

中國金花茶

Atlas of Chinese Golden Camellia

图 谱

梁盛业 陆敏珠 黄晓娜 主编



中国林业出版社
China Forestry Publishing House

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从事植物分类和林业科研工作40余载，尤长于山茶科山茶属植物分类，个人及与他人共同发现和命名的植物新种80种及变种。这些新种的成果分别在《植物分类学报》、《中山大学学报》、《植物研究》、《广西植物》等学术刊物上正式发表，对我国植物学、植物分类学和植物区系发展都做出了一定的贡献。

主编了《金花茶》，《中国名优茶花》，《中国金花茶栽培与开发利用》，《广西树木志》第一卷、第二卷、第三卷；参编了《中国树木志》第二卷、第四卷，《中国珍稀濒危植物》，《中国植物红皮书》（中、外文版），《中国珍贵树木彩色图谱》，《中国主要树种造林技术》，《世界名贵茶花》，《广西木材识别与利用》等26部科技著作。在全国性以及地方性报刊上发表学术论文和研究报告99篇，科普文章121篇。有十几项成果获得多种奖项。

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Preface

Golden camellia is appellative of the camellia with yellow flowers in the world today, Belonging to theaceae. In 1960, first found in Guangxi, Camellia group have 42 kinds and 5 varieties as we know. minority golden camellia grow in north Vietnam and Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan province, most of them grow in south and southwest of Guangxi province which in tropical south green and tropical vegetation edge, it's distribution have 33 kinds and 5 varieties. Guangxi province is the heartland of camellia mitidissima's distribution area, so it was hailed as camellia mitidissima country.

Golden camellia is first class national protected plants, enjoying the great reputation at home and abroad. Golden camellia is hailed as "Queen of tea", "panda of plantae" in the domestic, and it is called as "fancy yellow camellia". The peduncle of golden camellia is pendulous, Shape is very beautiful, golden waxy petals, flower in different poses and with different expressions, bright beautiful, elegant and chic, it has extremely high ornamental value. Meanwhile, after long-term medical clinical trials showed, golden camellia is non-toxic plants, it is rich in natural organic germanium, iodine, manganese, magnesium, molybdenum, vanadium, zinc, and other trace elements, to the human body has important health care efficacy, it especially has cancer prevention and anticancer function, inhibiting tumor cell growth, improving human immunity, preventing arteriosclerosis, enhance the metabolism of the liver, activate the various enzymes of body and other function, it makes human body health and longevity.

We have over a long period of investigation and research of golden camellia, and we got plenty of research data, each different camellia has exquisite color pictures. Therefore, completed the compilation and publication of the Atlas of Chinese golden camellia, not only for in-depth development golden camellia optimal strain breeding and rapid propagation, and the protection and utilization of gold camellia germplasm resources all have important significance. Especially providing part of exquisite pictures for all the readers, it's a illustrated, knowledgeable, cultural, delectable reference book.

In the process of writing the book, get help from camellia experts and scholars to provide information and pictures. Here, my sincere thanks. Due to the level of our limitations and information, errors are inevitable in the book, the readers please criticize and correct.

Liang Sheng ye

2011.5

前 言

金花茶是指当今世界上开黄色花朵的山茶花的通称，属于山茶科山茶属，1960年首次在广西发现，目前已知的金花茶组植物有42种5变种。其除了少部分产于越南北部和我国云南、贵州、四川外，大部分产于广西南部 and 西南部的亚热带南缘和热带北缘地区，分布有33种5变种。因而，广西成为金花茶的现代地理分布中心，被誉为金花茶的故乡。

金花茶是我国一级重点保护植物，在国内外享有盛名。国内将金花茶誉为“茶族皇后”、“植物界的大熊猫”，国外则称之为“幻想中的黄色山茶”。金花茶的花梗下垂，形状十分美观，花瓣为蜡质金黄色，花朵千姿百态，鲜艳绚丽，高雅别致，具有极高的观赏价值。同时经过长期医学临床试验表明，金花茶属于无毒植物，含有丰富的天然有机锗、碘、锰、镁、钼、钒、锌等多种微量元素，对人体有着重要的保健功效，特别具有防癌抗癌，抑制肿瘤细胞成长，提高人体免疫力，防止动脉硬化，增强肝脏代谢，激活人体多种酶等作用，能促进人体健康长寿。

我们经过长期对金花茶的调查和研究，积累了不少科研资料，对每种不同茶花都配有精美彩色图片。《中国金花茶图谱》的出版，对深入开展金花茶良种选育和快速繁殖，以及对金花茶的种质资源的保护和开发利用都有重要的意义。特别是为广大读者提供了一部图文并茂，有知识、有文化、有品味的工具书。

