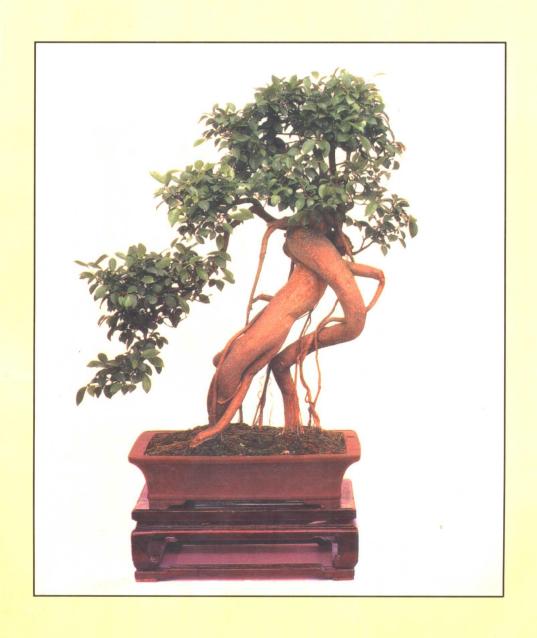
中外盆景造型大全

樹木盆景造型

● 王志英 畫 ● 趙慶泉 文



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(下册)

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内容提要

盆景藝術淵源流長,至今已有千余年歷史,現已發展成爲世界性的綜合藝術。本書集世界優秀盆景造型近2000種,繪成圖譜,配以簡明的文字闡述,圖文并茂。全書分樹木盆景(上、下兩册)、山水盆景、水旱盆景、花草盆景、微型盆景、掛壁盆景、异型盆景及盆缽、幾架、配件、陳設共四卷五册。第一卷上册主要介紹世界盆景縱橫及樹木盆景中的松柏盆景造型,下册主要介紹雜木、葉木、花木、果木及蔓木盆景造型。

本書可供盆景創作者和研究者分析參考,也可供初學者臨摹制作,愛好者欣賞及收藏,對美術工作者,本書則是一本盆景造型畫的範本。

責任編輯 李志雲 裝幀設計

中外盆景造型大全樹木盆景造型(下册)

王志英 畫 趙慶泉 文 楊立義 莫德容 譯 同濟大學出版社出版

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雜木盆景造型

雜木盆景是指以闊葉類樹種爲材料,表現大自然中雜樹景觀的盆景。這類盆景多采用樹姿優美的落葉樹作材料,以樹木的根、干、枝的姿態美爲觀賞重點,其落葉或摘葉后的寒樹景象尤具魅力。

雜木盆景耐修剪,成型快,樹材來源又較豐富,故很受盆景愛好者的歡迎。其造型千姿百 態,各异其趣,或雄渾、或秀雅、或蒼勁、或柔美。

在中國盆景中,雜木類的造型式樣主要有斜干式、多干式、懸崖式,其次有直干式、曲干式、卧干式、提根式、合栽式等。對樹木枝條的處理形式常見有"蓄枝截干"的"枝托"(以嶺南派爲代表),"粗扎細剪"的"圓片"(以蘇派爲代表),以及"精扎細剪"的"雲片"(以揚派爲代表)三種類型。

在日本盆栽中,雜木類的造型式樣以直干、雙干、三干、帚立、寄植最爲多見,其次有斜干、模樣木、株立等式樣。對枝條的處理多以修剪爲主,小枝極其細密。樹冠的形狀有三角形、圓形、帚形等,因樹而异。

雜木盆景大多采用較淺的釉陶盆,以突出樹木姿態。

This sort of penjing presents a picture of natural broadleaf trees of various species. The usual theme is deciduous trees of fine shapes with their graceful roots, trunks, branches and twigs to be appreciated "Skeleton" trees with leaves fallen or nipped out radiate a particular charm. Tree penjing of miscellaneous species is a favourite with penjing enthusiasts because it can tolerate pruning and trimming, take shape in not a long time and have rich resources to choose material from. Each of its multifarious models is expressive of either vigor or elegance, either hardiness or tenderness.

