

SELECTED PICTURES OF HORTICULTURE IN CHINA

中國園藝精品選

中國園藝學會編

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HORTICULTURE IN CHINA



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中 國由于生態條件多樣，園藝植物資源十分豐富，栽培歷史悠久，在國際上享有“世界園林之母”的美譽，因對世界園藝事業的發展，起過重要作用，因此備受各國人民的青睞。新中國成立之後，政府十分重視中國園藝事業，特別是1978年以後，園藝事業得到長足的發展，取得了十分可喜的成績。

中國園藝產業主要包括果樹、蔬菜、瓜類、觀賞園藝（含花卉、插花藝術、盆景藝術、造園等），近幾年都發展較快。如1997年全國果樹栽培總面積達864.95萬公頃，果品總產量5089萬噸；蔬菜播種面積為1129萬公頃，總產量3.038萬億噸，保護地栽培面積為86.6萬公頃；西瓜栽培面積為120萬公頃，甜瓜栽培面積為23萬公頃；花卉栽培面積為8.6萬公頃。隨着園藝產業的發展，園藝產品大大豐富，滿足了市場各方面的需求，並有部分產品出口國外，園藝產業的經濟效益大幅度增加。

此外，園藝方面的科學研究和教育事業也迅速得到發展，在中國農業科學院下屬的有二個果樹、一個柑橘、一個蔬菜花卉專業研究所，面向全國。各省農業科學院（所）大都設有果樹、蔬菜研究所（室），部分省農業科學院設有花卉研究所（室），部分大中城市園林系統設有園林科學研究所等，從事這些方面的科學研究及技術推廣工作。在全國高等農業院校中，大都設有果樹、蔬菜專業（系）；在部分農業院校中設有觀賞園藝專業（系），部分林業院校設有園林專業（系），在部分建築院校設有風景園林規劃、設計專業（系），

分別為國家培養了大批園藝方面的專門人才。

近幾年來在園藝科學技術方面的研究和推廣工作也大大加強。主要開展了園藝植物種質資源的調查、收集、研究、保存、利用等研究；園藝植物引種和育種，種苗繁殖技術的研究；園藝植物栽培技術，設施栽培管理及反季節栽培技術的研究；園藝植物有關

方面的生理、生化、遺傳特性，各種理化因素處理的研究；園藝植物病、蟲、草害發展、侵染規律及防治技術研究；園藝植物產品采後處理、貯藏、保鮮的研究；園藝植物的區劃和發展規劃的研究；園藝植物生物技術及分子生物學的研究；以及插花藝術、盆景藝術、造園藝術等方面的創作和研究等等，都取得了大量的成果，推動了園藝科學事業的發展和生產水平的提高。

在中國園藝事業雖有非常悠久的歷史，但對園藝科學技術廣泛研究的時間還是比較短的，需要進一走提高科學技術和生產水平。因此在加強我們自身工作的同時，需要加強國際交流，學習和引進國外先進的科學技術。另外，世紀之交，中國舉辦'99昆明世界園藝博覽會，這是一次很好地展示建國以來我們在園藝方面所取得的成就和學習各國先進的科學技術和經驗的機會。為此，我們選擇了部份具有中國特色的園藝方面的圖片，匯編此畫冊，以增進大家對中國園藝事業的了解，也作為對舉辦'99昆明世界園藝博覽會盛會的一點貢獻。

中國園藝學會副理事長 李樹德

1999年3月

序



China is rich in natural resources of horticultural crops. She has a long history in the cultivation of horticultural crops. China has always enjoyed the reputation of being a "China Mother of Gardens" in the world. It has played an important role in the development of horticulture. After the founding of new China, the central government paid much attention to the development of horticultural industry. Especially since 1978, horticulture has made rapid progress in its development.

Horticulture in China consists of pomology, vegetable crops, melons and ornamental horticulture (flowers, flower arrangement art, penjing art and landscape architecture etc.), is developing rapidly. In 1997, total growing area of fruit trees in China reached 8.647 million hectares with total output of 50.89 million tons; total sown area of vegetable crops amounted to 1,129 million hectares with total production of 303.8 million tons, the protected culture acreage was 0.866 million hectares, water melon 1.2 million hectares, muskmelon 0.23 million hectares and flower 86,000 hectares. Along with the development of horticultural industry, ample supply of horticultural produce has met the needs of market and a part of the product has been exported to foreign countries. The economic benefit of horticultural industry is increasing greatly.

In addition, the scientific research and education in horticulture are rapidly developing. In China there are two national pomology research institutes, one citrus institute and one national institute of vegetables and flowers all under the administration of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The rest are provincial. Each of the provincial academies of agricultural sciences has either institute or department of pomology and vegetables. In big or medium-sized cities landscape research institutes are established to do specialized research and extension. Each of agricultural universities or colleges has either a department of ornamental horticulture or a specialty and each forestry universities or colleges has a speciality of landscape and there are departments or specialties of landscape and gardening planning and design under the administration of architecture universities or colleges. These

universities have trained a large number of students.

