

# 云南省楚雄市

## 茶花古树录



## Records

of Camellia Ancient Trees in Chuxiong City of Yunnan

主编 夏丽芳 张方玉 王仲朗

Xia Lifang, Zhang Fangyu, Wang Zhonglang



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云南省楚雄市人民政府

云南省楚雄茶花协会

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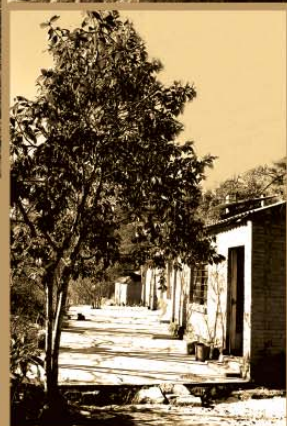
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古树名木一般指在人类历史长河中保存下来的年代久远(百年以上)或具有重要科研历史文化价值的树木。云南省楚雄彝族自治州位于滇中高原,属东喜马拉雅山系云岭山脉的哀牢山东侧支脉,山地面积占总面积的90%以上。境内最高峰白草岭海拔3657m,最低点三江口海拔556m,属亚热带季风气候,年温差小,日温差大,干湿季分明,平均气温14.8~21.9℃,年降雨量800~1000mm。境内“三山鼎立,二水分流”,千山万壑,地形复杂,立体气候,蕴藏着丰富的动植物资源。自然环境多样,民族文化历史悠久,在自然与人文历史交融中孕育和保存了大量的古树名木,其中也包括大量的茶花古树。

然而上世纪80年代以前,楚雄的山茶资源和古树却鲜为外界所知。中国科学院昆明植物研究所是我国研究茶花的重要机构,1985年偶然得知在楚雄永安区李家村有数株古茶花树,立即派人前往调查,首次发现了9株百年以上的云南山茶古树。随后的几年,由楚雄城建局与昆明植物所组成的联合调查组,以紫溪山为中心的楚雄七个乡两个镇进行了历时4年的广泛深入调查,共发现人工栽培型的古茶花70余株和60余株野生古茶花树,其中前进乡37株、永安乡15株、东华乡5株、子午乡5株、东瓜镇4株、苍岭乡2株、富民乡2株、大过口乡2株、鹿城镇1株、吕和乡1株、中邑乡1株。我国著名植物学家冯国楣在考察了楚雄茶花的众多资源后赞道:“楚雄茶花母树之多,分布之广,树龄之老,为云南全省之冠。”特别是楚雄紫溪山上第一次发现了极其珍贵的‘童子面’古树,更是在世界茶花界引起了高度关注。国内外茶花爱好者纷纷来楚雄参观考察丰富的山茶花资源和名贵古树,楚雄茶花从此享誉世界。2005年在瑞士举办的国际茶花协会理事会上,毫无悬念地通过了楚雄举办2012年国际茶花大会的申请。

国际茶花大会申办成功,再次在楚雄引发了茶花的热潮,既提高了种养茶花的积极性,也更深入地探寻尚在山中人未识的野生茶花。2006年张方玉等人在楚雄中山镇黑牛山发现了大批野生古茶花树,再次在茶花界引发震动。2007年2月日本富山县中央植物园中田政司与中国科学院昆明植物所的有关专家到中山镇黑牛山初步考察,提出了考察的相关技术和方法,为进一步科学考察山茶古树资源打下了良好的基础。此后,经多方协商,制定了今后几年的考察计划,决定以楚雄为中心,对云南全省茶花古树采用最新的科学仪器进行联合考察,并随后获得了日本的“国际花与绿博览会纪念协会”的基金资助。通过连续几年的联合调查,发现除了外界知名的紫溪山有丰富的茶花资源外,在黑牛山、白竹山、哀牢山等都有成片的野生分布。特别是黑牛山在海拔1826~2400m生长着大片的野生茶花,50株以上的居群约有66处共3万多株,其中基围在85 cm以上,树龄逾百年古茶花有1893株。基围逾300cm,树龄数百年,长势旺盛的古树有21株。为今后科学保护和合理开发这些宝贵的资源打下了坚实的基础。



