

ORCHID ART OF

中華之藝

簡旭东 著



蘭



浙江大學出版社

中华之艺

卷一

江苏工业学院图书馆

章

作者

简旭东

Author

Chien Hsu Tung

顾藏

寿维奎

Adviser

Shou Wei Kui

审稿

陈皓

Responsible reader ChenHao

译者 简姝珊

Translator Chien Wen Shan



图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

中华之艺·兰 / 简旭东著. ——杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2004.6
ISBN 7-308-03678-2

I. 中… II. 简… III. ①兰科-花卉-观赏园艺-中国 ②兰科-花卉-鉴赏-中国 IV. S 682.31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 045814 号

丛书策划 袁亚春
责任编辑 叶 抒
装帧设计 魏 清
出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州浙大路 38 号 邮政编码 310027)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排 版	杭州弘旭蕙兰种植有限公司 助理 / 何胤贞 杭州开源数码设备有限公司
印 刷	杭州富春印务有限公司
经 销	全国新华书店
开 本	889mmx1194mm 1/16
印 张	25
字 数	518 千
版 次	2004 年 9 月第 1 版 2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	0001-5060
书 号	ISBN 7-308-03678-2/S·026
定 价	436.00 元

兰



Orchid Art of China

兰为王者之香，其性高雅脱俗，在我国，自古以来即为文人雅士所钟爱。古人云：『芝兰生于深林，不因无人而不芳；君子修道之德，不因穷困而改节。』，因此，其欣赏价值远胜于其他花卉。所谓『入芝兰之室』是以『誉其香及天生自然之气质』。因此培养兰花还能修身养性，陶冶情操，进而达到美化生活的回忆的目的。

序

壹

简旭东先生编撰的《中华之艺·兰》一书面世，深表祝贺。

简先生是我国台湾省同胞，他三十年如一日，勤奋觅兰、植兰、养兰，进行科学实践，经历了从事兰业的酸、甜、苦、辣。他编撰的兰书，是他从事兰业经历的记载和硕果。

兰的故乡是中国。简先生说得对，“中国兰是中国独有的宝草”。兰的最早发祥地是浙江。从河姆渡文化时期始，浙江已有6000多年的兰花历史，如果从春秋战国时期越王勾践种兰诸山始，则距今也已有2000多年的历史。兰的历史悠久，源远流长；兰文化底蕴深厚，代代相传，绵延久长，与时俱进，不断壮大，传至今日兰花盛世。可颂！

简先生为寻找宝岛中国兰的故乡，走出台湾省，融入祖国广袤的产兰之乡，立足于浙江，“不断穿梭于河南、湖北、云南、贵州、四川等地，履涉百川，餐风宿露，采撷兰的稀有珍品”。可嘉！

简先生养兰经受了不小波折，有过失败时的酸辛，及兰花被盗时的“苦不堪言”。正如元代倪瓒为郑所南兰花图题诗那样，“只有所南心不改，泪泉和墨写离骚”。他认为“困和难”是最能磨炼人的，经回顾反省，以他人的成就用心思考，勤研究实践，他用先进科学技术养兰，改变了传统种植养护方法。在他的杭州兰花基地，壮苗年萌芽率可达一对3~4苗，新苗也可比得上母株。锲而不舍，终见成效，简先生的努力终使“大家在笑声中”获得成功。可喜！

“若无清风吹，香气为谁发？”简先生认为他的成就是中国兰所赐，必须回馈，他的著书，为的是把他养兰实务之得记载下来回馈于兰界。可赞！

简先生的兰房里，不但有很多传统名品，而且有更多的新的稀有珍品。书中新兰花图片就是一个明证，这无疑为发掘中国兰新珍品作出了贡献。由于他能科学养兰，从而可以大量而快速繁殖名品、珍品，为中国特有兰花的保护及兰花产业化发展提供了资源保证，也间接或直接保护了野生兰的资源；同时为海峡两岸兰文化交流做了许多实际贡献。最后，抄录梁元帝萧绎《赋得兰泽多芳草诗》一首：

春兰本无绝，春泽最葳蕤。燕姬得梦罢，尚书奏事归。
临池影入浪，从风香拂衣。当门以芬馥，入堂更芳菲。
兰生不泽廷，十步岂难稀。

借诗祝简先生兰事兴旺发达，让中国兰文化进一步发扬光大。

趙小道



二〇〇三年十一月

赵小道：浙江省兰花协会会长

Preface I

Congratulations to Mr. Chien, Hsu Tung for the publication of his book- The Orchid Art of China. Mr. Chien comes from Taiwan, China, for the past 30 years of his life he has been industrious in doing the orchid business, searching for orchids, planting orchids and nurturing orchids, carrying out scientific practices, been through all the ups and downs of running an orchid business. This book records experiences and achievements of Mr. Chien's orchid business.

