

中国茶树优良品种集

ZHONG GUO CHA SHU YOU LIANG PIN ZHONG JI

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中国农业科学院茶叶研究所 编

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序

我国是茶的故乡。早在三千多年前，我国人民就发现茶的利用价值，并开始茶的栽培。唐代是中国古代茶业的鼎盛时期，茶的采制技术和饮茶习俗传遍长江南北。十七世纪以来，茶作为商品运销海外，发展成为当今世界的三大饮料之一。

我国有十八个省(区)产茶。茶区辽阔，品种资源丰富，茶类多样，这是任何国家都无与伦比的。作为茶的“祖国”，我们有条件也有义务向世界介绍我国丰富多彩的茶树品种，以增加国际合作与交流，推动茶叶科技事业的进步。

我国现代茶树育种工作起始于本世纪三十年代，但系统的事业研究还在建国以后。四十年来，在资源征集、良种保存、新品种选育等方面，都取得了较大的成绩。对逐步实现良种栽培区域化、品种结构合理化、产品质量优质化方面都起到了积极的作用。对此，我甚感欣慰。农业部农业司、中国农业科学院茶叶研究所将全国茶树良种审定委员会1984年和1987年认定通过的52个国家级茶树良种编印成《中国茶树优良品种集》，旨在向国内外进行介绍和交流，以繁荣茶树育种事业。

最近，我编写的《陆羽茶经述评》已由农业出版社重新出版，意在运用当今的茶叶科学和生产实践新成果，对《茶经》进行注释，丰富其新内容，其中对品种也作了简述，但篇幅不多。《中国茶树优良品种集》的出版，我为之欣喜。此书对国家认定的52个良种作了全面介绍，集资料与图片为一体，图文并茂，通俗易懂。读者从中可以了解到优良品种的产地分布、生育习性、经济价值及栽培要点，又可作为引种推广的指南，也是生产、科研、教学单位的参考用书。

随着更多资源的开发和育种新技术的采用，我国茶树品种工作还会登上新的台阶，今后将会有更多优质高产、风格各异的新品种问世。

在《中国茶树优良品种集》问世之际，谨向编者、读者致意。人到高年，书不尽言。愿茶界同仁继续努力，愿华茶永葆青春。

吴光远

一九八八年十月

Preface

Tea plant was originated in China as early as three thousand years ago. Chinese people have discovered the utilization value of tea and begun to cultivate the tea plant. Tea industry in ancient China was got into the period of great prosperity in Tang dynasty. The technique of tea cultivation, manufacture and the custom of tea drinking were widespreaded in the southern and northern part of Yangzhe river. Since seventieth century, tea was sold abroad as a commodity and now it becomes as one of the three most popular beverages in the world.

Tea was produced in 18 provinces (autonomous regions) in China. The vast territory in tea area, rich in natural resources, various in tea varieties and diversity in tea kinds, all of these are incomparable in any other countries. As the 'motherland' of tea plant, it is an unshirkable duty for us to describe and introduce the varied and colorful tea varieties to the world, so to promote the international corporation and exchange as well as to improve the advancement of tea science.

Modern tea breeding research can be traced back to the thirties of this century, however, the systemic research work was only started after the foundation of the People's Republic of China. A greater success in the field of collection of resources, propagation and preservation of germplasm, breeding and selection of new varieties were got in the period of 40 years. It plays an active roles in the realization of regional cultivation of improved varieties progressively, rationality of the varietal structure, improvement of product quality. I am much gratified on these. Under the direction of Agriculture Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Tea Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, "Collection of the Improved Varieties in China" will be compiled on the 52 national improved tea varieties which registered and approved be the National Tea Improved Varieties Registration Committee (NTIVRC) in 1984 and 1987 for the purpose of describing and exchanging in China and abroad, so to stimulate the tea breeding industry.

Recently, "Review on Tea Classics of Luyu" of mine was republished by the Agricultural Publishers, it aims at making an annotation on "Tea Classics" by using of the new achievements on the modern tea science and practice on tea production, so to enrich the new contents. A brief discussion on tea variety was covered in this book with a limited space. I am joyful for the publication of "Collections on the Improved Tea Varieties in China". It is characterized by laying equal stress on the description and picture as well as easy to understand. It includes the distribution, growth habit, economic value and important cultivating technique of improved tea varieties, so it can be not only used as a pocketbook during the introduction and populization of new improved varieties, but also as a reference book for the plantation, research institute and university.

With the further exploration in the germplasm and the application of new techniques in the field of tea breeding, more and more varied improved tea varieties will be borne out.

I would like to present my compliments to editors and readers during the publication of this Collection. When one is in an advanced age, it is often for 'one thing cited, ten thousand may have been left out'. I hope colleagues in the tea industry will continue to make great efforts and the China tea always keep its spirit young.

