis</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Belamcanda Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Belosynapsis Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Benincasa Hispida</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Bennettiodendron Leprosipes</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Julianae</i>

Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Lempergiana</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Sargentiana</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Soulieana</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis Virgetorum</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Floribunda</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Huana</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Kulingensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Leioclada</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Lineata</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Polyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Elatinaceae	<i>Bergia Ammannioides</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula Austrosinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Betula Luminifera</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Bipinnata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Biternata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Frondosa</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Bidens Tripartita</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bischofia Javanica</i>
Angiospermae	Bischofiaceae	<i>Bischofia Polycarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Apricus</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Dunnianus</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Emae</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Blastus Pauciflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Formosana</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Ochracea</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bletilla Striata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Balsamifera</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Clarkei</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Blumea Megacephala</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa Aubertii</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa Echinosperra</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Blyxa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Boea Hygrometrica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Clidemioides</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Densiglomerata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Formosana</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Gracilis</i>

Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Longispica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Nivea</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Penduliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Platanifoila</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Platanifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Silvestris</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Tomentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Boehmeria Tricuspis</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Boenninghausenia Albiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Bostrychanthera Deflexa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bothriochloa Bladhii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bothriochloa Ischaemum</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Bothriospermum Tenellum</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Bothrocaryum Controversum</i>
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea Spectabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachiaria Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Brachycorythis Galeandra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Brachyelytrum Erectum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Brandisia Hancei</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Brandisia Swinglei</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Brassaiopsis Ferrugine</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Brassaiopsis Glomerulata</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Brassaiopsis Longipedicellata</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Campestris</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Juncea</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Napus</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Oleracea</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Pekinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia Amoena</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Cordata</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Longloba</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia Quadrangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Quadrangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Bredia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Bredia Yunnanensis</i>

Angiospermae	Bretschneideraceae	<i>Bretschneidera Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Breynia Fruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia Insulana</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Bridelia Tomentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia Chienii</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia Longipes</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Briggsia Mihieri</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Briza Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Brnincasa Hispida</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Bromus Remotiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Kaempferi</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Kaempferi</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Kazinoki</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Papyifera</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Papyrifera</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia Raempferi</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Brucea Javanica</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buchnera Cruciata</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleia Lindleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Forrestii</i>
Angiospermae	Buddleiaceae	<i>Buddleja Lindeyanum</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Lindleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Buddleja Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Drymoglossum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Insulsum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Kwangtungense</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Levinei</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Odoratissimum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Pectenvenenis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Quadrangulatum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Bulbophyllum Shweliense</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis Densa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis Barbata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Bulbostylis Densa</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Aemulans</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Megistophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus Sinica</i>

Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Crista</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Decapetala</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Caesalpinia Decapetala</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Milletti</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Minax</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Nuga</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Sepiaria</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Caesalpinia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Caesalpinia Vernalis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cajanus Scarabaeoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Calamagrostis Epigeios</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Calamagrostis Epigejos</i>
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Calamus Rhabdocladus</i>
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Calamus Thysanolepis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Alismaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Arcuata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Brevicornu</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Densiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Discolor</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Graciliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Gracilifolora</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Petelotiana</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Puberula</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Sieboldii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Sylvatica</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Tricarinata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Calanthe Tsoongiana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Callerya Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Callerya Reticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa Integerrima</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Cathayana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa Cathayana</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Dichotoma</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa Dichotoma</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Formosana</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Giraldii</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Integerrima</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa Klwangtungensis</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Kochiana</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Kwangtungensis</i>

Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Longipes</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Longissima</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Macrophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Rubella</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Callicarpa Rubella</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Callistephus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Callitrichaceae	<i>Callitriche Palustris</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Calophanoides Quadrifaria</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia Hederacea</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia Sepium</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli Chekiang-Oleosa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli Cuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli Fraterna</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli Oleifera</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camelli Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Assamica</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Brevistyla</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Brevistyla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Campanisepala</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Caudata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Chekiangoleosa</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Chekiangoleosa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cordifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Costei</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cratera</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cryptonevra</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Cuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Cuspidate</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Delicate</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Dubia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Elongata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Euryoides</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Euryoides</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Fraterna</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Fraterna</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Furfuracea</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Grijsii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Grijsii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Gymnogyna</i>

Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Handellii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Ilcifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Kueichouensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lancilimba</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lapida</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lipingensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Litchi</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Longicalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Longistyla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Lungshenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Luteoflora</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Mairei</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Microphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Monodelphia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Neirifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Octopetala</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Odorata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Oleifefa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Oleifera</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Oleifera</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Omeiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Paruicaudata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Parvicuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Paterna</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Pitardii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Pubispala</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Rhytidocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Rosthoriana</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Sasanqua</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Camellia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Tuberculata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Tunganica</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Camellia Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea Javanica</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanumoea Lancifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Campsis Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Bigmoniaceae	<i>Campsis Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Camptotheca Acuminata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Campylotropis Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Campylotropis Macrocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Campylotropis Macrocarpa</i>

Angiospermae	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium Album</i>
Angiospermae	Burseraceae	<i>Canarium Pimela</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Canavalia Gladiata</i>
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna Generalis</i>
Angiospermae	Cannaceae	<i>Canna Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Canthium Horridum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Assimile</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Glaucopsis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Paniflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Capillipedium Parviflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis Acutifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cleomaceae	<i>Capparis Acutifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Capparidaceae	<i>Capparis Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Capsella Bursa-Pastoris</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum Annuum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Caragana Pygnaea</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Caragana Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Caragana Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Engleriana</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Flexuosa</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Hirsute</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Impatiens</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Lyrata</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Violifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamine Zhejiangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cardamineleucantha</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Cardiandra Moellendorffii</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Cardiandra Moellendorffii</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Cardiocrinum Giganteum</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiopermum Halicacabum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carduus Acanthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carduus Crispus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Adrieni</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Autumnalis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Baccans</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Breviculmis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Brevicuspis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Brownii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Brunnea</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Capillacea</i>

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Chungii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Cruciate</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Cruciate</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Cryptostachys</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Densefimbriata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Difformis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Dimorpholepis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Dispalata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Doniana</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Filicina</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Fillcina</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Foraminata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Gibba</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Gibbo</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Glossostigma</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Harlandii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Ischnostachya</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Lanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Laticeps</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Leucochlora</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Ligulata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Maculata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Maubertiana</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Maximowiczii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Moupinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Nemostachys</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Neurocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Oedorrhapha</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Paxii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Phacota</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Phyllocephala</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Pilosus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Pocilliformis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Pruinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Rotundus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Scabrifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Scaposa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Sclerocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Siderosticta</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Teinogyna</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Thibetica</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Transversa</i>

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Tristachya</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Tristachys</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Truncatigluma</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Unisexualis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex Zunyiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Abrotanoides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Cernum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Cernuum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Divaricatum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Divaridatum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Carpesium Minus</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus Glanduloso</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus Handellii</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus Hupeana</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus Londoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Londoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Polyneura</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus Polyneura</i>
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Turczaninowii</i>
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Carpinus Viminea</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus Viminea</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Carrierea Calycina</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Carya Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Carya Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Caryopteris Divaridata</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris Incana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Caryopteris Incana</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Caryopteris Terniflora</i>
Angiospermae	Samydaceae	<i>Casearia Glomerata</i>
Angiospermae	Samydaceae	<i>Casearia Villilimba</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Bicapularis</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Leschenaultiana</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Mimosoides</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cassia Tora</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha Filiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Mallissima</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Mollissima</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Seguinii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanea Sequinii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Carlesii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Ceratacamtha</i>

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Chunii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Concinna</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Eryei</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Eyrei</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fabri</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fissa</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Hupehensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Hystrix</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Jucunda</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Kawakamii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Lamontii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Nigrescens</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Platycantha</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Sclerophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Spinulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis Tibetana</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Catabrosa Aquatica</i>
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Catalpa Ovata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Catunaregam Spinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Caulophyllum Robustum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Corniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Oligocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia Pubifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Aculeatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus Aculeatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Angulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus Angulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Gemmatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus Gemmatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Glaucophyllus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Hindsii</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Hypoleuroides</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Oblanceifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus Oblanceifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Orbiculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus Orbiculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Paniculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Rosthornianus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Celastrus Rosthornianus</i>

Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Stylosus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastrus Vaniotii</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Celastus Stylosus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia Argentea</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia Argentea</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia Cristata</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Celosia Plumosa</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Biondii</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Bungeana</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Cinnamomea</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Julianae</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Tetrandra</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Timorensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis Vandervoetiana</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Centella Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centella Saiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Centipeda Minima</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Centlla Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Centotheca Lappacea</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Centranthera Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera Erecta</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cephalanthera Falcata</i>
Angiospermae	Naucleaceae	<i>Cephalanthus Occidentalis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Cephalanthus Tetrandrus</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium Caespitosum</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium Fontanum</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium Glomeratum</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Campanulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Conradinae</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Cornradinae</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Dielsiana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Discoidea</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Glandulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Pogonostyla</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Pseudocerasus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Scopulorum</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Serrulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cerasus Yedoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum Demersum</i>

Angiospermae	Cercidiphyllaceae	<i>Cercidiphyllum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Cercis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Cercis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum Nocturnum</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Chaenomeles Speciosa</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Championella Oligantha</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Championella Tetrasperma</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Changium Smyrnioides</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Changnienia Amoena</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Chaydaia Rubrinerinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Alba</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Album</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Ambrosioides</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Glaucum</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Serotinum</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium Urbicum</i>
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus Lindl</i>
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus Nitens</i>
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus Praecox</i>
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus Praecox</i>
Angiospermae	Calycanthaceae	<i>Chimonanthus Salicifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chimonobambusa Angusdifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chimonobambusa Hejiangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chimonobambusa Quadrangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Chimonobambusa Quadrangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Chingiacanthus Glaber</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Chingiacanthus Patulus</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus Retusus</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Chionographis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Churnea</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Cournea</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Eburnea</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Eburnean</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Fimbrispala</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Langshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Latinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Pinnatifida</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Pueilinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Rotundifolia</i>

Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chirita Xinningiaeng</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Chiritopsis Danxiaensis</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Multistachys</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Serratus</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Chloranthus Spicatus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chloris Virgata</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondia Saxillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias Axillaria</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias Axillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Choerospondias Pubinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Orobanchaceae	<i>Christisonia Hookeri</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Chrysopogon Aciculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium Hydrocotylifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium Jieningense</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium Macrophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Chukrasia Tabularis</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Chukrasia Velwtina</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Cimicifuga Acerina</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Appelianum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Austrosinense</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Austro-Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Burmannii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Camphora</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Chekiangense</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Glanduliferum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Jensenianum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Liangii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Micranthum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Pauciflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Porrectum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Rigidissimum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Subavenium</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Tsangii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Validinerve</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Cipadessa Cinerascens</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Alpina</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Cordata</i>

Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Erubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Circaea Erubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Mollis</i>
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Circaea Mollis</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea Quadrisulcata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Lineare</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Mackii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Segetum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Setosum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Shansiense</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cirsium Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus Assamica</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Cissus Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus Lanatus</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Grandis</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Ichangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Medica</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Reticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Sarcodactylis</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Citrus Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cladium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cladrastis Platycarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Cladrastis Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Cladrastis Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Clarkella Nana</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena Dunniana</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Clausena Robusta</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Cleghornia Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Cleidion Brevipetiolatum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cleisostoma Scolopendrifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Cleistocalyx Operculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Apiifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Argentilucida</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Armandii</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Crassifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Finetiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Florida</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Ganpiniana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Henryi</i>

Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Lechenaultiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Leschenaultiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Leschenaultiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Meyeniana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Obtusidentata</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Parviloba</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Peterae</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Uncinata</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis Urophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Actinidiaceae	<i>Clematoclethra Lasioclada</i>
Angiospermae	Capparidaceae	<i>Cleome Gynandra</i>
Angiospermae	Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome Gynandra</i>
Angiospermae	Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome Viscosa</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Bungei</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Canescens</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Cyrtophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Fortunatum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Kaichianum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Kwangtungense</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Lindleyi</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Mandarinorum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Philippinum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Clerodendrum Trichotomum</i>
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Barbinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra Barbinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Kaipoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Clethra Kaipoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Magnifica</i>
Angiospermae	Clethraceae	<i>Clethra Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Lipingensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Pachyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Cleyera Parvifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Confine</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Confine</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Gracile</i>

Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Clinopodium Gracile</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Megalanthum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Clinopodium Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Clinopodium Umbrosum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cnidium Monnieri</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus Laurifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus Orbiculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Cocculus Trilobus</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia Alatipes</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Cochlearia Sinuata</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceac	<i>Codonacanthus Pauciflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Codonacanthus Pauciflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis Capillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Codonopsis Lanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coelachne Simpliciuscula</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Coelogyne Fimbriata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coix Lachrymajpbi</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Coix Lacroyma-Jobi</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Coix Lacryma-Jobi</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia Antiquorum</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia Esculenta</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Colocasia Tonoimo</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Comanthasphace Mingpoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Combretaceae	<i>Combretum Alfredi</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Bengalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Communis</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina Paludosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Conandron Ramondioides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Bonariensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Candensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza Sumatrensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Conyza. Canadensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Coptis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Coptosapelta Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Coptosapelta Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Corallodiscus Coradatulus</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchoropsis Tomentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Corchorus Aestuans</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Coreopsis Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Coriandrum Sativum</i>

Angiospermae	Coriariaceae	<i>Coriaria Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Controversa</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cornus Controversa</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cornus Macrophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Oblonga</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Paucinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cornus Walteri</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus Wilsoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Coronopus Didymus</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Balansae</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Balansae</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Decumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Decumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Incisa</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Incisa</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Pallida</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Pallida</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Fumariaceae	<i>Corydalis Sheareri</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Corydalis Sheareri</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Glandulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis Willmottiae</i>
Angiospermae	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus Kweichowensis</i>
Angiospermae	Corylaceae	<i>Corylus Sutchuenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Cosmos Bipinnatus</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Costus Speciosus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Dielsianus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Franchetii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Glaucophyllus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Horizontalis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Pannosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Perpusillus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster Rhytidophyllus</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Craibiodendron Scleranthum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Crassocephalum Crepidioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus Cuneata</i>

Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Cratoxylum Cochinchinense</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cremastra Appendiculata</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum Asiaticum</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Crinum Latifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Croomia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Albida</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria Albida</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Ferruginea</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Pallida</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Sessiliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Crotalaria Sessiliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Crotalaria Spectabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Crassifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Lachnocarpus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton Tiglium</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Calcicola</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Concinna</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya Densiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Cryptotaenia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cucubalus Baccifer</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cucubalus Glomeratum</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis Sativus</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita Moschata</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Cudrania Tricuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea Balsamona</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Cuphea Hyssopifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo Capitulata</i>
Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Curculigo Orchioides</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Curculigo Orchioides</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma Aromatica</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Curcuma Domestica</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Cuscutaceae	<i>Cuscuta Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis Arachnoidea</i>

Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Cyanotis Vaga</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Cyclea Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Augustinii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Bambusaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Bella</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Championii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Chungii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Ciliaris</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Dissiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Fleuryi</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Gilva</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Gracilis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Hui</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Jenseniana</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Kouangsiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Multiervis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Multinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Myrsinaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Myrsinifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Ningangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Oxyodon</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Sessilifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis Stewardiana</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Cyclocarya Paliurus</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Cyclocarya Paliutus</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Ensifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Floribundum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Goeringii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Kanran</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Lancifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Longibracteatum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Szechuanicum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cymbidium Serratum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cymbopogon Goeringii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cymbopogon Tortilis</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Amplexicaule</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Atratum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Atratum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Auriculatum</i>

Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Auriculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Corymbosum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Glaucescens</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Mooreanum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Otophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Paniculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Stauntonii</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Stauntonii</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Cynanchum Wilfordii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cynodon Dactylon</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Cynodon Dactylon</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum Zeylanicum</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Amuricus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Brevifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Compressus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Difformis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Diffusus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Exaltatus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Fuscus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Haspan</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Iria</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Michelianus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Microiria</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Orthostachys</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Pilosus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Pygmaeus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Rotundus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus Tenuispica</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Cuspidatus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Difformis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Haspan</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Iria</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Mircroira</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Obliquus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Orthostachyus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Pilos</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyprerus Rotundus</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Cypripedium Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cyrtococcum Accrescens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Cyrtococcum Patens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dactyloctenium Aegyptium</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dahlia Pinnata</i>

Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Balansae</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Dyeriana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Hancei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Hupeana</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Dalbergia Hupeana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dalbergia Mimosoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Damnacanthus Indicus</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Damnacanthus Indicus</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Genkwa</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Grueningiana</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Kiusiana</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Odora</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Papyracea</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne Payracea</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Calycinum</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Longistylum</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Macropodium</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Macropodum</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Oblongum</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Oldhami</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Daphniphyllaceae	<i>Daphniphyllum Salicifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Daucus Carota</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia Longifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Debregeasia Squamata</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Decaisnea Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Decaisnea Insignis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Decaspermum Gracilentum</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Decumaria Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Delavaya Toxocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium Anthriscifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dendranthema Morifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Angustata</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Angustata</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Angustata</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Brevupedunculata</i>

Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Capitata</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Gigamtea</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Hongkongensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Jinyunensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Dendrobenthamia Melanotricha</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Candidum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Fimbriatum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Hercoglossum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Loddigesii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Lohohense</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Moniliforme</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Nobile</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Officinale</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Dendrobium Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamopsis Beecheyana</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamum Farinosus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamum Latiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamus Latiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dendrocalamus Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Burmanicus</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Dentiger</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Dentigerum</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Dentigerus</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Parvifloroides</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Proteus</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Dendropanax Shingensis</i>
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Dendrotrophe Frutescens</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Derris Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Descurainia Sophia</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Caudatum</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Caudatum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Elegans</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Heterocarpon</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Heterocarpon</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Heterophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Laxiflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Leptopus</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Microphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Microphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Microphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Multiflorum</i>

Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Podocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Polycarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Racemosum</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Desmodium Racemosum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Racemosum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Reticulatum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Sequax</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium Szechuenense</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Desmodium Triflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Desmos Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Deutzia Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Deutzia Ningpoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Deutzia Scabra</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Deutzia Setchuenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia Arundinacea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia Effusinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Deyeuxia Hakonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Dianella Ensifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus Superbus</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Dichocarpum Dalzielii</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Dichocarpum Sutchuenense</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra Micrantha</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Dichroa Febrifuga</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Dichroa Yaoshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala Auriculata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Dichrocephala Integrifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Dicliptera Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus Glandulosus</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus Hancei</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Didymocarpus Heucherifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Adsendens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Chrysoblephara</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Ciliaris</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Cruciata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Ischaemum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Longiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Microbachne</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Mollicoma</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Radicosa</i>

Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Digitaria Radicosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Sanguinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Digitaria Violascens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Dimeria Ornithopoda</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Dimocarpus Longan</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dinetus Racemosus</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dinetus Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Bulbifera</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Dioscorea Cirrhosa</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Cirrhosa</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Gracillima</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Linearis-Cordata</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Opposita</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Pentaphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Tenuipes</i>
Angiospermae	Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea Tokoro</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Dioscorea Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Eriantha</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Glaucefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Kaki</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Morrisiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Morrisina</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Oleifera</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Rhombifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros Tsangii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Diplacrum Cancinum</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Diplacrum Caricinum</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Diploclisia Affinis</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Diploclisia Glaucescens</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Diplospora Dubia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Diplospora Fruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus Asperoides</i>
Angiospermae	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Disanthus Cercidifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis Aspera</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis Fuscopicta</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporopsis Pernyi</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Cantonense</i>

Angiospermae	Colchicaceae	<i>Disporum Cantoniense</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Nantouense</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Disporum Sessile</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distyliopsis Tutcheri</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium Elaeagnoides</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium Myricoides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Doellingeria Scaber</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Dopatricum Junceum</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Draba Nemorosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Drepanostachyum Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Droser Rotundifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera Peltata</i>
Angiospermae	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera Rotundifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Drymaria Diandra</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea Ananassa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Duchesnea Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dumasia Truncate</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Dunbaria Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Dunbaria Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla Sampsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla Stellata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla Yatabeana</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Dysophylla Yatabeana</i>
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dyosma Difformis</i>
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dyosma Majorensis</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dyosma Pleiantha</i>
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Dyosma Versipellis</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Dyosma Versipellis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eccoilopus Cotulifer</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eccoilopus Cotulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Ecdysanthera Rosea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Caudata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Colonum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Crusgali</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Crusgalli</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa Crusgalli</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Echinochloa Hispidula</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eclipta Prostrata</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Edgeworthia Chrysantha</i>
Angiospermae	Ehretia Linn	<i>Ehretia Dicksonii</i>
Angiospermae	Ehretia Linn	<i>Ehretia Glabrascens</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia Longiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia Thyrsiflora</i>

Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Ehretia Thysiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia Crassipes</i>
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia Crassipes</i>
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Eichhornia Crassipes</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Bockii</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Coprea</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Difficilis</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Gonyanthes</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Lanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Magna</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Nanchuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Pungens</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Pungens</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeagnaceae	<i>Elaeagnus Magna</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Decipiens</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Duclouxii</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Glabripetalus</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Limitaneus</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus Sylvestris</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Acuteserratum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Atroviride</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Brachyodontum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Cyrtandrifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Hirtellum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Involucratum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Leiocephalum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Lineolatum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Obtuse</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Obtusum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Retrohirtum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Rupestre</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Schizocephalum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Semitriplive</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Stewardae</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Stewardii</i>

Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Stipulosum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Elatostema Xinningense</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Atropupurea</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Atropurplea</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Dulcis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Migoana</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Pellucida</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Tetraquetra</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis Yokoscensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Elephantopus Scaber</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Elephantopus Tomentosus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eleusine Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eleusine Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Argyi</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Elsholtzia Argyi</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Elsholtzia Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Cypriani</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Elsholtzia Splendens</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Laeta</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Oblongifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Embelia Oblongifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Ribes</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia Rudis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Embelia Rudis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Embelia Vestita</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia Prenanthoidea</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia Prenanthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Emilia Sonchifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Emmenopterys Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Emmenopterys Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardia Fenzelii</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia Fenzelii</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Engelhardtia Roxburghiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Deflexus</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Quinqueflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus Serrulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Eomecon Chionantha</i>
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Eomecon Chionantha</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Epigeneium Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobiu Pyrricholophum</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium Cephalostigma</i>

Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium Hirsutum</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium Hirsutum</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium Parviflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium Pyrriholophum</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium Pyrriholophum</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium Acuminatum</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium Hunanense</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Epimedium Sagittatum</i>
Angiospermae	Podophyllaceae	<i>Epimedium Sagittatum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Epimeredi Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis Mairei</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Epipremnum Pinnatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Atrovirens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Bulbillifera</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Cilianensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Ferruginea</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis Ferruginea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Perennans</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Pilosissima</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Tenella</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Tephrosanthos</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eragrostis Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erechtites Hieracifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa Ciliaris</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa Ophiuroides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eremochloa Zeylanica</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria Corneri</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria Reptans</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eria Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eriachne Pallescens</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Erigeron Annuus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Eriobotrya Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Australe</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Buergerianum</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Cinereum</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Decemflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Pullum</i>

Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Sexangulare</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Sieboldianum</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Truncatum</i>
Angiospermae	Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon Truncatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eriochloa Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Eriophorum Comosum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Eriosema Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Erycibe Obtusifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Erysimum Cheiranthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Erythrophleum Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum Kunthianum</i>
Angiospermae	Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Et</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euanymus Oblongifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Brevirostri</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Exserta</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Robusta</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus Robusta</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Euchresta Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Euchresta Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Eucommiaceae	<i>Eucommia Ulmoides</i>
Angiospermae	Eucomiaceae	<i>Eucommia Ulmoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia Quadrinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulalia Speciosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Eulaliopsis Binata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Eulophia Coinpestris</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Euodia Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Euodia Lepta</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Euodia Rutaecarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Acanthocarpus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Alatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Angustatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Bungeanus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Carnosus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus Carnosus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Centidens</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Dielsianus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Distichus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Euscaphis</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus Euscaphis</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus Fortunei</i>

Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Grandiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus Hederacea</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Hederaceus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Laxiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Euonymus Laxiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Maackii</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Myrianthus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Nitidus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Oblongifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Oxyphyllus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Radicans</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Saculeatus</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus Subressilis</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymuslecleri</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Eupatorium Lindleyanum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Acerifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Artiquorum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Chrysocoma</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Esula</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Helioscopia</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Helioscopis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Humifusa</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Hypericifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Maculata</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Pekinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Pulcherrima</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Supina</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia Thymifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Eupteleaceae	<i>Euptelea Pleiosperma</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Acuminatissima</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Acuminoides</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Alata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Aureopunctata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Aurescens</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Brevistyla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Cuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Distichophylla</i>

Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Gigantofolia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Groffi</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Grofii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Hebeclados</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Huiana</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Impressinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Kweichouensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Loquaiiana</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya Loquaiiana</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Loquiana</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Macartneyi</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Metcalfiana</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Muricata</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya Muricata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Muricata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Oblonga</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Obtusifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Patentipila</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Quinquelocularia</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Rubiginosa</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya Rubiginosa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Semiserrulata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Eurya Tetragonoclada</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Eurya Weissiae</i>
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Euryale Ferox</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Eurycorymbus Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Euscaphis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Eutrema Yunnanense</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Austro-Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Glabrifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Rutacarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Evodia Rutaecarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Evolvulus Alsinoides</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Excoecaria Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum Dibotrys</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum Esculentum</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus Engleriana</i>

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus Longipetiolata</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus Lucida</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Fatoua Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Fatoua Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Arundinacea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Elata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Leptopogon</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Festuca Parvigluma</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Abelii</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Carica</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Chlorocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Duclouxii</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Elastica</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Erecta</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Esquiroliana</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Fistulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Formosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Formosana</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Fulva</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hederacea</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Heteromorpha</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Hispida</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Ischopoda</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Laceratifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Lacrymens</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Langkokensis</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Macropolcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Martini</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Microcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pandurata</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pumila</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Pyriformis</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Religiosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sarmentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Sublanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Superba</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Tikoua</i>

Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Tinctoria</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Torlosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Tsiangii</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Variegata</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Variolosa</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficus Virens</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Ficusviridescens</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Aestivalis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Annua</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Complanata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Depauperata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Dichotoma</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Diphylloides</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Fusca</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Gracilentia</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Kraussiana</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Leptoclada</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Littoralis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Miliacea</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Nutans</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Pierotii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Quinquangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Rigidula</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Subbispicata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis Verrucifera</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana Danxiaensis</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana Platanifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana Platanifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Firmiana Simplex</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma Glaucescens</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Fissistigma Uonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Flemingia Macrophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Flemingia Prostrata</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Floscopa Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Flueggea Virosa</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Foeniculum Vulgare</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fontanesia Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Fordiophyton Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Fordiophyton Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Fordiophyton Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Forsythia Viridissima</i>

Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Fortunaria Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Fortunella Hindsii</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Fortunella Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria ×Ananassa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Fragaria Nigerrensis</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Floribunda</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Insularis</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus Insulaxis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Fuirena Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia Tristis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Galeobdodon Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Galeobdolon Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Galeobdolon Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Galinsoga Parviflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Aparine</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Bungei</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Galium Bungei</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Hoffmeisteri</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Nemorosum</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Tenerum</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium Trifidum</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Garcinia Oblongifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Gardenia Jasminoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Gardenia Jasminoides</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gardneria Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Garnotia Patula</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrochilu Srantabunensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Gastrodia Elata</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Gaulteria Crenulata</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Gaulteria Cumingiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Gaulteria Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Gelidocalamus Annulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Gelidocalamus Rutilans</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Gelsemium Elegans</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Gendarussa Ventricosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana Loureirii</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana Manshurica</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana Scabra</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Geophila Herbacea</i>
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Carolinianum</i>

Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Carolinicum</i>
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Nepalense</i>
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Nepanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>
Angiospermae	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium Wilfordii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gerbera Piloselloides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum Aleppicum</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Geum Japonicum.</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Girardinia Cuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Girardinia Parmata</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Gironniera Subaequalis</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus Gadavensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma Grandis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma Lituba</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma Longituba</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Glechoma Longituba</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Fera</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Gleditsia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gleditsia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Glehnia Littoralis</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Globba Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Eriocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Hirsutum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Puberum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Wrightii</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Glochidion Zeylanicum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Glyceria Acutiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Glycine Max</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Glycine Soja</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Glycine Soja</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Glycosmis Parviflora</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Adnatum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Affine</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Hypoleucum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Luteo-Album</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Pensylvanicum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gnaphalium Polycaulon</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Goldfussia Pentstemonoides</i>

Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Gomphostemma Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena Globosa</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Gonostegia Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Foliosa</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Procera</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Schlechtendakiana</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Schlechtendaliana</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Goodyera Velutina</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia Chryandra</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia Kwangsiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Gordonia Szechuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Gratiola Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea Robusta</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia Biloba</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia Concolor</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia Microphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Grewia Parviflora</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gymnema Inodorum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Gymnema Sylvestre</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Gymnocladus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gymnopetalum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Gymnotheca Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Laxum</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Longipes</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Pentaphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Gynostemma Pentaphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura Crepidioides</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Gynura Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>H. Sibthorpioides</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Ciliolaris</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Dentata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Linearifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Petelotii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Rhodocheila</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Rhodochels</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Habenaria Sagittifera</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hackelochloa Granularis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hackelochloa Granularis</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Halesia Macgregorii</i>

Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Halesia Macgregorii</i>
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Haloragis Micrantha</i>
Angiospermae	Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis Micrantha</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Hamamelis Mollis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Hanceola Exserta</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedera Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Hedra Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium Coronarium</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Hedychium Flavum</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis Auriclaria</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Auriclaria</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Auricularia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Caudatifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Chrysotricha</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis Chrysotricha</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Consanguinea</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Corymbosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Hedyotideae</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Lancea</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Longipetala</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Mellii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Pinifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Tenelliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Uncinella</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Hedyotis Verticillata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Hedyotis Verticillata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Heleocharis Kamtschatica</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Heleocharis Yokoscensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Helianthus Annuus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Helianthus Tuberosus</i>
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia Longipetiolata</i>
Angiospermae	Proteaceae	<i>Helicia Reticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Helicteres Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Helicteres Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Helixanthera Parasitica</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia Himalaica</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia Japonica</i>

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Helwingia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Helwingia Megaphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria Altissima</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria Compressa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hemarthria Contortus</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Citrina</i>
Angiospermae	Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Citrina</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Fulva</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Follicularis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Gracilis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Mollifoli</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Strigosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Hemiboea Subcapitata</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Hemiphragma Heterophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Hemiptelea Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Hemistepta Lyrata</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Hemsleya Graciliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Herminium Lanceum</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Heteropanax Brevipedicellatus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Heteropogon Contortus</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Heterosmilax Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Heterosmilax Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Heterostemma Alatum</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Heterostemma Alatum</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus Mutabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus Trionum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Hieracium Umbellatum</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Hilliella Paradoxa</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia Coriacea</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Holboellia Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Samydaceae	<i>Homalium Cochinchinense</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Homalium Cochinchinense</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Homalomena Occulata</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta Plantaginea</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta Ventrecosa</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Hosta Ventricosa</i>
Angiospermae	Hostaceae	<i>Hosta Ventricosa</i>
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Houttuynia Cordata</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Acerba</i>

Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Dulcis</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Hovenia Trichocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Hugeria Vaccinioides</i>
Angiospermae	Cannabaceae	<i>Humulus Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Humulus Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Cannabaceae	<i>Humulus Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Huodendron Biaristatum</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea Angustipetala</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Angustipetala</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea Anomala</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Anomala</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Kwangsiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Macrophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Strigosa</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea Strigosa</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Hydrangea Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrilla Verticillata</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Hydrocharis Dubia</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle Batrachium</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Enpalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Hydrocotyle Sibthorpioides</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle Sibthorpioides</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocotylaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle Wilfordii</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Hygrophila Salicifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Hylotelephium Mingjinianum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Hymenachne Patens</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Ascyron</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Ascyron</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Attenuatum</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Erectum</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Japonicum</i>

Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Longistylum</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Monogynum</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Monogynum</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Patulum</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Patulum</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Sampsoni</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Sampsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Sampsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Seniawini</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Seniawinii</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum Seniawinii</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum Stellatum</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Hypolytrum Latifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis Aurea</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Hypserpa Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia Poljcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia Polycarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Idesia Vestita</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Aberrans</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Aculeolata</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Asprella</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Buergeri</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Centrochinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Championii</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Chingiana</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Cornuta</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Crenata</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Crenatus</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Dasyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Editicostata</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Elmerrilliana</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Elmosana</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Ficoidea</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Ficoides</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Formosana</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Franchetiana</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Godajam</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Hylonoma</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Intermedia</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Kwangtungensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Latifolia</i>

Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Litseaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Macrocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Memecylifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Metabaptista</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Micrococca</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Oligodonta</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Pedunculosa</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Purpurea</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Rotunda</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Suaveolens</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Subficoides</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Szechwanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Tephrophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Triflora</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Tsoii</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Viridis</i>
Angiospermae	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Dunnianum</i>
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Lanceolatum</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Illicium Lanceolatum</i>
Angiospermae	Illiciaceae	<i>Illicium Simonsii</i>
Angiospermae	Illigeraceae	<i>Illigera Rhodantha</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Apalophyooa</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Balsamina</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Balsaminac</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Blepharosepala</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Chishuiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Commeiinoidea</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Commelinoides</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Leptocaulon</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Mengtzeana</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Noli-Tangera</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Platysepala</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Pterosepala</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Siculifer</i>
Angiospermae	Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens Spathuiata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Imperata Cylindrica</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Imperata Cylindrical</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Imperata Major</i>

Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Amblyantha</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera Amblyantha</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Amblyantha</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Bungeana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Carlesii</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Decora</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera Decora</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Ichangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Nigrescens</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera Parkesii</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Pseudotinctoria</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Indigofera Pseudotinctoria</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Pseudotinctoria</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Stachyoidea</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Indigofera Tinctoria</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Chishuiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Latifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Longiauritus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Montanus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Tesseliatus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Indocalamus Tessellatus</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Indocalamus Tessellatus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Cappa</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Hupehensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Inula Lineariifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea Aquatica</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea Batatas</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Grijsii</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Speculatrix</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Speculatrix</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Tectorum</i>
Angiospermae	Iridaceae	<i>Iris Wattii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Albens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Globosa</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Isachne Globosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Nipponensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Isachne Truncata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Aristatum</i>

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Barbatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Bartatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Ischaemum Rugosum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Amethystoides</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Lophanthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Macrocalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Nervosa</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Nervosus</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Rubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Isodon Serra</i>
Angiospermae	Escalloniaceae	<i>Itea Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Iteaceae	<i>Itea Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Escalloniaceae	<i>Itea Glutinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Escalleniaceae	<i>Itea Oblonga</i>
Angiospermae	Escalloniaceae	<i>Itea Oblonga</i>
Angiospermae	Iteaceae	<i>Itea Oblonga</i>
Angiospermae	Escalleniaceae	<i>Itea Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Itoa Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeridium Gracile</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Debelis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Dentata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Denticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Gracilis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Polycephala</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ixeris Sonchifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ixora Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Lanceolaria</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Lanceolarium</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Mesnyi</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Nervosum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Jasminum Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans Chthayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans Regia</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Juncellus Serotinus</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Alatus</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Bufonius</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Diastrophanthus</i>

Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Effusus</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Gracilimus</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Jeffusus</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Leschenaultii</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Prismatocarpus</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus Setchuensis</i>
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Jussiaea Linifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Jussiaea Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Jussiaea Suffruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia Chanpionii</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia Procumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia Quadrifaria</i>
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Coccinea</i>
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Heteroclita</i>
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Kadsura Longepedunculata</i>
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Kadsura Longipedunculata</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Kadsura Longipedunculata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris Integrifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris Shimadae</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Kalimeris Shimadai</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Kalopanax Septemlobus</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Keiskea Elsholtzioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Kerria Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Kochia Scoparia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Koeleria Cristata</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria Bipinnata</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Korthalsella Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Kummerowia Stipulacea</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia Stipulacea</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Kummerowia Striata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Kummerowia Striata</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Kummerowia Striata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga Brevifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Kyllinga Monocephala</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>L. Subcostata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lablab Purpureus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Glandulosissima</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Polupodiifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lactuca Sororia</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria Siceraria</i>

Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia Caudata</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Lagerstroemia Subcostata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Laggera Alata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium Amplexicaule</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium Amplexicaule</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium Barbatum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lamium Barbatum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea Bulbifera</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Laportea Cuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Lapsana Apogonoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Biermanni</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Hartii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Lasianthus Hartii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Hertii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Hirsutus</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Lasianthus Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Lancilimbus</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Laneilimbus</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Longicauda</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Satsumensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Trichophlebus</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Lasianthus Wallichii</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lathyrus Quiquenerivius</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Latouchea Fokiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Phaeosticta</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Spinulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Undulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Laurocerasus Zippeliana</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Lecanorchis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Lecanthus Peduncularis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia Hexandra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leersia Sayanuka</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Leibnitzia Anandria</i>
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Lemna Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Lemna Trisulca</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus Albiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus Artemisia</i>

Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leonurus Artemisia</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium Apetalum</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Lepidium Virginicum</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lepidosperma Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Lepistemon Lobatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leptochloa Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Leptochloa Panicea</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Leptodermis Potanini</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Leptoloma Fujianensis</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Leptosiphonium Venusum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Bicolor</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Bicolor</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Bilobar</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Buergeri</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Buergeri</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza Cuneata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Cuneata</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Cuneata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Cyrtobotrya</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Floribunda</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Formosa</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Formosa</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lespedeza Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Virgata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Lespedeza Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Leucas Mollissima</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia Dentataa</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia Fischeri</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia Hodgsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Ligularia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum Reptans</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum Sinene</i>

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ligusticum Tachiroei</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Delavayanum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Lianum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Lucidum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Molliculum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Myrianthum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Quihoui</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Robustum</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Vicaryi</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Brownii</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Callosum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Lancifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Muscari</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Speciosum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Tigrinum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Lilium Viridunum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Aromatica</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Connata</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Rugosa</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limnophila Sessiliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindenbergia Muraria</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Aggregata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Attenuata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Chunii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Communis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Erythrocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Fruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Guangxiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Hemsleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Kwangtunensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Megaphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Nacurna</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Nacusua</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Obtusiloba</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Praecox</i>

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Prattii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Reflexa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Rubronervia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Setchuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Lindera Thomsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Anagallis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Antipoda</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Crustacea</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Crustacea</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Procumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Pusilla</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Ruellioides</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lindernia Setulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lingnania Distegius</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Linociera Ramiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Bootanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Distans</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Inaperta</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Nervosa</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Odorata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Liparis Pauliana</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpha Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Lipocarpha Microcephala</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar Acalycina</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar Formosana</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Graminifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope Graminifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Muscari</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Platyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope Platyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Liriope Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Liriope Spicata</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Brevicaudatus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Chrysocomus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Confinis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Cleistocarpus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Confinis</i>

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Corneus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Dealbatus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Eriobotryoides</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Fenestratus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Floccosus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Glaber</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Hancei</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Harlandii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Litseifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Litseifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Megalophyllua</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Oleaefolius</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Paniculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Polystachyus</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Rosthornii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Taitoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus Uvariifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum Erythrorhizon</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum Zollingeri</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Acutivena</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Coreana</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Cubeba</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Elongata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Euosma</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Glutinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Lanuginosa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Lanuginose</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Mollis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Monopetala</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Pseudoelongata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Pungens</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Rotundifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Rotundtolla</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Subcoriacea</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Suberosa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Subverticillata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Variabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Verticillata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsea Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Litsearubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Livistona Chinensis</i>

Angiospermae	Palmaceae	<i>Livistona Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera Bungeana</i>
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Sequinii</i>
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia Zeylanica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lolium Multiflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Hcnryi</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Acuminata</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Confusa</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Graebneri</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Hypoglauca</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Ligustrina</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Lushanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Maackii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Macrantha</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Macranthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Modesta</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Pampaninii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Pampaninii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Pileata</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Rhytidophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Similis</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera Tragophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum Gracile</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Lophatherum Gracile</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum Sinenes</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Lophatherum Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Loranthus Sutchenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus Corniculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Loxocalyx Urticifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Loxostigma Griffithii</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Adscendens</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Epilobioides</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Hyssopifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Octovalvis</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Ovalis</i>

Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Ludwigia Ovalis</i>
Angiospermae	Oragraceae	<i>Ludwigia Prostata</i>
Angiospermae	Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia Prostrata</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Luffa Cylindrica</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Luisia Hancockii</i>
Angiospermae	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula Plumosa</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycianthes Biflora</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Lycopersicon Esculentum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Lycopus Lucidus</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Aurea</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Longituba</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Radiata</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Lycoris Straminea</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Eliptica</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Lanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia Ovalifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Alfredii</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Candida</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Capillipes</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Caudida</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Christinae</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Clethroides</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Congestiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Fordiana</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Fukienensis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Hemsleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Heterogenea</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Klattiana</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Melampyroides</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Nanpingensis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Paridiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Patungensis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Pseudo-Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Remota</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Rosthorniana</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Rubiginosa</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Sciadantha</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia Wulingensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Lysionotus Pauciflorus</i>

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Chuanchienensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Dauzhenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Grijsii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Guizhouensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Ichangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Leptophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Lichuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Litseifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Microcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Nanchuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Omeiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Oreophila</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Pauhoi</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Phoenicis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Rehderi</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Salicina</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Thunbergii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Machilus Velutina</i>
Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Macleaya Cordata</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Maclura Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Maclura Fruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Macropanax Rosthornii</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Macrosolen Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Maesa Brevipaniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Hupehensis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Insignis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Maesa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Perlarius</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Pernarius</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Maesa Tenera</i>
Angiospermae	Mangoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Cylindrica</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Denudata</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Liliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Ofticinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Bealei</i>

Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Confusa</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Ganpinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Oiwakensis</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Mahonia Szechuanica</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Malachium Aquaticum</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Malachium Aquatium</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis Acuminata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis Microtatantha</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Malaxis Monophyllos</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Apelta</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Apeltus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Barbatum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Chrysocarpll</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Floccosus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Lianus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Microcarpus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Paniculatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Philippensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Philippinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Phillipinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Repamodus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Repandus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Reticulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Tanarius</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus Tenuifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus Doumeri</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus Hupehensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus Huphensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus Melliana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Malus Spectabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Malva Verticillata</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Fordiana</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Insignis</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Yuyuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia Yuyuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Maoutia Puya</i>
Angiospermae	Icacinaceae	<i>Mappianthus Iodoides</i>

Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Cyperinus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Sumatrensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Mariscus Umbellatus</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia Globifera</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Marsdenia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus Variabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Caducifer</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Gracilis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Miquelii</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Spicatus</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mazus Stachydifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago Lupulina</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Medicago Lupulina</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Medicago Lupulina</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Medicago Sativa</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Meehania Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum Roseum</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Melandrium Apricum</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Melandrium Tatarinowii</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Affine</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma Candidum</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Candidum</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Dodecandrum</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma Dodecandrum</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Melastoma Normale</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Normale</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Melastoma Sanguineum</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia Azedarace</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Melia Azedarach</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia Azedarach</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Melia Toosendan</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Melica Onoei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Melilotus Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus Suavealens</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Beaniana</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Flexuosa</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Myriantha</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Paupera</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Rigida</i>

Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Meliosma Rigida</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Squamulata</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Meliosma Thorlii</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Melissa Axillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Melioidendron Xylocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia Corchorifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Melochia Corchorifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus Fusiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus Hemsleyanus</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Melodinus Suaveolens</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Memecylon Ligustrifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Memorialis Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Menispermum Dauricum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mentha Canadensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mentha Haplocalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mentha Haplocalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia Hederacea</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Merremia Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mesona Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Metadina Trichotoma</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis Hemsleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis Hemsleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Metaplexis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Chapensis</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Crassipes</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Figo</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Foveolata</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Foveolata</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Martini</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Maudiae</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Maudiae</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Platypetala</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Skinneriana</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Skinneriana</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Szechuanica</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Xinningensis</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Xinningiaeng</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia Yunshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Microcos Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Biaristatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Ciliatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Nudum</i>