According to Mr. Chien, "orchids originated in China", and he is absolutely right. Chinese orchid is an exclusive plant of China. The earliest orchid origin dates back to Hemudu Culture in New Stone Age (the Neolithic Period) (4360 – 3360 BC) in Zhejiang. There is also the history of Yue King, Gou Jian planting orchids over numerous mountains during the Spring & Autumn Period (722 – 481 BC) and the Warring States Period (403 – 221 BC). Orchids have a long history of origin, and its profound culture is a long continuous hand down from generation to generation, forever growing and moving forward with time, till today's flourishing age. Worth saluting! Mr. Chien has endured many obstacles while nurturing orchids; there were heartaches of failure, and painful speechless moments when the orchids were stolen. Mr. Chien believes hardship and difficulties can steel a person. He researches diligently and applies what he has learnt through retrospection, and carefully studies others' successful cases, eventually has replaced traditional orchid growing methods with advanced scientific nurturing technologies. At his orchid base in Hangzhou, healthy orchids have an annual reproduction rate of 3 to 4 shoots; new shoots grow exceedingly well to old plants. This is a living proof of his innovative method and true spirit of "perseverance reaps great achievements". Worth rejoicing!

According to Mr. Chien, Chinese orchids have granted him his achievements, therefore he feels he must contribute to the orchid society by publishing this book, which details his orchid growing experiences. Worth praising!

Inside Mr. Chien's greenhouse there are traditional orchids as well as new and rare genera of orchids, which are all recorded in this book. His scientific techniques enable him to produce in mass quantities within the shortest time, ensuring the continual supply of orchid resources as well as safeguarding wild orchid resources. He has indeed done a lot of work in bridging orchid culture exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan Province of China.

Zhao, Xiaodao

Nov, 2003

Zhao, Xiaodao: Director General of Orchid Association of Zhejiang Province



序 贰

兰，是以香著称的名花，兰的幽香在中国历史上至少已飘逸了两千多年。但人们的爱兰之心不但未曾稍减，反而与日俱增。时代不同，人们的爱法各异，或爱其花，或爱其叶，或爱其色，或爱其香，但总以爱其香最为普遍，最为悠久，最为雅致，最具文化底蕴。

宋元画家喜画松、竹、菊，称“岁寒三友”。元代的吴镇在“三友”之外加画兰花，称为“四友图”。明代方宇专门写了《兰馨传》，文章开篇便说兰花“姓兰名馨。号无知子，始祖国香，草姓也”，生动传神地介绍了兰的特点。而宋人王贵学更把兰放到“三友”之上，他在《兰谱》中说：“世称‘兰友’，竹有节而啬花，梅有花而啬叶，松有叶而啬香，惟兰独并有之。”这当然是对兰更有所偏爱了。

在中国的词中，“柳”字出现甚频，如“杨柳岸晓风残月”。但跳出词这种体裁，进入一般文艺作品，“兰”则可能要替代“柳”了。在古代，“兰”几乎成了一切美好事物的代名词。比如：

兰章：指美好的文章；

兰态：指优美的仪态；

兰肴：指“美食”；

兰宇：指宫室华美；

兰友：指良友；

兰兆：指怀孕；

兰芷：喻美德；

兰风：指香气；

兰时：指春天。

正由于兰的名气太大，名声太好，人们把一些与兰花本不相干的植物也称作某某兰，如虎尾兰、君子兰、泽兰、龙舌兰、木兰、文殊兰等等。

台湾的简旭东先生，以30年之精力，觅兰、植兰、养兰，栉风沐雨，茹苦含辛，足迹遍及海峡两岸。至于《中华之艺·兰》一书，更是他披沙沥金，心血与汗水之结晶。全书图文并茂，且将学术性、可读性、实用性高度统一，实属难能可贵。我说的是否实话，读者诸君打开此书，相信自己的眼力吧。

俞剑明

2004.7

Preface II

The orchid, a plant known for its flowers, has at least a history of two thousand years in China, wafting its elegant fragrance. The favor of people shown to it, instead of being worn and torn by time, has to the contrary been enhanced and strengthened year by year. In different times people loved it in different ways, some for its flowers or leaves, others for its colors or fragrance—the last being most commonly, most enduringly, and of highest aesthetic taste the case—for it is the fragrance of its flowers that is most delightful and elegant and rich in cultural implications.

