Increasing conservation of bryophytes by law and for regulations establishment of collecting make it difficult for the bryologist to overlook local conditions, especially on trips in foreign countries. The „case“ of a colleague being convicted of illegal collecting in New Zealand (Bryol. Times 75: 4, 1993) demonstrates how problematical it can be to collect in foreign countries without being informed about the local laws. Although due attention has had to be paid in some tropical countries, it has been difficult to really know exactly which countries had regulations and what kind they are. In a time of increasing tourism, in which holiday trips are likely used also for collecting, and increasing initiatives to explore the floras of tropical countries, it would be very useful to have information on whether and which bryophytes are protected in a certain country, whether in national forests, nature preserves or elsewhere, whether collecting permits are necessary, and whether special procedures for export are required.

Although this information is needed more badly by zoologists and flowering plant botanists, I do not know of any summarizing of such information.

For that reason I proposed a “Red Book on Bryophyte Collecting“ (Bryol. Times 79: 8, 1994). This suggestion was supported by the International Association of Bryologists and has been approved by the Bryology Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Group. For the compilation of data, a questionnaire was set up and mailed to a bryologist in all countries in which bryologists were present in spring 1995. These are about 50 from about 160 countries of the world. In other cases, colleagues with collecting experience in countries other than their own were asked for information. However, only 30 questionnaires were returned, and also a second campaign to mail questionnaires to other bryologists from those countries lacking data was not successful. It can be that there are in part no regulations in those countries from which the questionnaires were not returned. Therefore the idea of a book cannot be realized and the available information is compiled here instead. Nevertheless this survey is very interesting in showing whether bryophyte species are protected in some countries, how the countries react differently in this respect or in how far the countries require export or collecting permits. In some cases the bureaucratic procedures to obtain permits gain attention.

I would like to thank all colleagues mentioned in the text who contributed information. I also thank Sandi Vitt for providing the address list of the International Association of Bryologists for distributing the questionnaires, and B.J. O’Shea for correcting the English text and other suggestions.

The information is given according to the questionnaire in the following sequence:
The Bryological Times

No. 89, 1996

COUNTRY:
Informant:
1. Protection
Is any group of bryophytes (family, genus, species) protected by law in the
country?
2. Collecting
Is a collecting permit required to collect bryophytes in the country? From
which authorities can permits be applied. What is necessary to obtain a permit
(e.g., description of the project, curricular vitae, list of publications, address
of local counterpart, number and size of collections, fees)?
3. Export
Are there any regulations for export?

ARGENTINA
G. Hässel de Menéndez, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Av. A.
Gallardo 470, Buenos Aires.
1. -
2. Permits are required for nature reser-

and national parks. Applications
with a description of the project, the
address of a local counterpart and the
number of collections must be directed
in Administration of Parques, Avda.

Fe 690, Buenos Aires, Argentina. A
complete set of duplicate specimens is
expected to be sent to an Argentinian
herbarium.
3. -

AUSTRALIA
H. Streimann, National Botanic Gar-
dens, P.O.Box 158, Canberra ACT 2601
1. -
2. A permit is required for collecting on
publicly owned land, nature reserves,
state forests and state parks. A "Guide
to collecting requirements for Aus-
stralian terrestrial flora and fauna" can be
obtained from Bureau of Flora and
Fauna, G.P.O. Box 1383, Canberra
A.C.T. 2601, in which details of the
application are given. Applications
have to be addressed either to the authorities
of the respective territory or the national
parks administration. Addresses are
given in the guide cited above.
3. Import and export of specimens
across state and territory boundaries and
overseas require permits. For details see
the guide listed above. It is best to work
through a herbarium which already holds
the necessary permits. It must be noted
that type specimens must remain or be
returned to the country. If one does not
work through a herbarium, then one has
to apply for an export permit from the
Australian Nature Conservation Agency.
It is strongly suggested that visitors work
with the aid of colleagues in herbaria.