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Vagans</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Microstegium Vimineum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis Parviflora</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis Unifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis Fokienensis</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis Obliquinervia</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Microtropis Triflora</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Milusa Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Championi</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Cognta</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Congestiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Dielsiana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Dielsiana</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Millettia Dielsiana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Heterocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Pachycarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Pachycarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Pachyloba</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Pulchra</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Reticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Reticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Millettia Reticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Millettia Sericosema</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Millettia Speciosa</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Mimulus Tenellus</i>
Angiospermae	Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Floridulus</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Miscanthus Floridulus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Sacchariflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Miscanthus Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Miscanthus Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Mischobulbum Cordifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Miyamayomena Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Aizoaceae	<i>Mollugo Pentaphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Mollugoniaceae	<i>Mollugo Pentaphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Molluginaceae	<i>Mollugo Stricta</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica Charantia</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Monocelastrus Monospermus</i>

Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Monochasm Sheareri</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Monochasma Savatieri</i>
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria Korsakowii</i>
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria Vaginalis</i>
Angiospermae	Pontederiaceae	<i>Monochoria Vaginalis</i>
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Monotropa Uniflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rubaceae	<i>Morinda Citrina</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda Citrina</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Morinda Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Morsdenia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Alba</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Cathayana</i>
Angiospermae	Moraceae	<i>Morus Wittiorum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Dianthera</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Grosseserrata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Longibracteata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Punctulata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Scabra</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Mosla Scabra</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna Birdwoodiana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna Cyclocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna Sempervirens</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Mucuna Sempervirens</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Mucuna Sempervirens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Muhlenbergia Hugelii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Muhlenbergia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Muhlenbergia Ramosa</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Munronia Unifoliolata</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Bracteata</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Keisak</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Loriformis</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Nudiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Simplex</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Murdannia Triquetra</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya Euchrestifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Murraya Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa Balbisiana</i>
Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa Basjoo</i>

Angiospermae	Musaceae	<i>Musa Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Erosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Mussaenda Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mussaenda Shikokiana</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Mycetia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Myosoton Aquaticum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Myriactis Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Myricaceae	<i>Myrica Rubra</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Myrioneuron Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Myrioneuron Oligoneurom</i>
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Myriophyllum Spicatum</i>
Angiospermae	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum Spicatum</i>
Angiospermae	Haloragidaceae	<i>Myriophyllum Verticillatum</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Africana</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Semiserrata</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Sequinii</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Myrsine Stolonifera</i>
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Graminea</i>
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Marina</i>
Angiospermae	Najadaceae	<i>Najas Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Nandinaceae	<i>Nandina Domestica</i>
Angiospermae	Berberidaceae	<i>Nandina Domestica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Nanocnide Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Nanocnide Lobata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Narenga Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Narenga Porphyrocoma</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Nasturtium Officinale</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Neanotis Boerhaavioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Neanotis Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Neanotis Ingrata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Neillia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nelumbo Nucifera</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Aurata</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Brevipes</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Cambodiana</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Chekiangenses</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Chuii</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Confertifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Glauca</i>

Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Levinei</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Ovatifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Phanerophlebia</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Pulchella</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea Shingningensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neosinocalamus Affinis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Nertera Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Neyraudia Reynaudiana</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Neyraudia Reynaudiana</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Nicandra Physalodes</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i>
Angiospermae	Icacinaceae	<i>Nothapodytes Pittosporoides</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Nothopanax Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Nothosmyrnium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Nothosmyrnium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar Bornetii</i>
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar Pumila</i>
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nuphar Pumilum</i>
Angiospermae	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea Tetragona</i>
Angiospermae	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides Cristata</i>
Angiospermae	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides Peltata</i>
Angiospermae	Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Ocimum Basilicum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Bengalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Dielsii</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Grosseserratum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Javanica</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Javaniva</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Rosthornii</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Oenanthe Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Omphalotriotonis Cupulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Dracaenoides</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Infermedius</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Intermedius</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Ophiopogon Japonicus</i>

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Mitchelloides</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Ophiorrhiza Pumila</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Compositus</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus Undulatifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oplismenus Undulatifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia Dillenii</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Argyreia</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Auricula</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Benthamii</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Maximowiczii</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Sericea</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Tubiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Oreocharis Xiangguiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Oreocnide Frutescens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Origanum Vulgare</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Origanum Vulgare</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Orixa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosi Hosiei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Glaberrima</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Ormosia Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Hosiei</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Hosiei</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Microphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Nuda</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Nuda</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Purpureiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Ormosia Saxatilis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Semicastrata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Ormosia Xylocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Orostachys Erubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Orychophragmus Violaceus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oryza Sativa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oryzopsis Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Oryzopsis Obtusa</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia Crinita</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Osbeckia Opipara</i>

Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Osbeckia Opipara</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Cooperi</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Fragens</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Marginatus</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Matsumuranus</i>
Angiospermae	Oleaceae	<i>Osmanthus Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Osteomeles Schwerinae</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Osteomeles Subrotunda</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Ostericum Citriodorum</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Ottelia Alismoides</i>
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Corniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Corymbosa</i>
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Griffithii</i>
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Stricta</i>
Angiospermae	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis Triangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Oxyceros Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Pachygone Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pachyrhizus Erosus</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pachysandra Axillaris</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Pachysandra Terminalis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Padus Buergeriana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Padus Grayana</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Pertomentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Paederia Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Palatanthera Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus Hemsleyanus</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus Hirsutus</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus Ramosissimus</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Panax Ginseng</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Panax Notoginseng</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Bisulcatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Brevifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Dilatatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Paludosum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Psilopodium</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Panicum Thunbergii</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Panicum Trypheron</i>

Angiospermae	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver Rhoeads</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Parabarium Micranthum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraixeris Denticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Parakmeria Lotungensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Albida</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Coronata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Foliata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Intermedia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Javanica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Paraphlomis Lancidentata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraprenanthes Pilipes</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Paraprenanthes Sororia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Parasenecio Rubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria Micrantha</i>
Angiospermae	Triliaceae	<i>Paris Fragesii</i>
Angiospermae	Triliaceae	<i>Paris Polyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Trilliaceae	<i>Paris Polyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Paris Polyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Triliaceae	<i>Paris Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia Foliosa</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia Wightiana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Dalzielii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Henryana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Heterophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Himalayana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Laetevirens</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Laetivirens</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Thomsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Parthenocissus Tricuspidata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Conjugatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Distichum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Longifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Notatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Orbiculare</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum Orbiculare</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Paspaloides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Scrobiculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Paspalum Thunbergii</i>
Angiospermae	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora Caerulea</i>
Angiospermae	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Anjustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Heterophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Monandra</i>

Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Scabiosaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Scabiosaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Patrinia Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Kawakamii</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Paulownia Tomentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pecteilis Susannae</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Pedicularis Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Peliosanthes Macrostegia</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Heteroloba</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Minima</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Minor.</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Radicans</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pellionia Scabra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pennisetum Alopecuroides</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Pennisetum Alopecuroides</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Penthorum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Penthorum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia Blanda</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia Tetraphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Melismataceae	<i>Pericampylus Glaucus</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Pericampylus Glaucus</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla Acuta</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla Frutescens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Perilla Frutescens</i>
Angiospermae	Periplocaceae	<i>Periploca Calophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Periplocaceae	<i>Periploca Forrestii</i>
Angiospermae	Periplocaceae	<i>Periploca Sepium</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Peristrophe Roxburghiana</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Calcaratus</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Densus</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Forceps</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Goodyeroides</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Peristylus Lacertiferus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pertya Cordifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Petasites Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Petasites Tricholobus</i>

Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Petrocodon Dealbatus</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum Decursivum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum Medicum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum Pracruptorum</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Peucedanum Praeruptorum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phaenosperma Globosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phaenosperma Globosum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Flavus</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Mishmensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Tankervilleae</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Tankervilleae</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Phaius Woodfordii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phalaris Arundinacea</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis Nil</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Pharbitis Purpurea</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phaseolus Coccineus</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phaseolus Vulgaris</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Phedimus Odontophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Phellodendron Amurens</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Phellodendron Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Philadelphus Sericanthus</i>
Angiospermae	Philydraceae	<i>Philydrum Lanuginosum</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Bournei</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Chekiangenses</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Chekiangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Neurantha</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Neuranthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Omeiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Sheareri</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Shearevi</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe Zhennan</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Cantonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pholidota Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Beauverdiana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Benthamiana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Davidsoniae</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Glomerata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Parvifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Prunifolia</i>

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Schneideriana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Serrulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Subumbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Photinia Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phragmites Communis</i>
Angiospermae	Phrymaceae	<i>Phryma Asiatican</i>
Angiospermae	Phrymaceae	<i>Phryma Leptostachya</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Phtheirospermum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Phyla Nodiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Phyllagathis Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Phyllagathis Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Chekiangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Flexuosus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Glaucus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Matsumurae</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Reticulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Urinaria</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Phyllanthus Ussuriensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phyllodium Legans</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Phyllodium Pulchellum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Aurea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Bambosoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Bambusoides</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys Bambusoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Henonis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Heteroclada</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Phyllostachys Heteroclada</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Heterocycla</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Huamozhu</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Iridescentis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Nidularia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Nigra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Praecox</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Sulphurea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Phyllostachys Viridis</i>

Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physaliastrum Heterophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Angulata</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Physalis Minima</i>
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca Acinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca Americana</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Picrasma Quassioides</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Pieris Formosa</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Pieris Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Angulata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Aquarum</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Cadieriei</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Mongolica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Nodata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Notata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Peploides</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Plataniflora</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Pumila</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Sinofasciata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Sinofasiata</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Subcoriacea</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Swinglei</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Verrcosa</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pilea Verrucosa</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia Tomentella</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Pileostegia Viburnoides</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Pimpinella Diversifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia Cordata</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia Pedatisecta</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pinellia Ternata</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Arboricola</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Hancei</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Kadsura</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Martinii</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Puberulum</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Puberulum.</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Sarmentosum</i>
Angiospermae	Piperaceae	<i>Piper Wallichii</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia Weinmanifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pistia Stratiotes</i>

Angiospermae	Mimosaceae	<i>Pithecellobium Lucidum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Adaphniphylloides</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Angustatum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Brevicalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Crispulum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Fulvipilosum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Glabratum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Illicioides</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Lineatifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Neriifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Podocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Trgonocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Trigonocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Truncatum</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Undulatifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum Xylocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantag Major</i>
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago Asistica</i>
Angiospermae	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago Major</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera Hologlottis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera Mandarinorum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Platanthera Minor</i>
Angiospermae	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus ×</i>
Angiospermae	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus ×Hispanica</i>
Angiospermae	Platanaceae	<i>Platanus Acerifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya Longipes</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Platycarya Strobilacea</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Platycodon Grandiflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Platy crater Arguta</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Platycypsella Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleioblastus Amarus</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Pleioblastus Amarus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleioblastus Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pleioblastus Macalata</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione Bulbocodiodes</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione Bulbocodioides</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pleione Hookeriana</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Plouzolia Zeylanica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Acrileuca</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Acroleuca</i>

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Annua</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Botryoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Sphondylodes</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Poa Trivialis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Falax</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Oxyphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium Oxyphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Podocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Podocarpium Podocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Podocarpium Szechuenense</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pogonatherum Crinitum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pogonatherum Paniceum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Pogonia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Poliothyrsis Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Omeiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Pollia Siamensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Polycarpaea Corymbosa</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Arillata</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Glomerata</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Hongkongensis</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Japonic</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Saxicola</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Tenuifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala Watersii</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygana Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygana Hongkongensis</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygana Latouchei</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Cirrhifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Polygonatum Cyrtinema</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Cyrtonema</i>
Angiospermae	Convallariaceae	<i>Polygonatum Filipes</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Odoratum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum Zanlanscianense</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Alatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Amphibium</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Aviculare</i>

Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Barbatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Caespitosum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Capitatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Conspicuum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Criopolitanum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Cuspidatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Dichotomum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Dissitiflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Flaccidum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Glabrum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hastato-Sagittatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Heterophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hispidum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hispidum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Hydropiper</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Jucundum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Lapathifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Laviculare</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Longisetum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Maackianum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Macranthum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Minus</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Multiflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Muricatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Nepalense</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Opacum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Orientale</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Paleaceum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Perfoliatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Periscaria</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Persicaria</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Plebeium</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Posumbu</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Pseudopalmatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Runcinatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Sagittifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Salicifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Senticosum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Sieboldii</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Sinicum</i>

Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Strigosum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Taquetii</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Tataricum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Tenellum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Thunbergii</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum Viscosum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon Fugax</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon Monspelienensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Polypogon Paniceum</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polysticum Nepalense</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polysticum Sphaerostachyum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Polysticum Thunbergii</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Poncirus Trifoliata</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Popana Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus ×Canadensis</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus Adenopoda</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Populus Duclouxiana</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Porana Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca Oleracea</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Cripus</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Crispus</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Distinctus</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Inalainccs</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Lucens</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Malaianus</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Obtusifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Oxyphyllus</i>
Angiospermae	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton Pusillus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Centigrana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Discolor</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Fragarioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Freyniana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Keiniana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Kleiniana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Sundaca</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Sundaica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla Supina</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Cathcartii</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Pothos Lotienensis</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Pottsia Grandiflora</i>

Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Pottsia Laxiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia Zeylanica</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Pouzolzia Zeylanica</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Pratia Begoniifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Lobeliaceae	<i>Pratia Nummularia</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Ligustroides</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Microphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Premna Puberrula</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Prenanthes Psilolepis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Cockburniana</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Kweichouensis</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Primula Malacoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prinsepia Uniflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Prismatomeris Labordei</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella Leucantha</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella Vulgaris</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Prunella Vulgaris</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Armeniaca</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Buergeriana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Discoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Mume</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Persica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Phaeosticta</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Phaesitcta</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Polytricha</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Pseudocerasus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Salicina</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Schneideriana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Sericea</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Serrulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Spinulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudopogonatherum Setifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudosasa Amabilis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudosasa Cantori</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Pseudosasa Cantorii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Pseudosasa Variegata</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Pseudostellaria Sylvatica</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Psilopeganum Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Rubra</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Serpens</i>

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Tutcheri</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Psychotria Yunnanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Pternopetalum Nudicaule</i>
Angiospermae	Juglandaceae	<i>Pterocarya Stenoptera</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Pteroceltis Tatarinowii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela Elata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Pterocypsela Laciniata</i>
Angiospermae	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Pterolobium Punctatum</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Pterospermum Heterophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Pterospermum Lanceaefolium</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Pterostyrax Corymbosus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Pterostyrax Corymbosus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Pterostyrax Psilophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria Idulis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Pueraria Lobata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria Lobata</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Pueraria Lobata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Pueraria Phaseoloides</i>
Angiospermae	Punicaceae	<i>Punica Granatum</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Flavidus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Globosus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Nilagiricus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Polystachyus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Pumilus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Sanguinolentus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Pycreus Strictus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pygeum Topengii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Atalantioides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Crenulata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Fortuneana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyracantha Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola Calliantha</i>
Angiospermae	Pyrolaceae	<i>Pyrola Decorata</i>
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Pyrularia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus Betulifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus Calleryana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus Pyrifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus Serrulata</i>
Angiospermae	Convolvulaceae	<i>Quamoclit Pennata</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Abric</i>

Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Acutissima</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Aliena</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Brevipetio</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Chenii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Engleriana</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Fabri</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Glandulifera</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Griffithii</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Oxyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Phillyraeoides</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Phillyreoides</i>
Angiospermae	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Serrata</i>
Angiospermae	Combretaceae	<i>Quisqualis Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Amethystoides</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Amethystoides</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Coetsa</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Eriocalgx</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Graciliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Lophanthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Macrocalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Nervosa</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Serra</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Rabdosia Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Bignoniaceae	<i>Radermachera Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia Depauperata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Randia Wallichii</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Arvensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Extorris</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Sceleratus</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Sieboldii</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Silerifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Ternatus</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Vaginatius</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus Xinningensis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea Fabri</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea Linearis</i>
Angiospermae	Myrsinaceae	<i>Rapanea Neriifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Raphanus Sativus</i>

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis Salicifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Raphiolepis Umbellata</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia Glaucophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia Pycnantha</i>
Angiospermae	Sterculiaceae	<i>Reevesia Thyrsoides</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Rehderodendron Macrocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Rehmannia Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Reineckea Carnea</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Reineckia Carnea</i>
Angiospermae	Linaceae	<i>Reinwardtia Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Reynoutria Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnella Franguloides</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Brachypoda</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Crenata</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Esquirolii</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Fulvo-Tincta</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Globosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Hemsleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Heterophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Leptophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Longipes</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Napalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Rugulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Utilis</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Rhaphidophora Decursiva</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rhaphiolepis Major</i>
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Rhapis Excelsa</i>
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Rhapis Humilis</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Argyrophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Auriculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Bachii</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Championae</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Chengshienianum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Coelonenuron</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Decorum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Farrerae</i>

Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Haofwi</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Kwangtungense</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Latoucheae</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Liliflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Mariae</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Mariesii</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Molle</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Moulmainense</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Moulme</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Ochraceum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Oilicalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Openshawianum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Ovatum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Rivulare</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Seniavinii</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Simiarum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Simsii</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Staminenum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Strigillosum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Williamsianum.</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Yunnanease</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron Zaleucum</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus Tomentosa</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Hypoleuca</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia Dielsii</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Rhynchosia Volubilis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Rhynchosia Volubilis</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Rhynchosia Volubilis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Rhynchospermum Vesticillatum</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora Bronwnii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Rhynchospora Rubra</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Rhynchotechum Obovatum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus Communis</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Robinia Pseudoacacia</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Robinia Pseudoacacia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria Ciliaris</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria Japonensis</i>

Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Roegneria Kamoji</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Roegneria Kamoji</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Rohdea Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Dubia</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Rorippa Sylvestris</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Bracteata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Cymosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Laevigata</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Multiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Roxburghii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa Rubus</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia Procumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rostellularia Procumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala Mexicana</i>
Angiospermae	Lythraceae	<i>Rotala Rotundifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Rottboellia Arundinaceum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Rottboellia Exaltata</i>
Angiospermae	Connaraceae	<i>Rourea Microphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia Argyi</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia Cordifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Rubia Cordifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia Wallichiana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Adenophorus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Alceaefolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Amphidasys</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Assamensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Biflorus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Buergeri</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Chilliadenus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Chroosepalus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Corchorifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Corchorifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Coreanus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Dunnii</i>

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Ellipticus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Eucalyptus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Eustephanus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Hirsutus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Howii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Hui</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Ichangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Impressinervus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Innominatus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Innoninatus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Inopertus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Irenaeus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Lambertianus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Lambertianus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Lasiotrichos</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Leucanthus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Malifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Mesogaeus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Multibracteatus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Niveus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Pacificus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Parkeri</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Parvifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Paykouangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Peltatus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Pionfacensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Playfairianus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Quinquefoliotatus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Reflexus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Rosaefolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Rosifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Setchuenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Sumatranus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Swinhoei</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Swinhoii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Tephrodes</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Trianthus</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Tsangii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Tsangorum</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus Xanthonearus</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Acetosa</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Crispus</i>

Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Dentatum</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Dentatus</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Maritimus</i>
Angiospermae	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex Trisetifer</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Rungia Densiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Campanulata</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Coriacea</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Discolor</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Ritchieae</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Schumanniana</i>
Angiospermae	Sabiaceae	<i>Sabia Swinhoei</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Arundinaceum</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Saccharum Arundinaceum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Officinarum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Saccharum Spontaneum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sacciolepis Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Hamosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Melliana</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Rugosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretia Thea</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Gracilis</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Hamosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Laxiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Sageretis Rugosa</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Sagina Maxima</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Longilobo</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Potamogetifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Pygmaea</i>
Angiospermae	Alismataceae	<i>Sagittaria Trifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Hippocartaceae	<i>Salacia Prinoides</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Babyconicalinn</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Babylonica</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Cathayana</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Chaenomeloides</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Chienii</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Matsudana</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Mesnyi</i>

Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Rosthornii</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Tetrasperma</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Variegata</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Wallichiana</i>
Angiospermae	Salicaceae	<i>Salix Wilsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Polygalaceae	<i>Salomonina Cantonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Salomonina Cantonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Salomonina Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Adiantifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Bowleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Bowleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Cavaleriei</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Chunganensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Kiangsiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Miltiorrhiza</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Plebeia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Plebeia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Prionitis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Scapiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Simplicifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Splendens</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Substolonifera</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Salvia Substolonifera</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Sambucaceae	<i>Sambucus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Sambucus Williamsii</i>
Angiospermae	Sambucaceae	<i>Sambucus Williamsii</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Coerulescens</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Lamelligera</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Sanicula Orthacantha</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus Mucorosii</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus Mukorosii</i>
Angiospermae	Sapindaceae	<i>Sapindus Mukorossi</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Atrobadiomaculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Discolor</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sapium Sebiferum</i>
Angiospermae	Chloranthaceae	<i>Sarcandra Glabra</i>

Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca Digyna</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Buxaceae	<i>Sarcococca Ruscifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Sarcopyramis Delicata</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sarcopyramis Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sarcopyramis Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomaceae	<i>Sarcopyramis Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Sarcospermataceae	<i>Sarcosperma Laurinum</i>
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodox Cuneata</i>
Angiospermae	Sargentodoxaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa Cuneata</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Sargentodoxa Cuneata</i>
Angiospermae	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Saruma Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras Tsumu</i>
Angiospermae	Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras Tzumu</i>
Angiospermae	Saurauiaceae	<i>Saurauia Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Saurauiaceae	<i>Saurauia Napaulensis</i>
Angiospermae	Saurauiaceae	<i>Saurauia Tristyla</i>
Angiospermae	Saurauiaceae	<i>Saurauia Trustyla</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sauropus Androgynus</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sauropus Sarrettii</i>
Angiospermae	Saururaceae	<i>Saururus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea Bullockii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea Deltoidea</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Saussurea Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga Fortunoii</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga Stolongifera</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga Stolonifera</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Bodinieri</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Minutistellata</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Octophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera Venulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Argentea</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Parviflora</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Remotiserrata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Superba</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Schima Superba</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Schima Wallichii</i>
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Schisandraceae	<i>Schisandra Sphenanthera</i>