Artists in the Song and the Yuan dynasties were fond of painting pines, bamboos, and chrysanthemums, known as the “three friends of winter”, while Wu Zhen, an artist in the Yuan, added the orchid to them, entitling his work *The Picture of the Four Friends*. In his essay, *The Biography of Lan Xing*, Fang Yu, a writer in the Ming dynasty, interestingly personified the orchid. “Lan (orchid) by surname,” says he in the beginning, “Xing (fragrance) by personal name, and also styled Wuzhizi (Master Insensibility), she is descended from her earliest ancestor Guo Xiang (national flower), surnamed Cao (grass).” Fang vividly introduced the characteristics of the orchid. Another Song writer, Wang Gui-xue, even lifted it to a status above “the three friends”.

“Among the so-called ‘three friends’,” says he in his writing *The Manual of Orchids*, “the bamboo is segmented but doesn’t flower, the plum blossoms but is sparse of leaves, while the pine, though with a luxuriance of coniferous leaves, lacks fragrance. Only the orchid is endowed with all these merits.” He had certainly a predilection for the orchid. In Chinese ci poetry, the willow appears in relatively great frequency, such as in the lines.

On the bank, the dawn breeze caresses

Willows under the faint light of the waning moon.

But in literary forms other than ci poetry, it is the orchid, presumably, that has most often been mentioned. In ancient times, the orchid (lan) almost became an epithet for all things of beauty and perfection, for example,

Lanzhang—for beautifully written essays; Lantai—for refined manners;
Lanxiao—for delicious food; Lanyu—for splendid palaces and mansions;
Lanyou—for friends of virtue and loyalty; Lanzhao—a metaphor of pregnancy;
Lanzhi—a metaphor of virtue; Lanfeng—for fragrant scent;
Lanshi—for springtime.

In consequence of its great popularity and reputation, the name of orchid is attributed to plants that doesn’t bear whatsoever relation to it. Thus come such names as tiger tail orchid, elite orchid, morass orchid, dragon tongue orchid, wood orchid, Buddha Wenshu orchid, etc. Mr. Jian Xudong, a Taiwanese as well as an orchidologist, has devoted himself for thirty years to orchidology, leaving his foot prints, during his travel, everywhere on both shores of the Taiwan Strait, searching, planting, and cultivating a variety of orchids. His work, *Orchids: The Art of China*, is a fruit of wisdom and toil and an extraction of quintessence from a wide range of knowledge. Incorporating the refined text with abundant plates, and integrating academic, readable, and practical characteristics into a harmonious unity, it is indeed a work of no easy creation and deserves high praise. The reader will make his own judgment while reading the book and will see whether I am right or not.

Yu Jianming

July, 2004

Yu, Jianming: President of Press and Publication Bureau of Zhejiang Province



序 叁

在一偶然的机缘里，认识了简旭东先生。几年来，互相畅谈国兰事宜，也实地参观了简先生所经营的兰花农场。的确，简先生对国兰栽培管理与繁殖有独到的见解与经验。简先生本着回馈之心，概允将其宝贵经验撰写成书。仔细拜读这本《中华之艺·兰》，使我很讶异，觉得此书的资料实在很丰富：由认识中国兰开始，及至栽培管理、繁殖，品种及变异种的说明，植株的鉴赏乃至原产地的发现等，均有详细的述说。这在一般的中国兰书籍里，实在是少有的。身为一位国兰栽培者，简先生以崇高的敬业精神，常常独自一个人带着简单的行囊，“餐风宿露”，跑遍全国各地的山川；并常拜访众多的兰友，收集资料，然后汇集出书。此书出版之前除所投掷的资金相当可观之外，简先生多年所花费的时间及心血更是令人敬佩。