这些古茶花树大致可分为栽培型和野生型。通过实地调查与群众走访相结合，在村落中、寺院内有明显人工种植现象的茶花古树及寺庙遗迹上保留的茶花古树列为栽培型。而把散生在山野中、村落旁的野生云南山茶古树列为野生型。据不完全统计，在楚雄市境内保存下来的72株百年以上栽培型茶花古树中，有10株位于土主庙，约占七分之一。众多的茶花古树保存在彝族土主庙，是楚雄古茶花的一大特征，也是楚雄彝族文化在古树保护中的重要体现。此外，楚雄境内有大量的佛教或道教寺庙，仅紫溪山上就有紫顶寺、半月寺、槭树林、松鹤林、古德林、炼魔堂、念佛堂、西林、古竹林、智光林、功德林、东林、野茶岭、茶花箐、石笏居、紫顶寺、碧莲池、莲台庵、大静寺等遗迹，在统计的72株栽培型古树中，有26株则分布在寺院内或者在古寺庙遗迹上。野生型古树则占据了绝大多数，在统计的752株云南山茶古树中，野生型古树有680株，占总数的90.7%。表明楚雄是云南山茶的天然分布重要地区。

为了更好地宣传和认识这些楚雄古茶花，迎接2012国际茶花大会在楚雄召开，楚雄市政府特地组织相关专家编写本书。从几千株茶花古树中精选出有代表性的100株，包括68株栽培型云南山茶古树和新品种母树，23株野生型古树，还从中选择了8个有代表性的山茶科近缘属植物，从一个侧面体现楚雄茶花的多样性。参照《全国古树名木普查建档技术规定》，考虑的出版篇幅，书中主要记录了树种、位置、树龄、树高、基围、胸围、冠幅、生长势和保护建议等。书末附录则记录了楚雄市境内680株野生云南山茶古树和72株栽培型古树，均有详细的地点及经纬度和株高、基围、冠幅等重要数据。

这些珍贵的茶花古树阅尽沧桑，傲然挺拔，是大自然的精灵，像颗颗翠珠，镶嵌在楚雄彝州美丽的山野中。它们是绿色文物、活的化石、文明的象征、宝贵的资源，是自然界和前人留给我们的无价之宝。它们记载着民族悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化，传递着世间的风云变幻和人间的沧桑，具有丰富的文化内涵。因此，研究和保护这些古树及其生态环境，在科研、生态、人文、旅游、经济、政治、历史以及丰富人民的文化生活和精神生活诸多方面都具有重要的意义。本书的出版主要是为了科学地保护和养育好这些珍贵的古树及其生态环境，更好地开发利用好这些资源，为楚雄的经济发展、生态保护、助农脱贫和可持续性利用等方面提供科学的依据。



冯国楣1989年在楚雄紫溪山考察‘东林’古树  
Prof. Feng Guomei in the front of old tree 'Donglin'  
at Zixi Mountain in 1989”



# Preface

In China ancient or notable tree commonly refer to a tree that more than 100 years or a tree of scientific importance, historical or cultural significance. Chuxiong Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture located in the middle of Yunnan Plateau, in the east of Ailaoshan Mountains. The mountain area is account for more than 90% of its total. The highest point is at Mt. Baicaoling with an elevation of 3657 m, while the lowest is at Sanjiangkou with an elevation of 556m. The climate in Chuxiong belongs to subtropical highland monsoon, with clear wet and dry season, has small difference of annual temperature, but big difference of daily temperature. Average daily temperature is from 14.8 C to 21.9 C, annual rainfall ranges from 800 mm to 1000 mm. The territory consist of three mountains and two rivers, is rich in resource of animals and plants due to its complex topography with vertical climate. The diverse geographical environment and long history of ethnic culture gestate a large number of ancient or notable trees, including many old camellia trees.