Angiospermae	Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra Sphenanthera</i>
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra Sphenanthera</i>
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra Viridis</i>
Angiospermae	Schizandraceae	<i>Schisandra Viridis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizachyrium Brevifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizachyrium Sanguineum</i>
Angiospermae	Taccaceae	<i>Schizocapsa Plantaginea</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Schizophragma Corylifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Denticulatum</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Glaucescens</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Integrifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Schizophragma Interifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Schizostachyum Dumetorum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Schnabelia Oligophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Schnabelia Oligophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Olacaceae	<i>Schoepfia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Olacaceae	<i>Schoepfia Jasminodora</i>
Angiospermae	Olacaceae	<i>Schorpfia Jaspinodora</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Scilla Scilloides</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Juncoides</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Lushanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Mucronatus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Rosthornii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Rosthrnii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Subcapitata</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Subcapitatus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Triangulatus</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Triqueter</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Wallichii</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus Yagara</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Biflora</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Herbecarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Hookeriana</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Levis</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Parvula</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Rugosa</i>
Angiospermae	Cyperaceae	<i>Scleria Terrestris</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scoparia Dulcis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia Ningpoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Scurrula Parasitica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Axiliflora</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Barbata</i>

Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Scutellaria Barbata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Calicifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Chihshuiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Scutellaria Franchetiana</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Grossecrenata</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Inghokensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Laxa</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Nenera</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Obtusifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Subacaulis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Subintegra</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Scutellaria Tayloriana</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Securinea Suffruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Sedirea Subparishii</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Aizoon</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Alfredi</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Alfredii</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Bulbiferum</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Drymarioides</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Elatinoides</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Ellacombianum</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Emarginatum</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Hakonense</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Lineare</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Lungtsuanense</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Makinoi</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Odontophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Polytrichoides</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Sarmentosum</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Stellariifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum Tetractinum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sehima Nervosa</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Semiaquilegia Adoxoides</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Semiarundinaria Densiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Semiliquidambar Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Cineraria</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Cruentus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Filiferus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Kirilowii</i>

Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Laetus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Nagensium</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Nemorensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Oldhamianus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Senecio Stauntonii</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa Foetida</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Serissa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Serissa Serissoides</i>
Angiospermae	Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamum Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Chondrachne</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Faberii</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Setaria Faberii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Genuculata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Leviflora</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Pallidifusca</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Palmaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Palmifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Setaria Palmifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Plicata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Setaria Viridis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Setaria Viridis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sheareria Nana</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Shibataea Chiangshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Shibataea Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Sida Rhombifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegerbeckia Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia Glabrescens</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Siegesbeckia Pubescens</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene Aprica</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Sinadina Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Complanata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Radicata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Rubiginosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sinarundinaria Sp.</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Sindechites Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Sinoadina Racemosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Sinoadina Racemosa</i>

Angiospermae	Melismataceae	<i>Sinomenium Acutum</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Sinomenium Acutum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio Latouchei</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sinosenecio Oldhamianus</i>
Angiospermae	Sapotaceae	<i>Sinosideroxylon Wightianum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Siphocranion Nudipes</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Siphonostegia Laeta</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia Arborscens</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Skimmia Reevesiana</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Hemsleyana</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Leptocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Sloanea Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilacina Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilacina Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Aberrans</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Arisanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Arisanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Aspericaulis</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Bockii</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Chapaensis</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax China</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax China</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax China</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Chingii</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Cocculoides</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Corbularia</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Davidiana</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Discotis</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Discotis</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Elongata</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Ferox</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Glaucochina</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Glauco-China</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Hypoglauca</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Lanceifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Lanceifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Macrocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Mairei</i>

Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Mairei</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Nervo-Margiata</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Nigrescens</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Nipponica</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Opaca</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Perfoliata</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Riparia</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Riparia</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Riparia</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Smilax Sieboldii</i>
Angiospermae	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax Vanchingshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Americanum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Cathayanum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Coagulans</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Diflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Indicum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Lyratum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Nigrum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Pittosporifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Pseudo-Capsicum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Torvum</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum Tuberosum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago Decurrens</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Solidago Decurrins</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus Arvensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus Brachyotus</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus Carvensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Sonchus Oleraceus</i>
Angiospermae	Melastomataceae	<i>Sonerila Cantonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Flavescens</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Sophora Flavescens</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora Flavescens</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Sophora Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Prazeri</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Pseudoacaia</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Sophora Velutina</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Sopubia Lasiocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Sopubia Trifida</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Alnifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Caloneura</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Dunnii</i>

Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Folgneri</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Forgneri</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Granulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Hemsleyi</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Wilsoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Xanthoneura</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus Zahlbruckneri</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sorghum Bicolor</i>
Angiospermae	Sparganiaceae	<i>Sparganium Fallax</i>
Angiospermae	Sparganiaceae	<i>Sparganium Stoloniferum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spathoglottis Puberscens</i>
Angiospermae	Commelinaceae	<i>Spatholirion Longifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Speranskia Cantonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia Salina</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sphaerocaryum Malaccense</i>
Angiospermae	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Spinacia Oleracea</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Spiradiclis Guangdongensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Blumei</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Spiraea Prunifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Spirodela Polyrrhiza</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Spirodela Polyrrhiza</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Spodiopogon Sibiricus</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Spondias Lakonensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Diandra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Fertilis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus Fertilis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Piliferus</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Sporobolus Purpurea-Suffusus</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Arvensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Baicalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Geobombycis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Stachys Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Kouyangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Oblongifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Oblongifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Sieboldi</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Stachys Sieboldii</i>

Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Himalaicus</i>
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Lancifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Latus</i>
Angiospermae	Stachyuraceae	<i>Stachyurus Obovatus</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia Brachyanthera</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia Hexaphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Lardizabalaceae	<i>Stauntonia Leucantha</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Alsine</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Media</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Neglecta</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Pseudosaxatillis</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Saxatilis</i>
Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria Uliginosa</i>
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Stemonaceae	<i>Stemona Tuberosa</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stepania Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stephanandra Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Cephalantha</i>
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Stephania Cepharantha</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Cepharantha</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Delavayi</i>
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Stephania Hernandifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Longa</i>
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Stephania Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Stephania Tetrandra</i>
Angiospermae	Asdepiadaceae	<i>Stephanotis Mucronata</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Stewartia Gemmata</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsinia Chamaedryoides</i>
Angiospermae	Primulaceae	<i>Stimpsonia Chamaedryoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stranvaesia Amphidoxa</i>
Angiospermae	Rosaceae	<i>Stranvaesia Davidiana</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Anstrosinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Bilcullata</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Cusia</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceac	<i>Strobilanthes Equitans</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceac	<i>Strobilanthes Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Oligantha</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Oliganthus</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceac	<i>Strobilanthes Pentstemonoide</i>

Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Pentstemonoides</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Strobilanthes Tetraspermus</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Strophanthus Divaricatus</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos Angustiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Loganiaceae	<i>Strychnos Cathayensis</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Calvescens</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Confusa</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Confusus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Confusus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Dasyanthus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Dasyanthus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Japonicus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Oderatissimus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Odoratissimus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Odoratissimus</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Suberifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Suberifolius</i>
Angiospermae	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax Wuyuanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia Bimaculata</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Swertia Hicknii</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Swida Walteri</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Swida Wilsoniana</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Adenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Adenopus</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Anomala</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Auomala</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Austrosinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Botryantha</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Caudata</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Cochinchinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Confusa</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Congesta</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Crassifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Glauca</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Grandis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Heishanensis</i>

Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Lancifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Laurina</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Lucida</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Mollifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Multipes</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Paniculata</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Phyllocalyx</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Poilanci</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Ramosissima</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Setchuensis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Setvhuenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Stellaris</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Sumuntia</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Tetragona</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Urceolaris</i>
Angiospermae	Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos Wikstroemiifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Syneilesis Aconitifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synotis Fulvipes</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synotis Lanshanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synotis Nagensium</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Synurus Deltoides</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Austrosinense</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Bullockii</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Syzygium Buxifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Buxifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Grijsii</i>
Angiospermae	Hypericaceae	<i>Syzygium Jambos</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Jambos</i>
Angiospermae	Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium Rehderianum</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Tadehagi Triquetrum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Taeniophyllum Glandulosum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Tagetes Erecta</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Tagetes Patula</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tainia Latifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Portulacaceae	<i>Talinum Paniculatum</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tangtsinia Nanchuanica</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Tapiscea Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Tapiscia Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum Mongolicum</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum Przewalskii</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Taraxacum Sinicum</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Acutisepala</i>

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Attenuata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Depauperata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Tarenna Lanceolata</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tarenna Mollissima</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Levinei</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Limprichtii</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Nigrans</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Sutchuenensis</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus Sutchuensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Tephroseris Kirilowii</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Conicocarp</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Conicocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Gymnanthera</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Gymnanthera</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Kwangtungensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Luteoflora</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Microphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Dilleniaceae	<i>Tetracera Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Tetradium Glabrifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Tetradium Rutaecarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Tetrapanax Papy'n'Ferus</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Tetrapanax Papyrifерum</i>
Angiospermae	Araliaceae	<i>Tetrapanax Papyrifерus</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Caudatum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Glabrum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Hemsleyanum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Henleyanum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Hypglaucum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Nemsleyanum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Obtectum</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Planicaule</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Tetrastigma Serrulatum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Pernyi</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Teucrium Pernyi</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Pernyi</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Pilosum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Quadrifarium</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Simplex</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatae	<i>Teucrium Viscidum</i>
Angiospermae	Labiatac	<i>Teucrium Viscidum</i>

Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thaladiantha Nudiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thaladiantha Punctata</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Acutifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Faberi</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Ichangense</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Javanicum</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Umbricola</i>
Angiospermae	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum Wuyishanicum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Caudata</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Triandra</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Themeda Villosa</i>
Angiospermae	Santalaceae	<i>Thesium Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Calcarata</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Globicarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Longifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Nudiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Nudiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Thladiantha Oliveri</i>
Angiospermae	Cruciferae	<i>Thlaspi Arvense</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Thrixspermum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia Grandiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus Glochidiatus</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus Sampsoni</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Thyrocarpus Sampsonii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Thysanolaena Maxima</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Thysanospermum Diffusum</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tiarell Polyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Saxifragaceae	<i>Tiarella Polyphylla</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia Breviradiata</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia Endochrysea</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia Oliveri</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Tilia Tuan</i>
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Capillipes</i>
Angiospermae	Melispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Sagittata</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Sagittata</i>
Angiospermae	Menispermaceae	<i>Tinospora Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Titanotrichum Oldhamii</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia Aciatica</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Toddalia Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Tolypanthus Maclurei</i>

Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Tongoloa Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Toona Ciliata</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Microcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Meliaceae	<i>Toona Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Simaroubaceae	<i>Toona Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Asiatica</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Benthamiana</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Concolor</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Torenia Violaacea</i>
Angiospermae	Toricelliaceae	<i>Toricellia Intermdia</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Umbelliferae	<i>Torilis Scabra</i>
Angiospermae	Cornaceae	<i>Toricellia Tiliifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Succedaneum</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Sylvestre</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Vericifluum</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Vernicifluum</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Succedaneum</i>
Angiospermae	Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron Sylvestre</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Toxicarpus Fuscus</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Axillare</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Brevistylum</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Dunnii</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Gracilipes</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelospermum Jasminoides</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelosperum Axillare</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelosperum Gracilipes</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Trachelosperum Jasminoides</i>
Angiospermae	Palmae	<i>Trachycarpus Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Palmaceae	<i>Trachycarpus Fortunei</i>
Angiospermae	Trapaceae	<i>Trapa Bispinosa</i>
Angiospermae	Trapaceae	<i>Trapa Incisa</i>
Angiospermae	Pedaliaceae	<i>Trapella Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Cannabina</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Dielsana</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Dielsiana</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Nitida</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Trema Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Guttiferae	<i>Triadenum Breviflorum</i>

Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tricalysia Dubia</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Tricalysia Fruticosa</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Cucumeroides</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Cucumneroides</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Kirilowii</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Laceribractca</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Laceribractea</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Trichosanthes Rosthornii</i>
Angiospermae	Calochortaceae	<i>Tricyrtis Latifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tricyrtis Macropoda</i>
Angiospermae	Calochortaceae	<i>Tricyrtis Macropoda</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Trifolium Pratense</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Trifolium Repens</i>
Angiospermae	Boraginaceae	<i>Trigonotis Peduncularis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Trilium Tschonoskii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Tripogon Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Tripogon Filiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Tripogon Filiformis</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Tripogon Longe-Aristatus</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Chinense</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Cordatum</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Filicaule</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Microphyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Gentianaceae	<i>Tripterospermum Nienkui</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium Hypoglaucu,</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium Hypoglaucum</i>
Angiospermae	Celastraceae	<i>Tripterygium Wilfordii</i>
Angiospermae	Euonymaceae	<i>Tripterygium Wilfordii</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Trisetum Bifidum</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Triticum Aestivum</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta Annua</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta Bartramia</i>
Angiospermae	Tiliaceae	<i>Triumfetta Rhomboidea</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Triumfetta Rhomboidea</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tropidia Angulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Solanaceae	<i>Tubocapsicum Anomalum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tulipa Edulis</i>
Angiospermae	Orchidaceae	<i>Tulotis Ussuriensis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tupistra Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Tupistra Wattii</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Arguta</i>

Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Mino</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Staphyleaceae	<i>Turpinia Nepalensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria Championi</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria Hirta</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria Kweichouensis</i>
Angiospermae	Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria Microcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Camelliaceae	<i>Tutcheria Microcarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Floribund</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Floribunda</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Floribunda</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Koi</i>
Angiospermae	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Tylophora Ovata</i>
Angiospermae	Typhaceae	<i>Typha Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Typhaceae	<i>Typha Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Typhonium Blumei</i>
Angiospermae	Araceae	<i>Typhonium Divaricatum</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Bergmanniana</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Castaneifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Changii</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Elongata</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Multinervis</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Parvifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus Pumila</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Rubhceae	<i>Uncaria Rhunchopylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Rhynchophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Uncaria Thynchophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Uraria Crinita</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Uraria Longibracteata</i>
Angiospermae	Apocynaceae	<i>Urceola Rosea</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena Lobata</i>
Angiospermae	Malvaceae	<i>Urena Procumbens</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica Fissa</i>
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Aurea</i>
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Australis</i>
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Bifida</i>
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Exoleta</i>
Angiospermae	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia Striatula</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria Boniana</i>
Angiospermae	Annonaceae	<i>Uvaria Microcarpa</i>

Angiospermae	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Vaccaria Segetalis</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Bracteatum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium Bracteatum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium Carlesii</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Carlesii</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Iteophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium Iteophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Laetum</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Mandarinorum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium Mandarinorum</i>
Angiospermae	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium Trichocladum</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Trichocladum</i>
Angiospermae	Vacciniaceae	<i>Vaccinium Urophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana Daphniflora</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana Fauriei</i>
Angiospermae	Valerianaceae	<i>Valeriana Jatamansi</i>
Angiospermae	Hydrocharitaceae	<i>Vallisneria Natans</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ventilago Leiocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Veratrum Grandiflorum</i>
Angiospermae	Melanthiaceae	<i>Veratrum Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Veratrum Schindleri</i>
Angiospermae	Melanthiaceae	<i>Veratum Nigrum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena Officinalis</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia Fordii</i>
Angiospermae	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Vernicia Montana</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Aspera</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Bockiana</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Cinerea</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Cumingiana</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Gratiola</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Patula</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Saligna</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Vernonia Solanifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Anagallisaquatica</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Arvensis</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Didyma</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Javanica</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Laxa</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Peregrina</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Persica</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Polita</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Serpyllifolia</i>

Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronica Undulata</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Axillare</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Latifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Longispicatum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Plukenetii</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Robustum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Stenostachyum</i>
Angiospermae	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Veronicastrum Villosulum</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Fordiae</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Betulifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Brachybotryum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Chinshanense</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Chunii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Cylindricum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Dalzielii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Dilatatum</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Dilatatum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Erosum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Foetidum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Fordiae</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Fordiae</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Hanceanum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Henryi</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Ichangense</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Ichangensis</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Lancifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Lutescens</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Macrocephalum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Mairei</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Odoratissimum</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Odoratissimum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Oliganthum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Plicatum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Propinquum</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Propinquum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Rectangulatum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Sempervirens</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Setigerum</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Setigerum</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Sympodiale</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum Ternutum</i>
Angiospermae	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum Utile</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Angustifolia</i>

Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia Cracca</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Vicia Cracca</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Cracca</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Faba</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Vicia Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Hirsuta</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Hirsute</i>
Angiospermae	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia Sativa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vicia Sativa</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Vicia Sativa</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna Angularis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna Minima</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna Radiata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna Unguiculata</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Vigna Vexillata</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Acuminata</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Betonicifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Betonicifolla</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Brunneostipulosa</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Concordifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Confusa</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Cordifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Diffusa</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Fargesii</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Grypoceras</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Hunanensis</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Inconspicua</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Kiangsiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Lactiflora</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Magnifica</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Philippica</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Principis</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Prinicipis</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Selkirkii</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Stewardiana</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Triangulifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Tricolor</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Vaginata</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Verecunda</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Yedoensis</i>
Angiospermae	Violaceae	<i>Viola Yunnanfuensis</i>
Angiospermae	Viscaceae	<i>Viscum Angulatum</i>

Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum Coloratum</i>
Angiospermae	Viscaceae	<i>Viscum Coloratum</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum Diospyrosicolum</i>
Angiospermae	Loranthaceae	<i>Viscum Liquidambaricolum</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Canabifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex Canescens</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex Cannabifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Negundo</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex Negundo</i>
Angiospermae	Verbenaceae	<i>Vitex Quinata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitex Quinata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Adstricta</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Amurensis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Balansaeana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Balanseana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Bryoniaefolia</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Chunganensis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Chungii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Davidii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Flexuosa</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Hancockii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Heyneana</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Lanccolatifoliata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Parvufolia</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Piasezkii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Pseudoreticulata</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Quinquangularis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Retordi</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Retordii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Romanetiik</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Sinocinerea</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Tsoii</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Vinifera</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Vitis Wilsonae</i>
Angiospermae	Urticaceae	<i>Vrtica Fissa</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia Marginata</i>
Angiospermae	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbeugia Marginata</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia Chinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia Urticifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Wedelia Wallichii</i>
Angiospermae	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Weigela Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia Longidens</i>
Angiospermae	Rubiaceae	<i>Wendlandia Uvariifolia</i>

Angiospermae	Gesneriaceae	<i>Whytockia Triangiana</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Angustifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Glabra</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Micrantha</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Monnla</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Monnula</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Nutans</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Pilosa</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Stenophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Wikstroemia Trichotoma</i>
Angiospermae	Leguminosae	<i>Wisteria Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Wisteria Sinensis</i>
Angiospermae	Lemnaceae	<i>Wolffia Arrhiza</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Xanthium Sibiricum</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Congesta</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Controversum</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Japonicum</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Longifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Flacourtiaceae	<i>Xylosma Racemosum</i>
Angiospermae	Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris Pauciflora</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Erythrocarpa</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Heterophylla</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Youngia Pseudosenecio</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Yua Austro-Orientalis</i>
Angiospermae	Vitaceae	<i>Yua Thomsoni</i>
Angiospermae	Liliaceae	<i>Yucca Gloriosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Yushania Chishuiensis</i>
Angiospermae	Zannichelliaceae	<i>Zannichellia Palustris</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Ailanthoides</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Armatum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Austro-Sinense</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Austrosinense</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Avicennae</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Bungeanum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Cuspidatum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Dimorphophyllum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Dissitum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Echinocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Esquirolii</i>

Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Fertugineum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Kwangsiense</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Macranthum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Nitidum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Ovalifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Planispinum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Podocarpum</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Scandens</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Schinifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Simulans</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Spinifolium</i>
Angiospermae	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum Timbor</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zea Mays</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria Indica</i>
Angiospermae	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Zehneria Maysorensis</i>
Angiospermae	Ulmaceae	<i>Zelkova Schneideriana</i>
Angiospermae	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Zephyranthes Candida</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Mioga</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Officinale</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Striolatum</i>
Angiospermae	Zingiberaceae	<i>Zingiber Zerumbet</i>
Angiospermae	Compositae	<i>Zinnia Elegans</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zizania Caduciflora</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zizania Caducifloura</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zizania Latifolia</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus Jujuba</i>
Angiospermae	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus Mauritiana</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Zornia Cantoniensis</i>
Angiospermae	Papilionaceae	<i>Zornia Gibbosa</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Japonica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Matrella</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Poaceae	<i>Zoysia Sinica</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Siniea</i>
Angiospermae	Gramineae	<i>Zoysia Tenuifolia</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Amentotaxus Argotaenia</i>
Gymnospermae	Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus Fortunei</i>
Gymnospermae	Cephalotaxaceae	<i>Cephalotaxus Sinensis</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Chamaecyparis Pisifera</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria Fortunei</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i>

Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Cunninghamia Lanceolata</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus Funebris</i>
Gymnospermae	Cycadaceae	<i>Cycas Revoluta</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Fokienia Hodginaii</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Fokienia Hodginsii</i>
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i>
Gymnospermae	Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo Biloba</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Glyptostrobus Pensilis</i>
Gymnospermae	Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum Lofuense</i>
Gymnospermae	Gnetaceae	<i>Gnetum Parvifolium</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus Formosana</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Keteleeria Cyclolepis</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Metasequoia Glyptostroboides</i>
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Nageia Nagi</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Elliottii</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Fenzeliana</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Massoniana</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Parviflora</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Taeda</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Taiwanensis</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus Thunbergii</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Platycladus Orientalis</i>
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus Macrophyllus</i>
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus Nagi</i>
Gymnospermae	Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus Neriifolius</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Pseudolarix Kaempferi</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Pseudotaxus Chienii</i>
Gymnospermae	Cupressaceae	<i>Sabina Chinensis</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Taxodium Ascendens</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxodiaceae	<i>Taxodium Distichum</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus Chinensis</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus Mairei</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Torreya Grandis</i>
Gymnospermae	Taxaceae	<i>Torreya Jackii</i>
Gymnospermae	Pinaceae	<i>Tsuga Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Japonicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Peranemaceae	<i>Acrophorus Stipellatus</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Acystopteris Aponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Capillus-Junonis</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Capilluveneris</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Capillus-Veneris</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Caudatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Chienii</i>

Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Diaphanum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Edheworthii</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Flabellatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Flabellulatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Gravesii</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Juxtapositum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Juxtapositum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Malesianum</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Monochlamys</i>
Pteridophyta	Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum Philippense</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris Argentea</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Aleuritopteris Pseudofarinosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Dilata</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Dilatata</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Doederleinii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Hachijoensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Laxifrons</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Maxima</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Megaphylla</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Metteniana</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Nanchuanica</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Okudairai</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Oshimensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Ovata</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Virescens</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Viridissima</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Viviparum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Allantodia Wichurae</i>
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Alsophila Spinulosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Angiopteridaceae	<i>Angiopteris Fokiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Anisocampium Sheareri</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Anisocapium Sheareri</i>
Pteridophyta	Antrophyaceae	<i>Antrophyum Obovatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Antrophyaceae	<i>Antrophyum Obpvatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Amoena</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Amoena</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Caudata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Cavalerii</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Coniifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Devexiscapulae</i>

Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Exilis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Festina</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Festina</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Hekiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Nipponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Pseudo-Aristata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Rhomboidea</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Rhomboidea</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Rhomboides</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Simplicior</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Simulans</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Arachniodes Speciosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Arthromeris Lungtauensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Austrochinense</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Cheilosorum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Crinicaule</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Excisum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Fujianense</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Fuscipes</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Griffithianum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Incisum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Normale</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Obscurum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Pekinense</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Planicaule</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Prolongatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Sarelii</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Tripteropus</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Unilaterale</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Varians</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Wrightii</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium Yoshinagae</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Oshimensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Coreana</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Petersenii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyriopsis Petersenii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Dekavayi</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Devolii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Epirachis</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Iseannum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Iseanum</i>

Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Otophorum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Vidalii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Athyrium Wardii</i>
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla Imbricata</i>
Pteridophyta	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla Imbricata</i>
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum Iruentale</i>
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Blechnum Orientale</i>
Pteridophyta	Bolbitidaceae	<i>Bolbitis Heteroclita</i>
Pteridophyta	Bolbitidaceae	<i>Bolbitis Subcardata</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Callipteris Exculenta</i>
Pteridophyta	Parkeriaceae	<i>Ceratopteris Thalictroides</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Chusana</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Mysurensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Tenuifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosoria Tenuifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Cheilosria Chusana</i>
Pteridophyta	Dicksoniaceae	<i>Cibotium Barometz</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Elliptica</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Flexiloba</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Hemionitidae</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Hemitoma</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Henryi</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Liouii</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Pithifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Colysis Pothifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Conigramm Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Conigramme Centrochinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Coniogramme Centro-Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Gymmnogra	<i>Coniogramme Emeiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Gymmnogra	<i>Coniogramme Intermedia</i>
Pteridophyta	Hemionitidaceae	<i>Coniogramme Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Gymnogrammaceae	<i>Coniogramme Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Gymmnogra	<i>Coniogramme Robusta</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Cornopteris Decurrenti-Alata</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes Omeiense</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Crepidomanes Racemulosum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Costulisora</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Maximowicziana</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Maximowicziana</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Pseudorholoepis</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Rhodolepis</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Ctenitis Subglandulosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclogramma Flexilis</i>

Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclogramma Leveillei</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Acuminatus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Acuminatus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Aridus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Aridus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Calvesscens</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Chingii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Dentatus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Dentatus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Euphlebius</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Fraxinifolius</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Latipinnus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Leveillei</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Parasiticus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Cyclosorus Parasiticus</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomidictyum Basipinnatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomidictyum Lepidocaulon</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Balansae</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Balansae</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Cariotideum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Caryotideum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Fortunei</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Fortunei</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Microcarpus</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Omeiense</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Sinningense</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Urophyllum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Cyrtomium Yamamotoi</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia Pilosella</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia Scabra</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia Wilfordii</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris Dichotoma</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris Linearis</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Dicranopteris Pedata</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyocline Mingchegensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyocline Sagittifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyocline Wilfordii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyoline Griggithii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Dictyoline Wilfordii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Brunoniana</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplaziopsis Cacalerialia</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Crassiusculum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Pinfaense</i>

Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Subsinuatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Diplazium Tomitaroanum</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Chinense</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Glaucum</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Laevissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterigium Omeiense</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium Glaucum</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Diplopterygium Laevissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dipteridaceae	<i>Dipteris Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Drymoglossum Piloselloides</i>
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria Fortunei</i>
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria Fortunei</i>
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Drynaria Roosii</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Boryanum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Okuboanum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Unifurcatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Dryoathyrium Viridifrons</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Dryopsis Mariformis</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Dryopsis Maximowicziana</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Atrata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Bissetiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Bissetiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Championii</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Cycadina</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Decipiens</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Decipiens</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Dickinsii</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Erythrisora</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Erythrosora</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Fuscipes</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Fuscipes</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Hokouensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Immixta</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Indusiata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Jiangshanensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Kinkiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Labodei</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Longirostrata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Nanpingensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Neolacera</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Pacifica</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Scottii</i>

Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Setosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sieboldii</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sino-Dickinsii</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sp.</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Sparsa</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Submarginata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Subtrianqularis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Tenuicula</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Varia</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Dryopteris Whangshanensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Elaphoglossaceae	<i>Elaphoglossum Yoshinagae</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetaceae Diffusum</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetaceae Palustre</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum Debile</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum Ramosissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum Ramosissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Glaphyopteridopsis Erubescens</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Glaphyopteridopsis Rufostraminea</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Gonocormus Minutus</i>
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis Cornigera</i>
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis Lasiosora</i>
Pteridophyta	Grammitidaceae	<i>Grammitis Okuboi</i>
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Gymnosphaera Hancockii</i>
Pteridophyta	Cyatheaceae	<i>Gymnosphaera Mettenia</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Hemigramma Decurrens</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Hicriopteris Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Hicriopteris Glauca</i>
Pteridophyta	Gleicheniaceae	<i>Hicriopteris Laevissima</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Debile</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Diffusum</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Ramosissima</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Ramosissima</i>
Pteridophyta	Equisetaceae	<i>Hippochaete Ramosissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Davalliaceae	<i>Humata Repens</i>
Pteridophyta	Davalliaceae	<i>Humata Tyermanni</i>
Pteridophyta	Davalliaceae	<i>Humata Tyermanui</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia Chishuiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Huperzia Serrata</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum Barbatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum Khasyanum</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Hymenophyllum Whangshanense</i>
Pteridophyta	Hypodematiaceae	<i>Hypodematium Crenatum</i>

Pteridophyta	Hypodematiaceae	<i>Hypodematium Crenatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Hypolepidaceae	<i>Hypolepis Punctata</i>
Pteridophyta	Isoetaceae	<i>Isoetes Sinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lemmaphyllum Microphyllum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Bueraerianum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Diversa</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Drymoglossoides</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Intermedia</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Subbemionitideum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Thunbergianus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidogrammitis Yiliangense</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepidomicrosorium Hunanense</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Asterolepis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Contortus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Contotus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Lewisii</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Lewissi</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Macrlsphaerus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Obscurevenulosus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Obscure-Venulosus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Thunbergianus</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Lepisorus Tosaensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Leptogramma Scallanii</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Chienii</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Cultrata</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Odorata</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea Orbiculata</i>
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme Assimilis</i>
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme Fujiansis</i>
Pteridophyta	Loxogrammaceae	<i>Loxogramme Salicifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiastrum Casuarinoides</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiastrum Casurinoideis</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodiastrum Lycopodiastrum</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Casuarinoides</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Clavatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Complanatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium Japonicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Flexuosum</i>
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Japoniaum</i>

Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Japonicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Lygodiaceae	<i>Lygodium Scandens</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Oligophlebia</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Toressiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Toressiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Torresiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Macrothelypteris Viridifrons</i>
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea Quadrifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Marsileaceae	<i>Marsilea Quadriolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Onocleaceae	<i>Matteuccia Orientalis</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium Badium</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium Osmundoides</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Mecodium Polyanrhos</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris Adscendens</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris Hattorii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris Laxa</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Metathelypteris Laxaa</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Chishuiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Marginata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Marginata</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Pseudustrigosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Microlepia Substrigosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Brachylepis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Buergerianum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Buergerianum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Dilatatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Fortunei</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Henryi</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Fortunei</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Microsorium Zippelii</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Neolepisorus Ovatus</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspleniaceae	<i>Neottopteris Antrophyoides</i>
Pteridophyta	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis Auriculata</i>
Pteridophyta	Nephrolepidaceae	<i>Nephrolepis Cordifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Notholaena Hirsuta</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Nothoperanema Shikokianum</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onichium Japonicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium Japonicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Onychium Lucidum</i>
Pteridophyta	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum Vulgatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Cinnamomea</i>
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Japonica</i>

Pteridophyta	Osmondaceae	<i>Osmunda Javanica</i>
Pteridophyta	Osmondaceae	<i>Osmunda Vachellii</i>
Pteridophyta	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda Vachellii</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea Cernua</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea Sikkimensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Palhinhaea Cernua</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Angulariloba</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Beddomei</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Chingii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Glanduligera</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Glanduligera</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Nipponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Parathelypteris Nipponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Sinopteridaceae	<i>Pellaea Nitidula</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris Decursive-Pinnata</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Phegopteris Fecursive-Pinata</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Austrosinicus</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Hamiltonii</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Minchegensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Mingcheensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Huperziaceae	<i>Phlegmariurus Mingcheensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Engleri</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Fukienensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Hastata</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Hastate</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopsis Simplex</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Phymatopteris Hastata</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Adnata</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Distinctissema</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Distinctissima</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Dunnii</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Euphlebia</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Grandis</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Rankanensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Plagiogyriaceae	<i>Plagiogyria Stenoptera</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Auriculatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Deltodon</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Marginainalisorum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Tsus-Simense</i>

Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polisticum Xiphophyllum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Amoena</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Lingua</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Niponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Niponicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Nipponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Petiolosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodiodes Shearieri</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Acutidens</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Gymnocarpum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Hancockii</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Makinoi</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Makinoi</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Tripterum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Tsus-Simense</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Tsus-Simense</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Ziyunshanensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Acutidens</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Acutipinnulum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Eximum</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystichum Makinoi</i>
Pteridophyta	Dryopteridaceae	<i>Polystrichum Hancockii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pronephrium Lakhimburensense</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pronephrium Penangiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Esquirolii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Falcilobus</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Subchthodes</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Subochthodes</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Subochthodes</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Tsoii</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudocyclosorus Subochthodes</i>
Pteridophyta	Drynariaceae	<i>Pseudodrynaria Coronans</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Aurita</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Pyrrhorachis</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Pyrrhorachis</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Pseudophegopteris Yunkweiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum Nudum</i>
Pteridophyta	Psilotaceae	<i>Psilotum Nudum</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Apuulinum</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Aquilinum</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Aquilinum</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Dispar</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Multifida</i>

Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium Plumbea</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridiaceae	<i>Pteridium Revolutum</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium Semipinnata</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteridium Vittata</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Actiniopteroides</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Austro-Sinica</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Cretica</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Delrodon</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Dispa</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Dispar</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Ensiformis</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Esquirolii</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Excelsa</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Fauriei</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Grevilleana</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Henryi</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Insignis</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Kiuschiuensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Linearis</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Multifida</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Nervosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Oshimensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Paucipinnula</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Plumbea</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Semipinnata</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Sinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Vittata</i>
Pteridophyta	Pteridaceae	<i>Pteris Wallichiana</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Adnascens</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Assimilis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Assimillis</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Calvata</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Lingua</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Martini</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Petiolosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia Sheareri</i>
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia Natans</i>
Pteridophyta	Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia Natans</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Saxiglossum Angustissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Polypodiaceae	<i>Saxiglossum Angustissimum</i>
Pteridophyta	Botrychiaceae	<i>Scepteridium Japonicum</i>
Pteridophyta	Botrychiaceae	<i>Scepteridium Ternatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Botrychiaceae	<i>Scepteridium Daucifolium</i>

Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Biformis</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Bodinieri</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Braunii</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Ciliaris</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Davidii</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Delicatula</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Doederleinii</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Gebaueriana</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Heterostachys</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Involvens</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Labordei</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Limbata</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Moellendorffii</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Moellendorffii</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Nipponica</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Omeiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Picta</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Remotifolia</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Tamariscina</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Uncinata</i>
Pteridophyta	Selaginellaceae	<i>Selaginella Labordei</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Sphenomeris Chinensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Thelypteridaceae	<i>Stegnogramma Cyrtomioides</i>
Pteridophyta	Lindsaeaceae	<i>Stenoloma Chusanum</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Tectaria Coadunata</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Tectaria Simonsii</i>
Pteridophyta	Aspidiaceae	<i>Tectaria Subtriphylia</i>
Pteridophyta	Athyriaceae	<i>Triblemma Lancea</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes Auriculatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes Orientalis</i>
Pteridophyta	Hymenophyllaceae	<i>Trichomanes Striatum</i>
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria Cariciana</i>
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria Filipes</i>
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria Flexuosa</i>
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria Fudzinoi</i>
Pteridophyta	Vittariaceae	<i>Vittaria Modesta</i>
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Japonica</i>
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Omiensis</i>
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Prolifera</i>
Pteridophyta	Blechnaceae	<i>Woodwardia Unigmmata</i>

Animal List of China Danxia

Class	Family	Species
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops chunganensis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops wuyiensis</i>
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo gargarizans</i>
Amphibia	Bufo	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops orientalis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Fejervarya multistriata</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla annectans</i>
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla arborea</i>
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i>
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla immaculata</i>
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla sanchiangensis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenoopleura</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adunchna</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobius chinensis</i>
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Leptolalax liui</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes kuhlii</i>
Amphibia	Cryptobranchidae	<i>Megalobatrachus davidianus</i>
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i>
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla butleri</i>
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornata</i>
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana exiliversabilis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana livida</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana schmackeri</i>
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Oreolalax rhostigmatus</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa spinosa</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa(paa.) boulengeri</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa(paa.) shini</i>

Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Pelophylax nigromaculata</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates chenfui</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates dennysi</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates leucomystax</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates nigropunctatus</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates omeimonpis</i>
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Pseudohynobius flavomaculatus</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana boulengeri</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana japonica</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana latouchii</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana limnocharis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana livida</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana margaretae</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana plancyi</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana rugulosa</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana spinosa</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana tigrina</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana versabilis</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus dennysii</i>
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus megacephalus</i>
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Staurois ricketti</i>
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Tylototriton asperrimus</i>
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hylarana taipehensis</i>
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys mangshanensis</i>
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Occidozyga lima</i>
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Prlophylax nigromaculatus</i>
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana longicrus</i>
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter virgatus</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Acridothores cristatellus</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>

Aves	Aegithalidae	<i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aegyptius monachus</i>
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopga christinae</i>
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopga gouldiae</i>
Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Aethopyga christinae</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Aves	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda gulgula</i>
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Alcippe brunnea</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Alcippe dubia</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Alcippe morrisonia</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas penelope</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anser fabalis</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus richardi</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus roseatus</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus sylvanus</i>
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus affinis</i>
Aves	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila clanga</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Asio otus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Babax lanceolatus</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Blythipictus pyrrhotis</i>
Aves	Bombycillidae	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>

Aves	Turdidae	<i>Brachypteryx leucophrys</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Bradypterus seebohmi</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Bubo bubo</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Butastur indicus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Capella gallinago</i>
Aves	Caprimulgidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis sinica</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Celeus brachyurus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus toulou</i>
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle lugubris</i>
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cettia acanthizoides</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cettia diphone</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Cettia fortipes</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Chaimarrornis leucocephalus</i>
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius placidus</i>
Aves	Irenidae	<i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolopus pictus</i>
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Cissa erythrorhyncha</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Clamator coromandus</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina melaschistos</i>
Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina nelaschistos</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus corone</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus dauuricus</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus macrorhynchus</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus torquatus</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>

Aves	Corvidae	<i>Crypsirina formosae</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Cuculus sparverioides</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Cyanopica cyana</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis hainana</i>
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Delichon dasypus</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Dendrocissa formosae</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>
Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum concolor</i>
Aves	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
Aves	Dicruridae	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza chrysophrys</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza cioides</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza clegans</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza elegans</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza fucata</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza rustica</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza rutila</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>
Aves	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza tristrami</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus leschenaultia</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Enicurus scouleri</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona migratoria</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Eophona personata</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
Aves	Coraciidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco columbarus</i>

Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula parva</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Ficedula zanthopygia</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Francoinus pintadeanus</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax cinerceus</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax monileger</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax pectoralis</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax perspicillatus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Garrulax poecilorhynchus</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax sannio</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon pileata</i>
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
Aves	Trogonidae	<i>Harpactes erythrocephalus</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Hierococyx sparverioides</i>
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Aves	Jacaniidae	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes castanonotus</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hypsipetes mccllellandii</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius schach</i>
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius tephronotus</i>
Aves	Laniidae	<i>Lanius tigrinus</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Leiothris lutea</i>

Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Locustella lanceolata</i>
Aves	Estrildidae	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Lonchura striata</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Luscinia calliope</i>
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Macropygia unchall</i>
Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>
Aves	Megalaimidae	<i>Megalaima (oorti)</i>
Aves	Capitonidae	<i>Megalaima virens</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Melophus lathami</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Mergus albellus</i>
Aves	Anatidae	<i>Mergus squamatus</i>
Aves	Meropidae	<i>Merops viridis</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus korschun</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus lineatus</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla citreola</i>
Aves	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Motacillidae</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa sibirica</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Muscicapa thalassina</i>
Aves	Cinclidae	<i>Muscicapidae</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Myiophoneus caeruleus</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Myophonus caeruleus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Niltava davidi</i>
Aves	Muscicapinae	<i>Niltava macgrigoriae</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Ninox scutulata</i>
Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Oenopopelia tranquebarica</i>
Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus scops</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus sunia</i>
Aves	Paradoxornithidae	<i>Paradoxornis davidianus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Paradoxornis gularis</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Paradoxornis webbianus</i>

Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus major</i>
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus monticolus</i>
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus spilonotus</i>
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustulus</i>
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus xanthogenys</i>
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer montanus</i>
Aves	Ploceidae	<i>Passer rutilans</i>
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus cantonensis</i>
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i>
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus ethologus</i>
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i>
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus roseus</i>
Aves	Campehagidae	<i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>
Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus armandii</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus cantator</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Phylloscopus reguloides</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Pica pica</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picoides major</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>
Aves	Picidae	<i>Picus canus</i>
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrocnemis</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Pomatorhinus erythrogenys</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Porzana fusca</i>
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia atrogularis</i>
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia flaviventris</i>
Aves	Cisticolidae	<i>Prinia inornata</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Prinia polychroa</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Prinia subflava</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>

Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus madagascanensis</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus xanthorrhous</i>
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Pyrrhula nipalensis</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>
Aves	Rallidae	<i>Rallus striatus</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Regulus regulus</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Rhyacornis fuliginosus</i>
Aves	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola ferrea</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus albogularis</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus burkii</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus castaniceps</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Seicercus valentine</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Settia fortipes</i>
Aves	Sittidae	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Spizaetus nipalensis</i>
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Stachyris ruficeps</i>
Aves	Sternidae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>
Aves	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Strix leptogrammica</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnu nigricollis</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus nigricollis</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sericeus</i>
Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus sinensis</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrmaticus elliotti</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybapus ruficollis</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Tesia cadtaneocoronata</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>

Aves	Columbidae	<i>Treron sieboldii</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Aves	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Aves	Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus cardis</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus hortulorum</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus naumanni</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus obscurus</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Turdus pallidus</i>
Aves	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix tanki</i>
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto capensis</i>
Aves	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrohyncha</i>
Aves	Corvidae	<i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i>
Aves	Sylviidae	<i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>
Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Yuhina castaniceps</i>
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Yuhina nigrimenta</i>
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Yuhina zantholeuca</i>
Aves	Turdidae	<i>Zoothera dauma</i>
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops erythropleura</i>
Aves	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonica</i>
Class	Family	Species
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Anourosorex squamipes</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Apodemus agrarius</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Aselliscus wheeleri</i>
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Blarinella quadratacauda</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis milneedwardsii</i>
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Chimarrogale himalayica</i>
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys pernyi</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys rufigenis</i>
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>
Mammalian	Cricetidae	<i>Eothenomys miletus</i>
Mammalian	Erinaceidae	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>

Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Felis chaus</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros armiger</i>
Mammalian	Hystriidae	<i>Hystrix hodgsoni</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Ia io</i>
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus capensis</i>
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Mammalian	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>
Mammalian	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>
Mammalian	Manidae	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Martes flavigula</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Meles meles</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Micromys minutus</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i>
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Mus pahari</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela sibirica</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Myotis altarium</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis chinensis</i>
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer confucianus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Niviventer fulvescens</i>
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paguma larvata</i>
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Panthera Pardus</i>
Mammalian	Petauristidae	<i>Petaurista alborufus</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus javnicus</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Profelis temmincki</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus bowersi</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus coxingi</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus edwardsi</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus flavipectus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus fulvescens</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus losea</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus nitidus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus niviventer</i>

Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattoides</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus tanezumi</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus blythi</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus cornutus</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus macrotis</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus pearsoni</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rex</i>
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys pruinosus</i>
Mammalian	Rhizomyidae	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i>
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Sciurotamias davidianus</i>
Mammalian	Ursidae	<i>Selenarctos thibetanus</i>
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
Mammalian	Suidae	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Tamiops swinhoei</i>
Mammalian	Petauristidae	<i>Trogopterus xanthipes</i>
Mammalian	Platacanthomyidae	<i>Typhlomys cinereus</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula indica</i>
Mammalian	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Aselliscus stoliczkanus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Bandicota indica</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Belomys pearsonii</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Berylmys bowersi</i>
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Catopuma temmincki</i>
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Coelops frithi</i>
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura attenuata</i>
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura horsfieldii</i>
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Crocidura russula</i>
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Cynopterus brachyotis</i>
Mammalian	Pteropodidae	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Dremomys pyrrhormerus</i>
Mammalian	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes arva</i>
Mammalian	Herpestidae	<i>Herpestes javanicus</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros bicolor</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros larvatus</i>
Mammalian	Hipposideridae	<i>Hipposideros pratti</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Kerivoula picta</i>
Mammalian	Megadermatidae	<i>Megaderma lyra</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Miniopterus australis</i>