此书不但对国兰界注重实务的养兰者有莫大的帮助，而且为学术界也提供了不少参考资料。为此，敝人极力推荐给深爱兰花的朋友。

沈再禾

2003年12月15日于
嘉义大学农学院

Preface III

I ran into Mr. Chien Hsu Tung in a private occasion. For years our dialogues revolved around the topic of Chinese Cymbidiums and I was honored to visit his Chinese Cymbidium garden in person. Mr Chien has unique insights and experiences in this field of culture management and propagation techniques and is willing to share these with interested individuals and groups. Reading over the book, "The Orchid Art of China", I am very impressed by its richness. The contexts of this book include details of knowing Chinese Cymbidiums, understanding culture management and propagation techniques, characteristics of cultivars/mutants, evaluations of plants/flowers, and discovery of original places. Hardly were these done in the past until Mr. Chien was willing to share his valuable adventures. As a Cymbidium orchid grower, Mr. Chien enjoyed traveling all over East Asia with a simple personal package regardless of the natural challenges. He visited many orchid growers and was generous enough to share his insights and information on growing Cymbidium orchids with professional and amateur growers. Beyond doubt, this book costs him a lot of capital as well as years of time and efforts.

This book not only would be helpful to those who work hard in practice but also valuable to those who take efforts in theory as a resourceful reference. Accordingly, I highly recommend this book to those friends who love Cymbidium orchids as much as I do.

Tsai-mu Shen

Dec. 15, 2003 at College of Agriculture, Chiayi University

Tsai-mu Shen : President and Professor of College of Agriculture, Chiayi University



序

肆

“兰”为王者之香，其性高雅脱俗，在我国，自古以来即为文人雅士所喜爱。古人有云：“芝兰生于深林，不因无人而不芳；君子修道之德，不因穷困而改节。”可见兰花早在两千多年前就为国人所欣赏。由于历代文人吟咏、渲染，将兰花比喻为“君子”、“美人”等等，使兰花无形中成为我国文化的一部分，与国人生活发生了密切的关系。兰花不只形态优美、气质高雅、芳香秀丽，且叶艺变化多端，实属花中珍品。兰花种类繁多，花期长，不易凋谢，因此，其欣赏价值远胜于其他花卉。所谓“入芝兰之室”是以“誉其香及天生自然之气质”，因此培养兰花不但能提高国人日常娱乐活动的水平，而且还能修身养性，陶冶性情，进而达到美化生活的目的。

近年来，世界各国对绿色文化的推广不遗余力，尤其两岸兰花的推广交流更是频繁。值此兰界复兴之际，台湾兰界杰出的成功实业家简旭东先生，将其30余年来越千山、涉百川，经历餐风宿露之苦，养兰所得之经验汇集成《中华之艺·兰》奉献予世人。他还总结了养兰事业成功的五大要件和三大要素：

五大要件：①人事的认识； ②市场的认识；
③品种的认识； ④兰艺的认识；
⑤培养的认识。

三大要素：①买得其时； ②留得其时；
③卖得其时。

古人说过：一个人要成功，就要向成功者学习。简旭东先生在兰艺与花艺的认识、栽培及科学的管理技术方面，都有其独到之处，因此，堪以兰界的长青树喻之。

他常言：人生无几。他一点一滴都是取之于兰界，有机会当然也要回馈兰界。所以他的作品，乃不以“利”为出发点，所有提供的珍贵品种照片资料，完全免费撰志，希望藉此能为兰界留下更多的历史文献。这是非常令人敬佩的做法，同时也能让国人在喜好兰花培养之余，知道兰花存有不可思议的经济价值，从而使兰界的发展更健康，使我国兰文化更发扬光大。此乃兰界之幸，国人之福。

