



梅韵

陈俊协题



鍊骨傲青雲

戊子仲夏生達北於漢上



李茂森 编著

中国文化出版社

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陈俊愉（中国工程院资深院士、
梅国际品种登录权威、中国二梅协会
会长、北京林业大学教授）

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暗香疏影绕梅城

陈俊愉
丙子书



暗香疏影绕梅城

题词：陈俊愉

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序一

黄志豪

梅花，为中国十大名花之首。梅花玉骨冰肌，凌霜傲雪，其清香高洁的品格，向为人所爱重。陆凯千里寄梅，孟浩然踏雪寻梅，林和靖梅妻鹤子。爱梅逸事传颂千秋，咏梅雅章，缥緲万卷。

相传梅垠当年梅花最盛，因名梅垠（又名梅麓、梅绿）。光绪二十五年，梅垠通判程先进因梅垠少梅，名不副实，捐廉购梅羊城，分种廨署、书院、庙宇、寺观、山崖、水滨。后因栽培不力，存者寥寥，迨至民国及解放后，梅花在梅垠基本绝迹。1986年春，园艺工程师李茂森先生于吴川县园林管理处终于培育成功数株梅花，观者如堵。我参观后感赋一绝《梅垠重见梅花》：

“梅垠无梅年复年，千方移植总徒然。一朝改革陈规破，雪骨冰魂分外妍。”

后李茂森在陈俊愉院士的帮助下，引种多个品种的梅枝条并繁殖成功。多年来，他引种到静园，培育出“红梅”、“宫粉梅”、“台阁梅”、“花果兼备梅”等许多梅花名种、佳种，吸引了众多人士前来观赏。

为使梅垠更好地繁殖梅花，李茂森选辑古今咏梅诗词三百首名曰《梅韵》，内分“梅边古律”和“梅垠新声”两部分。

“梅边古律”选得颇有特色，历代许多脍炙人口的咏梅名作于此自可读到。

“梅菽新声”，则主要选录吴川人士爱梅、赏梅之新咏。作品除写梅的高洁风神外，还写出梅花在人民生活中的实用价值以及栽培、繁殖、发展梅花的故事和技术等等，反映梅菽人对发展梅花的强烈愿望和赏梅的高雅情趣，其中不乏佳妙之作。人们对为发展梅菽梅花而呕心沥血的李茂森先生更是感激颂扬。邱石麟诗云：“今我咏梅更想人，一心念佛净无尘。梅花仙子伊谁是？隔海奇人李茂森。”

由于李茂森的热心推动，梅菽许多人家种梅、赏梅。如今，他又编辑出版古今咏梅诗集《梅韵》，此举将进一步拓展吴川人种梅赏梅风气，将实现陈俊愉院士所祝愿的“**暗点疎影绕梅城**”，为建设吴川文化名市增添异彩。

有感于李茂森发展梅花的事迹，谨赋七律以结小序：

雪骨冰肌艳古今，天生一颗报春心。

当年误嫁林和靖，今日奇逢李茂森。

沥胆披肝见真爱，编书集韵起豪吟。

梅城喜写新梅谱，独占花魁天下钦。

2008年11月28日于梅菽正庐

Preface I

By Mr. Huang Zhihao

Leading ten top famous flowers of China, the Meiflower is beloved for its purity and noble characters, it like as pure as jade and as clean as ice. In ancient China, Mr. Lu Kai sent Meiflowers a thousand meters to his friend from the South; Mr. Meng Haoran went out in snow just to appreciate Meiflowers; Mr. Lin Hejing took Meiflowr as his wife and crane as his son. Stories that praise the love for Meiflower have passed down through the ages, some mei articles and poems are recorded in thousands of books.