AUSTRIA
Herbert Kockinger, Institut für Botani-
k der Karl-Franzens-Universität,
HoTeigasse 6, A-8010 Graz
1. No bryophytes are protected. Col-
lecting of Sphagnum is allowed for sci-
entific purposes but not for commercial
purposes.
2. Permits are required for nature reser-

ves. Since nature conservation is a
matter of the federal states of Austria,
all regulations are made by these states
and consequently the permits must be
applied from the nature conservancy
offices of the states. Addresses can be
obtained on request.
3. There are no export regulations.

BELGIUM
Dr. Herman Stiepereere, Nationale
Plantentuin, Domein van Bouchout, B
1860 Meise, Belgium.
1. No species of Sphagnum may be
collected for industrial and commercial
purposes.
2. Collecting permits are required for
nature reserves but not outside or in na-
tional parks. Nature reserves can be state
reserves but also privately owned. Ap-
lications for permits for private reser-
ves depend on the owner. There are
many different owners, some of which
own only one reserve. Only the most
important are cited here. Furthermore,
permits must be applied for from differ-
ent institutions depending on which re-
gion of the country the nature reserve
is situated in.

Flemish region (Dutch speaking, Eng-
lish and French as second language):
State reserves: Administratie Milieu-,
Natuur-, Land- en Waterbeheer, Afde-
ling Natuur, attn. Ir. S. TYS, Belliard-
straat 14-18, B-1040 Brussel, tel. (02)
5073067, fax (02)5073065.
Natuurreservaten VZW, Koninklijke
Sint Mariastraat 105, B 1030 Brussel,
tel. (02)2454300, fax (02)5073065.

De Wielevaalle, Koninklijke Vereniging
voor Vogel- en Natuurstudie, Graataker-
ker 11, B 2300 Turnhout, tel. (014)12252,
fax (014)439651 (closed on monday).

Walloon region (French speaking, sec-
and language English): State reserves:
Service de la Conservation de la Nature
e des Espaces Verts, Promidrap II, 15
Avenue Prince de Liège, 5100 Jambes,
tel. (081)325630, fax (081)325344.
Private reserves: Réseaux Naturelles
RNOB, 105, rue Royale-Sainte-Marie,
B 1030 Bruxelles, tel. (02)2455500,
fax (02)2453933.

Ardenne et Gaume, 8, rue des Croi-
siers, B 5000 Namur, tel. and fax (081/
224765 or 0) 81/622281.

Region of Bruxelles (French and Dutch speaking, second language Eng-
lish): all information from Institut
Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environ-
ment, Gulledelle 100, B 1200 Bruxelles,
tel. (02) 7757511, fax (02)7757611.

3. -

BRAZIL
Sandra Regina Visnadi, Instituto e
Botanica, Caixa Postal 4005, 01061-970
Sao Paulo SP
1. -
2. If a foreign bryologist wants to col-
lect in Brazil, it is necessary to contact
IBAMA (Instituto Brasileiro de meio
Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais
Renováveis, SAIN Av. L4 Norte 8 Ed.
Sede, DIRCOL-Diretoria de Controle e
Fiscalização, CEP 70800-200 Brasília-DF,
Tel. (061) 316-1212, Fax (061) 224-
5206) and also CNPq - Conselho
Nacional de Desenvolvimento Cienti-
fico e Tecnológico, DPE - Diretoria de
Programas Especiais, Cooperação Inter-
nacional, SEPN 507 Bloco "B" - Ed.
Sede CNPq - 30. andar, CEP 70740-901
Brasilia-DF, Tel. (061) 348-9449 or-
9440, Fax (061) 274-1950. Information
has to be obtained from these institu-
tions. The rules and requirements by
IBAMA are given in Portaria 332, dated
March 13. 1990, the rules and require-
ments by CNPq are given in the booklet
"Cooperação Internacional/Expedição
Cientifica" together with the relevant
legislation (Decreto no. 98.830 dated Jan. 15, 1990 and Portaria no. 55, dated March 14., 1990, of the Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia). The information is in Portuguese! A foreign scientist can collect in Brazil only together with a Brazilian counterpart! There are regulations in general and specific regulations for nature reserves and national parks, which must be observed.