钟隆旺

2002.10.18

钟隆旺：中华兰花协会第三届理事长

Preface iv

Orchids are considered to have a high-ranking status; its elegant nature has always been favored. Confucius said: "Orchids grow in remote mountains and will not stop giving off its beauty due to non admirers; a virtuous noble man will not alter his moral integrity due to destitution". From this passage we can see that orchids received admiration even as early as over 2000 years ago. Ancient scholars often used them as a comparison to noblemen or beautiful women, and naturally it became a part of Chinese culture. Orchids possess daintiness, elegant fragrance and ability to undergo transformation; have numerous varieties, long flowering periods and do not easily wither up, all of such qualities that outshines other flowers. Orchid growing is an activity that may improve and uplift recreational standards, as well as nurturing one's inner self and improving toward a beautified life. In the recent years countries worldwide have been doing what is known as the Green movement that promotes plant life. Here especially the orchid trade between the mainland and Taiwan Province is most enthusiastic. With the comeback of orchid market growth Mr. Chien who has been a successful entrepreneur in the Taiwan orchid circles for 30 years has volunteered to share his life work in establishing a successful orchid business. Throughout the years he traveled countries and endured many hardships that accumulated for him experiences and knowledge of growing orchids, here he offers the five key points of running a successful orchid business:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① Knowing the people. | ② Knowing the market. |
| ③ Knowing orchid genus. | ④ Knowing orchid art. |
| ⑤ Knowing the nurturing techniques. | |

Essential factors:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① Buy at the right time. | ② Keep at the right time. |
| ③ Sell at the right time. | |

There ancients once said: "In order to attain success one must learn from the successful people." Mr. Chien always has something to offer whether it is the knowledge of orchid art, flower art or management techniques of growing and nurturing. He often says: "Life has not lived itself until he has had the opportunity to repay what the orchid society has offered him for every stitch and thread." Therefore one can truly say that his work is purely out of contribution, all information and photographs are supplied at no cost. In doing this he hopes to contribute as much as possible to the history of orchids. Through his admirable actions we hope it will enrich people with the interest and knowledge of growing and profiting from orchids, most of all, the improvement of economical and living standards, leading to a healthier and brighter culture for our country.

Zhong, Longwang

Oct. 18. 2002

Zhong, Longwang: The Third President of Chinese Orchid Association



序

伍

笔者与兰花结下不解之缘，始于1973年。当时从兰花杂志上得知中国兰的有些名贵品种出自宝岛山区，从而引发了自己对国兰的爱好和采集的强烈愿望。于是跋山涉水，开始采兰，先后到过台北双溪山、花莲峰石梯山、台东大武山等。到达目的地后，才知来之已晚，近山好花早已被采撷一空。虽然没有采到兰花，但却探索了兰花生长的自然生态环境，为以后培育兰花打下了坚实的基础。以后又认识了高雄县六龟乡新发、宝来一带的兰家，跟他们上山，采到了春兰、春剑、秋兰、寒兰等各种国兰，颇有收获。同时，也学会了兰花经营，进入兰花市场。

回到中国大陆，看到了兰花的丰实资源和巨大的市场潜力，不禁眼界大开，激动不已。经不断深入浙江、云南、贵州、河南、湖北等各省兰区，了解兰花的生长环境、分布情况和培育方式，不仅收集到不少下山兰新品种，更认识到中国兰的内涵和兰文化的底蕴。国兰是中国独有的宝草，它那“不以无人而不芳”的奉献精神、“不因清寒而猥琐”的高贵品质，代表了中华民族的意志与骨气。爱兰者可以通过兰花陶冶情操，达到修身养性的目的；同时，以兰会友，促进了两岸经济文化与感情的交流。推而广之，也影响到日本、韩国等国家。日本人很早就从中国台湾和大陆引进兰珍品，以后又相继返回台湾和大陆。日语称兰为“日本归”，又称“日本渡”，被命名登录者称为“固定品种”，未被命名登录者称为“出物”，充分证明了中日兰谊之源远流长。

在兰花市场的竞争中，笔者曾经遭到严重的挫折，经受了严峻的考验，既曾被重重债务所逼，又历遭兰花被盗之害，但所幸并没有被这些困难所吓倒，而是接受教训，东山再起，不断走访兰界高手，求教养兰技艺，曾以300万元台币的价码，希望得到技术转让。当时虽然没有得到技术转让，但通过细心观察兰株生长情况，认真总结别人的经验，经过不断的探索实验，终于获得同样的成果。做到新老株都能萌芽，每苗兰草能同时发芽4~5苗，而且新苗比母株更壮。患难与穷困，真是磨炼人的最好机会，笔者曾为此付出代价，也因此增长了知识和才干，这是花钱买不到的。

近几年笔者多次参加浙江、贵州、四川等地的全国兰展，深刻感受到祖国改革开放步步深入，社会经济繁荣昌盛，人民生活不断提高，兰花事业蓬勃发展，于是决定在杭州设立兰花基地。承蒙浙江省兰协大力帮助，于2001年9月26日签下协议，10月22日公证完成。紧接着申办“弘旭蕙兰种植有限公司”及科研管理用房等手续，正式在杭州西湖区兰花基地建立科研兰花温室，遂能为推行科学养兰，普及兰花技术尽一份力。