Mammalian	Talpidae	<i>Mogera insularis</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Murina aurata</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis formosus</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis ricketti</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis siligorensis</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
Mammalian	Sciuridae	<i>Petaurista petaurista</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus pulveratus</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rouxi</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Ruttaus niviuenter</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Ruttus edwardsi</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotomanes ornatus</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Scotophilus heathi</i>
Mammalian	Emballonuridae	<i>Taphozous melanopogon</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Tylonycteris pachypus</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Viverricula zibetha</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Arctonyx collaris</i>
Mammalian	Viverridae	<i>Herpestes urva</i>
Mammalian	Hystricidae	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Leopoldamys edwardsi</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Melogale moschata</i>
Mammalian	Cricetidae	<i>Microtus fortis</i>
Mammalian	Talpidae	<i>Mogera robusta</i>
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Mustela kathiah</i>
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Naemoredus sumatraensis</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus abramus</i>
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Pipistrellus coromandra</i>
Mammalian	Felidae	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus affinis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acanthobrama simoni</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acanthorhodeus barbatulus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acanthorhodeus tonkinensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acheilognathus chankaensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acheilognathus macropterus</i>
Pisces	Acipenseridae	<i>Acipenser dabryanus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus beijiangensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus elongatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus fasciatus</i>

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus hemispinus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus kreyenbergii</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus labiatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus monticola</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus parallens</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus yunnanensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter kurematsui</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter nigrocauda</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter wangi</i>
Pisces	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla japonica</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Aphyocypris chinensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Atrilinea roulei</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Barbodes caldwelli</i>
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Beaufortia kweichowensis</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botia pulchra</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botia superciliaris</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botis resvesao</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa argus</i>
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa asiatica</i>
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa maculata</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cirrhina molitorella</i>
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias batrachus</i>
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias fuscus</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis sinensis</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis taenia</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Coreius heterodon</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Coreius quichenoti</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Coreosiniperca roulei</i>
Pisces	Cranoglanididae	<i>Cranoglanis bouderinus</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Crossostoma davidi</i>
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius brunneus</i>
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius dongting</i>
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius duospilus</i>
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Ctenogobius giurinus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Culter alburnus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cultrichtys erythropterus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Distoechodon compressus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Distoechodon tumirostris</i>
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Eleotris oxycephala</i>

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Elopichthys bambusa</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter dabryi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter ilishaeformis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter mongolicus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter oxycephaloides</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter oxycephalus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter hypselonotus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Erythroculter recurviceps</i>
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Euchiloglanis davidi</i>
Pisces	Poeciliidae	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Garra orientalis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Garra pingi</i>
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax fukiensis</i>
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax sinense</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon walterstorffi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon argentatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon imbarbis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon taeniellus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gnathopogon wolterstorffi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia abbreviata</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia boulengeri</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia ichangensis</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Hemibagrus macropterus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus labeo</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus longirostris</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus maculatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus medius</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter bleekeri</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisculus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter tchangi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculterella sauvagei</i>
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Hemimyzon abbreviata</i>
Pisces	Hemiramphidae	<i>Hemiramphu kurumeus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Huigobio chenhhsienensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris swinhonis</i>
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris compressocephalus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiobagrus marginatoides</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis crassilabris</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis longirostris</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Leiocassis ussuriensis</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia compressicauda</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia elongata</i>

Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia rubrilabris</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia taeniops</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia tchangi</i>
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Lepturichthy fimbriata</i>
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus anguillicauda</i>
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus marginatus</i>
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus nigricauda</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Luciobrama macrocephalus</i>
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus chinensis</i>
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus opercularis</i>
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Mastacembelidae</i>
Pisces	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus aculeatus</i>
Pisces	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama amblycephala</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama hoffmanni</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama pellegrini</i>
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Metahomalopte omeiensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio fukiensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio kachekensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio kiatingensis</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>
Pisces	Synbranchidae	<i>Monopterus albus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Mystus guttatus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Mystus macropterus</i>
Pisces	Catostomidae	<i>Myxocyprinus asiaticus</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Nemacheilus fasciolatus</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Nemacheilus incertus</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Nemacheilus rarus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Nicholsicypris normalis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ochetobius elongatus</i>
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Odontobutis obscurus</i>
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Odontobutis potamophila</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Onychostoma barbatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Onychostoma gerlachi</i>
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Ophicephalus maculates</i>
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Ophiocephalus argus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys bidens</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys uncirostris</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Oreonectes incertus</i>
Pisces	Otyziatidae	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Osteochilus salsburyi</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Parabotia bimaculata</i>

Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Parabotia fasciata</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Parabramis pekinensis</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Paracobitis potanini</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Paracobitis variegatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Parasinilabeo assimilis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Parazacco spilurus</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Pareformosania intermedia</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus nitidus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus vachelli</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Platysmacheilus exiguus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Procypris rabaudi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudogobio vaillanti</i>
Pisces	Polyodontidae	<i>Psephurus gladius</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus adiposalis</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus albomarginatus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus emarginatus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus fulvidraco</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus medianalis</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus pratti</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus truncatus</i>
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus ussuriensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudobrama simoni</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Pseudogastromizon fangi</i>
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastromyzon changtingensis</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Pseudogastromyzon fasciatus</i>
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastromyzon myseri</i>
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastrozon changtingensis</i>
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Pseudogastrozon myseri</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudogobio vaillanti</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudohemiculter dispar</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudolaubuca engraulia</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudolaubuca sinensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora Parva</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ptychidio jordani</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Puntius semifasciolatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rasbora laternstriata</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rasborinus lineatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio cylindricus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio typus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio ventralis</i>
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Rhinogobius giurinus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus ocellatus</i>

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus sinensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys kiangsiensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys nigripinnis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys parvus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys sinensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Saugogobio dabryi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Schizothorax lissolabiatu</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Schizothorax prenanti</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Semilabeo notabilis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Semilabeo procheilus</i>
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus asotus</i>
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus cochinchinensis</i>
Pisces	Siluridae	<i>Silurus meridionalis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama changi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama macrops</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama wui</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinilabeo rendahli</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca kneri</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca obscura</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca undulata</i>
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca whiteheadi</i>
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon sichangensis</i>
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon szechuanensis</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon wui</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus caldwelli</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus denticulatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Spinibarbus sinensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squalidus argentatus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squalidus wolterstorffi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Squaliobarbus curriculus</i>
Pisces	Cichlidae	<i>Tilapia nilotica</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Tor brevifilis</i>
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Triplophysa bleekeri</i>
Pisces	Gastromyzonidae	<i>Vanmanenia pingchowensis</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia stenosoma</i>
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia xinyiensis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus barbatulus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus erlachi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus lepturus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus lini</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus ovalis</i>

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus simus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris argentea</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris davidi</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Xenocypris microlepis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco macrolepis</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco tenninckii</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Ateuchosaurus chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Cuora trifasciata</i>
Reptilia	Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus bourreti</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Enhydris chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Enhydris plumbea</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Entechinus major</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces quadrilineatus</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja atra</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodo chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodo Formosa</i>
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus sylvaticus</i>
Reptilia	Boidae	<i>Python molurus</i>
Reptilia	Typhlopidae	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia quadriocellata</i>
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Acanthosaura lepidogaster</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Achalinus rufescens</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Achalinus spinalis</i>
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Agkistrodon halys</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Azemiops feae</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga multomaculata</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria septentrionalis</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis kelloggi</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Calliophis macclellandi</i>
Reptilia	Emydida	<i>Chinemys reevesii</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Cyclophiops major</i>
Reptilia	Crotalinae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon flavozonatum</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>

Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe frenata</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarina</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe porphyracea</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe rufodorsata</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Enhydris lpumbea</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko japonicus</i>
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon ruhstrati</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lygosoma indicum</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja naja</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix craspedagaster</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix optata</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix percarinata</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix tigrino</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon formosanus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon guizhouensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ophiodrys major</i>
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>
Reptilia	Anguidae	<i>Ophisaurus harti</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Ovophis monticola</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas boulengeri</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Pelodiscus axenaria</i>
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Pelodiscus sinensis</i>
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus kuehnei</i>
Reptilia	Platysternidae	<i>Platysternon megacephala</i>
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Protobothrops mucrosquamatus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Psammodynastes pulverulentus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon bambusicola</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon karlschmidti</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon macrops</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas korros</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis subminiatus</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i>

Reptilia	Emydida	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella modesta</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sibinophis chinensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus boulengeri</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus</i>
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus indicus</i>
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus sexlineatus</i>
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus wolteris</i>
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus albolabris</i>
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Trimeresurus monticola</i>
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus</i>
Reptilia	Crotalidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Trionyx steindachneri</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko hokouensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon ornatus</i>
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Agkistrodon blomhoffii</i>
Reptilia	Testudinidae	<i>Clemmys mutica</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix annularis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix piscator</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Natrix stolata</i>
Reptilia	Trionychidae	<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumunades</i>

Appendix 8: Total Species List of Chinese Endemic Vertebrate in China Danxia Sites

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Pseudohynobius flavomaculatus</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Cryptobranchidae	<i>Megalobatrachus davidianus</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Tylototriton asperrimus</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Oreolalax rhostigmatus</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	China	Chishui ,Langshan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla sanchiangensis</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenoopleura</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adunchna</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	China	Chishui ,Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana Schmackeri</i>	China	Chishui, Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paaboulengeri</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa shini</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates omeimonpis</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates nigropunctatus</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates chenfui</i>	China	Chishui
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys mangshanensis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana longicrus</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobius chinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana limnocharis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana livida</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>	China	Jianglangshan

Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana spinosa</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops orientalis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	China	Jianglangshan , Langshan, Taining, Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i>	China	Langshan, Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana margaretae</i>	China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i>	China	Langshan, Tainig
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana boulengeri</i>	China	Langshan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i>	China	Taining, Longhusha
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i>	China	Taining, Longhusha
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>	China	Taining, Longhusha
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops wuyiensis</i>	China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>	China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana japonica</i>	China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana latouchii</i>	China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana versabilis</i>	China	Taining
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates dennysi</i>	China	Taining
Amphibia	Bufoidea	<i>Bufo gargarizans</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Bufoidea	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla immaculata</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Leptolalax liui</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla heymonsi</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla ornate</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Microhylidae	<i>Microhyla pulchra</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Fejervarya limnocharis</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus rugulosus</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenopleura</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana exiliversabilis</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana livida</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa spinosa</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Pelophylax nigromaculatus</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates megacephalus</i>	China	Longhushan

Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus dennysii</i>	China	Longhushan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	China	Chishui, Danxiashan, Langshan, Taining
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>	China	Chishui
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	China	Chishui
Aves	Paridae	<i>Parus venustulus</i>	China	Chishui, Danxiashan, Langshan, Taining
Aves	Fringillidae	<i>Emberiza siemsseni</i>	China	Chishui
Aves	Muscicapidae	<i>Cyornis hainana</i>	China	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Spizixos semitorques</i>	China	Danxiashan, Taining
Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Garrulax canorus</i>	China	Danxiashan, Taining
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter soloensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Cuculidae	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Falconidae	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i>	China	Jianglangshan, Taining
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium brodiei</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Strigidae	<i>Otus bakkamoena</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	China	Langshan
Aves	Phasianidae	<i>Chrysolopus pictus</i>	China	Langshan
Aves	Pycnonotidae	<i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>	China	Taining
Mammalian	Soricidae	<i>Blarinella quadraticauda</i>	China	Chishui
Mammalian	Rhinolophidae	<i>Rhinolophus rex</i>	China	Chishui
Mammalian	Cercopithecidae	<i>Macaca thibetana</i>	China	Chishui
Mammalian	Petauristidae	<i>Trogopterus xanthipes</i>	China	Chishui
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	China	Chishui, Danxiashan
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	China	Danxiashan, Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Cervide	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i>	China	Jianglangshan

Mammalian	Cervide	<i>Muntiacus crinifrons</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Leporidae	<i>Lepus sinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Manidae	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Mustelidae	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Vespertilionidae	<i>Myotis chinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Mammalian	Muridae	<i>Rattus edwardsi</i>	China	Langshan
Mammalian	Cervidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	China	Langshan
Mammalian	Bovidae	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	China	Taining
Pisces	Acipenseridae	<i>Acipenser dabryanus</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Polyodontidae	<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Catostomidae	<i>Myxocyprinus asiaticus</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Paracobitis potanini</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Botis resvesao</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia elongata</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia rubrilabris</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Luciobrama macrocephalus</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinibrama changi</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter nigrocauda</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter kurematsui</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ancherythroculter wangi</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama pellegrini</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Coreius quichenoti</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio cylindricus</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhinogobio ventralis</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Platysmacheilus nudiventris</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Gobiobotia boulengeri</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sinilabeo rendahli</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Schizothorax prenanti</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Procypris rabaudi</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Hemimyzon abbreviata</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon szechuanensis</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Sinogastromyzon sichangensis</i>	China	Chishui

Pisces	Homglopteridae	<i>Metahomalopte omeiensis</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus medianalis</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus marginatus</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus nigricauda</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Euchiloglanis davidi</i>	China	Chishui
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Megalobrama hoffmanni</i>	China	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Microphysogobio kacheakensis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Varicorhinus lini</i>	China	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Nicholsicypris normalis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Opsariichthys bidens</i>	China	Danxiashan, Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	China	Danxiashan, Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Rhodeus sinensis</i>	China	Danxiashan
Pisces	Anguilliformes	<i>Anguilla japonica</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Mastacembelidae	<i>Mastacembelus aculeatus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis sinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan, Longhushan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca undulata</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Crossostoma davidi</i>	China	Taining
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Coreosiniperca roulei</i>	China	Taining
Pisces	Sisoridae	<i>Glyptothorax fukiensis</i>	China	Taining
Pisces	Amblycipitidae	<i>Liobagrus anguillicauda</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pelteobagrus nitidus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Bagridae	<i>Pseudobagrus pratti</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Belontiidae	<i>Macropodus chinensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Channidae	<i>Channa argus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Clariidae	<i>Clarias fuscus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cobitidae	<i>Leptobotia taeniops</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Abbottina rivularis</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acheilognathus chankaensis</i>	China	Longhushan

Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Acrossocheilus parallens</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Barbodes caldwelli</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius auratus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Culter alburnus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemibarbus maculatus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Hemiculter leucisculus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys kiangsiensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Sarcocheilichthys parvus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Saurogobio dabryi</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Cyprinidae	<i>Zacco platypus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Eleotridae	<i>Odontobutis potamophila</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Gobiidae	<i>Rhinogobius giurinus</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia stenosoma</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Homalopteridae	<i>Vanmanenia xinyiensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Pisces	Serranidae	<i>Siniperca scherzeri</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	China	Chishui
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	China	Chishui ,Langshan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus kuehnei</i>	China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas boulengeri</i>	China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	China	Chishui ,Langshan, Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	China	Chishui ,Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	China	Langshan ,Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	China	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas chinensis</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	China	Taining

Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella modesta</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus</i>	China	Taining
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus bourreti</i>	China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus sylvaticus</i>	China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	China	Danxiashan, Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma stolata</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Calamaria septentrionalis</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon rufozonatum</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe carinata</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe mandarinus</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Elaphe taeniura</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Lycodon ruhstrati</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon ornatus</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Rhabdophis tigrinus</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnales</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Bungarus multicinctus</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Elapidae	<i>Naja atra</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko hokouensis</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Takydromus septentrionalis</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus</i>	China	Longhushan

		<i>indicus</i>		
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>	China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Trionychidac	<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>	China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	China	Jianglangshan

Appendix 9: Lists of the Chinese or Local Endemic Reptile and Amphibian Species in China Danxia

Chishui

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla sanchiangensis</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenoopleura</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adunchna</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Cryptobranchidae	<i>Megalobatrachus davidianus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana Schmackeri</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Oreolalax rhostigmatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa shini</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paaboulengeri</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates chenfui</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates nigropunctatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates omeimonpis</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Pseudohynobius flavomaculatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Tylototriton asperrimus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas boulengeri</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus kuehnei</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Endemic to China	Chishui

Taining

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i> Günther, 1859	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops wuyiensis</i> (Liu et Hu, 1975)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i> (Liu et Hu, 1975)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i> Boulenger, 1909	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana japonica</i> Boulenger, 1879	Endemic to China	Taining

Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana latouchii</i> Boulenger, 1899	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i> Boettger, 1892	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana versabilis</i> Liu and Hu, 1962	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates dennysi</i> (Blanford, 1881)	Endemic to China	Taining
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i> (Sauvage, 1876)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i> (Cantor, 1842)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i> (Boulenger, 1869)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i> Stejneger, 1902	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i> Boulenger, 1906	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i> (Boulenger, 1899)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas chinensis</i> (Barbour, 1912)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i> (Barbour, 1908)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i> (Hallowell, 1856)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i> (Gray, 1838)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces elegans</i> Boulenger, 1887	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella modesta</i> (Güenther, 1864)	Endemic to China	Taining
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus incognitus</i> (Thompson, 1912)	Endemic to China	Taining

Langshan

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys minor</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana adenopleura</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana margaratae</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana schmackeri</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana boulengeri</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura splendida</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Endemic to China	Langshan

Danxiashan

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys mangshanensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Hylarana guentheri</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Paa exilispinosa</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana longicrus</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana sp.</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia bealei</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma popei</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix aequifasciata</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus bourreti</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko subpalmatus</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus sylvaticus</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Danxiashan

Longhushan

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Leptolax liui</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys boettgeri</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla immaculata</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana zhenhaiensis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana adenopleura</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana latouchii</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Limnonectes fujianensis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana schmackeri</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana exiliversabilis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops ricketti</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma craspedogaster</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon rudis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon ornatus</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan

Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis latouchii</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon stejnegeri</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix annularis</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix percarinata</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys dhumnades</i>	Endemic to China	Longhushan

Jianglangshan

Class	Family	Species	Endemics	Location
Amphibia	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobius chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana guentheri</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana limnocharis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana livida</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana spinosa</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana tigrina</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops orientalis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton brevipes labiatus</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga kraepelini</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces chinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Trionychidac	<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon acutus</i>	Endemic to China	Jianglangshan

Merging List of the Chinese or Local Endemic Reptile and Amphibian Species in China Danxia

Class	Family	Species	Location	Location	Location	Location	Location
Amphibia	Salamandridae	<i>Pachytriton Brevipes</i>	Taining	Langshan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	
Amphibia	Pelobatidae	<i>Megophrys Minor</i>	Langshan	Chishui			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana Schmackeri</i>	Longhushan	Chishui			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Paa Exilispinosa</i>	Taining	Danxiashan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Adenopleura</i>	Taining	Langshan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Schmackeri</i>	Taining	Langshan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops Ricketti</i>	Taining	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla Chinensis</i>	Taining	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys Boettgeri</i>	Taining	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana Adenoopleura</i>	Chishui	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana Latouchii</i>	Chishui	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Amolops Wuyiensis</i>	Taining				
Reptilia	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops Orientalis</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla Immaculata</i>	Longhushan				
Reptilia	Hylidae	<i>Hyla Sanchiangensis</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana Adunchna</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobius Chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Megophryidae	<i>Leptolalax Liui</i>	Longhushan				
Reptilia		<i>Megalobatrachus Davidianus</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Odorrana Exiliversabilis</i>	Longhushan				
Reptilia		<i>Oreolalax Rhostigmatus</i>	Chishui				

Reptilia		<i>Paa Shini</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia		<i>Paaboulengeri</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates Chenfui</i>	Chishui				
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates Dennysi</i>	Taining				
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates Nigropunctatus</i>	Chishui				
Amphibia	Rhacophoridae	<i>Polypedates Omeimonpis</i>	Chishui				
Amphibia		<i>Pseudohynobius Flavomaculatus</i>	Chishui				
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Boulengeri</i>	Langshan				
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Guentheri</i>	Jianglangshan				
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Japonica</i>	Taining				
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Latouchii</i>	Taining				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Limnocharis</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Livida</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Margaretae</i>	Langshan				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Nigromaculata</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Spinosa</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Tigrina</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Ranidae	<i>Rana Versabilis</i>	Taining				
Reptilia		<i>Tylotriton Asperrimus</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Raidae	<i>Rana Sp.</i>	Danxiashan	Danxiashan			
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Limnnectes Fujianensis</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana Zhenhaiensis</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan			
Amphibia	Ranidae	<i>Hylarana Guentheri</i>	Danxiashan				
Amphibia	Megophryidae	<i>Megophrys Mangshanensis</i>	Danxiashan				
Amphibia	Raidae	<i>Rana Longicrus</i>	Danxiashan				
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Boiga Kraepelini</i>	Taining	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Chishui	Longhushan

Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Zaocys Dhumnades</i>	Taining	Langshan	Chishui	Longhushan	
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces Chinensis</i>	Taining	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan		
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Macropisthodon Rudis</i>	Taining	Langshan	Longhushan		
Reptilia	Agamidae	<i>Japalura Splendida</i>	Langshan	Chishui			
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix Aequifasciata</i>	Taining	Danxiashan			
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma Craspedogaster</i>	Taining	Longhushan			
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Opisthotropis Latouchii</i>	Taining	Longhushan			
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix Annularis</i>	Taining	Longhushan			
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Eumeces Elegans</i>	Taining				
Reptilia		<i>Pareas Boulengeri</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pareas Chinensis</i>	Taining				
Reptilia		<i>Platyplacopus Kuehnei</i>	Chishui				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Scincella Modesta</i>	Taining				
Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Sphenomorphus Incognitus</i>	Taining				
Reptiles	Gekkonidae	<i>Gekko Subpalmatus</i>	Danxiashan	Chishui			
Reptiles	Colubridae	<i>Amphiesma Popei</i>	Danxiashan	Danxiashan			
Reptiles	Dibamidae	<i>Dibamus Bourreti</i>	Danxiashan				
Reptiles	Lacertidae	<i>Platyplacopus Sylvaticus</i>	Danxiashan				
Reptiles	Bataguridae	<i>Sacalia Bealei</i>	Danxiashan				
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Pseudoxenodon Stejnegeri</i>	Longhushan	Langshan			
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon Ornatus</i>	Longhushan				
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Sinonatrix Percarinata</i>	Longhushan				
Reptilia	Viperidae	<i>Deinagkistrodon Acutus</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Colubridae	<i>Oligodon Chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan				
Reptilia	Trionychidac	<i>Trionyx Sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan				