In recent years, a large number of scientific achievements has been obtained in the exploration, collection, characterization, conservation and utilization of germplasm resources of horticultural crops, introduction and breeding, seed and seedling multiplication, culture techniques, protected culture management techniques and off-season culture, physiology, biochemistry, genetic characters, different physical and chemical treatment, disease, insect pests and weed occurrence, infestation law and their control techniques, postharvest treatment, storage and fresh-keeping research, regionalization and development planning of horticultural crops, biotechnology and molecular biology research on horticultural crops, flower

arrangement art, penjing art, landscape architecture art etc. It has greatly promoted the development of both research and production.

China only started the scientific research on horticulture in recent years although it has a long history in horticulture. Therefore it needs to take further steps to improve the research and production level. We should strengthen the collaborative relations with institutions in foreign countries in order to study and introduce advanced science and technology while we are doing our own work. In addition, when the 20th century is changing into 21st century, the '99 International Horticultural Exposition, is going to be

held in Kunming, China. This is a good opportunity to show the progresses made in the past 50 years and learn the advanced science and technology and experiences in other countries. For this reason, we have selected the photos with Chinese characteristics to compile the picture album for your better understanding of horticulture in China. It can be regarded as a kind of contributions to the grand '99 International Horticultural Exposition Kunming, China.

Li Shude

Vice President Chinese Society for Horticultural Science
March 1999

Foreword



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果 樹 Pomology (1)

落葉果樹 Deciduous fruit trees (2)

- 秦冠 Qinguan apple (*Malus pumila* Mill cv.)
- 華冠 Huaguan apple (*Malus pumila* Mill cv.)
- 褐梨 Dusky pear (*Pyrus phaeocarpa* Rehd.)
- 古梨樹 Old pear tree (*Pyrus phaeocarpa* Rehd.)
- 山楂 Hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* Bge.)
- 李光杏 Liguang apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)
- 大紅甜櫻桃 Dahong sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.)
- 肥城桃 Feicheng peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Balse.)
- 磨盤棗 Mopan date (*Zizyphus jujuba* var *Lageniformis* Hort.)
- 杏 Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)
- 核桃古樹 Old walnut tree (*Juglans regia* L.)
- 板栗 Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Blume.)
- 老柿樹 Old persimmon tree (*Diospyros kaki* L. f.)
- 柿 Persimmon (*Diospyros kaki* L. f.)
- 無核白葡萄 Seedless white grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)
- 銀杏 Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)
- 中華獼猴桃 Yangtao Actinidia (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.)
- 大棚栽培油桃結果狀 Fruiting of Nectarine (*prunus persica varnectana* Maxim.) culture in plastic tunnel
- 塑料大棚栽培李 fruiting of plum (*prunus salicina* Lindl.) culture in plastic tunnel
- 塑料大棚栽培草莓 Strawberry (*Fragaria* L.) growing and fruiting in plastic tunnel

長綠果樹 Evergreen fruit trees (7)

- 枇杷 Loquat (*musa acuminata* Colla.)
- 佛手 Fleshfingered citrus (*citrus medica* var. *sarcodactylis* Swingle.)
- 碰柑 Satsuma orange (*citrus reticulata* Blanco.)
- 中育 7 號甜橙 ZhongYu No.7 sweet orange (*citrus sinensis* Osbeck.)
- 荔枝 Litchi (*litchi chinensis* Sonn.)
- 香蕉 Banana (*Musa acuminata* Colla.)
- 番石榴 Guava (*psidium guajava* L.)
- 楊桃 Common Avertroa (*Avertroa carambola* L.)
- 番木瓜 Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.)
- 人心果 Heart balata (*Manikara zapotilla* (Tacq.) Gilly.)
- 龍眼 Longan (*Euphoria longanalam.* (*Dimocarpus longana* Lour.)
- 山金柑 Hong Kong Kumquat (*Fortunella nindsii* (champ.) Swingle.)
- 木菠蘿 Diversileaf artocarpus (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.)
- 涪溪蜜柚 Guanxi pomelo (*citrus sinensis* Osbeck.)

蔬 菜 Vegetables (10)

- 蘿蔔 Radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.)

sHeading Chinese cabbage (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *Pekinensis* (Lour.) Olsson)

白菜 Non-heading Chinese Cabbage (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *chinensis* (L.) Makino var. *cammunis* Tsen et. Lee)

菜心 Flowering Chinese cabbage (*Brassica campestris* L. ssp. *Chinensis* var. *utilis* Tsen et Lee)

芥藍 Chinese Kale (*Brassica alboglabra* Bailey.)

葉芥菜 Leaf mustard (*Brassica juncea* Coss. var. *foliosa* Bailey.)

冬瓜 Wax gourd (*Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn)

絲瓜 Sponge gourd (*Luffa* sp.)

蛇瓜 Snake gourd (*Trichosanthes anguina* L.)

苦瓜 Balsam pear (*Momordica Charantia* L.)

瓠瓜 Bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl)

節瓜 Chieh-gua (*Benincasa hispida* Cogn. var. *chieh-gua* How.)

黃瓜 Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.)

佛手瓜 Chayote (*Sechium edule* Swartz.)

中國南瓜 Pumpkin (*Cucurbita moschata* Duch.)

菜豆 Kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)

長豇豆 Asparagus bean (*Vigna unguiculata* W. ssp. *sesquipedalis* (L.) Verd)

扁豆 Lablab (*Dolichos lablab* L.)

蕹菜 Water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk)

豆瓣菜 Water cress (*Nasturtium officinale* R.Br.)

