



Ancient and Rare Trees in Chongqing
重庆 TREES
古树名木

时间的沉淀·历史的见证
Trees of great antiquity

中国·重庆市林业局

周克勤 主编

西南师范大学出版社



西南师范大学出版社



Ancient and Rare Trees in Chongqing

重庆TREES

古树名木

时间的沉淀 · 历史的见证
Trees of great antiquity
中国 · 重庆市林业局

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

重庆古树名木/周克勤主编. —重庆: 西南师范大学出版社, 2007. 7

ISBN 978-7-5621-3909-6

I. 重… II. 周… III. 木本植物—重庆市—画册 IV. S717.271.9-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第112926号

重庆古树名木

主编 周克勤

责任编辑: 卢旭 王正端

书籍设计: 重庆新画面广告文化传播有限公司

出版发行: 西南师范大学出版社

地址: 重庆市北碚区天生路2号

邮编: 400715

<http://www.xscbs.com>

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 重庆市金鉴印务有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 1/16

印 张: 9

版 次: 2007年9月 第1版

印 次: 2007年9月 第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5621-3909-6

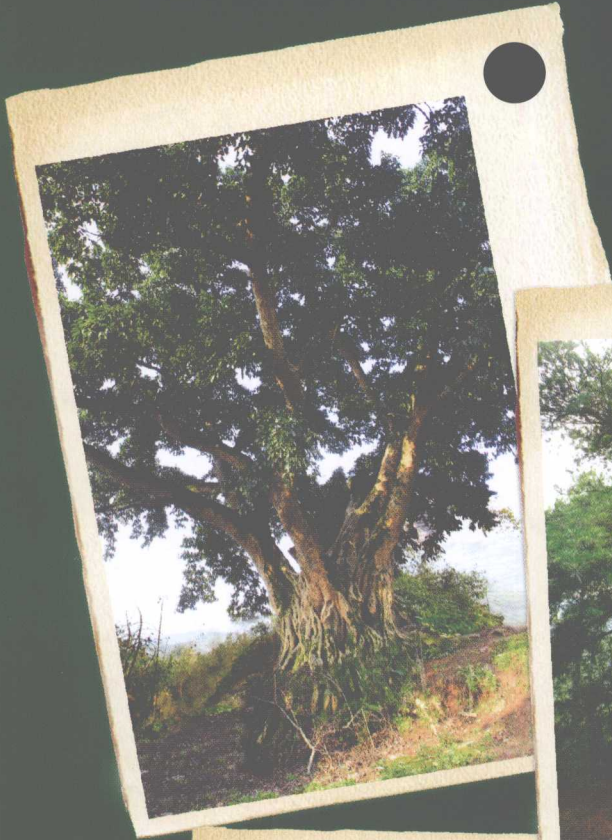
定 价: 98.00元

编辑委员会

- 主 编：周克勤
 - 副 主 编：何 平
 - 编 委：王定富 晏正平 杨明兴 王元建 范宗强 陈思明 陈 敏
 - 编撰人员：邓洪平 陈思明 杨光平 陈 竹
 - 摄 影：杨绍全 张国鸿 廖佐怀
-

Editorial Committee

- Chief Editor: Zhou Keqin
- Executive Editor: He Ping
- Editorial Committee: Wang Dingfu, Yan Zhengping, Yang Mingxing, Wang Yuanjian, Fan Zongqiang, Chen Siming, Chen Min
- Editors: Deng Hongping, Chen Siming, Yang Guangping, Chen Zhu
- Photographers: Yang Shaoquan, Zhang Guohong, Liao Zuohuai



序

周克勤

重庆位于我国西南地区东部、长江上游三峡库区，东邻湖北、湖南两省，南接贵州，西面和北面与四川省相连，东北角与陕西省交界，是长江上游的经济文化中心、西南工商业重镇和水陆交通枢纽。

重庆地处四川盆地东南缘，地貌组合差异大，东部和南部靠大巴山、武陵山两大山脉，西北部和中部以丘陵、低山为主，地域内江河众多，长江干流自西向东贯穿全境，地势沿河流、山势起伏，形成南北高、中间低，从南北向长江河谷倾斜的地貌，和以山地、丘陵为主的地形。自然土壤以黄壤为主，间有黄棕壤、红壤等多种类型。气候属亚热带东部湿润季风气候，夏热冬暖，湿润多阴，水热丰富，雨热同季。表现为云雾多、日照少、风速小、河谷低而炎热、山地高而凉爽。