Appendix 10: Species List of Eight Subtropical Characterized Plant Families

Family	Species	Location	Location	Location	Location	Location	Location
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex buergeri</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex chingiana</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex aberrans</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex editicostata</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex elmosana</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex formosana</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Longhushan			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex franchetiana</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex intermedia</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex litseaefolia</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex macrocarpa</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex metabaptista</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex micrococca</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex purpurea</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Taining			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex suaveolens</i>	Chishui	Longhushan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex szechwanensis</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex tephrophylla</i>	Chishui					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex triflora</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex tsoii</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex wilsonii</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex aculeolata</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining		

Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex asprella</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Taining			
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex ficoidea</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex hylonoma</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex kwangtungensis</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex memecylifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex oligodonta</i>	Danxiashan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pubescens</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan		
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex viridis</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex centrochinensis</i>	Langshan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex chinensis</i>	Langshan	Longhushan				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex dasyphylla</i>	Langshan	Taining				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex fargesii</i>	Langshan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex godajam</i>	Langshan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex championii</i>	Longhushan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex elmerrilliana</i>	Longhushan	Taining				
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex subficoides</i>	Longhushan					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex crenatus</i>	Taining					
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex ficoides</i>	Taining					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron auriculatum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus chinensis</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus deflexus</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus serrulatus</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			

Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria crenulata</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria cumingiana</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Gaultheria yunnanensis</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia elliptica</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Lyonia lanceolata</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron argyrophyllum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron bachii</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron chengshienianum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron coelonenuuron</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron decorum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron delavayi</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron fortunei</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron haofwi</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron liliflorum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mariesii</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron moulme</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ochraceum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron oilicalyx</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron openshawianum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron rivulare</i>	Chishui	Taining				
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron staminenum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron strigillosum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron williamsianum.</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron yunnanease</i>	Chishui					

Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron zaleucum</i>	Chishui					
Ericaceae	<i>Pieris formosa</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan			
Ericaceae	<i>Craibiodendron scleranthum</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus quinqueflorus</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron farrerae</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron henryi</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron kwangtungense</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron latoucheae</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mariae</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron moulmianense</i>	Danxiashan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ovatum</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Ericaceae	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Jianglangshan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron molle</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i>	Jianglangshan	Langshan				
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium carlesii</i>	Jianglangshan					
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium mandarinorum</i>	Jianglangshan					
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium trichocladum</i>	Jianglangshan					
Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium iteophyllum</i>	Langshan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron simiarum</i>	Longhushan					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron championae</i>	Taining					
Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron seniavinii</i>	Taining					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan			
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea sequinii</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis carlesii</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis spinulosa</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis ceratocantha</i>	Chishui					

Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis chunii</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis eyrei</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fargesii</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis hupehensis</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis platycantha</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis tibetana</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis augustinii</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis dissiformis</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis jenseniana</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinaefolia</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan			
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis stewardiana</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan			
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus longipetiolata</i>	Chishui	Langshan	Longhushan			
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus brevicaudatus</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus cleistocarpus</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus confinis</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus dealbatus</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus eriobotryoides</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus fenestratus</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus hancei</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus henryi</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus litseifolia</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus megalophyllua</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus paniculatus</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus rosthornii</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan			

Fagaceae	<i>Quercus aliena</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Danxiashan			
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus chenii</i>	Chishui	Langshan	Longhushan			
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus engleriana</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus fabri</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan		
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus glandulifera</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus brevipetio</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus griffithii</i>	Chishui					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phillyraeoides</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis chinensis</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fabri</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fissa</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis hystrix</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis jucunda</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis kawakamii</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis lamontii</i>	Danxiashan	Taining				
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis sclerophylla</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis bambusaefolia</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis bella</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis championii</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis chungii</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis fleuryi</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis gracilis</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis hui</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis sessilifolia</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus chrysocomus</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus corneus</i>	Danxiashan					

Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus harlandii</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus litseifolius</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus taitoensis</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus uvariifolius</i>	Danxiashan					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus serrata</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea henryi</i>	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea seguinii</i>	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis fordii</i>	Jianglangshan	Taining				
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis multinervis</i>	Jianglangshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus engleriana</i>	Jianglangshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus lucida</i>	Jianglangshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanea mallissima</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis concinna</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis kouangsiensis</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis ciliaris</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis gilva</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis myrsinifolia</i>	Langshan	Longhushan				
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis ningangensis</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis hunanensis</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus cinfinis</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus floccosus</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus abric</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus oxyphylla</i>	Langshan	Taining				
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus phillyreoides</i>	Langshan					
Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis multiervis</i>	Longhushan					

Fagaceae	<i>Cyclobalanopsis oxyodon</i>	Longhushan					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus oleaefolius</i>	Longhushan					
Fagaceae	<i>Lithocarpus polystachyus</i>	Longhushan					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis eryei</i>	Taining					
Fagaceae	<i>Castanopsis nigrescens</i>	Taining					
Families	<i>Species</i>	location	location	location	location	location	location
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia chinensis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia multinervis</i>	Chishui					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis multiflora</i>	Chishui					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis willmottiae</i>	Chishui					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium myricoides</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Longhushan
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Longhushan	
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis sinensis</i>	Chishui	Longhushan				
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Semiliquidambar cathayensis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Sycopsis dunnii</i>	Danxiashan					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis glandulifera</i>	Jianglangshan					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Longhushan	Taining		
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Disanthus cercidifolius</i>	Jianglangshan					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Jianglangshan	Taining				
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Corylopsis multiflora</i>	Langshan					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distylium elaeagnoides</i>	Langshan					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Distyliopsis tutcheri</i>	Langshan					
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Altingia gracilipes</i>	Longhushan	Taining				
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Fortunearia sinensis</i>	Longhushan					

Hamamelidaceae	<i>Liquidambar acalycina</i>	Longhushan					
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne cupularis</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne kweichowensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne lecomtei</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne omeiensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Actinodaphne trichocarpa</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia kweichowensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum appelianum</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum glanduliferum</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum pauciflorum</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum subavenium</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum wilsonii</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya calcicola</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya densiflora</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera communis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera fruticosa</i>	Chishui	Longhushan	Taining			
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera glauca</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera kwangtunensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera megaphylla</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera nacurna</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera hemsleyana</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera prattii</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera attenuata</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera setchuanensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera thomsonii</i>	Chishui					

Lauraceae	<i>Litsea lanuginose</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea cubeba</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea faberi</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea elongata</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Longhushan	Taining
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea subverticillata</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea euosma</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea mollis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea monopetala</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea pungens</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Lauraceae	<i>Litsearubescens</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea wilsonii</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus cavaleriei</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus chuanchienensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus dauzhenensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus leptophylla</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus guizhouensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus ichangensis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Longhushan			
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus lichuanensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus microcarpa</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus omeiensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus nanchuanensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus phoenicis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus rehderi</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea aurata</i>	Chishui	Langshan	Longhushan	Longhushan	Longhushan	Taining
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea glauca</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea brevipes</i>	Chishui					

Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea levinei</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan			
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea ovatifolia</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe bournei</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe neuranthoides</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe neurantha</i>	Chishui	Longhushan				
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe omeiensis</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe sheareri</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe zhennan</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras tsumu</i>	Chishui					
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia fordii</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum burmannii</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum jensenianum</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Taining			
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum liangii</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum porrectum</i>	Danxiashan	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum rigidissimum</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum validinerve</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya chinensis</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya chingii</i>	Danxiashan	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya concinna</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera aggregata</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera chunii</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera nacusua</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan	Taining			
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea coreana</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Longhushan	Taining		
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea pseudoelongata</i>	Danxiashan					

Lauraceae	<i>Litsea rotundifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea suberosa</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea variabilis</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea verticillata</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus chinensis</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus grijsii</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus litseifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus oreophila</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus pauhoi</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus salicina</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus thunbergii</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Lauraceae	<i>Machilus velutina</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea cambodiana</i>	Danxiashan	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea chuii</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea confertifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea pulchella</i>	Danxiashan					
Lauraceae	<i>Sassafras tzumu</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan		
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum chekiangense</i>	Jianglangshan					
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan			
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera reflexa</i>	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera rubronervia</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Lauraceae	<i>Beilschmiedia intermedia</i>	Langshan					
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum austro-sinense</i>	Langshan	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum micranthum</i>	Langshan	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum tsangii</i>	Langshan					
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea rotundtolla</i>	Langshan					

Lauraceae	<i>Lindera guangxiensis</i>	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera angustifolia</i>	Langshan	Longhushan			
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera praecox</i>	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea shingningensis</i>	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe chekiangensis</i>	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe shearevi</i>	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea subcoriacea</i>	Langshan				
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum austrosinense</i>	Longhushan				
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea phanerophlebia</i>	Longhushan				
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe hunanensis</i>	Longhushan				
Lauraceae	<i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea acutivena</i>	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Litsea lanuginosa</i>	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea chekiangenses</i>	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Neolitsea glabra</i>	Taining				
Lauraceae	<i>Phoebe chekiangenses</i>	Taining				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia sp.</i>	Chishui				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia delavayi</i>	Chishui				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan		
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia officinalis</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan		
Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia chingii</i>	Chishui	Langshan			
Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia fordiana</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan			
Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia insignis</i>	Chishui	Langshan			
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia martini</i>	Chishui				

Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia platypetala</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia skinneriana</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Longhushan			
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia szechuanica</i>	Chishui					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia wilsonii</i>	Chishui					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia figo</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan		
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia foveolata</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan	Longhushan			
Magnoliaceae	<i>Illicium lanceolatum</i>	Jianglangshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Kadsura longipedunculata</i>	Jianglangshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Manglietia yuyuanensis</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan			
Magnoliaceae	<i>Parakmeria lotungensis</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra henryi</i>	Jianglangshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Schisandra sphenanthera</i>	Jianglangshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia crassipes</i>	Langshan	Longhushan				
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia xinningiaeng</i>	Langshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia xinningensis</i>	Langshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia foveolata</i>	Langshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia yunshanensis</i>	Langshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia officinalis</i>	Langshan					
Magnoliaceae	<i>Michelia chapensis</i>	Longhushan					
Mangoliaceae	<i>Magnolia cylindrica</i>	Taining					
Mangoliaceae	<i>Manglietia yuyuanensis</i>	Taining					
Mangoliaceae	<i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Taining					
Mangoliaceae	<i>Michelia skinneriana</i>	Taining					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos adenopus</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				

Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos auomala</i>	Chishui					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos caudata</i>	Chishui					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos cochinchinensis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Taining			
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos grandis</i>	Chishui					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos lancifolia</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos laurina</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Longhushan			
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos lucida</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos paniculata</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos ramosissima</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos stellaris</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan	Taining		
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos setvhuensis</i>	Chishui					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos subsp.chinensis</i>	Chishui					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos wikstroemiifolia</i>	Chishui	Longhushan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos adenophylla</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos austrosinensis</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos chinensis</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos confusa</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos congesta</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos crassifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos glauca</i>	Danxiashan	Taining				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos heishanensis</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos mollifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos multipes</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos poilanci</i>	Danxiashan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos sumuntia</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Taining	
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos anomala</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				

Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos setchuensis</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos botryantha</i>	Langshan					
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos phyllocalyx</i>	Langshan	Longhushan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos urceolaris</i>	Langshan	Longhushan				
Symplocaceae	<i>Symplocos tetragona</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Adinandra millettii</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia brevistyla</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia chekiangoleosa</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia cuspidata</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia euryoides</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia fraterna</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia octopetala</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia oleifera</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya loquaiana</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya muricata</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya nitida</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya rubiginosa</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya weissiae</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Schima superba</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia microphylla</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria microcarpa</i>	Taining					
Theaceae	<i>Adinandra bockiana</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				
Theaceae	<i>Adinandra acutifolia</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia costei</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				

Theaceae	<i>Camellia cryptonevra</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya cuspidata</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia cuspidate</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia delicate</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia dubia</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia elongata</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia grijsii</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia gymnogyna</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia ilicifolia</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia kueichouensis</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia lapida</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia lipingensis</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia litchi</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia longistyla</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia luteoflora</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia mairei</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia neirifolia</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia odorata</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia oleifefa</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia omeiensis</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia paruicaudata</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia paterna</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia rhytidocarpa</i>	Chishui	Langshan			
Theaceae	<i>Camellia rosthoriana</i>	Chishui				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Longhushan		
Theaceae	<i>Camellia assamica</i>	Chishui				

Theaceae	<i>Camellia pubispala</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia tuberculata</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia villosa</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia pitardii</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Longhushan		
Theaceae	<i>Cleyera lipingensis</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya acuminoides</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya distichophylla</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya gigantofolia</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya groffii</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya hebeclados</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	
Theaceae	<i>Eurya impressinervis</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya kweichouensis</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya loquiana</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya aureopunctata</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya murieata</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya huiana</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya nitida</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan		
Theaceae	<i>Eurya aurescens</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya obtusifolia</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya oblonga</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya quinquelocularia</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya semiserrulata</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya stenophylla</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Gordonia chrysandra</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Gordonia kwangsiensis</i>	Chishui					

Theaceae	<i>Gordonia szechuanensis</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Schima argentea</i>	Chishui	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Schima parviflora</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Chishui	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia nitida</i>	Chishui	Jianglangshan	Longhushan			
Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria kweichouensis</i>	Chishui					
Theaceae	<i>Adinandra millettii</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia brevistyla</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan			
Theaceae	<i>Camellia campanisepala</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia caudata</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia cordifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia cratera</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia euryoides</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia furfuracea</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia lancilimba</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia oleifera</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan			
Theaceae	<i>Camellia parvicuspidata</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Cleyera pachyphylla</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Theaceae	<i>Cleyera parvifolia</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya alata</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan		
Theaceae	<i>Eurya chinensis</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya ciliata</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya groffi</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya loquaiana</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya macartneyi</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan	Longhushan			

Theaceae	<i>Eurya muricata</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan	Longhushan	
Theaceae	<i>Eurya patentipila</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya rubiginosa</i>	Danxiashan	Longhushan				
Theaceae	<i>Schima remotiserrata</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Schima superba</i>	Danxiashan	Jianglangshan	Langshan	Longhushan		
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia coniocarpa</i>	Danxiashan					
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia kwangtungensis</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria championi</i>	Danxiashan	Langshan				
Theaceae	<i>Adinandra milletii</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camelli chekiang-oleosa</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camelli cuspidata</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camelli fraterna</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camelli japonica</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camelli oleifera</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camelli sinensis</i>	Jianglangshan					
Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria microcarpa</i>	Jianglangshan	Longhushan				
Theaceae	<i>Camellia handelii</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia longicalyx</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia lungshenensis</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia microphylla</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia monodelphia</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia grijsii</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia tunganica</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya brevistyla</i>	Langshan	Longhushan				
Theaceae	<i>Eurya japonica</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya tetragonoclada</i>	Langshan					

Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia coniocarp</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Ternstroemia luteoflora</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Tutcheria hirta</i>	Langshan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia chekiangoleosa</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia cuspidata</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia fraterna</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya acuminatissima</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Eurya metcalfiana</i>	Longhushan					
Theaceae	<i>Stewartia gemmata</i>	Longhushan					



The Culture Sector

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

H. E. Mrs SHI Shuyun
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate of China to
UNESCO
UNESCO House

06 OCT 2010

WHC/74/MR/APA/10/364

Subject: Inscription of *China Danxia* (N 1335) (China) on the World Heritage List

Dear Ambassador,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the World Heritage Committee, at its 34th session (Brasilia, Brazil, 25 July – 03 August 2010), examined the nomination of *China Danxia* and decided to **inscribe** the property on the World Heritage List. Please find below the Decision **34 COM 8B.1** adopted by the Committee. However, please note that the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value included in the text of the Decision will have to be revised and finally adopted at the 35th session of the Committee in Bahrain, June 2011.

I am confident that your government will take the necessary measures for the proper conservation of this new World Heritage property. The World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, will do everything possible to collaborate with you in these efforts.

The *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (paragraph 168), request the Secretariat to send to each State Party with a newly inscribed property a map of the area(s) inscribed. Please examine the attached map and inform us of any discrepancies in the information by and not later than **15 December 2010**.

The inscription of the property on the World Heritage List is an excellent opportunity to draw the attention of visitors to, and remind local residents of, the *World Heritage Convention* and the outstanding universal value of the property. To this effect, you may wish to place a plaque displaying the World Heritage and the UNESCO emblems at the property. You will find suggestions on this subject in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In many cases States Parties decide to hold a ceremony to commemorate the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. Upon request to the World Heritage Centre by the State Party, a World Heritage Certificate can be prepared for such an occasion.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with the name, address, telephone and fax numbers and e-mail address of the person or institution responsible for

the management of the property so that we may send them World Heritage publications.

Please find attached the brief descriptions of your site, prepared by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, in both English and French. As these brief descriptions will be used in later publications, as well as on the World Heritage website, we would like to have your full concurrence with their wording. Please examine these descriptions and inform us, by and not later than **15 December 2010**, whether there are any changes that should be made. If we do not hear from you by this date, we will assume that you are in agreement with the text as prepared.

Furthermore, as you may know, the World Heritage Centre maintains a website at <http://whc.unesco.org/>, where standard information about each property on the World Heritage List can be found. Since we can only provide a limited amount of information about each property, we try to link our pages to those maintained by your World Heritage property or office, so as to provide the public with the most reliable and up-to-date information. If there is a website for the newly inscribed property, please send us its web address.

The full list of the Decisions adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session is available online at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/34COM/>.

As you know, according to paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the *Convention* to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Centre, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in the area protected under the *Convention* major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your co-operation and for your support in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Please accept, dear Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'F. Bandarin', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Francesco Bandarin
Director a.i.
World Heritage Centre

cc: National Commission of China for UNESCO
ICOMOS
UNESCO Beijing Office

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

China Danxia is the name given in China to landscapes developed on continental red terrigenous sedimentary beds influenced by endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion). The inscribed site comprises six areas found in the sub-tropical zone of south-west China. They are characterized by spectacular red cliffs and a range of erosional landforms, including dramatic natural pillars, towers, ravines, valleys and waterfalls. These rugged landscapes have helped to conserve sub-tropical broad-leaved evergreen forests, and host many species of flora and fauna, about 400 of which are considered rare or threatened.

BREVE DESCRIPTION

Danxia de Chine est le nom donné aux paysages qui se sont formés sur des couches sédimentaires terrigènes rouges continentales, influencées par des forces endogènes (notamment le soulèvement) et des forces exogènes (notamment l'altération et l'érosion). Le site inscrit comprend six secteurs situés dans la zone subtropicale du sud-ouest de la Chine. Il se caractérise par des falaises rouges spectaculaires et toute une gamme de reliefs et d'érosion, en particuliers des colonnes naturelles spectaculaires, des tourelles, des ravins, des vallées et des cascades. Ces paysages tourmentés ont contribué à la conservation de feuillus sempervirentes subtropicaux et ils abritent de nombreuses espèces de flore et de faune, dont 400 sont considérées comme rares ou menacées.

Extract of the Decisions adopted by the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010)

Decision: 34 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-10/34.COM/8B and WHC-10/34.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **China Danxia, China**, on the World Heritage List under criteria (vii) and (viii);
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

China Danxia is a serial property comprising six areas found in the sub-tropical zone of southern China. The term "China Danxia" describes the physical landscape developed from continental (terrestrial) reddish conglomerate and sandstone, also known as "red-beds," in a warm, humid monsoon climate. These landscapes developed on continental red terrigenous sedimentary beds influenced by endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion). The process of development is characterized by a particular rock sequence, tectonic background, warm and humid climatic conditions and resulting erosion processes and landforms.

China Danxia is unrivaled in its rich warm and humid climate red-beds sandstone landform geomorphologic features characterized by spectacular red cliffs and a range of erosional landforms, including dramatic natural pillars, towers, ravines, valleys and waterfalls. China Danxia is also noted as a natural aesthetic landscape comprising red rocks, green vegetation, blue water and white clouds.

The rugged landscapes in the nominated property have helped to conserve sub-tropical broad leaved evergreen forests and these forests are found within all six serial sites. A range of important micro-habitats are also found. The nature of the Danxia landforms leads to intensive fragmentation and isolation of ravine and mountain top habitats. The natural habitats host many

species of flora and fauna including endemic, endangered and threatened species of conservation significance.

Criterion (vii): China Danxia is an impressive and unique landscape of great natural beauty. The reddish conglomerate and sandstone that form this landscape of exceptional natural beauty have been shaped into spectacular peaks, pillars, cliffs and imposing gorges. Together with exuberant forest, winding rivers and majestic waterfalls, China Danxia presents a resplendent natural picture. The sharp contrast of red rock against green forests and blue rivers is a striking feature of China Danxia and renders great scenic appeal. China Danxia sites have long been appreciated by both the general public as well as the academic world and further celebrated by artists. It is one of the most important scenic identities of China, and has even attained significance as religious shrines. Its significance is further elaborated by the countless paintings, poems and articles eulogizing these unusual beautiful sites since ancient time.

Criterion (viii): Compared with other similar areas, China Danxia is the outstanding example of warm and humid climate red-beds landform in the world. As a result of favorable geological, hydrological and climatic conditions since at least late Mesozoic period, China Danxia areas preserve and display much richer geomorphological, ecological, biological and scenic features for warm and humid climate red-beds landform than any place in the world. The component parts represent the best examples of "least eroded" to "most eroded" Danxia landforms, displaying a clear landform sequence from "young" through "mature" to "old age", and with each component site displaying characteristic geomorphologic features of a given stage. China Danxia contains a wide variety of well developed red-beds landforms such as peaks, towers, mesas, cuestas, cliffs, valleys, caves and arches. Being shaped by both endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion), China Danxia provides a range of different aspects of the phenomenon of physical landscape developed from continental (terrestrial) reddish conglomerate and sandstone in a warm, humid monsoon climate, illustrating both the range of landforms in relation to the forces and processes that formed them.