茼蒿 Garland chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.)

蒿笋 Asparagus lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *angustana* Irish.)

水芹 Water dropwort (*Oenanthe Stotonifera* DC.)

落葵 Malbar Spinach (*Basella* spp.)

黃花菜 Day lily (*Hemerocallis* spp.)

韭 Chinese chive (*Allium tuberosum* Rottl. Ex Spr.)

節能型日光溫室 Energy saving solar greenhouse

魔芋 Elephant foot taro (*Amorphophallus* sp.)

山藥 Yam (*Dioscorea* spp.)

節能型日光溫室內黃瓜生產情況 Cucumber Production in Energy saving solar greenhouse

辣椒 Pepper (*Capsicum annum* L., syn. *C. frutescens* L.)

冬寒菜 Curled mallow (*Malva verticillata* L. (M. *crispa* L.))

莧菜 Edible amaranth (*Amaranthus mangostanus* L.)

薑 Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.)

蓮藕 Lotus root (*Nelumbo nucifera* Gaerth)

茭白 water bamboo (*Zizania caduciflora* Turcz.)

大蒜 Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)

蒼山大蒜田 Cangshan garlic field

竹笋 Bamboo shoot (*Bambusoideae* spp.)

百合 Lily (*Lilium* spp.)

大葱 Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum* L. var. *giganteum* Makino)

甜瓜西瓜 Melons and Watermelon (21)

甜瓜 Melon (22)

甜瓜野生資源 Wild germplasm resources of melon

華北野生甜瓜 North China wild melon (*C. Melo Agrestis*)
中國甜瓜優良品種“黃金瓜” Huang Jin Gua "(*C. melo*
Makuwa), China good melon variety

中國甜瓜優良品種三峽(白)和八里香

Shanxia (white) and Balixiang , China good melon variety

中國甜瓜優良品種“亞洲二號”

" Asia No.2" (*C. melo* Makuwa), China good melon variety

中國甜瓜優良品種“皇妃”

" Huangfei " (*C. melo* Makuwa), China good melon variety

早熟厚皮甜瓜優良品系 84 - 39

84-39, China good early ripening muskmelon

金鳳凰無土栽培 Gold Phenix melon soilless culture

甜瓜珍貴種質 - 完全花高節成品種

Melon precious germplasm - complete flower, high internode (*C. melo* Makuwa)

蛇形甜瓜 Snake like melon (*C. melo* Flexuosus)

甘肅甜瓜資源之一 One of the melon germplasm in Gansu Province (*C. melo* var. cassaba)

華北綠菜瓜 North China conomon melon (*C. melon* var. Conomon)

四川菜瓜品種 Sichuan Province caiqua melon(*C. melon* Flexuosus)

菜瓜品種 - 毛菜瓜 Mao Cai Gua (*C. melo* Flexuosus)

南瓜形甜瓜種質 Pumpkin type melon germplasm

甜瓜重要種質資源 - 巴倫西亞諾

Important melon germplasm - Balonsiano

哈密瓜品種 Golden phenix - Hamigua (*C. melo* var. saccharinus)

著名蜜瓜優良品種 - 黃河蜜

Huanghemi - Well known sweet melon

張家口礫田栽培密瓜 Zhangjiakou gravel cultured melon

哈密瓜新品系 81 - 49

81 - 49 (*C. melo* var. saccharinus) Hamigua new line

白蘭瓜新品種 81 - 49

81 - 48 Bailangua (*C. melo* var. inodrus) new variety

蘭州白蘭瓜卵石砂田栽培 Lanzhou Bailangua oval gravel melon production

“麗春”日光溫室栽培 " Lichun " melon in solar greenhouse

“麗春”蜜瓜小拱棚早熟栽培

" Lichun " sweet melon in mini-plastic tunnel, early ripening culture

西瓜 Watermelon

北京市大興縣瓜鄉種瓜王

King of watermelon-Beijing Daxing county

黃皮西瓜 Yellow skin water melon

甘肅砂田地膜西瓜栽培

Gravel plastic film mulch wa-termelon in Gansu Province

金太陽無籽西瓜新品種

Golden sun seedless water- melon new variety

保護地專用西瓜良種 819

Good variety 819 watermelon special for protective cultivation

河北新樂市大棚吊式栽培西瓜

Pendent watermelon culture in plastic greenhouse, Xinle city. Hebei province

京欣類型西瓜在大棚中上架栽培提高單產和品質
Jingxing type watermelon in plastic greenhouse. Pendent growing for raising production and improving quality

51 公斤特大西瓜 Special giant watermelon weighs 51 kg

花卉 Flowers (28)

花卉的应用 Utilization of flowers (29)

天安門節日花壇 Flower terrace at Tian An Men square during festival

荷花蕩 Lotus flower marsh

牡丹類園 Peony garden

立體綠化 Three-dimensional greening

常用花卉名錄 Commonly used flowers (30)

金盞菊 Pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*)

矢車菊 Cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*)

曇花 Queen of the night (*Epiphyllum oxypetalum*)

蝴蝶蘭 Moth orchid (*Phalaenopsis amabilis*)

瓜葉菊 Florists cineraria (*Senecio* × *hybridus*)

菊花 Chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema* × *grandiflorum*)

香石竹 Carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)

令箭荷花 Orchid cactus (*Nopalxchia ackermannii*)

桔梗 Balloon flower (*Platycodon grandiflorus*)

唐菖蒲 Gladiolus (*Gladiolus hybridus*)

芍藥 Chinese peony (*Paeonia lactiflora*)

虞美人 Corn poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*)

碧桃 Flowering Peach (*Prunus pensica*, f. *duplex*
(*Ornamental peach*))

地生蘭 Cymbidium (*Cymbidium* spp.)