It's said that Meilu (meaning "a place full of Meiflowers", a small town in today's Wuchuan City in Guangdong Province) got its name because there were the most luxuriant blossom of Meiflowers. However, later its Meiflower became less and less and was about to be unworthy of its name. So, in the 25th year of Emperor Guangxu's reign in Qing Dynasty (1899), Meilu's vice-prefect Cheng Xianjin bought many Mei seedlings from Yangcheng (meaning "the goat city", today's Guangzhou) and planted them in his official mansion, the local academies, temples, monasteries, on the mountainside and along the river bank. Unfortunately, due to poor management, few of the seedlings survived; and by the Republic and the liberation period, Meiflower had almost died out in Meilu. Until the spring of 1986 at the Landscaping Administration Office of Wuchuan County, horticultural engineer Mr. Li Maosen successfully cultivated a couple of Meiflower trees, which attracted a huge crowd of viewers. I was also one of them. Touched by

the scene, I wrote a poem titled "Seeing Meiflowers Again in Meilu" after the visit: "It's been years after years since Meilu had lost its Meiflowers/Every attempt had been made in transplanting but all in vain/Now with the innovation of a new method/The flower of ice and snow has come back to us again and extraordinary beautiful."

Later, with the help of Academician Chen Junyu, Mr. Li Maosen introduced several cultivars of Mei seedlings here and successfully grafted them. Over the years, he has cultivated many famous and premium Meiflower varieties like "Red meiflower", "Pink Double", "proliferation flower" and "Both Ornamental and Fruit" in the Tranquility Garden, attracting numerous visitors.

To encourage better extension of Meiflowers in Meilu, Mr. Li Maosen selected 300 poems that praise the Meiflower and compiled them into an anthology titled "Charm of Meiflower", which comprises two parts: "Ancient Rhymes" and "New Creations".

"Ancient Rhymes" collected many famous poems that sing the praise of Meiflower throughout the ages.

"New Creations" is a collection of contemporary poems by Meiflower lovers in Wuchuan. Apart from lauding the purity and nobility of Meiflowers, these works also introduce Meiflower's practical use in people's daily life, stories of their cultivation, propagation and some related horticultural techniques, reflecting people's passion for growing Meiflowers in Meilu and their fine taste in appreciating them. There are also poems in praise of Mr. Li Maosen, who shed his heart and blood for the rejuvenation of Meiflowers in Meilu. For example, here is a poem by Mr. Qiu Shilin: "When I sing

odes to the Meiflower/I think of a person, a pious
adherent of Buddhism/If there is a spirit of the
Meiflower/It must be the marvelous Mr. Li Maosen."

As a result of Mr. Li's strenuous efforts, Meiflower is widely
planted and appreciated in the households in Meilu. Now the
publishing of his new anthology of Meiflower appreciating poems
will further encourage the cultivation and appreciation of
Meiflowers in Wuchuan, realize the picturesque atmosphere of
"hidden fragrance and scarce shadow surrounding the city of
Meiflowers" as described by Academician Chen Junyu, and make
new contribution to building Wuchuan into a famous historical and
cultural city.

Touched by Mr. Li Maosen's deeds, I'd like to end with a poem:
Born in ice and snow, her beauty has amazed the ages
Being a messenger of spring has always been her dream
A thousand years ago she was the wife of Mr. Lin Hejing
A thousand years later she encountered Mr. Li Maosen
True love would manifest itself in great devotion
Such as compiling of a book of poems in praise of its beauty
This new Meiflower anthology in the city of Meiflowers
Would attract the whole world to come and see

Nov. 28th, 2008, at home in Meilu
Translated by Dr. Liu Qinglin and Ms. Li Yanmei

序二

郑庆云

本书编著者，李茂森居士也。

李居士参加工作后，先后在吴川林业局、教育局、园林管理处任职，是一位有真才实学的园艺工程师。他好钻研善思考，在长期的实践中，练就了非常娴熟的圈枝、嫁接等繁殖技艺及掌握全套园艺栽培方法。

早在教育局工作时，李茂森参加全国资源普查，负责生物调查。翻阅《梅谱志》，他发现梅谱曾有百叶梅，但几历沧桑，已难觅踪影。晚清时，通判程先进驻梅，见梅谱无梅，名不符实，捐廉购梅苗发至廨署。书院等处栽种，还将其轩名改为“补梅轩”。