Wu jiaonong October 1988

Foreword

Improved variety is the important basis for the moderization of tea production. For the purpose of further popularizing the improved tea varieties in the tea garden of China, a monograph of "Collection on the Improved Tea Varieties in China" was decided to publish according to the improved tea varieties approved in 1984 and 1987 for the purpose of reference during the introduction of new variety.

52 national tea varieties are collected in this monograph. Some of those are the major traditional varieties and has been cultivated in a long history, and some of those were breded after the foundation of the People's Republic of China. Some of those varieties have a wide adaptability and suitable to manufacture different kinds of tea. Some of those have the characteristic of early sprouting and high yielding as well as suitable to prepare the special tea with high quality. If these improved varieties can be popularized to the tea production as early as possible and give full play to their efficiency sufficiently, it can be expected that the tea production of China undoubtedly will put forward to a new height.

This monograph put the emphasis on the description of distribution, character, level of yield, contents of biochemical constituents, the suitability for the manufacture of different kinds of tea and the requirement on the cultivating technique etc. Each variety has a colored atlas on the tea plant, leaf and shoot, so as to get a more concrete recognition to the variety. For the sake of convenience to consult and index, it is arranged by the code number, which is expressed by GS CT (China Tea, GS is the code name of national registrated variety) in English, and by "华茶" (Hwa Cha) in Chinese. The list order in different provinces is arranged according to the approved number of varieties, the amounts of production, the time breded as well as the order of the suitability for the manufacture of green tea, black tea and oolong tea successingly. All the scientific terms contained in this monograph are used as traditional, so no more illustrations are additioned.

The manuscript on the description of varieties registered in 1984 was written by Mr. Chen Wenhui and Mrs. Qiu Xiuzhen, then supplemented and revised by those institutents applied for approval. The manuscript on the description of varieties registered in 1987 was provided by those institutents that breded the variety. All the manuscript was compiled and completed by Mr. Tan Yongji. This manuscript was checked and revised by the members of the NTIVRC in Beijing and Hangzhou. Thirty-nine scientists, experts, professors and leading bodies of various tea producing provinces gave a lot of helps and supports during the process of publication. Mr. Wu Jiaonong, member of the Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Honourable chairman of the Chinese Agronomy Society and the Honourable chairman of the Chinese Tea Society, wrote the introduction for this monograph in his nonagenarian age. Mr. Chen Xindong, Mr. Chen Zhi and Mr. Wu Hongyao have done a lot of works on the publication of this monograph, all of these we are much appreciated.

Owing to the longer time lag during the process of publication, so the progress is possibly not included in this monograph. It is undoubted that the mistakes are also unavoidable in this publication, we are appreciated for your advice and suggestion.

Editor

October 1989

前 言

茶叶生产的现代化，良种是重要的物质基础。为了进一步普及茶树良种，促进茶园良种化的实现，我们将1984年、1987年两次认定通过的国家级茶树良种汇编成《中国茶树优良品种集》，供各地引种推广参考之用。

本书收录全国茶树良种共52个。它们有的是具有悠久栽培历史的传统当家品种，有的是建国后育成的新品种，有的适应性广，适制多种茶类，有的早生高产，可制优质名茶。如果将这批良种进一步在生产上广泛应用，发挥效益，无疑将使我国茶叶生产水平推进到新的高度。

本书重点介绍了品种的产地分布、特征特性、产量水平、化学成分、适制茶类及栽培技术要求等。每个品种附有彩图，使得对品种的认识更具形象化。为便于查阅和检索，按流水号统一编码，并在每个品种名称后用拼音字母“GS”以示国家审定通过的品种，用缩简英文字母“CT”(China Tea)、中文用“华茶”表示该品种的代号。在分省品种排列上，以每次认定品种个数、茶叶产量、育成年份为顺序，按适制绿茶、红茶、乌龙茶为次第。在品种名词术语上，均采用当今习惯称法，故本书不另列“凡例”。

本书文字材料，1984年认定品种，初稿由陈文怀、邱秀珍整理，报审单位补充修改；1987年认定品种，初稿由育种单位提供；全文由谭永济整理汇编完稿。并分送在京、杭两地的全国茶树良种审定委员进行了审阅与修改。在成书过程中，还得到了39位科技工作者、专家、教授及各产茶省主管领导部门的协助和支持，全国政协常委、中国农学会名誉会长、中国茶叶学会名誉理事长吴觉农先生在耄耋之年为本书亲自作序。陈信东、陈直、吴宏耀为编写与出版本书做了大量工作，在此一并谢忱。

本书编印时间较长，虽几经删补，内容上难免有与迅速发展的生产实际不尽相符，再加水平所限，错误之处在所难免，敬请读者指正。

编 者

一九八九年十月

图 版

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