蓼花 Prince's feather (*Polyonum Orientale*)

嘉蘭 Glorglily (*Gloriosa superba*)

卡特蘭 Autumn cattleya (*Cattleya bowringiana*)

向日葵 Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

百合 Lily (*Lilium* spp.)

矮牽牛 Petunia (*Petunia hybrida*)

半支蓮 Chinese lobelia (*Pontulaca grandiflora*)

中國水仙 Chinese sacred lily (*Narcissus tazetta* var.
chinensis)

荷花 Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*)

鶴望蘭 Bird of paradise flower (*Strelitzia reginae*)

月季 Monthly Rose (*Rose* cvs.)

牽牛花 Indian Pharbitis (*Pharbitis nil*)

牡丹 Tree Peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa*)

梅花 Mei flower (*Prunus mume* (*Armeniaca mume*))

櫻花 Flowering Cherries (*Prunus serrulata*)
 榆葉梅 Flowering almond (*Prunus triloba*)
 海棠 Crabapple (*Malus spectabilis*)
 丁香 Lilace (*Syringa spp.*)
 扶桑 Chinese Hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)
 火棘 Fortune firethorn (*Pyracantha fortuneana*)
 臘梅 Winter-sweet (*Chimonanthus praecox*)
 茶花 Camellia (*Camellia japonica*)
 杜鵑花 Rose bay (*Rhododendron & R. spp*)
 石榴 Pomegranate (*Punch granatum*)
 玉蘭 Yulan (*Magnolia denudata*)
 紫薇 Crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)
 桂花 Sweet osmanthus (*Osmanthus fragrans*)
 金鳳花 Prettiest caesalpinia (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*)
 鳳凰木 Peacock tree (*Delonix regia*)
 香龍血樹 Fragrant Dracaena (*Dracaena cochinchinensis*)
 凌霄 Chinese trumpet-creeper (*Campsis grandiflora*)
 絲蘭 Adam's needle (*Yucca filamentosa*)
 南天竹 Nandina (*Nandina domestica*)
 八仙花 Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)
 含笑 Banana shrub (*Michelia figo*)
 刺桐 Zudian coralbean (*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*)
 木槿 Rose of Sharou (*Hibiscus syriacus*)
 梔子花 Capejasmine (*Gardenia jasminides*)
高新技术在花卉生產中的應用 High and New Technology Application in Flower production (44)
 試管苗 Tissue cultured plantlets
 無土栽培温室 Soilless culture Greenhouse
 玉泉營花卉超市 Yuquanying flower wholesale market
 北京花卉市場外觀 Beijing flower market (Beijing)
插花作品賞析 Appreciation of Flower Arrangement (45)
瓶 花 Vase Arrangement (45)
 春風春雨洗妙顏 A Spring rain washing the face of pretty girl.
 火光霞焰遞相燃 Fireworks burning again and again.
 超越的愛 Transcendent love
 升騰 Leaping up
 雙仙迎春 Double fairy maiden greeting spring
 舞西風 Dancing in the west wind
 彩蝶鬧春 Butterflies playing in spring
 金秋 Golden fall
盤 花 Plate Flower Arrangement (48)
 同舟共濟 Help each other in the same boat
 仲夏夢 Dream in mid-summer
 繁秋 Mid-Autumn
鉢 花 Earthen Bowl Flower Arrangement (49)
 花、果的組合 Combination of flowers and fruits

兩人餐桌花 Arrangement on the dinner table for two people
 清谷幽蘭 Quiet valley
缸花 Jar Flower Arrangement (50)
 春光如水 Bright-colored spring sights look like floating clouds and flowing water.
 果實的旋律 Cantos of fruits
 金秋 Golden autumn
 雅趣 Elegant taste
 紅顏如醉 A beauty look drunk
 歡宴 Happy feast
 暮歲晚照 Sunset glow in declining years
花 籃 Basket Flower Arrangement (55)
 中秋即景 Mid-autumn sights
 雁南飛 The wild goose flying southward
 夕陽情更濃 Love deeper at sunset
 回娘家 Going Parent's home
 藍天行軍 Marching under blue sky
壁掛花 Wall Hanging Flower Arrangement (57)
 幽韻 Peaceful cantos
 嫦娥 Chang'e
 深秋之戀 Love in late fall
中國盆景流派 Penjing school in china (58)
 蘇派 秦漢遺韻 圓柏 Suzhou school, Qin and Han charm, Chinese juniper (*Sabina chinensis*)
 蘇派 雀梅 Suzhou school, Sageretia theezans (*Sageretia theezans*)
 蘇派 豐收 南天竺 Suzhou school, "bumper harvest", common nadina (*Nadina domenstica*)
 蘇派 傾心交談 榔榆 Suzhou school, "heart-to-heart talk", Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)
 揚派 巧雲 黃楊 Yangzhou school, "artful clouds", Chinese box (*Buxus sinica*)
 嶺南派 醉卧山前 三角花 Lingnan school, "sleeping drunkard", Bougainvillea spectabilis (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*)
 浙派 泰嶽真趣 五針松 Zhejiang school, "charm of Tai mountain", small flowered Japan pine (*Pinus parviflora*)
 揚派 翠雲 黃楊 Yangzhou school, "green clouds", Chinese box (*Buxus sinica*)
 川派 滾龍抱柱 羅漢松 Sichuan school, "rolling dragon around the trunk" Chinese podocarpus (*Podocarpus macrophyllus*)
 嶺南派 龍潛滄海伴浮浪 雀梅 Lingnan school, "swimming dragon against waves", sageretia theezans (*Sageretia theezans*)
 海派 五針松 Shanghai school, small flowered Japan pine (*Pinus parviflora*)
 通派 英姿 羅漢松 Nantong school, "heroic bearing", Broad-leaved podocarpus (*podocarpus macrophyllus*)
 徽派 新安枯筆 樅木 Huizhou school, "Xin'an dried brush", Chinese loropetalum (*Loropetalum chinensis*)