外地人程通判，姑且能花钱为梅谱补梅，其精神感人至深。李居士认为，自己作为有技术专长的梅谱人，更应以补梅作己任。于是痛下决心：要用自己的后半生为梅谱补梅，让古人的愿望在自己手中实现！

1989年1月，李茂森赴京参加全国梅花协会成立大会。会上他发表两篇论文，其一是《梅花嫩枝扦插穴盘育苗法》，二是《梅的理想繁殖法——补片芽接法》，都博得大家赞赏。协会会长陈俊愉教授亦给予高度评价，并将两论文收入大会的《汇编》之中。

李茂森归来，即向当时县府领导建议划地作“补梅”之用，惜未见答复。后来开发江心岛，作为政协委员，李居士正式提案要求规划一个梅园，办事人员不知

出自什么原因，竟把“梅园”改成“桃园”，结果此事告吹。后来，第二次提案亦告吹。

他毫不气馁，一手抓圣树繁育，一手抓“补梅”。1995年他退休后，赴京请回菩提圣树的分苗（1954年印度尼赫鲁总理将佛陀成道的菩提圣树苗赠送给毛泽东和周恩来，圣树安奉在北京），再精心培育，繁殖布施。至2008年，通过“请进来”、“送出去”，全国已有22个省市（含台湾）的寺院得到他的布施，数量共达千株之多，受到僧侣和广大信众的欢迎，他的事迹收入《中华佛教人物大辞典》。

在“补梅”上，李居士也苦心不已。吴川位于广东西南部，气候温暖，不是所有梅花品种都能适应，20年前，他多次在江南一带引进梅苗，皆以失败告终。他总结经验教训，在院士陈俊愉教授指导下，在同一纬度或相近纬度引进梅花品种观察、驯化，终于筛选出“红梅”、“宫粉梅”、“台阁梅”和花果兼备梅品种。这些名种梅花在梅菪引种成功，为粤西和岭南一带兴办梅园，提供了品种和相关配套技术的支持。

李居士编著诗词集《梅韵》，务要求内容丰富实用并具有地方特色。中国梅花协会会长陈俊愉教授肯定他的想法，并亲笔题写书名《梅韵》及题词。李居士到各地图书馆和私人藏书室搜集古人咏梅诗词，又整理出咏梅参考资料58条给诗人创作。大家说，李居士虽是以园艺为专业，但对诗词亦有深刻研究，见解独到，“不是诗人，胜似诗人”。

“暗点疏影绕梅城”，陈俊愉教授在他为本书的

题词中，寄托了他对梅蓁的良好祝愿。是的，梅蓁是吴川的政治、经济、文化中心，能有梅花环绕，则美不胜收。梅花中有一种春观花、夏收果的“花果兼备梅”，既能美化生活环境，又有经济效益，吴川城乡种植皆宜。但愿有一天，吴川处处梅花花果飘香。

《梅韵》付梓，奉托作序，借此笔者披露几件鲜为人知的事情，供读者参考。

2009年元月于吴川市梅蓁



Preface II

Zheng Qingyun

This book is compiled by Mr. Li Maosen.

Mr. Li is a talented horticultural engineer who has worked for Wuchuan Forestry Bureau, Education Bureau and the Landscaping Administration Office successively since graduation. He is a diligent scholar and always likes to dig into things. Through years of practice, he has honed his skills in propagation techniques like pruning and grafting, and has acquired the whole set of cultivation methods.

When Mr. Li is service for the education bureau, he participated in a national resources census and was responsible for the biology category. When he was browsing through *The Annals of Meilu*, he discovered that Meilu once had a rare Meiflower cultivar 'A-Hundred-petals Mei', but it disappeared after years of vicissitudes. In the late Qing Dynasty, seeing Meilu losing its Meiflowers and about to be unworthy of its name, Meilu's vice prefect Cheng Xianjin bought many Mei seedlings from neighboring cities and planted them in the official mansion, the local academies and other places. He even renamed his residence "Bu Mei Xuan" (meaning the house of the Meiflower replenisher).