Aside from slanting trunk, multi—trunk and cascade which are most common, styles in Chinese penjing also include upright trunk, curved trunk, reclining trunk, exposed trunk, group planting etc. Three ordinary methods of training branches and twigs are: "retaining the branches but cutting the trunk" to form "branchlet clusters" (with Lingnan School as representative), "Rough wiring with meticulous pruning" for "round layers" (Suzhou School being typical) and "prudent wiring and meticulous pruning" into "cloud layers" (indicative of Yangzhou School).

Common Japanese bonsai styles of miscellaneous species are upright trunk, twin trunk, triple trunk, broom and group planting. Others are slanting trunk, informal upright trunk and clump. The branchlets in most cases are pruned to encourage a dense growth of twigs. The crown of the tree usually takes the shape of a triangle, a sphere and a broom depending on the species.

The fine shape of the tree is best displayed in shallow glazed pots that are most often used with miscellaneous species.



作者簡介

王志英,浙江千島湖人, 曾從師李苦禪、顔文梁等名 畫家,長期從事美術教育工 作,現爲中國美協上海分會 會員、同濟大學教授。

王先生在長期教學實踐中,融中、西畫法于一爐,獨創鉛筆風景畫技法,風格獨特,曾在國內數城市舉辦個人畫展,頗得專家好評,并多次應邀赴德國講學和舉辦畫展,影響極大。其鉛筆盆景畫更具獨到之處,著有《海派盆景造型》、《中國園林藝術》等書。