徽派 游龍 梅花 Huizhou school, "swiming dragon", Japanese apricot (*Prunus mume*)

閩派 故鄉情 榕樹 Fujian school, "hometown feelings", smallfruit fig (*Ficus microcarpa*)

閩派 鳳舞 榕樹 Fujian school, "wind dance", smallfruit fig (*Ficus microcarpa*)

中州派 蒼松 檉柳 Zhongzhou school, "pine tree", Chinese tamarisk (*Tamarix chinensis*)

中州派 黃河春 檉柳 Zhongzhou school, "spring of Yellow River", Chinese tamarisk (*Tamarix chinensis*)

中州派 烟雨歸舟 檉柳 Zhongzhou school, "returning boat in misty rain", Chinese tamarisk (*Tamarix chinensis*)

湖北風格 橫空出世 Hubei school, "horizontal in the air" (*Fraxinus sp*)

賀派風動勢盆景 東風勁吹 榔榆 He school, wind stirring penjing, "east wind blowing" Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

湖北風格 根深葉茂 對節白蠟 Hubei school, "well established and vigorously developing" (*Fraxinus sp.*)

賀派風動勢盆景 我們走在大路上 雀梅 He school, wind stirring penjing, "march on the road" sageretia theezans (*Sageretia theezans*)

魯新派 金喜鵲 側柏 Luxin school, "gold magpie", Chinese arbovitae (*Platycladus orientalis*)

湖北風格 對節白蠟 Hubei school (*Fraxinus sp*)

江海浙派 千尋秀峰 雪浪石 Jing-hai-zhe school "beautiful mountain peak", snow wind stone

趙派水旱盆景 垂釣圖 雀梅 Zhao's school, mountain and river penjing, "painting of fishing" (*Sageretia theezans*)

西木山水 雲涌匯流 雲紋石 Ximu mountains and rivers, "cloud rolling", Yunwen stone

張派硯式盆景 門泊東吳萬里船 雀梅 Zhang's ink plate penjing, "anchored boat" (*Sageretia theezans*)

江海浙派山水盆景 曲江帆影 常州奇石 Jiang-hai-zhe school mountain and river penjing "a bending river with the reflection of sail"

張派果樹盆景 一樹雙果 蘋果 Zhang's fruit tree penjing, "charming autumn scenery", apple (*Malus pumila*)

川派山水盆景 蜀山水碧 沙片石 Sichuan school mountain and river penjing, "green mountains and river in Sichuan" flagstone

桂派山水盆景 灘江唱晚 鐘乳石 Guangxi school mountain and river penjing, "evening scene of Lijiang River", stactite

浙派 牧童曲 榔榆 Zhejiang school, "shepherd boy blowing bamboo flute", Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

于派小菊盆景 金色年華 小菊 Yu's florists chrysanthemum penjing, "golden time", florists chrysanthemum (*Dendranthema marifolium*)

張派果樹盆景 二果一家春 蘋果 Zhang's school, fruit tree penjing, "full of the beauty of spring", apple (*Malus pumila*)

魯新派 柏魂 側柏 Luxin school, "cypress spirit", Chinese arbovitae (*Platycladus orientalis*)

張派果樹盆景 金秋風采 蘋果 Zhang's fruit tree penjing, "gold autumn elegance", apple (*Malus pumila*)

北派山水盆景 東臨碣石 卵石 North school mountain and river penjing, Donglin, stone tablet, cobblestone

鄂派山水盆景 平湖秋月 龜紋石 Hubei school, mountain and river penjing, "a calm lake with the reflection of autumn moon", tortoise-shell stone

中國的造園 Landscape architecture in china (75)

南寧南湖公園, 棕櫚樹池 A palm trees bed in Nanhu Park, Nanning

蘇州網師園月到風來亭 Moonlight and breezy Pavilion in Fisherman's Garden, Suzhou.

南寧公園的檳榔行道樹 Areca-Nut Palms along the park-way, Nanning

牡丹仙子在北京植物園 Fairy of Peony in Beijing Botanical Garden

重慶市長江大橋橋頭花壇 A carpet bed in the end of bridge over Yangtze River, the city of Chongqing

北京天壇公園, 古代帝王祭天的圓丘 Beijing the Temple of Heaven, Round Terrace for Sacrificing the heaven by ancient emperors

南寧南湖公園微縮的喀斯特風景 A condensed Karst Landscape in Nanhu Park, Nanning.

