

蘇鴻傑 著

# 台灣的野生蘭



*Cypripedium japonicum* 台灣喜普鞋蘭



Since 1951

豐年叢書HV #742-3



金草蘭 *Dendrobium clavatum* var. *aurantiacum*

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Since 1951





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# 台灣の野生蘭

## Native Orchids of Taiwan

蘇鴻傑 著  
by Horng-Iye Su, Ph.D.

增訂三版  
Revised Third Edition

豐年叢書 H V # 742-3

# 讓野生蘭永遠繁衍不息； 在原野，在山林中！

自然界的生物，各司其職，維持着生態系的平衡和安定。

野生蘭和其他野生動植物，都是珍貴的天然資源，大自然在千萬年來的生物演化過程中，歷經神奇造化而形成的自然遺產。

植物是再生資源，在遵行保育原則下，引進種源加以栽培與開發，自可增進吾人生活情趣，達到養花賞花之樂趣；而野生蘭亦可在自然環境中繁衍不衰。然而，漫無節制或竭澤而漁式的濫採，終將使稀有珍貴的種類瀕於滅絕。

在我們生存的環境中，大自然蘊育的資源，正在急速萎縮中，許多野生動植物，已面臨滅種的危機，值得我們細心維護。

本書著作之目的，在使讀者認識自然萬物之偉大與多采多姿，提高對野生蘭的鑑賞能力與興趣，從而更為愛護大自然，讓這些自然界的稀有植物，繁衍昌盛，永遠、永遠的生生不息。

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## **LET WILD ORCHIDS FLOURISH IN THE WILDERNESS!**

All wild orchids, together with other plants and animals, are natural heritages. They are creations of nature. They also keep our world beautiful and in good functioning.

All wild orchids are protected by Law in many natural reserves and national parks. It is against the Law to pick or remove them in these areas. In many disturbed habitats and destroyed forests, a lot of wild orchids are critically threatened or have been extinguished. Attempts must be made to recover these endangered species and to reestablish them in the wilderness.



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# 三版序

本書此次修訂，新增加野生蘭種類 11 屬 13 種 6 變種，連同原有之 43 屬 89 種 2 變種，共計 54 屬 102 種 8 變種。

除第五章蘭種的描述由作者增訂修改外，彩色圖片亦多數更換，其中由周鎮先生提供幻燈片 41 張，其餘圖片則由作者最近五年所拍攝之幻燈片中選出；另有少數種類繪製形態圖。

近年以來，自然環境生態之保育觀念，已由萌芽而漸趨普遍認同。本書之出版，不但在使人們認識台灣的野生蘭資源豐富，更期望國人對此等稀有觀賞植物，善為珍惜，加強保育，使能在自然環境中繁衍不息，倡盛不衰，為後世子孫所共享。

著 者 謹識

中華民國 74 年 2 月 20 日  
於國立台灣大學森林學系

## *Preface to Third Edition*

In the third edition of *Native Orchids of Taiwan*, additions including 11 genera, 13 species and 6 varieties have been made. A total of 54 genera, 102 species and 8 varieties of wild orchids is introduced in this book.

A lot of new photographs have replaced the old ones in previous editions. Actually, the color illustrations are redesigned. The author wishes to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Chow Chen for his kindness in providing many color slides. Among these slides, 41 have been adopted in this book as indicated in due places.

Recently, nature conservation has become a common awareness in Taiwan. There is an urgent need to gather the basic knowledge of natural resources. In this connection the present book aims to provide the information that we have so many natural resources of wild orchids. The great genetic diversity deserves a pertinent conservation. We hope that these wild orchids, when properly introduced into cultivation, may increase the quality of our life. Meanwhile, the wild orchids will continue to thrive in their natural habitats.

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Feb. 20, 1985

# 再版序

本書初版發行之後，海內外人士反應頗為熱烈。作者曾接到甚多讀者來信，其中有談論個人採集經驗及栽培心得者；有商討學名之應用及分類學方面之問題者；請求鑑定標本者；更有國外讀者希望能介紹原產地之環境，藉可在海外試行培養者。可見各方面對台灣野生蘭之濃厚興趣，本書亦確能提供鑑定及栽培之參考。

關於正確學名之運用問題，目前植物分類學者甚覺困擾。因為蘭科植物的分布很廣，常有同一種植物在不同地區，有不同之學名。分類學者必需收集各國資料或標本，仔細比較，才能發現同種異名之事實。按照國際植物命名法規，同一種植物之名稱，應以發表年代最早之學名為準，其餘後來重複之學名僅修訂為「異名」。作者在初版中，曾將本地蘭與鄰近地區所產者進行比較，修改學名。但因有些種類資料不足，或因特殊因素無法取得其他地區之文獻或標本，因此尚有不少可能重複之學名並未改訂。感謝部分讀者來信指出重複情形

，亦有專家學者提供珍貴之資料，作者均一一詳細研究比較，並將正確學名採用於再版書中。

此種學名改正工作，有賴分類學者繼續不斷進行，其最終目標在求全世界植物命名之統一。在本書中，正式學名以粗體字印出，修改後之學名（即異名）則用斜體字排印在其後，以資對照參考。