目 录

雜木盆景造型 葉木盆景造型 花木盆景造型 果木盆景造型 蔓木盆景造型



山毛榉

日本



榔榆

中国

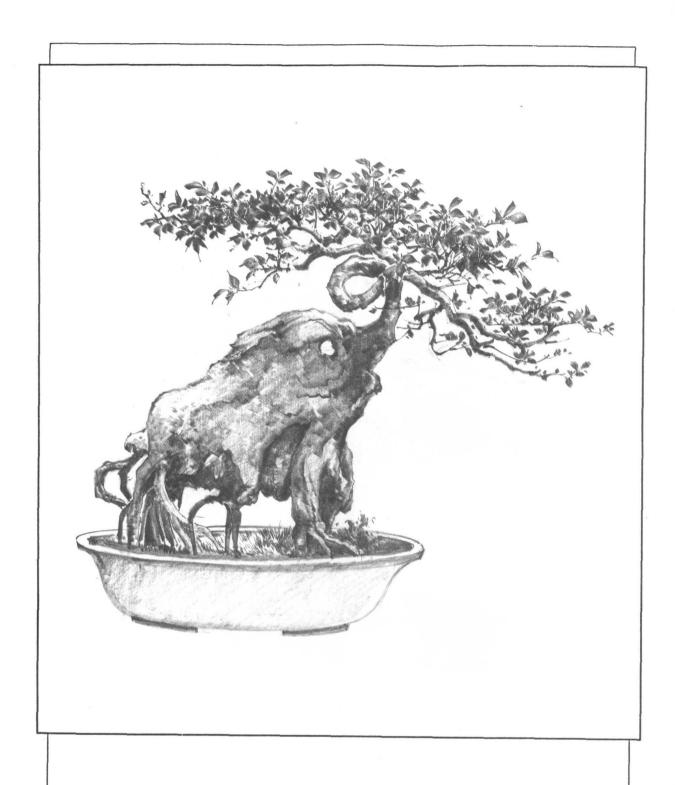




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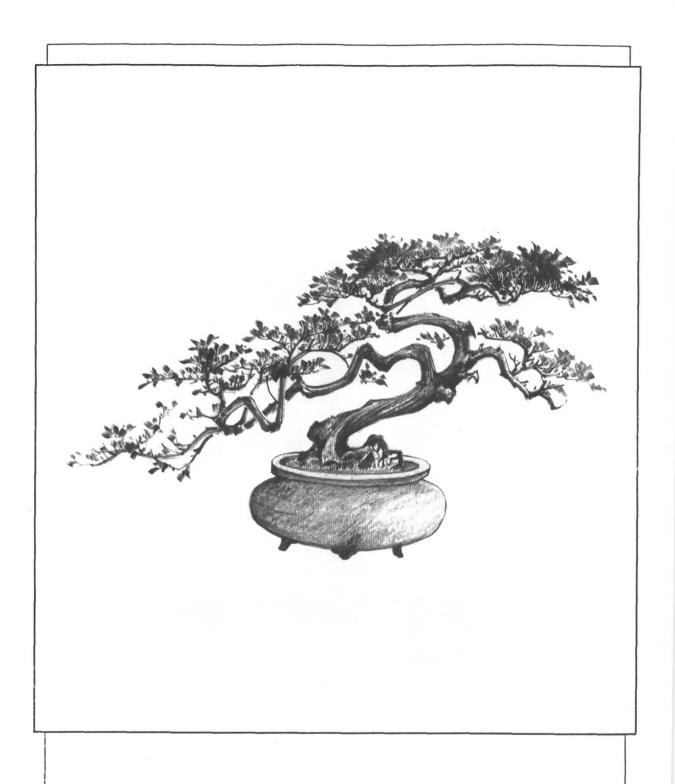
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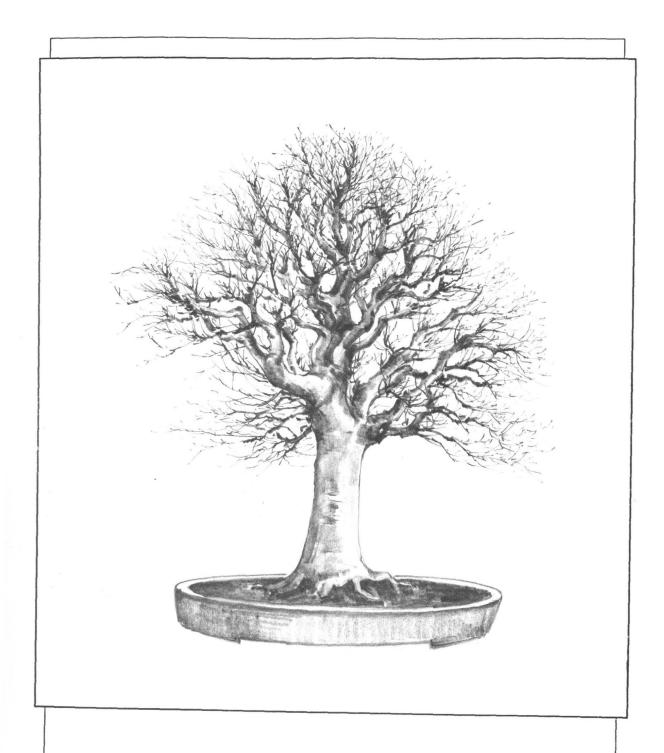


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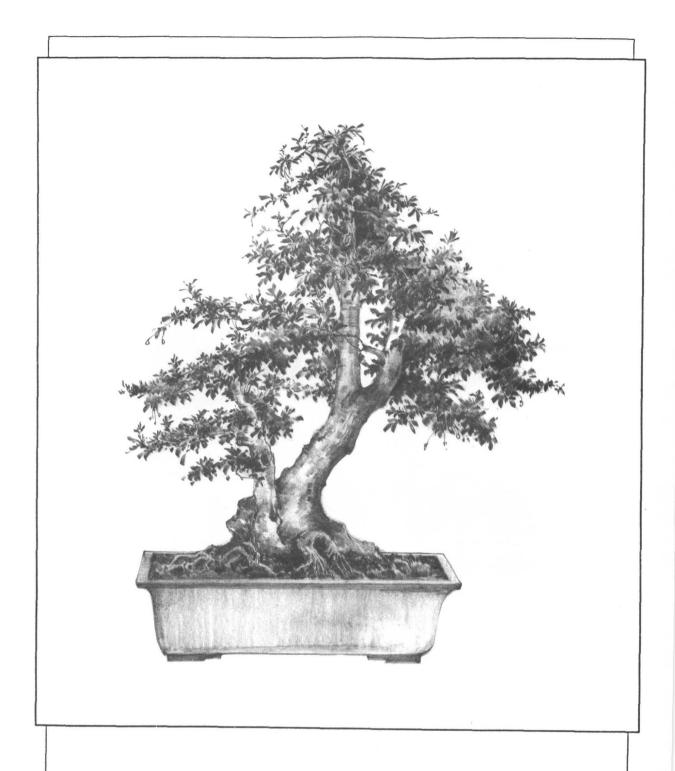