特殊的自然条件形成了重庆市特殊而丰富的区域植被类型及植物多样性。森林植被类型属于亚热带常绿阔叶林区、东部湿润常绿阔叶林亚区、中亚热带常绿阔叶林地带。主要有亚热带常绿阔叶林、落叶阔叶林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林、暖性针叶林和温带针叶林五个森林植被类型，尤以亚热带常绿阔叶林类型的物种密集程度最高，生态效益最为显著，是区域内最珍贵的地带性植被，构成了三峡库区的天然绿色屏障。

植物区系属泛北极植物区、中国-日本森林植物亚区、华中地区。由于特殊而复杂的地形条件，使该区成为第三纪、第四纪冰川时期的“避难所”，是珍稀、特有、孑遗植物和古树名木的集中分布地。区内植物资源丰富，类型复杂，起源古老，共有维管植物6 000多种，其中被列为珍稀濒危和国家重点保护的维管植物63种（Ⅰ级12种、Ⅱ级51种），古树名木特别丰富，崖柏、南川木波罗等更为重庆市内独有。

在漫长的历史岁月中，由于政治、经济、文化以及社会观念等因素的影响，人们对林业在国民经济中的地位和古树名木的重要价值缺乏应有的认识，重庆丰富的森林资源曾遭到掠夺性的破坏，古树名木屡遭窃伐。重庆直辖以来，市委市政府在对造林绿化工作高度重视的同时，十分重视库区现存珍贵植物资源的保护。

在浩瀚的绿色世界中，全市经过普查，初步发现有古树名木11 209株，其中古树9 102株，名木2 107株，古树群16个。这些古树名木都是经过历史长期严酷磨练、生存竞争而保存下来的“老寿星”，它们是自然历史演变过程的“见证人”，是自然历史中的“活文物”，是文明古国和民族精神的象征，国之瑰宝。它们不仅属于我们，并将属于我们的子孙后代。因此，养护、研究、利用这些古树名木的种质资源，对发展经济、改善环境、开展科学研究、进行爱国主义教育和推进文明建设都具有重要的意义。

《重庆古树名木》一书，图文并茂，精选拔萃地向读者介绍我市部分古树名木的风姿。筛选出的159株古树名木，隶属49科、73属、92种；不仅有古老苍劲、雄伟壮观的古树，亦有树龄虽不大，却是珍稀或有名人手植，具有历史价值、科学价值和观赏价值的名木。这是一部融时代性、科学性、知识性、趣味性和史料性于一体的文献，既是一部面向社会的科普读物，又是一部基层林业、环保和园林工作者的工具书；既是一部重庆森林旅游的重要参考资料，又是向全市人民、尤其是青少年进行热爱家乡、热爱自然教育的好教材。

造林绿化，珍惜和呵护古树名木，是我市人民的传统美德。希望这部书的出版，能进一步激励全市人民，把实现绿化达标作为林业建设成就的新起点，为保护、发展、合理开发利用森林资源继续不懈努力，把我市林业建设和生物多样性保护工作推上一个新的台阶。

二〇〇七年九月

Foreword

Zhou Keqin

Chongqing is located at the eastern part of Southwest China, with the Three Gorges Reservoir Area in its east. It neighbors Hubei and Hunan to the east, Guizhou to the south, Sichuan to the northwest and Shanxi to the northeast. Chongqing is the transport, economic and cultural hub at the upper reaches of the Yangtze.

Located at the southeast of Sichuan basin, Chongqing has mixed landscape. Two mountain ranges, Daba Range and Wuling Range, run across its east and south, while its northwest and middle parts are mainly small hills and low mountains. The Yangtze River runs through from west to east. Together with many other smaller rivers, it forms a complicated water system. As a whole, the higher mountains at the north and south end of Chongqing decline towards the middle, where flows the Yangtze. Yellow soil is the main soil type. Red and brown soil can also be found here. Featuring the subtropical monsoon climate, Chongqing is hot in summer and cold in winter, with high humidity, frequent foggy weather, small amount of sunlight hours, small wind speed and rich precipitation. The river valleys at comparatively lower elevation are normally hot during summer, while mountain areas are comparatively cooler.