3. Export regulations are given in Portaria 332, dated March 13., 1990 and are cited in the CNPq booklet.

CANADA

Robert Gauthier, Herbier Louis-Marie, Pavillon C.-E. Marchand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4

The information concerns only Québec.

1. -

2. Collecting is not allowed in ecological reserves. Permits are required for provincial and National parks. Applications for collecting in Provincial Parks have to be addressed to Ministère de l’Environnement et de la Faune, Direction du Plein-Air et des Parcs, 150 boul. René-Lévesque est, Québec, G1R 4Y1, for National Parks to: Parc Canada, Direction des Ressources naturelles, Édifice Jules Léger, 25 rue Eddy, Hull QC K1A OMS.

3. There are no export regulations.

CAPE VERDE

Wolfgang Löbin, Botanisches Institut, Mecklenheimer Allee 170, 53115 Bonn, Germany.

So far there are no regulations for collecting plants on the Cape Verde Islands.

CHINA (THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

Tong Cao, Institute of Applied Ecology, Academia Sinica, Shenyang, Liaoning 110015.

1. -

2. Permission of the local government is required for collecting plants in China, especially in nature reserves and national parks. A contact with the Dept. of Nature Conservation of the Forestry Ministry is recommended through the host institution. In nature reserves, an entrance fee as well as a fee for each specimen has to be paid.

3. A plant inspection is required by the local custom office before the specimens can be mailed. A certificate, also issued by the local custom, is needed to bring specimens through the customs e.g. at airports. The host institution will help with this procedure.

CZECHIA

Dr. Ivan Novotny, Department of Botany, Moravian Museum, Preslova 2, CZ 602 00 Brno.

1. No bryophytes are protected.

2. Collecting permits are generally not required except for nature reserves and national parks. Collecting permits for reserves and national parks must be applied for from Ministry of MZP, Vrsovice 65, Praha 10 - Vinohrady, CZ-100 00 tel. 02/6712411, Fax 02/6731 0308.

3. Collections larger than 50 specimens must be accompanied by a declaration by one of the following institutions: Národní muzeum Praha, Moravské zemské muzeum Brno, Slovenské zemské muzeum Opava, Jihočeské muzeum České Budějovice, Západočeské muzeum Plzeň, Regionální muzeum Teplice, Severočeské muzeum Liberec, Muzeum východních Čech Hradec Králové, Východočeské muzeum Pardubice, Vlastivědné muzeum Olomouc, Srodočeské muzeum Roztoky u Prahy.

DENMARK

Karen Thingsgaard, Botanical Institute, University of Copenhagen, Gohrsegade 140, DK 1123 Copenhagen K.

1. -

2. In areas owned by the state of Denmark, collection of bryophytes is legal if accessible according to the „National Conservancy Act“ (Naturbeskyttelserloven). For collecting on private ground, a permit should be obtained from the landowner. All sorts of plants are protected in nature reserves. Collecting permits for nature reserves can be obtained from the owner or the protection authorities (the various counties or whatever is specified in the conservation declaration of each site). Collecting in Greenland needs permission by the Committee of Scientific Work in Greenland. Collecting in National Parks in NE-Greenland is especially restricted.

3. There are no export regulations. Only in the case that the importing country requires a health certificate, the Danish authorities (Plantedirektoratet, Skovbyonet 20, 1800 Lyngby) will control the dried specimens.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA (INCL. FERNANDO PO)

F. Müller, Institut für Botanik, Technische Universität Dresden, Mommsenstr. 13, D 01062 Dresden

1. No bryophytes are protected.

2. Officially, no permit is required. However, to avoid difficulties, application for a permit is recommended. For travels outside the capital Malabo, permits are necessary for all villages to be visited. Permits can be applied for from the Ministry of Tourism, Malabo, Calle de Accio Nune. Travel permits are obtainable from the police departments of the districts.

