



# NORTH AMERICAN FUR BEARING SPECIES MANUAL

## 北美毛皮物种手册

CHINA FORESTRY PUBLISHING HOUSE

中国林业出版社

**NAFA**<sup>®</sup>  
NOT ALL FURS ARE CREATED EQUAL

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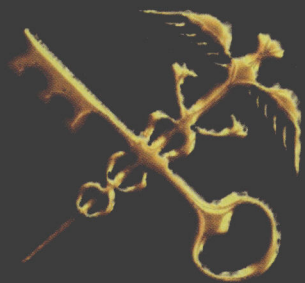
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Organized by  
主持单位

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# Foreword

As the important intergovernmental multilateral protection framework, *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES), has made significant contribution to protect the endangered species from over exploitation since it came into force in 1975.

The close cooperation between the Management Authorities and the Customs Administration is essential for parties to implement the CITES. However, the target of CITES management is species protection while the target of Customs Management is the international transit of goods. How to incorporate the regard for species and movement of goods to protect the endangered species while increasing the efficiency of the Customs clearing system of legal trading activities has been one of the big challenges to both CITES officials and staff as well as frontline Customs Officers here in China.

Fur bearing animals are a traditional consumer product. They offer a natural beauty to the wearer but also provide stability to the environment through controlled harvesting. However, there are some CITES Appendix II furbearers on the list. How to promote the identification ability of the Customs Officers as well as the Customs clearing and checking efficiency has been one of the key issues that the CITES Management Authority and the Customs Administration in China have been trying to solve.

Now, the CITES Management Authority of China, General Customs Administration of China and North American Fur Association have decided to publish this Identification Manual on the major fur species which included not only the most common Non-CITES species but also the CITES fur species from North America. In this manual, information includes

detailed official Chinese and English names, Latin names, legal status and HS Codes as well as photos of the species and their products. This will enable the Customs officers to match the relevant HS code, fur goods in checking and their CITES control requirements, and therefore can ease the whole process on checking and clearing of Customs formalities.

Through the distribution of North American Fur Association to its members, the importer will be able to present the manual with endorsement of General Customs Administration and CITES Management Authority of China to the Customs officer on-site, as a reliable technical assurance, this manual will significantly reduce the burden of the Customs officers and will help to maintain the trading efficiency and upgrade the level and capability for China to implement CITES.

With above explanations, you will understand our initial intention to publish such a manual jointly. We would like to encourage other industry's associations to solve their own problems by taking similar ways to share their vital information with us, it will gradually and generally upgrade our capability to better implement CITES.

Please understand that due to ongoing changes and time constraints in Customs clearance, some problems may arise. A list of government agencies and contact numbers is included for your convenience.



# 前言

《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(CITES)作为一项重要的政府间多边保护框架,自1975年生效以来,已为保护濒危物种免遭国际贸易的过度压力作出了巨大贡献。

CITES的有效实施离不开各国管理机构与海关关员的密切配合,然而,CITES的管制范围以物种为基础,海关的监管则主要以货物为管理对象,如何将物种与货物有机的结合起来,在保护濒危物种的同时,又有效提高合法贸易的通关效率,一直是各国野生动植物保护人员,特别是一线海关关员所面临的严峻挑战之一。

毛皮动物就是这样一个美丽,多彩,稳定,重要的传统消费产品类群,所涉及到的濒危物种很多,其中包括数量众多,分布广泛,人工养殖极为成功的物种。如何提高海关关员的鉴别能力,提高通关检查效率,一直是国家濒管办和海关总署致力解决的重点问题之一。

此次,国家濒管办,海关总署政法司与北美裘皮协会决定联合出版的本手册,介绍主要的毛皮种类,这不仅仅包括了来自北美的最常见的非CITES毛皮种类,也包括了CITES的毛皮种类。在这本手册中,具体信息除包括相

关物种的规范中英文名称,学名,法律地位以及相关海关控制的商品编号等通关必备资料之外,还配有物种图片及相关产品的主要形式。通过这一手册,在通关过程中,检查人员可以容易地将商品与物种管制范围明确对应起来,同时通过北美裘皮协会的分发,可以确保上述商品常用通关口岸检查人员能够及时获得该手册的技术支撑。此举将大大减轻海关工作人员的压力,同时也为相关毛皮动物产品合法贸易的正常开展提供了可靠的保障,必将在维护贸易效率的同时,提高我国履行国际公约的能力和水平。

以上是我们三方联合出版本手册的初衷,并希望借此带动相关行业协会采用类似的方式解决各自贸易领域所遇到的困难,分期分批地解决局部问题,总体上提高我国的履约能力和执法水平。

由于时间有限,加之管理规则会定期发生变化,在使用该手册时,可能仍会遇到部分问题,对此请大家给予理解并批评指正。

The fur species that are featured in this book are from North America, specifically Canada and the United States. Fur is an abundant natural resource that has been providing beauty and warmth for centuries.

North American Fur Auctions, NAFA, was founded in 1670 and incorporated under the name of Hudson's Bay Trading Company. As well as being the oldest auction house in the world, NAFA is the largest in North America and the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in the world. The company is renowned for offering the finest quality ranch-raised mink available as well as the largest and most diverse collection of wild furs.

Fur is a natural, renewable resource that is completely biodegradable. Wearing fur supports the wise use of the environment in many ways. Wild furs from Canada and the United States are harvested according to international regulations to ensure that no endangered species are caught. In fact, these regulations, and the highly educated trappers who guard the vast wilderness, have made sure that today there are more fur bearers throughout the country than in previous generations.