原產地之環境對栽培者極為重要，惟有盡量模仿原產地環境才能使野生蘭在平地正常生育。再版本增加台灣山區之氣候資料，使海內外人士能了解台灣野生蘭之自然生態，然後可設法控制栽培環境，儘量與原產地接近。

野生蘭之種類頗多，生態及環境各異，若將不同種類集中於一陰棚內培養，常因顧此而失彼，使某些種類培育失敗。所以陰棚養蘭，宜分類放置，分別應用不同之栽培管理方法，或分別培養在不同之場所，使各種類一一開花，繁衍不息。再版本又增附分類栽培法概要，以供讀者參考。

作者才疏學淺，此書距理想之境界甚遠，尚希各界人士不吝指正，共同為野生蘭之栽培及保護而努力。

蘇 鴻 傑

中華民國 64 年 10 月 1 日

## *Preface to Second Edition*

After the distributing of the first edition of this book, many encouragements and suggestions have been received from both local and foreign orchidophiles. Among the numerous letters coming into the hands of the author, some readers discussed their experiences of collection and cultivation or criticized the application of scientific names and talked about the taxonomy of native orchids; others asked for identification of their orchids. Still some overseas readers express their wish to know the environmental conditions of the habitats of Taiwan orchids, so that they may try to cultivate them. Obviously, interests in the native orchids of Taiwan increase, and the present book has certainly provided necessary informations in this respect.

As a result of extensive studies on the taxonomy of plants in Southeast Asia, the names of orchids have been changed from time to time. In many cases, species from different areas were found conspecific. According to the International Code of Plant Nomenclature, only the earliest name ever published is to be retained, other names of identical plant are treated as synonyms. In the past few years, the author has revised the native orchids in order to prepare the orchid flora of Taiwan. Though the last mentioned work is not published yet, many names of native orchids were changed and the new names have been applied in the first edition of this book.

However, this work is never complete, because more materials and literatures were assembled later on. Another source of inspiration and information for this work comes from some enthusiastic readers to whom I am grateful. In the second edition, a few corrections of scientific names were made again. The valid names are printed in bold type, while the synonyms in *Italic*.

The environment of habitat in mountainous regions is somewhat different from that of cultivating fields in the city of lowland. Native orchids enjoy their growth in lath house only when the environment is adjusted in a way to imitate their homeland. Furthermore, the autecology of these orchids must be considered if they are introduced into other countries. For this purpose, a sketch of climatical conditions is added to this edition.

The mountains of Taiwan provide a wide range of elevation and varied environment for native orchids. Owing to this great diversity, it is very difficult to grow these orchids under the same condition. They must be classified according to their native condition and kept in different lath house or under different control. The last appendix newly added aims to give such an outline of classified methods for cultivation.

It is encouraging that a second edition of Native Orchids of Taiwan is called for so soon. It is hoped that this booklet may continue to lead many people to a knowledge of wild orchids and the protection of them. The author is very happy to introduce more native orchids to the world.

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*October 1, 1975*

# 初版序

蘭是種類繁多的一羣植物，主要分布於熱帶及亞熱帶，亦有小部分延伸至溫帶及寒帶或高山地區。蘭之植物體形態變化萬千，花則艷麗非凡，人人喜愛，因此大量栽培為觀賞植物。不論是業餘或專業性養蘭，早已風行全球。

美麗寶島台灣，為目前亞洲地區繁榮富庶國家之一。位置處於太平洋之西緣，跨越北回歸線，深受西太平洋暖流之惠，熱帶及亞熱帶氣候顯現於低海拔地區。但因台灣本島地形，受南北走向之中央山脈影響，其間崇山峻嶺，構成明顯之「屋脊」。山峯之高度超過3,000公尺者凡84座。在垂直面上，氣候隨海拔高度之上升，由熱帶進入溫帶及亞寒帶。又由於台灣在東亞季風帶內，雨量極豐富。如此複雜之氣候配合充沛之雨量，遂產生豐富之植物種類及繁茂的植物羣落。寶島景色，由此而愈益壯麗。



台灣以植物種類之豐富見稱，全島產顯花植物 3,600 餘種，其中以蘭花為最大之一科。根據現有資料，即有 80 餘屬，360 餘種蘭類生產在廣大之山地區域。

台灣栽培蘭花歷時甚久，自不乏國外引進之名種。本地原產之野生蘭頗受國際重視，不時採集培養，亦有輸出國外者。

在 360 種野生蘭中，有不少種類觀賞價值頗高。其形態變化由大型之氣生蘭或地生蘭，至袖珍型之氣生蘭或矮小高山蘭類，可謂包羅萬象。有以花引人入勝者，有以香味動人心弦者，亦不乏令人愛不忍釋之觀葉植物。

本書收集野生蘭 43 屬，89 種及 2 變種，各作簡明扼要之說明。種類之取捨，以觀賞價值或較為常見為準，每一種均附有彩色或黑白照片，以資對照鑑定。此外，另附有少數種類之解剖圖，以說明其形態特徵。觀賞及栽培要點亦簡略提及，藉供愛蘭者參考。

本書之編撰，旨在向各地蘭友提供台灣野生蘭之資料，至於周詳之分類學研究則已超越本書範圍。作者惟希望能有助於野生蘭之認識與鑑賞，因而引起各界重視，對於瀕臨絕跡之野生蘭種類加以保護。

蘇 鴻 傑

中華民國 63 年 9 月 1 日