3. An export permit is recommended in conjunction with the collecting permit, since all luggage is carefully checked at the departure and the export of plants may raise difficulties without official paper.

ESTONIA

Nele Ingerpuu, Institute of Zoology and Botany, Vanemuise Str. 21, EE-2400 Tartu, Fax (372 7)43 34 72, e-mail nele@dbio.ut.ee

1. 24 species of bryophytes are under state protection and collecting and damaging of these species is prohibited: Anastrophyllum hellerianum, Bozaeria trilobata, Porella cordeana, Spha num lindbergii, Andreaea rupestris, Buxbaumia viridis, Octodiceras fontanum, Dicranum viride, Saelonia glaucascens, Schistidium maritimum, Fontinalis squamosa, Bartania poniformis, Dichelyna falcata, Pterogonium gracile, Neckera crispa, Thamnobryum alopecurum, Anomodon rugelii, Palustriella decipiens, Calliergon megaphyllum, Brachythecium turgidum, Rynchochitium murel, Plagiothecium undulatum, Leucobryum glaucum, Antitrichia curtipendula.

2. Collecting in all nature reserves and national parks is prohibited. Permits for collecting in nature reserves must be
applied from the Ministry of Environment, Toompuuste 24, EE 10100 Tallinn, Estonia.

3. For export, a permit is required from the State Quarantine Inspection, Lah Str: 11, Tallinn, phone (22)441716. The permit is issued the same day and valid for 15 days.

FINLAND
Orvo Viikainen, Botanical Museum (Mycology), P.O.Box 47, FIN-00014 Helsinki Univ.
1. Protected by law are:
   - Buxbaumia viridis, Cephalozia macounii, Cynodontium suecicum, Dicranum capillaceum, Dicranum viride, Limprichtia vernicosa, Meisia longiseta.

2. Permits are required (a) from the land owner in the case of private ground (b) from the relevant authorities in the case of natural reserves or national parks. Applications for collecting have to be addressed depending on the proprietary relationship of the area either to Finnish Forest and Park Service, Park Protection, P.O. Box 94, FIN 01301 Vantaa or Finnish Forest Research Institute, Research Forest Service, P.O. Box 18, FIN 01301 Vantaa. Permissions to collect species protected by law are allowed by the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation Office, P.O.Box 399, FIN-00121 HELSINKI

   Documents needed: Description of the project; address of local counterpart; number and size of collections.

3. No special export regulations, except for CITES.

GERMANY
J.-P. Frahm, Botanisches Institut der Universität, Meckheimer Allee 170, D 53115 Bonn.
1. All species of the genera Dicrana, Sphagnum, Leucobryum, and Rhizidiadelphus are protected by law. It is not even allowed to possess specimens of these species which are collected after 1988. If they are sold (e.g. for gardening, decorating, etc.), the origin of the plants outside Germany must be confirmed.

2. Collecting of bryophytes is generally allowed except for private ground (only with the permit of the owner) and nature reserves and national parks, where a permit is necessary. Depending on the federal status of Germany, permits to collect organisms in nature reserves and national parks must be obtained from the local „Untere Landschaftsbehörde“. The permit is given in connection with other regulations (allowing access by car or to leave the trails, but also sometimes not to collect during weekends).

3. There are no regulations for export. If protected plants are being exported, their origin in other countries must be confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN
Nick Hodgetts, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Monkstone House, City Road, Peterborough PE1 1JY
1. All plants including bryophytes are protected from being “intentionally uprooted” by unauthorized people. “Uproot” means “dig up or otherwise remove”, “unauthorized” means “without permission of the landowner”. In practice, this is seldom a problem in bryophyte collecting. A further 33 bryophyte species are listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981).