Integrity

The nominated Property of China Danxia satisfies the requirements of integrity, protection and management set out in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The nominated property encompasses all the elements in sufficient size necessarily to reflect the natural beauty and earth science values of Danxia landform from young stage through mature stage and to old stage. The boundaries of the component parts and their associated buffer zones were adequately defined on maps as well as on-site. The boundaries of the China Danxia itself are adequate in relation to the nominated earth science and aesthetic values, and the buffer zone boundaries are also clearly defined. The level of management commitment appears adequate to the main challenges and threats that could face the property.

Protection and management requirements

The component parts of the nominated property are all State-owned and have national protected status including national park, national nature reserve, National Forest Park and national geo-park. They are protected under relative laws and regulations at both national level and regional level, which ensure the adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and traditional protection of the outstanding universal values. On the basis of the laws and regulations, the protection activities are well practiced in the nominated sites.

Efficient management systems at different levels have been built with enough qualified staff in China Danxia areas. Planning for the serial property is advanced. An integrated management plan has been prepared for the property as a whole, as well as individual plans for the six areas in the series. These plans identify a clear rationale for management and mechanisms for the protection of the property. Research and adaptive management techniques, including baseline condition assessment and monitoring of change for both natural values and species have been established. Local communities are aware of the World Heritage nomination and all

stakeholders are also very supportive of the World Heritage proposal, which ensures the long-term management.

4. Commends the State Party for its efforts towards protection and management of the property across different provinces of China;
5. Requests the State Party to ensure the effective long-term management and protection in the future, with a view to make all the property components meet integrity requirements for natural World Heritage properties and supported by both adequate and effective buffer zones and the protection of wider catchment areas;
6. Invites the State Party to support the organization of international meetings and to continue scientific research regarding the Danxia Landform;
7. Also requests the State Party to continue its focus on the protection and effective management of the important biodiversity values;
8. Further requests the State Party to translate and make available in translation key scientific studies on the topic of the China Danxia phenomena and to actively assist the further development of international scientific knowledge of the China Danxia phenomena and red-beds sandstone geomorphology more generally.

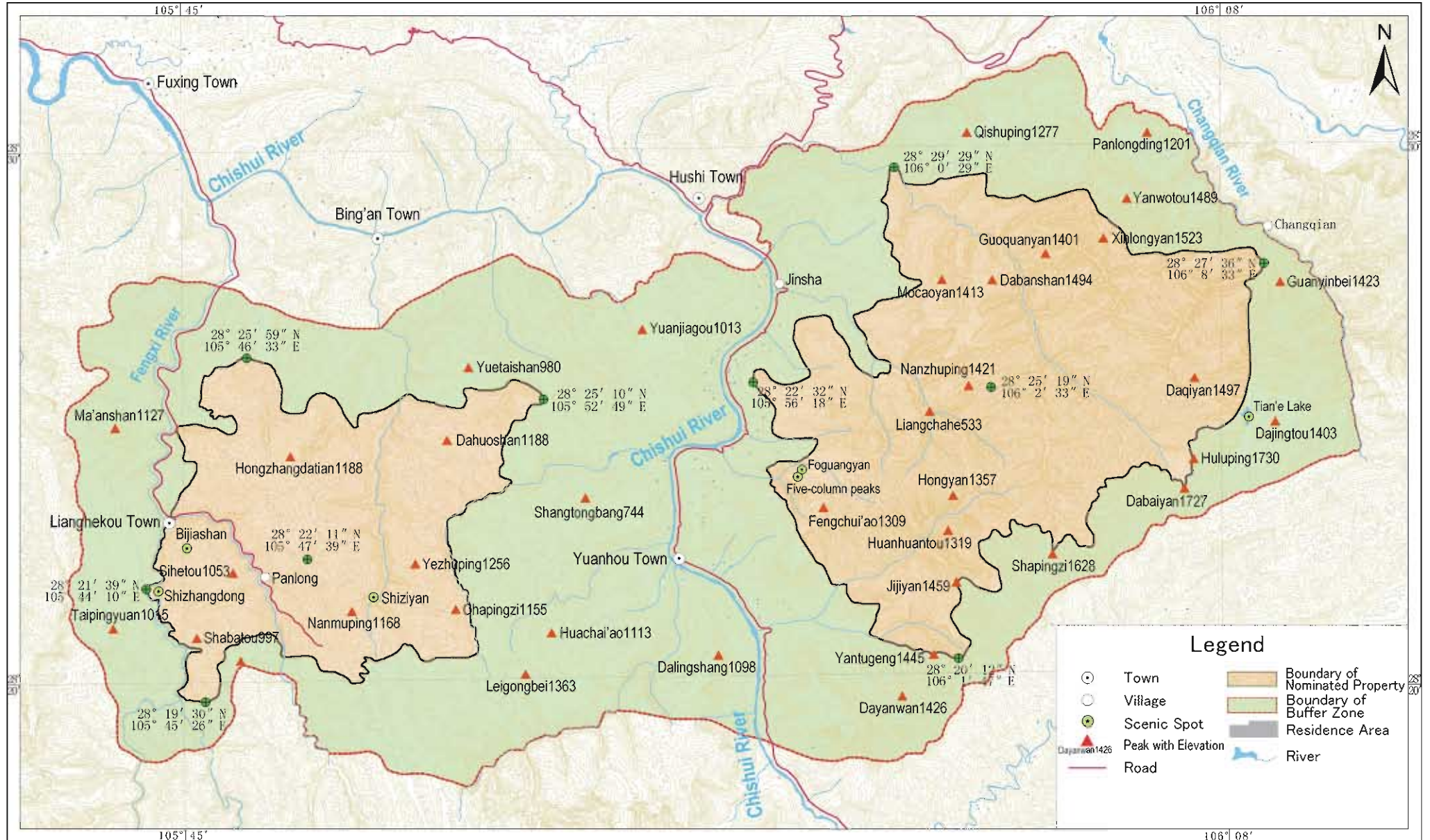
Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010) in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*.

China				
N 1335				
China Danxia				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1335-001	Chishui - West Section	10142 ha	44814 ha	N28 22 11 E105 47 39
1335-002	Chishui - East Section	17222 ha		N28 25 19 E106 2 33
1335-003	Taining - North Section	5277 ha	12401 ha	N27 00 37 E117 13 07
1335-004	Taining -South Section	5810 ha		N26 51 56 E117 02 22
1335-005	Langshan	6600 ha	6200 ha	N26 20 24 E110 46 45
1335-006	Danxiashan	16800 ha	12400 ha	N24 57 55 E113 42 12
1335-007	Longhushan: Longhushan Section	16950 ha	59820 ha	N28 04 15 E116 59 05
1335-008	Longhushan: Guifeng Section	2740 ha		N28 19 03 E117 25 10
1335-009	Jianglangshan	610 ha	571 ha	N28 22 11 E105 47 39
TOTAL		82151 ha	218357 ha	

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Chishui

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 0km

Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—Taining

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

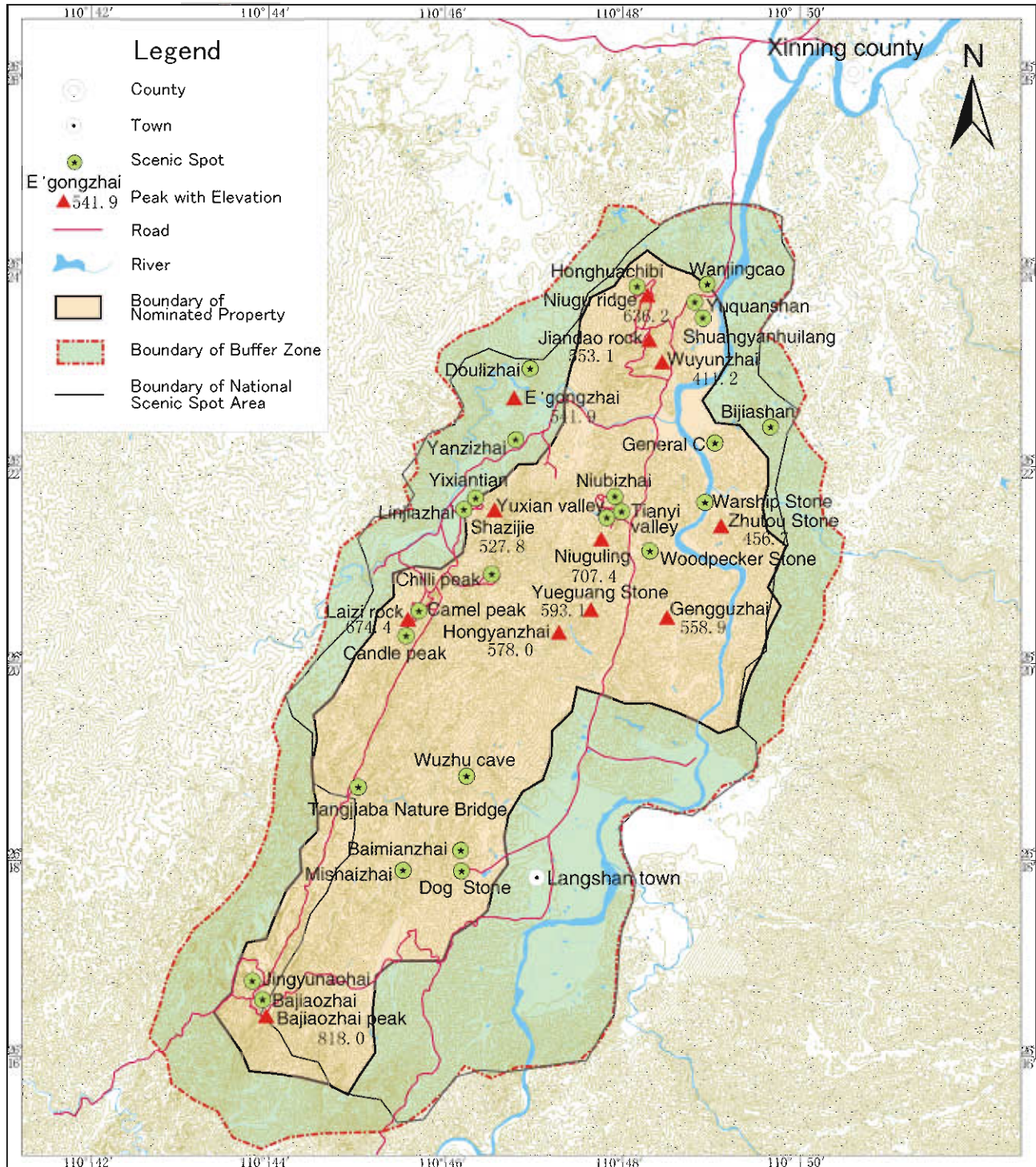
0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0km

Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Langshan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

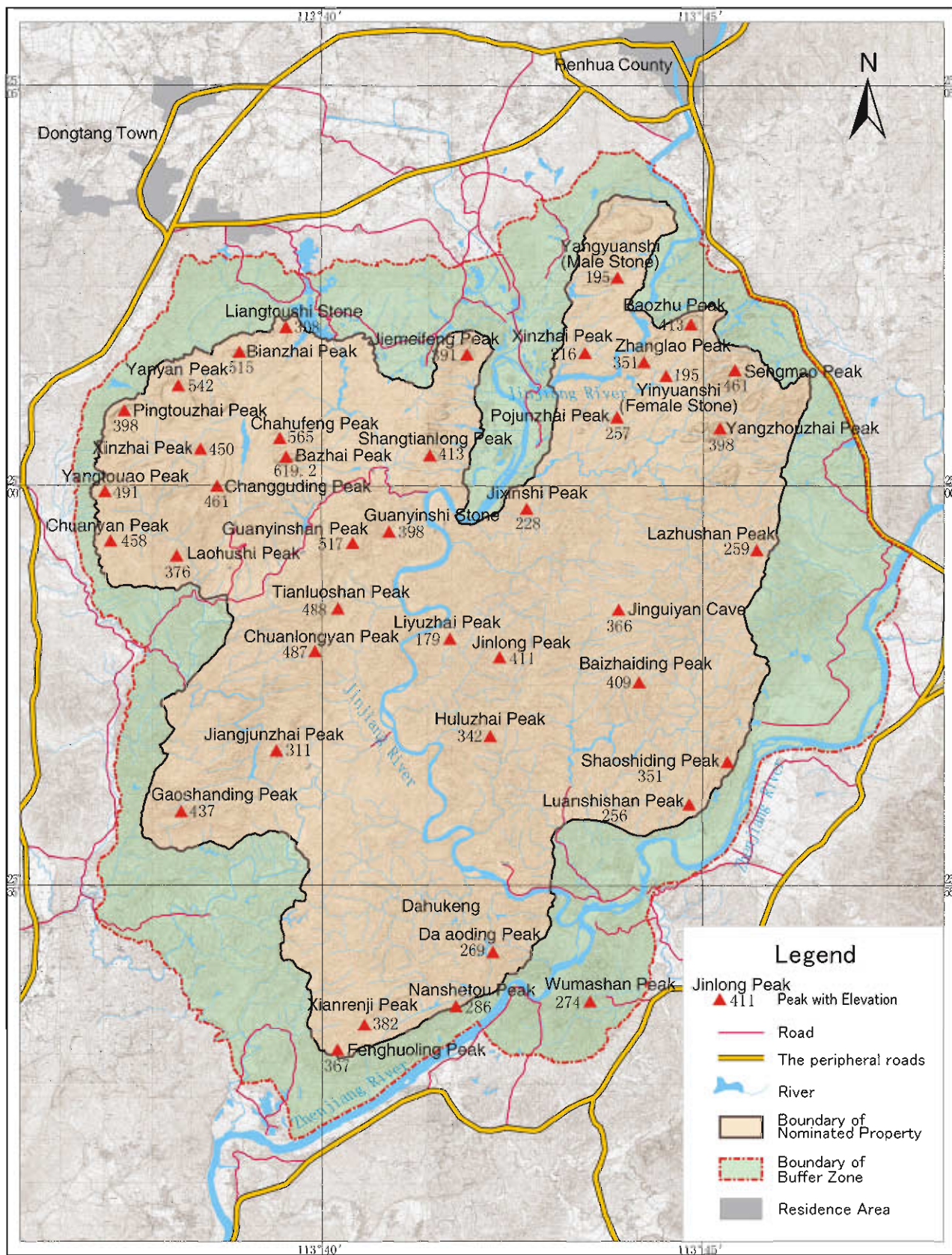


Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — **Danxiashan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

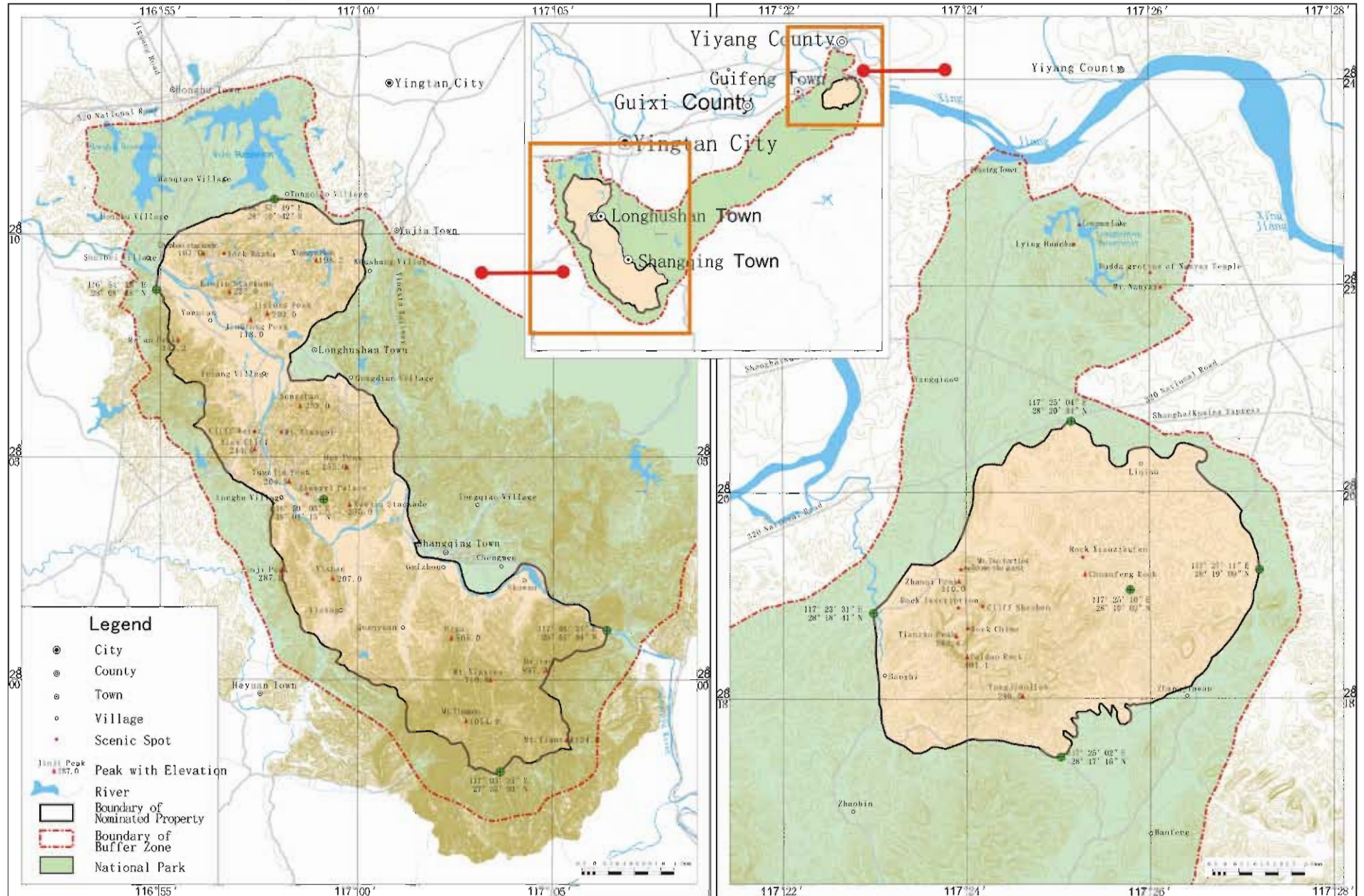
0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0

Date: October 2008

Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia — Longhushan

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960

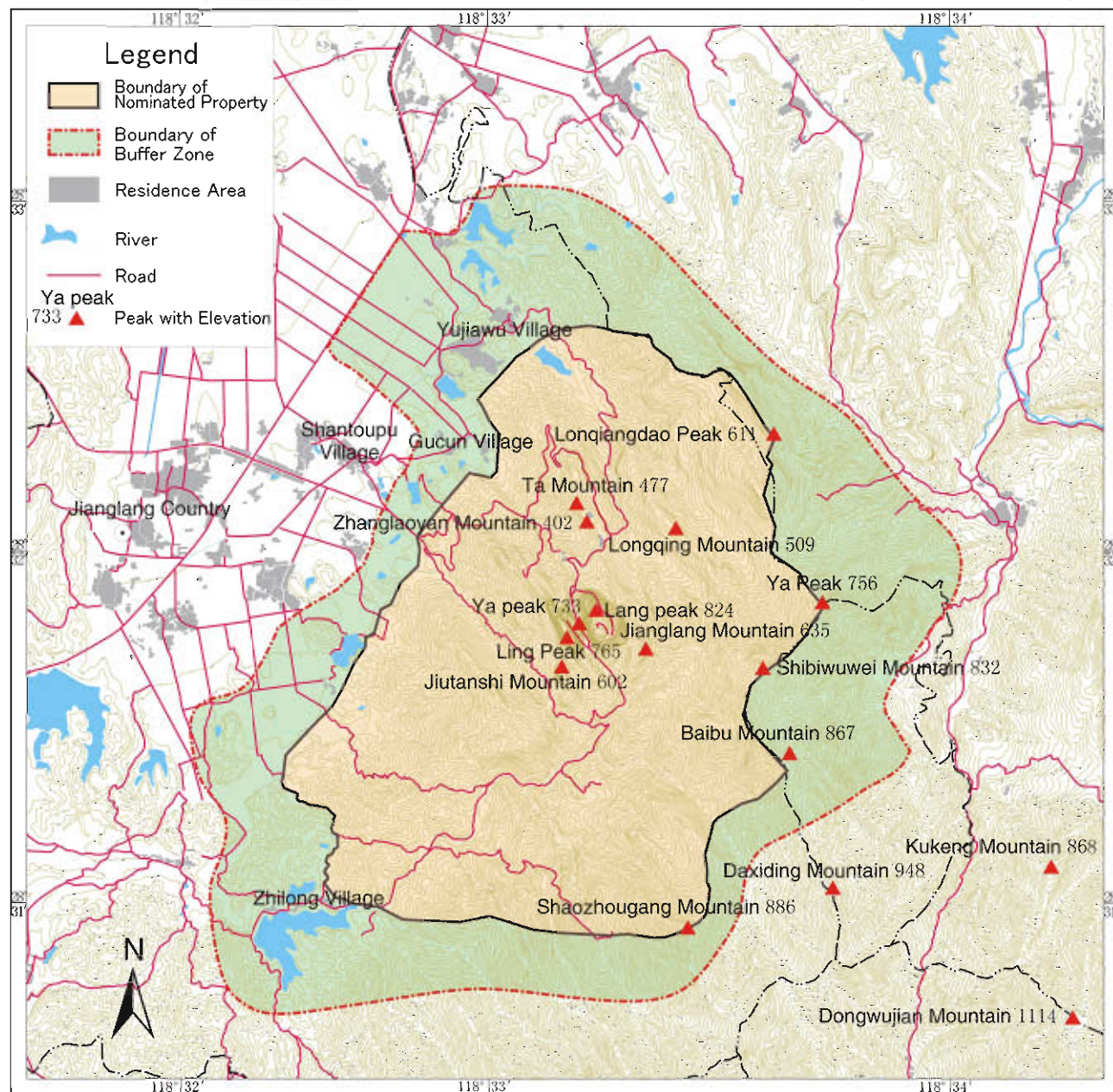
Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m

Date: October 2008

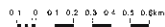
Serial Nominated Sites for World Natural Heritage

China Danxia—**Jianglangshan**

Detail Map of Nominated Property



Aerial photographic 1956, mapping 1958, layout 1958, drawing by differential method 1960
 Beijing Coordinate System 1954, Elevation from the Huanghai Sea Level 1956, Contour interval 40m



Date: October 2008