北京雕塑公園, 抽象藝術的屏風 A screen of abstract art in Sculpture Park, Beijing

大型盆景裝飾草坪 An enlarged Penjing decorated the lawn

北京居民區綠化 The residential district planting feature, Beijing

北京文化機關綠化風景 The greening landscape in cultural institutions, Beijing

北京古老寺廟的白皮松 An old lacebark pine (*Pinus bungeana*) in Temple garden of Beijing suburb

杭州的竹林曲徑 Winding path through bamboo forest (*Phyllostachys pubescens*)

北京植物園郁金香春色 Tulips bring spring colour to Beijing Botanical Garden

廣州雲臺花園山石溪流 Rockery and stream in Yuntai Garden, Guangzhou

北京亞運村花園之一 One of the gardens in Asian Games Village, Beijing

臺灣山區的度假村“山月屯” A holidays village "Shan-Yue Cun" in mountain area of Taiwan

廣州華南植物園水松林秋色 The fall colour of *Glyptostrobus pensilis* in Hua-Nan Botanical Garden, Guangzhou

北京植物園水生植物池王蓮 Royal water Lily (*Victoria*) in Beijing Botanical Garden

廣州草暖公園高設花鉢 Rised flower Vases in Cao-Nuan Park, Guangzhou.

臺灣半圓形懸盆裝飾牆面 Semicircle hanging pot for decorating the wall, Taiwan

臺灣園藝研究所高設花盆內矮牽牛 Petunia in a rised vase, Institute of Horticulture, Taiwan

果 樹 Pomology

中 國由于地域廣闊，氣候、地形、土壤類型多樣，果樹栽培歷史悠久，與世界各國、地區品種資源交換廣泛，果樹品種資源極為豐富，栽培方式多樣。據不完全統計，我國原產及引進的果樹品種資源涉及 59 個科，158 個屬，694 個種以上，品種、品係不計其數。其中經濟價值較高，分佈較廣，栽培面積較大，產量較多的有薔薇科 (Rosaceae)、芸香科 (Rutaceae)、無患子科 (Sapindaceae)、芭蕉科 (Musaceae)、鼠李科 (Rhamnaceae)、葡萄科 (Vitaceae)、山毛櫸科 (Fagaceae) 等果樹。從本世紀 50 年代開始，尤其 80 年代以來，全國果樹生產發展迅速。1997 年，全國果品總產 5089 萬噸，人均果品占有量 42.2 千克；果樹總面積 8649.5 千公頃，人均超過 71.7 平方米。面積、產量較多的果樹順次為：蘋果 (2838 千公頃, 1722 萬噸)、柑橘 (1309 千公頃, 1010 萬噸)、梨 (924 千公頃, 641.5 萬噸)、香蕉 (180 千公頃, 289 萬噸)。由于篇幅有限，現僅選擇部分有代表性的果樹種類、品種和栽培方式圖片共 42 幅介紹給讀者。

pomology

C hina is a country with large territory and diversified climate, geography and soil types. China has a long history in fruit tree culture. She is rich in pomology genetic resources with various cultural practices. China carries out pomological germplasm exchanges with other countries or regions. According to the incomplete statistics, there are 59 families, 158 genus and 694 species and innumerable cultivars or lines of pomology germplasm resources in our country. In which rose family (Rosaceae), Rue family (Rutaceae), Soapberry family (Sapindaceae), banana family (Musaceae), buckthorn family (Rhamnaceae), grape family (Vitaceae), beech family (Fagaceae), etc have the highest economic value with wide distribution, large growing acreage and high yield. Since 1950s especially since 1980s, fruit tree production in the whole country has been developing rapidly. In 1997, the total fruit production amounted to 50.89 million tons and the per capita consumption of fruit reached 42.2kg, the total fruit tree growing was 8.6495 million hectares with per capita occupancy of 71.7 square meters. Apple ranks the first in both acreage and output (28,380,000 hectares, 17,220,000 tons), then comes the citrus (13,090,000 hectares, 10,100,000 tons), pear (924,000 hectares, 6,415,000 tons), banana (180,000 hectares, 2,890,000 tons). Because of the limited spaces, only 42 pictures of representative species, cultivars and cultural practices of fruit trees were selected for appreciation.



落葉果樹 Deciduous fruit trees



秦冠蘋果 (*Malus pumila* Mill.cv.) 陝西省果樹所育成，大果、豐產、耐貯藏，主產陝西省。
— 傅潤民攝

Qinguan apple (*Malus pumila* Mill cv.)



華冠蘋果 (*Malus pumila* Mill.cv.) 中國農業科學院鄭州果樹所育成，豐產、優質、中熟，主產山西、河南等省。
— 過國南攝

Huaguan apple (*Malus pumila* Mill.cv.)



褐梨 (*Pyrus phaeocarpa* Rehd.) 原產中國，分佈于我國東北、西北和華北地區，主要用作砧木。
— 朱揚虎攝

Dusky pear (*Pyrus phaeocarpa* Rehd.)