It is especially touching that a non-local as Meilu's vice-prefect Cheng Xianjin could donate his own money to replenish Meiflowers for Meilu. This makes Mr. Li Maosen feels more obligated to bring Meiflowers back to Meilu as a local and a horticultural professional. Therefore he

resolved to devote the rest of his life to growing Meiflowers for Meilu and realize his ancestors' dream.

In January 1989, Mr. Li went to Beijing to attend the inaugural conference of the National Meiflower Association. At the conference he presented two of his papers, *"The Cutting and Plug Seedling Technique on Meiflower"* and *"The Ideal Meiflower Propagation Technique: Patch Budding"*, both of which won high praise from the audience. Chairman of the association Professor Chen Junyu also spoke highly of Mr. Li's papers and included them in the proceedings.

When Mr. Li came back from the conference, he immediately advised the local government on setting off a piece of land for the "replenishment" of Meiflowers. Unfortunately, he got no reply from the government. Afterwards, when Meilu was planning the development of a mid-river island, as a CPPCC (the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) member, Mr. Li made a formal proposal for laying out a Meiflower garden on the island. But somehow the staff changed the "Meiflower garden" in his proposal to "peach garden", so his effort went up in smoke. And so did his second proposal.

But Mr. Li's passion was not dampened. While he was busy cultivating pipals, the sacred tree of Buddhism, he was at the same time committed to "replenishing" Meilu with Meiflowers. After he retired in 1995, he went to Beijing to bring back a recultured pipal tree seedling (In 1954 Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave a seedling of the pipal tree which witnessed the Buddha's awakening to Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai as a gift. Since then the tree has taken root in

Beijing), cultivated it with meticulous care and then propagated it. By the year 2012, through "introducing in" and "giving out", temples and monasteries in 22 provinces and municipalities (including Taiwan) had accepted pipal seedling from Mr. Li, totaling nearly a thousand. His deed was favorably received among monks and Buddhism followers and was included in *China Buddhism Figures Dictionary*.

Apart from that, Mr. Li also made painstaking efforts in "replenishing" Meiflowers. Located at the southwest of Guangdong Province, Wuchuan's warm climate does not suit all Meiflower cultivars. Twenty years ago, he tried multiple times to introduce Mei seedlings from south of the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, but failed each time. But he was not disheartened. Instead, he learned from his mistakes and with instructions from Academician Chen Junyu, he tried again and introduced seedlings from the same or neighboring latitudes. After careful observation and cultivation, he finally selected the following varieties to be planted in Meilu, include "Red meiflower", "Pink Double", "proliferation flower" and "Both Ornamental and Fruit". The success propagation of these famous Meiflowers propagation in Meilu provided seedlings and techniques for establishing Meiflower gardens in the west of Guangdong Province and south of the Five Ridges.

When Mr. Li was planning his poem anthology *Charm of Meiflower*, he intended it to be informative, practical and with local flavor. His idea was supported by Professor Chen Junyu, chairman of National Meiflower Association, who even wrote the title for the book and inscribed it.

Mr. Li visited lots of public and home libraries in different places to garner Meiflower praising poems in ancient times, and summarized 58 reference materials for contemporary poets to write about Meiflower. People often say that though Mr. Li majors in horticulture, he also has great attainments in poetry: "not a poet, but knows more than a poet".

"Hidden fragrance and scarce shadow surround the city of Meiflowers." Professor Chen Junyu's inscription for this book expressed his kind wishes for Meilu. Yes indeed, as the political, economic and cultural center of Wuchuan, Meilu would be twice as enchanting if it is surrounded by Meiflowers again. There is a Meiflower cultivar that blossoms in the spring and bears fruits in the summer; it can bring economic benefits while beautifying people's living environment, therefore is suitable to be planted in both urban and rural areas in Wuchuan. Let's hope that one day, Wuchuan is planted with Meiflower trees everywhere and the sweet fragrance of their flowers and fruits fill the entire city.

As *Charm of Meiflower* was about to go to press, I was invited to write a preface for it. So, taking this opportunity, I share with you some rarely known stories just for your reference.

January 2009 in Meilu County, Wuchuan
Translated by Ms. Li Yanmei and Dr. Liu Qinglin