   The list is subject to a review every 5 years. The next review is in 1996. Northern Ireland has a separate list of protected species.

2. A permit is needed to collect the 33 bryophytes on schedule 8: a separate permit is required for each species. No separate permit is needed in protected areas, just verbal/written permission of the landowner/authority. Permits can be applied for:
   - in England from Licensing section, English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA
   - in Scotland from International & Biodiversity Branch, Scottish Natural Heritage, 2 Anderson Place, Edinburgh EM6 5NP
   - in Wales from Licensing, Countryside Council for Wales, Plass Penrhos, Fford Penrhos, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ

   No fees are required but the names of two referees must be given.

3. Export regulations exist only for Schedule 8 plants.

HONG KONG
M.L. So, Biology Dept., Baptist University, 224 Waterloo Rd., Hong Kong
1. Bryophytes are not yet protected.

2. For collecting, a permit is required. The permit (with indication of the collecting purpose) must be applied for from The Director, Agriculture and Fisheries dept., Canton Road Government Offices, 393 Canto Rd., 12th floor, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

3. There are no export regulations.

HUNGARY
Sandor Orban, Esterhazy Teachers College, Dept. of Botany, pf. 43, H 3301 Eger
1. All Sphagnum species are protected.

2. There are regulations for collecting in nature reserves and national parks. Permits for nature reserves must be applied for from National Authority for Nature Conservation, Költö u. 21, H 1121 Budapest. Those for national Parks must be applied for from the park administration of the according national park: Fertő-Hanság National Park, Rév-Kócsegvár, H 9435 Sarród; Bükk National Park, Sánct u. 2, H 3300 Eger; Aggtelek National Park, Tengerszem sétény 1, H 3758 Jósvafő.; Kiskunság National Park, Liszt F. u. 19, H 6000 Kecskemét; Hortobágy Nemzeti Park,
1. Bryophytes are not yet protected but plans are already made.

2. Generally, a research permit must be obtained from the Office of the President. Forms are to be filled and fees to be paid. Second, a collecting permit must be obtained from respective ministries depending on localities. No collecting permit is given without a research permit. Research permits can be applied and paid for before coming to Kenya from a Kenyan embassy and asked for in Kenya from the Office of the President bringing along proofs of the application and payment. Before the permit is handed out, which can take time, if ever, a temporary document allowing research can be given. Since research permits often take a very long time, it is more advisable to be affiliated to a researcher in the country’s institution in terms of a joint project. Research permits must be applied for from the Office of the President. It costs about US$250. Collecting permits for nature reserves can be applied from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, for national parks from Kenya Wildlife Service.

3. For export, a clearance is necessary from Kenya Wildlife Service, Cites Licensing Officer, and a Phytosanitary Certificate from the National Agricultural Laboratories, Plant Protection Unit is required.

LAVIA
Baila Bambe
1. Of 485 bryophyte species found in Latvia, 203 (42%) are included in the “List of Rare and Protected Bryophytes”. The list is not yet confirmed by the government (Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development).

2. Collecting permits are only required for nature reserves. They can be obtained from the local administration. For details, Ilona Lodzina, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, Peldu 25, Riga, Latvia LV-1494, can be contacted. Tel. +371-2-213583, Fax +371-7-820442.

3. There are no export regulations.

MEXICO
Dr. Claudio Delgadillo M., Dept. de Botanica, Inst. de Biologia, Universidad Nacional, Apartado Postal 70-233, 04510 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
1. The following bryophyte species are protected: Acrictodon nephophilus, Asmitopsis excelsa, Bryoceuthospora mexicana, Calliocottella mexicana, Hypnodontopsis mexicana, Jaffuelobryum arseni.
2. Collecting permits apply to all plant groups and all areas in Mexico. Applications for collecting permits should be sent to the respective embassy in Mexico applying for diplomatic certification of the documents. The embassy will turn the documents to the Foreign Ministry which, in return, will send it to: secretario de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecología, Av. Constituyentes No. 947, Edificio B, Col. Belen de las Flores, 01110 México, D.F. The application must be submitted with the following:

1. Supporting letter from the Chairman, Director or Head of the scientist’s home institution.
2. A letter indicating the intention to hire and pay the expenses of a Mexican technician while in the field.
3. Supporting letter from a Mexican scientist.
4. Curriculum Vitae, including two passport photographs of the applicant.
5. Research project justifying and establishing reasons for collecting.
6. The proposed research project should include:
   - Vernacular and scientific names and number of specimens/species to be collected.
   - Collecting methodology with specimen number.
   - Localities where the research shall be conducted.
   - Scheduled activities.

The regulations were valid in autumn 1995 but are subject of change.

In general, any individual or institution must request an export permit. However, individuals are usually discouraged because there is no clear procedure to obtain it; it would be recommended to contact a local institution and let this handle the entire procedure.

NAMIBIA
Coleen Mannheimer, National Herbarium of Namibia, Private Bag 13184, Windhoek.

1.
2. Permits to collect biological specimens and/or to conduct research on fauna and flora throughout Namibia, and to conduct research on any subject within Namibian parks are granted upon approval of a suitable project proposal. The permits are issued by the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism, Private Bag 13306, Windhoek. Applications are made on a standard form, which can be obtained from the Ministry.
3. Export permit is required. Details can be obtained from local contact persons.

NETHERLANDS
H.C. Greven, IBN/DLO, P.O. Box 23, NL 6700 AA Wageningen

1. No bryophytes are protected. In some provinces, Leucobryum and Sphagnum are protected by provincial laws. A group of bryologists has made a list of 180 taxa to be protected, and the Dutch Nature Conservancy Council has suggested the minister responsible for nature conservation, to add these taxa to the nature conservation law, up to now without success.

2. There are no regulations for collecting bryophytes in general. It is forbidden to collect bryophytes (as well as other organisms) in nature reserves and national parks. Permits to collect bryophytes in nature reserves can be obtained under strict conditions but will take time. Permits for nature reserves and national parks can be obtained from:
   - Staatsbosbeheer (S.B.B.)
   - Provinciale Landschappen
   - Nederlandse Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten.

In general, you are allowed to collect small portions of bryophytes in the Netherlands. However, in nature reserves one is not allowed to leave trails and to collect. Permits for access of the nature reserves outside the trails are not easily to be obtained for foreigners.
3. There are no export regulations.

NEW ZEALAND
Jessica Beever, Mt. Albert Research Centre, Private Bag 92170, Auckland, New Zealand.

1. So far, no bryophyte species is protected, but six bryophytes are listed in Category A, and 23 in Category B for Priority for Conservation Action by the Department of Conservation, with a further 51 listed as "Species about which little information exists, but which are considered threatened". However no taxa are individually protected by law.
2. In New Zealand, collecting of any plant requires permission from the land owner or appropriate administering authority. For most reserve land, including the National Parks, Scenic Reserves, and Scientific Reserves the appropriate authority is the Department of Conservation (see below). In some cases however, especially near cities, reserves are administered by local authorities, from whom collecting permits should be sought. For collecting on Department of Conservation land a permit must be sought from: The Director, Protected Species Policy Division, Department of Conservation, PO Box 10-420, Wellington NEW ZEALAND, telephone: +64 4 4710726, fax: +64 4 471 3076. Information required includes: what the applicant wishes to collect; where; the dates; the quantity; the purpose for which the collections are being made. Application 3 months in advance is desirable. Permits are likely to contain restrictions on quantity, a requirement for a subsequent report on findings, and the requirement that type material be lodged in a New Zealand public herbarium. For any bryologist visiting New Zealand contact with local bryologists may be helpful.
3. There are no export regulations.