该书在编写过程中，得到有关金花茶专家、学者和朋友们的热情支持，他们或提供金花茶资料，或提供照片。在此，致以诚挚的感谢。

由于我们的水平和资料所限，书中难免有不当或缺乏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

梁盛业
2011年5月

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中东金花茶 *Camellia achrysantha* Chang et S. Y. Liang

常绿灌木，高3米，嫩枝紫红色，无毛。老叶椭圆形，先端渐尖，基部楔形。叶缘近全缘，仅先端有时出现不明显的浅细锯齿。花金黄色，单生于叶腋或枝顶，花径2.5~4.5厘米；花朵有花瓣10~13片，其蜡质光泽不明显；子房3室，无毛；花柱3条，完全分离，无毛。花期11月至翌年3月。蒴果扁球形，3室；种子密被黄褐色柔毛。主要分布于广西扶绥县中东乡；生于海拔120~230米的石灰岩山谷杂木林中。本物种是茶花杂交育种的良好亲本，可培育出黄色茶花新品种。

Evergreen shrubs, 3 meters high, shoots amaranth, glabrous. oval old Leaves, acuminate apex, cuneate or wide stem base. Subentire, only apex appearing un conspicuous shallow fine sawtooth sometimes. Golden yellow flowers, solitary in leaf axil or on the top, the flower diameter is 2.5-4.5 cm, flower has 10-13 petals, un conspicuous waxy burnish, The ovary has 3 loculi, glabrous; 3 stilus, completely separated, glabrous. Flowering from November to next March. oblate capsule, 3 loculi □ Seed densely covered tan pubescent. It mainly distribute in Zhongdong village Fusui county Guangxi province, grows in 120-230 meters elevation limestone valley miscellaneous wood forest. This species is the good parents of camellia hybrid breeding, can breed new varieties of yellow camellia.





金花茶 *C. chrysantha* (HU) Tayanua

常绿灌木或小乔木，高 2~6 米，；嫩枝紫红色，无毛，老枝灰褐色。叶狭长椭圆形或长椭圆状披针形，先端尾状渐尖，基部楔形或宽楔形。花金黄色，1~2 朵腋生或近顶生，花径 3.5~6.5 厘米，花梗稍下垂；花朵有花瓣 7~10 片，多者达 13~14 片，花瓣肉质而肥厚，有蜡质光泽；子房和种子均无毛，与防城金花茶有明显的区别。花期 11 月至翌年 4 月。主要分布于广西邕宁县等地；生于海拔 50~650 米的酸性土山谷杂木林中。本物种的发现，轰动了国际茶花界和植物界，世界各国争相引种栽培，美国已杂交培育出黄色茶花新品种——金辉。

Evergreen shrubs or dungarunga, 2-6 meters high. Shoots amaranth, glabrous, old branches brown. long and narrow leaves oval or long elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate caudate apex, cuneate or wide cuneate stem base. Golden yellow flower, 1-2 axillary or close the top, flower diameter 3.5-6.5 cm, peduncle slightly prolapse, Flower has 7-10 petals or up to 13-14 petals, Petals fleshy and hypertrophy, waxy burnish, The ovary and the seeds are glabrous, it has obvious difference with *camellia nitidissima* chi. Flowering from November to next April. It mainly distribute in the area of Yongning county Guangxi province, grows in 50-650 meters elevation mound valley miscellaneous wood forest. The found of this species stir the international camellia kingdom and Plantae, Introduction and cultivation to the countries all over the world, The United States has hybridized yellow camellia varieties — Jinhui.

防城金花茶 *C. nitidissima* Chi

常绿灌木或小乔木，高2~5米；嫩枝淡红褐色，无毛，老枝黄褐色。其形态特征与金花茶近似，所不同之处在于种子密被黄褐色柔毛；叶较短，卵状长椭圆形或长椭圆形，先端钝尖，基部宽楔形或近圆形。花金黄色，花期12月至翌年3月。主要分布于广西防城县等地；生于海拔50~700米的酸性土山谷杂木林中。本物种是杂交育种的良好亲本，可培育出黄色茶花新品种。

Evergreen shrubs or dungarunga, 2-5 meters high, shoots pale reddish brown, glabrous, old branches brown. The morphological characteristics is similar to golden camellia ,the difference is the seed densely covered tan pubescent, short leaf, egg quality oblong or oblong, apex is obtuse acuminate, stem base is cuneate or suborbicular wide. Golden yellow flowers, Flowering from December to next March. It mainly distribute in the area of Fangcheng county Guangxi province, grows in 50-700 meters elevation mound valley miscellaneous wood forest. This species is the good parents of camellia hybrid breeding, can breed new varieties of yellow camellia.