Rich mix of landscape produces rich diversity of forests. Chongqing runs across the subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest zone, east humid evergreen broad-leaved forest zone and mid-Asia tropical evergreen broad-leaved forest zone. Its main forest types include subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, deciduous broad-leaved forest, mixed forest of evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved trees, temperate conifers and warm conifers. Among them, subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest has the biggest number of tree species.

Chongqing belongs to mid-China district, China-Japan forest plant sub-zone, pan-arctic floristic zone. Because of its unique geographic condition, it becomes the refuge of plants from the Tertiary and Quaternary Periods. Large number of rare, endemic and relic ancient plant species are concentrated here. There are in total 6000 species of vascular plants, 63 of which are listed as rare and endangered species by the government (12 Grade I, 51 Grade II). Tree species like *Thuja sutchuenensis* Franch., *Artocarpus nanchuanensis* S.S.Chang, S.C.Chang et Z.Y.Liu can only be found in Chongqing.

Because of lack of recognition of the value of ancient trees, the precious forest resources were once suffering from serious damage. Since 1997 when Chongqing became a municipality directly under the central government, the municipal government has made great effort to conserve those precious resources.

The primary investigation found 11209 ancient trees and rare trees. 9102 of them are ancient trees (more than 100 years old), and 2107 are trees of important historic or scientific values. They experienced all kinds of hardships and witnessed the history. Most importantly, they do not only belong to the present generation, but also belong to the next generation and their offsprings. Therefore, it is of great importance to protect and study them.

This book presents the best part of those "living heritages", with vivid pictures and corresponding illustrations. In total 159 trees are presented in the book. Some of them are aged but vigorous ancient trees. Some are comparatively young trees but either planted by famous people or of important scientific values. For normal readers, this book can provide basic knowledge on trees, especially ancient trees and rare trees in Chongqing. For professional foresters, this book can be used as a useful tool. It also provides important information on tourism.

It is a virtue to plant trees and treasure trees. We hope the publication of this book will encourage more people to join in the team of protecting and caring forests.

September, 2007



古树

ANCIENT TREES



目录 | CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| 古树 | 001 |
| Ancient Trees | |
| 一级古树（500年以上）..... | 003 |
| First-Class Ancient Trees (More than 500 years old) | |
| 二级古树（300~499年）..... | 037 |
| Second-Class Ancient Trees (300~499 years old) | |
| 三级古树（100~299年）..... | 069 |
| Third-Class Ancient Trees (100~299 years old) | |
| 名木..... | 093 |
| Rare Trees | |

古树

ANCIENT TREES

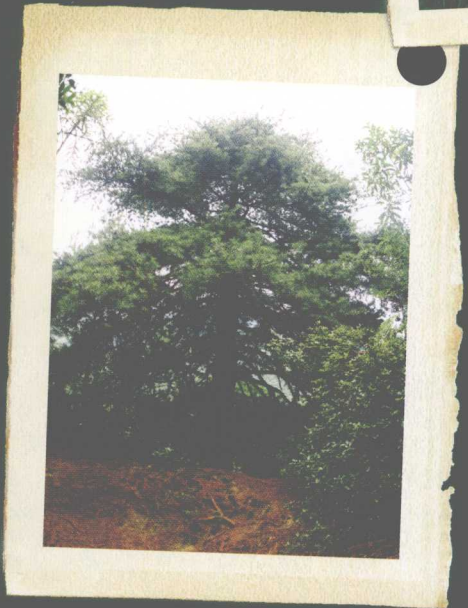
古树,是指在人类历史进程中保存下来的、年代在100年以上的野生和栽培树木。

按我国古树名木建档技术规范,将我市古树共分为三级:树龄在500年以上为国家一级古树,树龄在300~499年之间为国家二级古树,树龄在100~299年之间为国家三级古树。

本书按树龄大小共展示一级古树38株(隶属15科,22属,25种);二级古树47株(隶属21科,30属,36种);三级古树42株(隶属24科,28属,31种),如银杏、黄葛树、黄连木、柏木等。

Ancient trees here indicates natural or planted trees aged more than 100 years. According to the filing guide for ancient trees and trees of historic or scientific values, ancient trees are categorized into three classes: trees with more than 500 years of history are the first class, between 300 years to 499 years are the second class and 100 years to 299 years are the third class.