笔者30多年来致力于兰花事业，曾随采兰行家至兰的故乡达50余次之多。虽历餐风宿露之苦，跋山涉水之劳，也幸得兰界前辈谆谆教诲，众多精英的互相切

磋，使笔者受益匪浅。在精神上得到陶冶，物质上得到享受，一饮一啄无不是国兰所赐，是兰界所予。因此，回馈之心油然而生，有意将30年所学到的养兰技术，所掌握的照片资料，所经历的经验教训，毫无保留地反馈予兰界。笔者因学识有限，无法以梦笔生花之巧喻，将兰道撰写得当，免不了文词生涩，错误不少，恳请兰界前辈专家谅解，并多指教，深表感谢。

简旭东

2004.7.12.

Preface v

To meet many experts and forerunners in the orchid world. All these experiences make me realise that many of these orchids have found their way into a more privileged location. I devoted my life into the orchid business for more than 30 years, Though I had been through many difficult times and hardships I was nevertheless awarded with an enriching stable life, everything was not possible if it weren't for the orchids. Therefore, putting together this book in contribution to orchid industry is a way of showing my gratitude. This book comprises of my personal experiences on orchids and practical knowledge obtained throughout the years.

No plagiarism or false facts form as a part of this book. Furthermore, there are no advertising connotations or remarks against this book. Readers may absorb this book without any hesitation. Nurturing and managing orchids does not have a fixed method or a definite way, but handle thing in a versatile manner.

The same as when we ask others for advice, it is always different from person to person. This does not mean some are right and some are wrong, because there is no standard answer. The advices that we get are solutions from different experiences and different individuals. This is when we have to use our wisdom to determine which is the best advice for certain situation or matter, but only with careful thoughts and prudent process will we find the most ideal solution to our problem or matter. A sage once said: "River flows thousands of miles, but the art of orchids exceeds the river. There is no limit in orchid art, in order to obtain the art one has to endure hardship".

Confucius said: "All men say 'I know,' but they cannot stop themselves from being driven into a net or being caught in a trap."

A cicada does not know winter; a frog in a well does not know the vastness of sky. Only when one goes miles to understand the art of orchids and through diligent learning, then may one truly comprehend the profoundness of orchids art mentioned by seniors. The more one is in touch with one's self one will be able to comprehend the art of orchids further. Learning is a limitless process, I share of what I know and experienced. I did not have the privilege of a high education, therefore may somewhat be limited in expressing the art of orchids in an appropriate manner. I do apologize for my poor expression and wording and is willing to accept advice anytime with humbleness and gratitude.

Chien, Hsu Tung July, 2004

Chien Hsu Tung: The Author, President of Hangzhou Hong Hsu Cymbidiums and Orchids Ltd. Cultivating Co., Ltd.





序

上编 兰花基础知识 / 002

第一章 兰艺与图片解读 / 003

青鸟嘴 / 005 中透艺 / 006 中斑缟 / 007 斑缟 / 010 鸟嘴 / 011 爪缟 / 011
锦艺 / 013 宝艺 / 014 冠 / 015 鹤 / 016 三光线 / 017 棒缟 / 017
半天吊 / 018 浮爪 / 019 片爪 / 020 片缟 / 020 内艺 / 021 外艺 / 022
爪就入 / 022 片覆轮 / 023 覆轮 / 024 覆轮斑缟 / 025 大艺 / 026 先斑 / 026
双面银 / 027 虎斑 / 029 浮底 / 029 散斑 / 029 云井 / 030 署斑 / 030

第二章 培养的认识 / 031

斑缟和棒缟的解析 / 033 棒缟艺隐藏着潜力 / 035 变化中与追求成品的认知 / 036
来覆价值的重献 / 037 传统品种与特殊的类别 / 039 观艺悟道 / 041
兰花物语 / 044 科学栽培与管理 / 045
翻盆分株 / 051 分株切口处理 / 053 流线虎斑和毒素病的剖析 / 054
兰花病毒看诊 / 056 接根治疗 / 057 粗兰统货的培养与对待 / 058
何谓粗兰统货 / 059 预期开花与理想 / 060 务农者的好消息 / 062
如何种好山兰 / 063 如何育好初萌之寸芽 / 64 春兰与地域性情感的爱好关系 / 065
热带地域的春兰和蕙兰培植与养育 / 067 两芽的预定和处理 / 070
大型兰场的规划和管理方法 / 071 培养观察 / 074 最好的温室取三卦 / 075
用水与施肥之重要性 / 075