长柱金花茶 *C. nitidissima* Chi var. *longistyla* (Mo et Zhong) S. Y. Liang

常绿灌木，高3米。本变种与原变种防城金花茶近似。其主要区别点在于花开放时呈倒圆锥状钟形，花瓣呈长圆形或椭圆形，花色较淡，质地较薄；花柱较长而外露于雄蕊群之上，有时呈蜿蜒蛇状弯曲而易于区划。花期12月至翌年3月。主要分布于广西防城县等地；生于海拔250~360米的酸性土山谷杂木林中。

Evergreen shrubs, 3 meters high. This variant is similar to variant of *Camellia nitidissima* Chi. The main difference is that the flower blooming with Pour cone bell shape, Petals are long circle or oval, the flowers color is light, quality of a material is very thin; The stilus is long and exposed to the group of above, sometimes a snake shape easily bend winds divisions. Flowering from December to next March. It mainly distribute in the area of Fangcheng county Guangxi province, grows in 250-360 meters elevation acid soil mound valley miscellaneous wood forest.

多瓣金花茶 *C. multipetala* S. Y. Liang et C. Z. Deng

常绿小乔木，高达 5 米；嫩枝红褐色，无毛，老枝黄褐色；嫩叶淡紫红色，老叶椭圆形或长椭圆形，先端尾状渐尖，基部近圆形。花淡黄色，通常单生，成顶生或腋生，花径 3.5~5 厘米；花朵有花瓣 11~17 片，有时多达 19 片，质地极薄，无蜡质光泽；子房通常 3 室，无毛，有时子房 4 室，花柱 4 条。花期 2~3 月。蒴果扁球形，无毛，每室有种子 1~2 粒。主要分布于广西扶绥县，生于海拔 150~250 米的石灰岩钙质土杂木林中。本物种是杂交育种的良好亲本，可培育出重瓣的黄色茶花新品种。

Evergreen dungarunga, up to 5 meters high, Shoots reddish brown, glabrous; old branches brown, Leaves pale violet Red, old leaves elliptical or oblong, apex caudate gradually acuminate, stem base is nearly round. pale yellow flowers, usually solitary, acrogenous or axillary, flower diameter 3.5-5 cm, flower has 11-17 petals or up to 19 petals, quality of a material is very thin, no waxy luste; ovary usually 3 loculi, glabrous, sometimes the ovary 4 loculi, 4 stilus. Flowering from February to March. Oblate capsule, glabrous, every loculi hass 1-2 seeds. It mainly distribute in Fusui county Guangxi province, grows in 150-250 meters elevation limestone valley miscellaneous wood forest. This species is the good parents of camellia hybrid breeding, can breed new varieties of yellow camellia.





直脉多瓣金花茶 *C. multipetala* Liang et Deng var. *patens* (Liang et Mo) S. Y. Liang

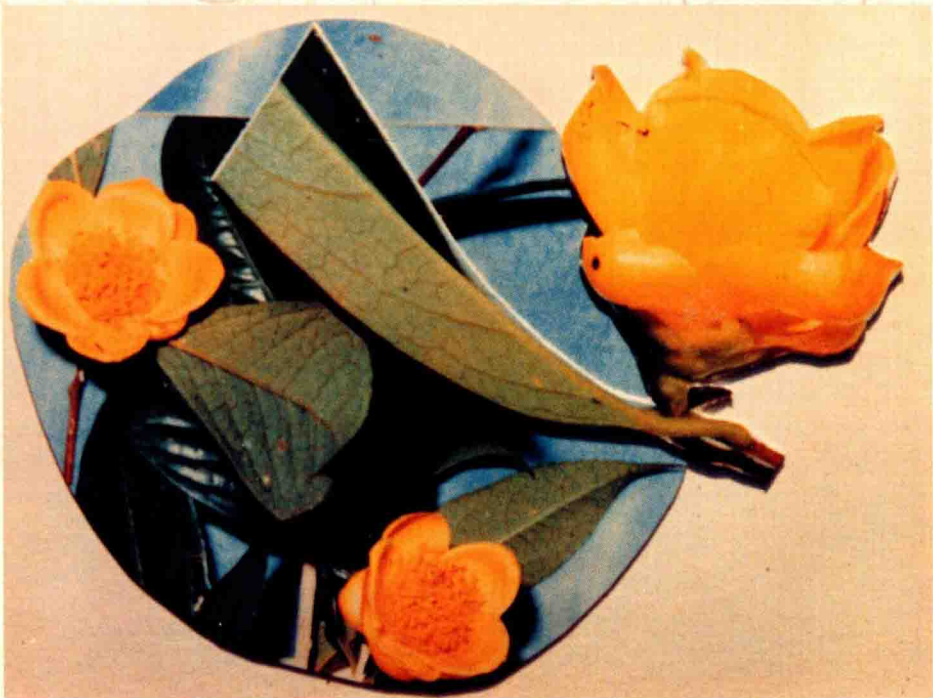
常绿灌木，高3米；本变种与原变种多瓣金花茶近似，其主要区别在于花柱较长，有时偶有2条，长2~2.5厘米；侧脉较少，开出角度较大，与中脉几呈直角，故有直脉多瓣金花茶之称。花期2~3月。主要分布于广西扶绥县，生于海拔130~250米的石灰岩钙质土杂木林中。