In total 38 first-class ancient trees (25 species, 22 genera and 15 families), 47 second-class ancient trees (36 species, 30 genera and 21 families) and 42 third-class ancient trees (31 species, 28 genera and 24 families) are included in this book.



古树 ANCIENT TREES

First-Class Ancient Trees

一级古树

500年以上

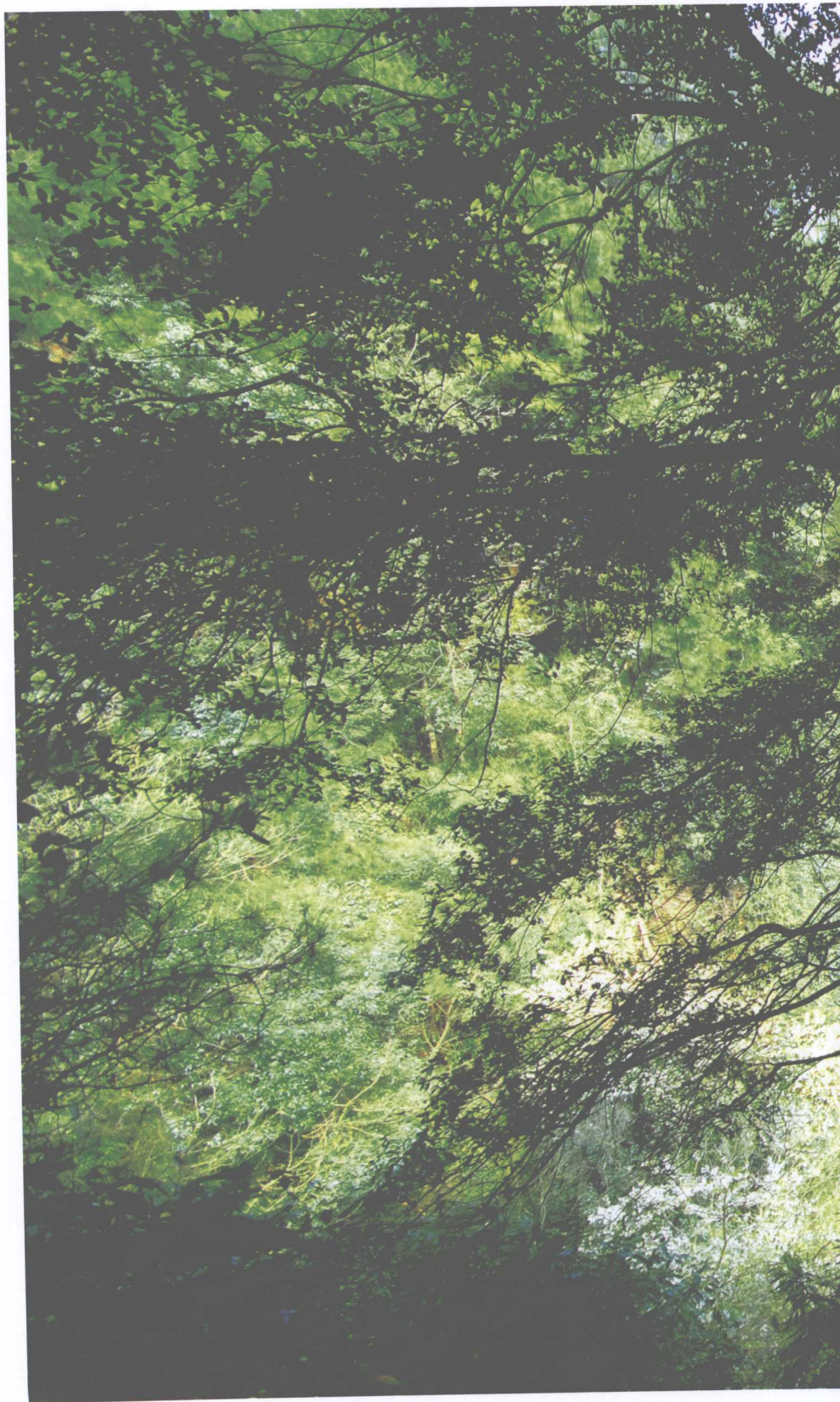
More than 500 years old







银杏(城口县明中乡)
Ginkgo biloba L.
(Mingzhong Town, Chengkou County)



乌冈栎 (垫江县宝顶林场)
Quercus phillyraeoides A.Gray
(Baoding Forestry Farm, Dianjiang County)