第三章 品种的认识 / 079

杀菌的不同方式 / 081 导致黑头、黑脚和黑根之原因 / 082
管理与防范 / 084 品种归类及其名称 / 085 采兰记——品种的认识要点 / 086
兰的产地概况 / 087 品种的认识 / 088 品种的认识和记忆 / 091
类似品如何辨认 / 093 江河千里远，兰道万年长 / 093 奇花 / 094
梅、荷、水仙之释解 / 105 奇色花 / 106 花随艺 / 107 花艺双全新说 / 108

三宝齐集之实例 /110 花兰——花中藏道 /111 素心解读 /113
传统园艺——奇叶 /114 探究中国兰不同地域的爱好与玩味 /117
附 近百年的兰花谱与部分历史名花 /120

下编 兰花品种分类 / 122

第四章 九华 / 123

芝 /125 梅 /137 荷 /156 水仙 /168 奇花 /187 奇色花 /202

第五章 春兰 / 205

梅 /207 荷 /217 近百年的寰球荷鼎 /222 水仙 /224 奇花 /226 奇色花 /243

第六章 春剑 / 251

芝 /253 梅 /257 荷 /264 水仙 /271 奇花 /279 奇色花 /289

第七章 莲瓣 / 291

芝 /293 梅 /297 荷 /302 水仙 /320 奇花 /323 奇色花 /340

第八章 报岁 / 343

第九章 寒兰 / 353

第十章 四季 / 363

附 濒危物种进出口申请手续及其表格样本 /370

后记



Preface

Part I Basic Knowledge of Orchids/ 002

Chapter 1 Orchid Pattern Analysis / 003

Ching Niao Tsui /005 Chung Tau Yi /006 Chung Ban Gao /007 Ban Gao /010
 Niao Tsui /011 Chua Gao /011 Jin Yi /013 Pao Yi /014 Guan /015 Herh /016
 San Guang Shian /017 Bung Gao /017 Ban Tien Diao /018 Fu Chua /019
 Piann Chua /020 Piann Gao /020 Nei Yi /021 Wai Yi /022 Chua Jo ju /022
 Piann Fu Luen /023 Fu Luen /024 Fu Luen Ban Gao /025 Da Yi /026 Shian Ban /026
 Double-Side Silver /027 Hu Ban /029 Fu De /029 Shan Ban /029 Yun Jing /030
 Shu Ban/030

Chapter 2 Orchid Plentation/ 031

Analysis of Ban Gao and Bung Gao /033 The Hidden Potentials of Bung Gao Yi /035
 Understanding Changes of Development /036
 Comeback of the Once Valued-material Analogy /037 Traditional and Unique Orchids /039
 Viewing Orchid Art to Understand Teachings/041 The Orchid Talk /044
 Scientific Nurturing Management /045
 Repotting and Separation /051 Separation Cuts Treatment /053
 Liu Shian Hu Ban and Virus Disease /054
 Examining Viruses /056 Root Treatment /057
 Growing and Nurturing of Common Cymbidiums/058 What Is Common Cymbidiums /059
 Ideal Flowering Expectancy /060 Good News for Growers /062 How to Plant Wild Orchids /063
 Nurtring New Shoots /064 Cymbidium Formosanum and Regional Sentiments/065
 Nurturing Techniques of Cymbidiums and Cymbidium Formosanums in Tropical Regions/67
 Management and Expectancy of Two Shoots /070
 Planning and Mangement of Large Orchid Nursery /071 Growth Observation /074
 Importance of Irrigation and Fertilization /075

Chapter 3 Getting to Know Orchid Varieties/ 079

Sterilization Varied Methods /081
 Cause of Black Blotches around the Stem, Leaf Neck and Roots /082
 Preventative Management /084 Orchid Genera and Their Common Names /085
 Key to Recognizing Orchid Genus /086 Environmental Origins of Different Cymbidiums /087
 Orchid Genera /088 The Identification and Memorization of Genera /091