

Palace Museum releases new app

The Palace Museum, also known as the Forbidden City, Thursday rolled out an app in which users can learn about the museum through building their own imperial residence.

In this app, users choose a vacant site for their imperial palace and upgrade it by publishing and reading articles or completing tasks.

According to Shan Qixiang, director of the Palace Museum, the app makes museum news more accessible to the public.

Users are no longer mere visitors, but also architects of the museum, Shan said.

The museum will release high-definition images of its cultural relics, making them available to more people worldwide, Shan said.

Established in 1925, the Palace Museum is located in the imperial palace of the consecutive Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties. The complex's architecture and imperial collections make it one of the most prestigious museums in the world.

20 face charges for online wildlife trafficking

Forestry police in southwest China's Yunnan Province have caught 20 people who were involved in online trafficking of wild animals including iguanas, chameleons and pythons.

The suspects, including online traders and buyers of wild animals and animal products, will face charges and penalties according to a newly revised law on wild animal protection that took effect on January 1, said Li Jun, a top forestry police officer in Hani-Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Honghe.

The amended law bans hunting, sale, purchase, and use of state-protected wild animals or derived products, unless for scientific research, captive breeding, population regulation, monitoring of disease, or other legitimate purposes.

"That means anyone involved in illegal wild animal trade will face criminal penalties, whether you are a poacher, a dealer or just a pet owner," said Li Jun.

In September 2016, forestry police in Yunnan Province caught an online animal

dealer surnamed Gu in Honghe's Hekou County, and confiscated a number of wild animals, said Li Lili, a police officer in Gejiu City of Honghe who was a member of the investigation team.

He said police had followed information revealed in Gu's advertisements posted on Baidu.com, in which he claimed he had rare pets, including slow lorises and American green iguanas, for sale.

Following Gu's arrest, police spent eight months hunting for his accomplices. As of early May, they had caught 19 suspects in Honghe, Chuxiong, Yuxi and the provincial capital Kunming, said Li.

"More than 90 wild animals were seized in the crackdown, including 52 exotic animals," said Li. "This is the largest online wildlife trafficking case in Yunnan Province in the past decade."

He said the suspects had posted ads on social media and all the transactions were completed online. Some of the animals were shipped to faraway provinces including Guangdong, Fujian, Shanxi and Jilin.

"The suspects often lined packages with newspapers to keep the animals warm during delivery, but still, some animals died on the way from hunger or suffocation," said Li.

In a suspicious parcel on its way to the northern province of Shanxi, Li and his colleagues seized a ball python that had apparently suffocated.

Most of the buyers were young people who wanted an exotic pet, such as a python, which sold for 3,000 yuan (435 U.S. dollars). Some were parents who were searching for secret remedies for their ailing children, as wild animals such as lizards were often used in traditional Chinese medicine.

"Captive breeding of wild animals is subject to approval by forestry authorities," said Li. "If you want to keep a cool pet, you should get it in a legitimate way."

He said the seized animals have been handed over to a wildlife refuge center in Kunming. While the exotic animals will be bred in captivity, indigenous species may be released if they are fit to survive in the wild and pose no harm to local people or the ecosystem.

Yunnan Province, known for its rich biodiversity, is home to many endangered wild animals and plants.

[Premier Li signs regulation on medical](#)

device supervision

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The revision is aimed at promoting the reasonable allocation of medical resources and preventing medical institutions from abusing equipment to increase their earnings.

According to the regulation, the list of large medical devices will be approved by the State Council and health authorities will supervise and evaluate the use of these devices.

Medical institutions should obtain approval from health authorities at the provincial level and above before installing large medical equipment, it said.

Institutions that install large medical equipment should have the required technical conditions, the ability to use the devices, ancillary facilities and qualified technicians.

There should be Chinese instructions and tags on imported medical facilities, while enterprises exporting medical devices should make sure they meet the requirements of the destination countries, it said.

The regulation takes immediate effect upon publication.

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[Chinese scientist honored for deep-sea drilling system](#)

Central China's Hunan Province has honored a scientist for his contribution to a deep-sea drilling system.

Wan Buyan from Hunan University of Science and Technology was awarded a prize for a multi-purpose drilling system that he helped develop. The system gives China the ability to drill more than 50 meters into the seabed at a depth of more than 3,000 meters, a significant achievement.

According to Wan, another drilling system project has been approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology, which could be used in future detection for storage and formation of combustible ice.

"The news that China has succeeded in collecting samples of combustible ice in the South China Sea has given us great encouragement," Wan said. "The new project could start as early as next month."

Currently the most advanced drilling rig can go about 200 meters into the seabed, but Wan said the new project could reach about 230 meters under the seafloor.

The success of his current drilling system has laid a solid foundation for future development, and Wan said that the new project could be used in the exploration and development of many other resources in addition to combustible ice.