Equally important, our fur farmers follow the highest national codes of practice and standards to keep their herds healthy. The North American mink diet is very high in protein which is one of the many reasons it produces the finest quality mink in the world.

Fur is a major aspect in the heritage of North America and through the care and knowledge of the fur industry, fur will play an important role in the future.

在这本手册中介绍的毛皮种类都来自北美大陆，主要是来自加拿大和美国。毛皮是一种源源不断的天然资源，这种资源已经为人类提供了几个世纪的美丽和温暖。

北美裘皮拍卖行，即NAFA，成立于1670年，当时被称为哈德逊湾公司。作为世界上迄今为止历史最古老的公司，NAFA也是北美规模最大，世界第三的拍卖行。公司以提供最优质的农场饲养水貂以及数量最大，种类最丰富的野生毛皮而闻名全球。

毛皮是一种天然的、可更新资源，这种资源可以完全生物降解。穿着毛皮是对理智使用环境的支持。来自加拿大和美国的野生毛皮都是在国际规章制度的严格规范下进行狩猎的，保证没有任何濒危动物被捕获。事实上，这些规章制度和受到了严格教育成为野生动物的保护使者的猎户们已经成功保证了目前的毛皮动物资源比几代之前更加丰富。

同样重要的是，我们的毛皮饲养者也按照最高国家标准来保证饲养的动物健康成长。北美水貂饲料富含高蛋白，这是北美大陆能够饲养出世界上最优质水貂的原因之一。

毛皮是北美文化遗产一个重要方面，由于毛皮业界精心的照料和经验的累积，毛皮将会在未来扮演越来越重要的角色。

# NON-CITES





## Ranch Mink

### *Mustela vison*

## 北美水貂（农场水貂）

**Protection Category: None**

保护级别：非公约非国家保护

HS Code/ 商品编号:  
4301100000  
4301909090  
4302110000  
4302200090  
4302309090



Mink are raised under controlled conditions on mink farms throughout the world. Approximately 5-million mink are ranch-raised annually in North America. These animals come in a multitude of colours, mostly black to light brown shades, complimented by a large number of mutations covering the full colour spectrum.

全世界的农场水貂都是通过农场，在受到控制的环境下进行饲养。每年，北美地区的农场水貂总量大概在5百万只左右。这些水貂的颜色种类丰富，绝大部分是黑色到浅褐色系列，同时加上大量的变种貂色泽，形成了完整的色系。





## Ranch Fox (Silver Fox)

*Vulpes vulpes fulva*

银狐（农场狐狸）

**Protection Category: None**

保护级别：非公约非国家保护

HS Code/ 商品编号:

4301600090

4301909090

4302191020

4302200090

4302309090



North America produces 20000-30000 ranch-raised fox annually. These fox come in many different colours. Ranch silver fox are bluish silver in colour with various degrees of black tips pronounced throughout. The ranch fox will also produce many different colours and shades.

北美地区每年饲养20000-30000只农场狐狸。农场狐狸呈现多种不同色泽。农场饲养的银狐，色泽呈现略带青色的银色，针毛顶端是不同程度的黑色，在整张毛皮中十分明显。农场狐狸有不同种类的颜色和同种颜色的不同深浅度。





## Badger

*Taxidea taxus*

美洲獾（獾）

**Protection Category: None**

保护级别：非公约非国家保护

HS Code/ 商品编号:  
4301809090  
4301909090  
4302199090  
4302200090  
4302309090

Badgers have a noticeable thin white stripe that runs down the top of their head, often from the tip of their nose down to their shoulders. They have black patches on their faces and have grayish silvery colourations on their bodies. These animals are found throughout North America.

獾的头部毛皮上有一条细细的白色条纹，十分明显。一般这条纹路都会从獾的鼻尖到其肩部。在其脸部一般有黑色块状花纹，身上则是略显灰色的银色。这种动物遍布北美大陆。





## Beaver

*Castor canadensis*

美洲河狸（海狸）

**Protection Category: None**

保护级别：非公约非国家保护

HS Code/ 商品编号:

4301809090

4301909090

4302199090

4302200090

4302309090



Beavers are big, semi-aquatic animals found in abundance in North America. The long guard hairs are very dark brown to reddish or blonde. When harvested they are stretched and dried in an oval or round pattern.

海狸是体积庞大的半水生动物，在北美地区数量巨大。其长长的针毛颜色从深褐色到微红色到金黄色。在处理其毛皮的时候，毛皮会被拉伸，干燥，然后毛皮呈现椭圆形或者圆形。





# Coyote

*Canis latrans*

郊狼（狼）

**Protection Category: None**

保护级别：非公约非国家保护

HS Code/ 商品编号:

4301809090

4301909090

4302199090

4302200090

4302309090

Hundreds of thousands of coyotes roam the ranges of North America. They have long, dense fur and are found to be creamy to dark grey to dark brown in colour (typically black-tipped).

成千上万的郊狼在北美地区游荡。郊狼的毛皮绒毛长且浓密，颜色从米色到深灰色到深褐色。（针毛顶端是非常典型的黑色）





## Ermine

### *Mustela erminia*

#### 白鼬（扫雪鼬）

**Protection Category: None**

保护级别: 非公约非国家保护

HS Code/ 商品编号:  
4301809090  
4301909090  
4302199090  
4302200090  
4302309090

The ermine (also known as weasel) have large populations in North America with only a small percentage harvested. They are white in colour in the winter, with either a long tail or short tail and can be anywhere from 17.5 cm to 40 cm long.

扫雪鼬（也叫鼬鼠）在北美地区数量很大，但是目前狩猎的数量较少。在冬天，其颜色呈现白色。尾巴或长或短，毛皮的长度会在17.5厘米到40厘米之间。