Evergreen shrubs, 3 meters high, This variant is similar to variant of *C. multipetala* S. Y. Liang et C. Z. Deny, main difference is the long stilus, occasionally it has 2 stiluses, 2-2.5 cm long; less of lateral nerve, blooming a large angle, almost at right angles with midrid, so it was called camellia *multipetala* Liang et Deng Var *patens*(Liang et Mo) S.Y..Liang. Flowering from February to March. Mainly distribute in Fusui county Guangxi province, grows in 130-250 meters elevation limestone valley miscellaneous wood forest.

武鸣金花茶 *C. wumingensis* S. Y. Liang et C. R. Fu

常绿灌木，高3米；嫩枝暗红色，无毛，老枝黄褐色。嫩叶红褐色，无毛，老叶椭圆形或长椭圆形，先端渐尖，基部宽楔形。花金黄色，通常单生，成腋生或顶生，花径3.5~4.5厘米；花朵有花瓣8~10片，宽卵形或倒卵形；子房3室，无毛；花柱顶端3裂，无毛。花期11月至翌年1月。蒴果扁球形，3室，无毛。主要分布于广西武鸣县等地；生于海拔190~370米的石灰岩钙质土杂木林中。本物种是茶花杂交育种的良好亲本，可培育出黄色茶花新品种。

Evergreen shrubs, 3 meters high, Shoots kermesinus, glabrous, old branches brown, Leaves reddish brown, glabrous, old leaves elliptical or oblong, apex acuminate, stem base cuneate wide. Golden yellow flowers, solitary in leaf axil or on the top, the flower diameter is 3.5-4.5 cm, Flower has 8-10 petals, wide oval or obovate, The ovary has 3 loculi, glabrous; stilus has 3 dehiscences on top, glabrous. Flowering from November to next January. Oblate capsule, 3 loculi. It mainly distribute in the area of Wuming county Guangxi province, grows in 190-370 meters elevation limestone calcium soil miscellaneous wood forest. This species is the good parents of camellia hybrid breeding, can breed new varieties of yellow camellia.





淡黄金花茶 *C. flavida* Chang

常绿灌木，高3米；嫩枝紫红色，无毛，老枝黄褐色。嫩叶淡紫红色，老叶椭圆形或长椭圆形，先端急短尖，基部宽楔形或楔形。花淡黄色，成顶生或腋生，花径1.5~2厘米；花朵有花瓣8片，倒卵圆形，无毛；子房近球形，无毛，花柱3条，完全分离，无毛。花期10~12月。蒴果球形；种子通常1粒，褐色。主要分布于广西龙州县等地；生于海拔120~250米的石灰岩钙质土杂木林中。

Evergreen shrubs, 3 meters high, Shoots amaranth, glabrous, old branches brown. Leaves pale violet Red, old leaves elliptical or oblong, apex acute, stem base wide cuneate or cuneate. Pale yellow flowers, acrogenous or axillary, flowers diameter 1.5-2 cm, flower has 8 petals, obovate, glabrous; ovary nearly spherical, glabrous; 3 stiluses Completely separated, glabrous. Flowering from October to December. Oblate capsule, usually 1 seed, brown. It mainly distribute in the area of Longzhou county Guangxi province, grows in 120-250 meters elevation limestone calcium soil miscellaneous wood forest.

**多瓣淡黄金花茶 *C. flavida* Chang var. *polypetalata* (Li et He) S. Y.
Liang**

常绿灌木，高3米。本变种与原变种淡黄金花茶近似，其主要区别在于花朵的花瓣较多，多达23~30片，长圆形至条形，其中有9~10片呈红色，14~20片呈淡黄色，内轮花瓣较长，外轮花瓣较短，花形重瓣而美丽，有很高的观赏价值。花期10月至翌年3月。主要分布于广西龙州县等地；生于海拔100~250米的石灰岩钙质土杂木林中。本变种是茶花杂交育种的良好亲本，可培育出多种花色的重瓣茶花新品种。

Evergreen shrubs, 3 meters high. This variant is similar to variant of *C. flavida* Chang, the main difference is flower petals, up to 23 to 30 petals, oblong to linear, including 9-10 petals are red, 14-20 petals are pale yellow, the inner petals is longer, The outer petals is shorter, the shape of flowers polyphyll and beautiful, it have a high ornamental value. Flowering from October to next March. It mainly distribute in the area of Longzhou county Guangxi province, grows in 100-250 meters elevation limestone calcium soil miscellaneous wood forest. This species is the good parents of camellia hybrid breeding, can breed new varieties of polyphyll color camellia.