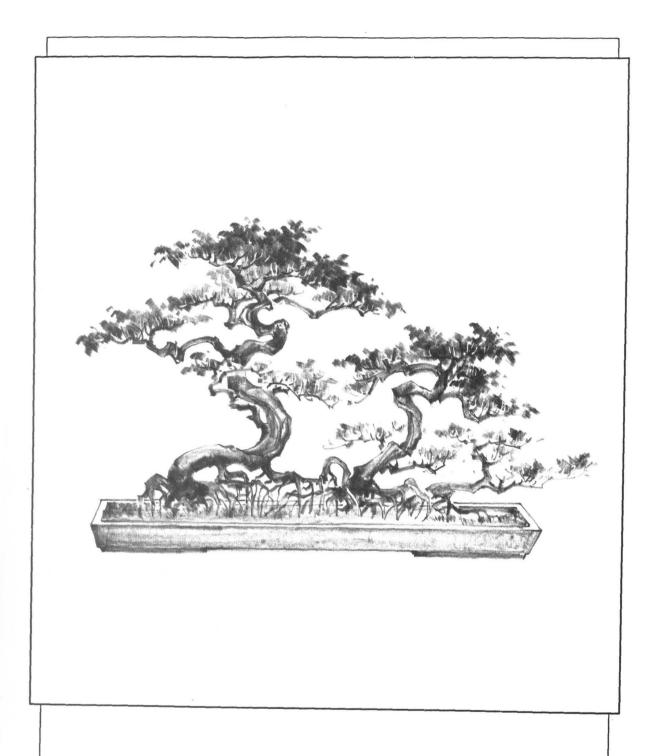
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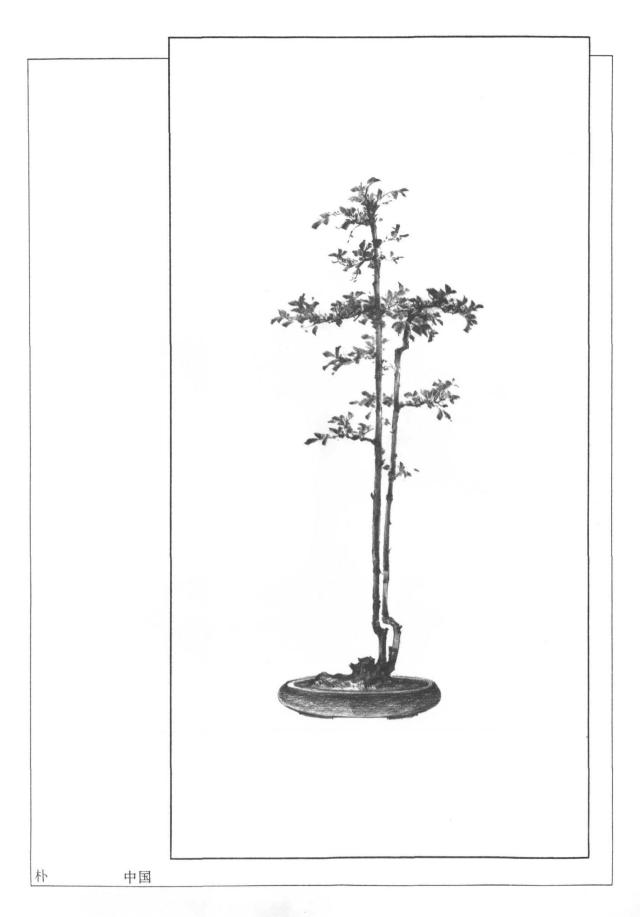


光叶榉 日本





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