

Saving China's plants 拯救中国植物

Ginkgo: Dating from the time of the dinosaurs, this living fossil is used for the treatment of Alzheimer's, but can only be found in the wild on one mountain in China.

银杏：从远古的恐龙时代至今，这株「活化石」可用于治疗「老年痴呆症」，但仅见于中国一座山区野地。



BGCI is working with its partners in China to:

- **Ensure** that threatened plants are conserved in botanic garden collections.
- **Carry out** recovery and restoration programmes to reverse the loss of key plant species.
- **Lead** education and public awareness programmes on the need to conserve plant biodiversity.

「世界植物园保育组织」与中国伙伴合作达成以下目标：

- 确保濒危植物在植物园收藏中获得保护；
- 实现复生及复育计划，以扭转重要植物物种的损失；
- 为保护植物多样性之需，领导教育及公共宣传计划。

Help us to secure China's plants for the future –
contact info@bgci.org

协助我们确保中国植物的未来 –
请联系 info@bgci.org

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Hibiscus: One of the world's favourite natural food dyes, this beautiful ornamental plant also plays a vital role in Chinese herbal medicine.

中国芙蓉：全球最重要的天然食物染料之一，这株优雅的观赏植物亦在中国草药中占一席之地。



One of the most biodiverse countries on earth, China is home to 10% of the world's plant species.

From rice and roses to tea and bamboo, its astonishing plant diversity has given the world some of our most important food, medicinal and ornamental species.

中国是世界上生物多样性最丰富的国家之一，是全世界十分之一植物物种的家园。

从稻米、玫瑰到茶叶、竹子，中国令人惊讶的多样植物为全世界提供部分最重要的食物、药材、观赏物种。

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