NORWAY
Arne A. Frisvoll/Ingrid Angell-Petersen, The Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and letters, Erling Skakkes gate 47b, N 7000 Trondheim

1. No bryophyte species is protected.
2. Permits to collect plants is not needed, except for national parks and nature reserves. Permits can be obtained from the authorities in each district (Fylkesman).
3. There are no export regulations.

PANAMA
Clotilde Arrocha, Estafeta Universitaria, Centro Regional Universitario de Chiriquí, David, Chiriquí, Panama

1. No bryophytes are protected.
2. A collecting permit is required for
nature reserves and national parks, at least two weeks in advance. Permits can be applied for from the Chief, Departamento de Manejo de Fôora y Fauna, Instituto de Recursos Naturales Renovables (INRENAIRE), Apartado 2016, Paraíso, ANCON, Panamá, Rep. de Panamá, Fax (507) 2324083. The application has to include a full description of the project: objectives, materials and methods, for how long you expect to stay in the country, how much you are planning to collect, are you planning to leave marks on localities that are expected to be revisited, if you are looking for specific taxa, you have to give common and scientific names. Additional requirements are: A letter from your institution to certify that you are a researcher, a brief curriculum vitae with two passport photographs, in the case of long term research you have to specify the persons who will stay in the country after your departure, duplicates of the collections have to be given to the herbarium of the University of Panama (PMA), at the end of the research, the published results have to be send in tripli cate to INRENAIRE. 3. An export permit has to be applied for with the collecting permit. The herbarium of the University of Panama will assist in all procedures.

**PHILIPPINES**

Benito Tan, Farkow Herbarium, Harvard University, 20 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138 1. A general collecting permit is required for foreign botanists. An additional separate permit by individual park administrations may be needed to collect within the park area. In general, a local collaborating institution can secure for the visiting foreign botanist the necessary permits to collect and send specimens outside the country through postal service. Otherwise, a permit application must be addressed to the Philippine National Herbarium at Manila. The permit costs a small fee. 3. For export and mailing specimens, a permit is needed. The Philippine National Herbarium Office in Manila can send specimens in your behalf when asked to be the local collaborating institution for the project. As a rule, it is the Office of Parks and Wildlife of the Department of National Resources in Quezou City that issues collecting and exporting permits of plant specimens.

**POLAND**

Ryszard Ochyra, Instytut Botaniki, PAN, Lubicz 46, PL 31-512 Kraków 1.

2. There are no regulations regarding collecting bryophytes in Poland. Collecting is permitted everywhere except for protected areas, where collecting any plants without special permission is forbidden. Permission for collecting bryophytes in national parks may be obtained from the directorship of a national park after presentation of a written application. The same is also true for nature reserves, and applications should be directed to the nature conservator in the relevant district. In order to obtain permission it is necessary to provide a brief application presenting the aim of study, the amount of collected plants or populations, and eventually a report of earlier study in the area (if carried out). In most national parks a fee is paid at the gate(s) directly when entering the area. In nature reserves no fee is necessary. Usually printed papers presenting results of study are required. 3. There are no special regulations for exporting collections of bryophytes in Poland. However, if a larger amount of plants is carried it is good to obtain an official statement from a recognized botanical institution indicating that carried plants are necessary for scientific investigations.

**PORTUGAL**

Cecília Sérgio, Museu, Laboratório e Jardim Botânico, Rua da Escola Politécnica 58, P-1294 Lisboa CODEX. 1. The species of the annexes of the European Habitats Directive 92/43 and the Bern Convention List (1990) are protected also by national law (Decreto de Biodiversidade - D.R. no. 2195 from 21.06. 93). Collecting permits are required in general as well as for nature reserves and national parks. A collecting permit for Portugal has to be applied from Instituto da Conservação da Natureza, ICN, Rua da Lapa, 73, 1200 Lisboa, phone 3950456, 3950464. Permits for the 22 national parks must be obtained from the national park administrations. A list of addresses is available on request.