古梨樹

400 多年生冬果梨 (*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.)，原產中國。明代正德年間栽植。產于蘭州市郊黃河灘上。樹冠高 13 米，干周 4.35 米，冠徑 14.8 米 × 15 米，年結果 750 千克。
— 李隨生攝

400 year-old perennial dongguo pear (*pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd.) , originated from china. It was planted in the year of Zhengde of Ming Dynasty. They are growing in the flooding land of Yellow River. The crown of the pear tree is 13m in height, the trunk is 4.35 metres in girth, and the crown 14.8m in diameter. It produces 750kg annually.



山楂(*Crataegus pinnatifida* Bge.) 原產中國，種類很多，除華南地區以外其他各省、市、區均有分佈，以華北、華東、東北、西北較多，可鮮食、加工和入藥。 — 孫岩攝

Hawthorn (*Crataegus pinnatifida* Bge.)



李光杏(*Prunus armeniaca* L.) 原產中國，以果面光滑無毛和核面平滑為主要特徵。分佈于西北地區，新疆的和田和甘肅的敦煌栽培最集中。 — 李隱生攝

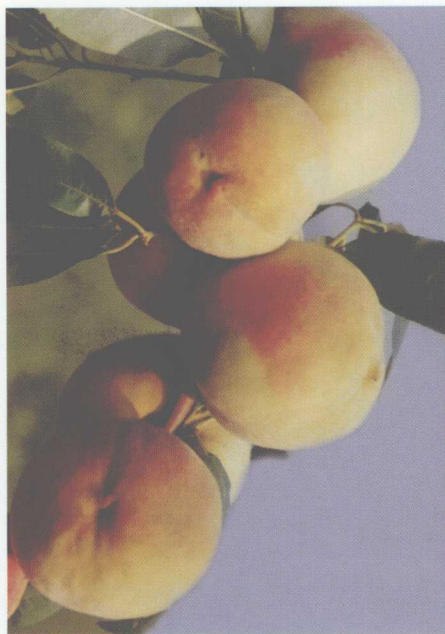
Liguang apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)



大紅甜櫻桃(*Prunus avium* L.) 果實較大，鮮紅色，味甜，主產山東省。 — 孫岩攝

Dahong sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.)





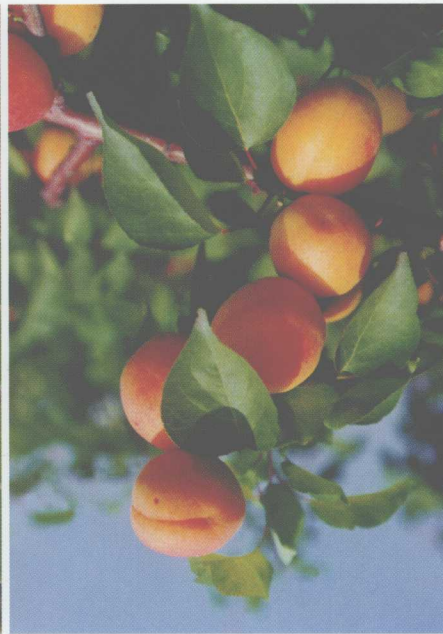
肥城桃 (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch.) 果實可達900克以上，優質，原產山東省肥城，主產山東、河北等省。
— 孫岩攝

Feicheng peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch.)



磨盤棗 (*Zizyphus jujuba* var. *lageniformis* Hort.) 又名葫蘆棗，是棗的稀有品種。主產山西等省。棗原產中國。
— 華平攝

Mopan date (*Zizyphus jujuba* var. *lageniformis* Hort.)



杏 (*Prunus armeniaca* L.) 中國為原產地之一，在中國分佈很廣，主產華北、西北和東北地區。
— 孫岩攝

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)



核桃古樹

陝西省洛南縣古城 400 多年核桃樹 (*Juglans regia* L.)，干徑 433 厘米，樹冠 28.5 米 × 31.7 米，年結果 350 多千克。傳說李自成在此樹上拴過馬。核桃主產華北、西北、華東和西南地區。
— 朱揚虎攝

400 years old walnut (*Juglans regia* L.) tree in Luonan county, Shaanxi province, the trunk 4.33 in girth, the crown 28.5 m by 31.7 m in diameter, 350kg of fruit produced annually, it is said that Li Zicheng, leader of peasant uprising movement in Ming Dynasty attached his horse to the tree, mainly produced in north china, north west, east and south west China.