3. There are no export regulations.

**PUERTO RICO**

Inés Sastre-D.J., Biology Dept., University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus, Box 5000, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico 00681, U.S.A.

1. No bryophyte species are protected.
2. Collecting permits are required for national parks and nature reserves. For national parks, Federal regulations are applied for state forests and DNR regulations for nature reserves. All kind of permits can be applied from División de Permisos Forestales, Depto. de Recursos Naturales y Ambientales, Ave. Muñoz Rivera, Pda. 3 San Juan P.R., Aptdo. 5887, Pta. de Tierra, P.R. 00906. The application shall include a description of the project, and the number and size of the collection. There is a fee of $25 per permit.

3. There are no export regulations.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

Dr. Sarie M. Perold, National Botanical Institute, Private Bag X101, Pretoria 0001, South Africa

1. No bryophytes are protected.
2. Permits are required for collecting on private ground from the owner and in national parks and nature reserves. For permits, the Nature Conservation Deps., Forestry Deps. and Park Boards of each of the 9 provinces (Northern and Eastern Transvaal, Gauteng, North West, KwaZulu/Natal, Northern, Western and eastern Cape, O.F.S.) and 2 countries (Lesotho and Swaziland) must be contacted.

3. For export, a phytosanitary permit may be required from the Dep. of Agriculture, Private Bag X258, Pretoria.

The list of protected bryophytes will be increased to accommodate the Red List of Bryophytes of Europe and other species.

2. A permit to collect bryophytes from the Red Data Book of Ukraine and in protected areas (Nature reserves, national parks) is given by the Ministry of Protection of Natural Environment and Nuclear Safety, Khreschhatsy Str. 5, 252001 Kiev. The application must be accompanied by a description of the project, address of local counterpart and number and size of collections.

3. For export, a quarantine certificate is required given by Kyiv local State Inspection of Plant Quarantine, Khreschhatsy Str. 50/b, 252001 Kiev.

VIETNAM
Le Cong Kiet, Dept. of Botany, University of Ho Chi Minh City, 227 Nguyen Van Cu, Ho Chi Minh City 5, Viet Nam.
1. No bryophytes are protected.
2. Regulations exist for national parks and nature reserves. Permits must be applied for from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. It has to include a description of the scientific project, which must be agreed by, or in collaboration with, local authorities. The application will be forwarded by the local counterpart.
3. For export, a plant inspection is necessary by the Phytosanitary Services in Hai Noi or Ho Chi Minh City, a custom declaration confirmed by the local authority (provincial level) and submitted to the custom officers at the airport.

APPENDIX A: COUNTRIES IN WHICH CERTAIN BryophyTES ARE PROTECTED.
The following countries have specific regulations for the collection, transport, or use of bryophytes.
Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary (Sphagnum only), Japan (only Sphagnum in most prefectures), Lithuania, Mexico, Portugal, Spain (only in parts).

APPENDIX B: COUNTRIES IN WHICH COLLECTING PERMITS ARE REQUIRED FOR NATURE PRESERVES AND NATIONAL PARKS.
Australia, All European countries, Brazil, Canada, China, Estonia, India, Japan (only nature reserves, not national parks), Latvia (only nature reserves, not national parks), Lithuania, Panama, Philippines, Puerto Rico, South Africa.

APPENDIX C: COUNTRIES, IN WHICH GENERALLY COLLECTING PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED.
Brazil, China, Great Britain (only for protected species), Hong Kong, India, Kenya, Mexico, Namibia, Philippines, Portugal.

APPENDIX D: COUNTRIES IN WHICH EXPORT REGULATIONS MUST BE CONSIDERED OR PHYTOSANITARY CONTROLS ARE REQUIRED.
Australia, China, Czech Republic, Estonia, Great Britain (only for protected species), Hungary, India, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Namibia, Panama, Philippines, South Africa, Spain (only for protected species), Vietnam.