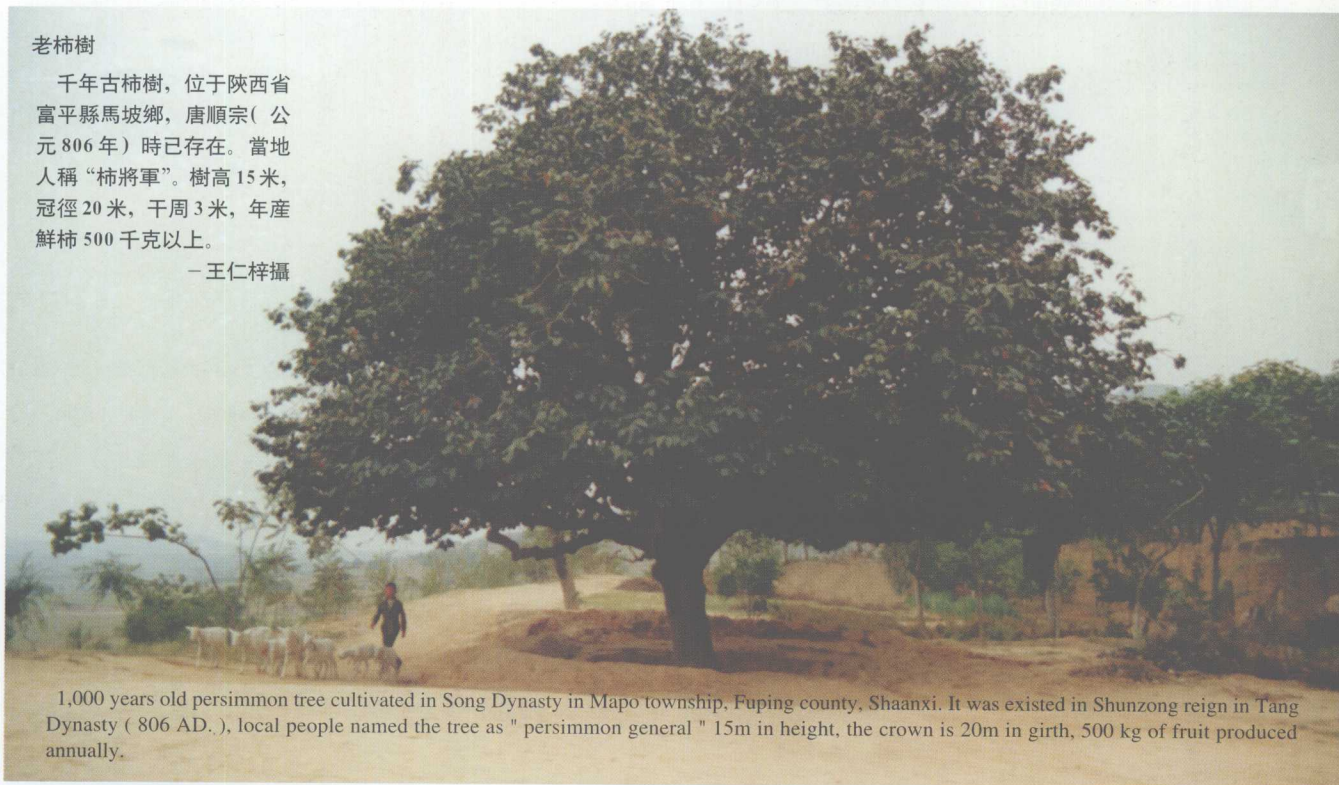
板栗 (*Castanea mollissima* Blume.) 原產中國，全國大部分省、區、市均有栽培，以華北、西北、華東地區產品質量最佳。
— 孫岩攝

Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Blume.)

老柿樹

千年古柿樹，位于陝西省富平縣馬坡鄉，唐順宗（公元806年）時已存在。當地人稱“柿將軍”。樹高15米，冠徑20米，干周3米，年產鮮柿500千克以上。

—王仁梓攝



1,000 years old persimmon tree cultivated in Song Dynasty in Mapo township, Fuping county, Shaanxi. It was existed in Shunzong reign in Tang Dynasty (806 AD.), local people named the tree as " persimmon general " 15m in height, the crown is 20m in girth, 500 kg of fruit produced annually.



柿 (*Diospyros Kaki* L. f.) 原產中國。主要用以鮮食和加工成柿餅。在我國分佈很廣，除東北、西北和華北北部以外，其他省、區、市均有栽培。

—王仁梓攝

Persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki* L. f.)



無核白葡萄 (*Vitis vinifera* L.) 果穗大，長達50厘米，無核，含糖量高達32%以上，適于製乾，主產新疆維吾爾自治區。

—朱揚虎攝

Seedless white grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.)



銀杏 (*Ginkgo biloba* L.) 原產中國，樹姿美觀，果作食用，葉、果加工入藥治療心血管等疾病有良效。

— 朱揚虎攝

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba* L.)



中華獼猴桃 (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.) 原產中國，主產長江流域，以維生素 C 含量高著稱。

— 朱揚虎攝

Yangtao Actinidia (*Actinidia chinensis* planch.)



大棚栽油桃結果狀 采用塑料大棚栽培果樹可提前 60 ~ 70 天成熟。
(*Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* Maxim.).

— 張加延攝

Fruit tree cultured in plastic tunnel 60-70 days ahead of maturity. The picture indicates the fruit setting of tunnel cultured nectarine (*prunus persica* var. *nectarina* Maxim.).



塑料大棚栽培李 (*Prunus salicina* Lindl.) 李的結果狀。 — 張加延攝

Fruit setting of tunnel cultured plum (*Prunus salicina* Lindl.)



塑料大棚栽培草莓 塑料大棚栽培草莓以實現冬、春季市場供應，在中國大、中城市郊區已普遍推廣。圖為棚內草莓結果和放蜜蜂提高坐果率情況。 — 朱揚虎攝

Strawberry (*Fragaria* L.) culture in plastic tunnel, supply strawberry in both winter and spring, widely cultivated in the suburbs of big or medium cities in China. The picture indicates the fruit setting and improvement of fruit setting rate by releasing honey bee within plastic tunnel.

Photo by Zhu Yanghu