The camellia resources and old trees in Chuxiong were seldom known from the outside world before 1980s. Kunming Institute of Botany (KIB) is an important research institute of camellia in China. In 1985 KIB happened to know that there were several ancient camellia trees at Lijia Village of Yongan district in Chuxiong, and immediately sent staffs to have an investigation, then discovered 9 camellia trees with more than 100 years old. In the next several years, an investigation team was formed by the staffs of Chuxiong Bureau of Construction and the staffs of KIB. An extensive investigation had been carried out for four years with focus in Zixishan Mountain and surrounding 7 townships and 2 towns. Totally over 70 old cultivated trees of camellia and 60 old wild trees were discovered, including 1 trees in Lucheng town, 37 in Qianjing, 15 in Yongan, 5 in Donggua, 5 in Ziwu, 4 in Donggua, 2 in Cangling, 2 in Fumin, 2 in Daguokou, 1 in Lühe, 1 in Zhongyi respectively. After the investigation, famous botanist Feng Guomei praised: “Chuxiong has so many camellia cultivars’ maternal trees with very wide range of distribution and with very old ages that Chuxiong should be the champion of Yunnan’s camellia”. The discovery of the old tree of very precious cultivar ‘Tongzimian’ was attracted much attention from camellia circle. Many camellia lovers from home and abroad came to Chuxiong to visit the rich camellia resource and precious old trees. Chuxiong camellia was then well-known throughout the world. In 2005 Chuxiong’s application for holding 2012 International Camellia Congress was successfully approved by the directors’ meeting of International Camellia Society in Switzerland.

The successful application of International Camellia Congress ignited again great mass fervor on camellia in Chuxiong, not only in cultivation, but also in finding wild camellia trees in the mountain areas which were unknown by the outside world. In 2006 Zhang Fangyu *et al.* discovered a large amount of old wild camellia trees in Heiniushan Mountain of Zhongshan Town. This discovery was attracted great attention in the world. In 2007 Dr. Masashi Nakata from Toyama Botanic Gardens of Japan came with the staffs of KIB to Chuxiong to investigate initially camellias in Heiniushan Mountain, and suggested the method and relative technic on investigation. Later after many times of discussion a full investigation plan was made for the next several years. Forming a united team to investigated the old camellia trees throughout Yunnan Province using up-to-date scientific instruments, and got a financial support from the Commemorative Foundation for the International Garden and Greenery Exposition. After several years of investigation, we discovered that besides rich camellia resource





in the famous Zixishan Mountain, other mountains like Heiniushan, Baizhushan and Ailaoshan have also many camellia trees in the wild. In Heiniushan Mountain more than 30,000 individuals of *Camellia* were discovered in 66 populations with an elevation from 1826m to 2400m. There are 1893 trees with ground circumference above 85 cm. The age is more than 100 years old. Twenty one trees had more than 300 cm of ground circumference with several hundred years old. This investigation is a good fundamental for scientific conservation and sustainable usage of this precious resource.

These old camellia trees could be divided into **Cultivated Type** and **Wild Type**. Based on the investigation, the trees in the villages, at the yard of temples and at the relics of temples were placed as cultivated type. Those distributed in the wild or near the villages were placed as wild type. According to our incomplete investigation, within Chuxiong City 72 old trees were found as cultivated type, around 10 plants grew in *mishi*\* Temple, accounting for one seventh of total. It is an important characteristic that many old camellia trees were conserved in *mishi* temple, showing the conservation effect of Yi people's culture. Besides, many Buddhist temple and Taoist Temple or their relics were also found in Chuxiong Prefecture. In Zixishan Mountain only, there are many relics of temples, such as Banyuesi, Qishulin, Songhelin, Gudelin, Lianmotang, Nianfotang, Xilin, Zhiguangsi, Gongdelin, Donglin, Bilianchi, Liantai'an, Dajingsi. Among 72 cultivated type, there are 26 distributed in the relic of temple. Besides cultivated type, much numerous trees were found as wild type. In 752 old tree investigated in recent years, 680 trees belong to wild type, accounting for 90.7% total. This indicated that Chuxiong is an very important natural distribution of *Camellia reticulata*.

In order to introduce and publicize these Chuxiong ancient camellia trees, to meet 2012 international Camellia Congress held in Chuxiong, the government of Chuxiong organize some experts to edit this book. From thousands of old camellia trees, 100 representative trees were selected, including both cultivation type and wild type, and also including some maternal trees of Chuxiong special cultivars. Besides those, some relative genera of the same family Theaceae were also selected to show the biodiversity of Chuxiong camellia. According to the book *Technical requirements for filing old trees census in China* and also considered the limit of book size, the current book recorded mainly the plants' names, location, latitude, longitude, elevation, age, height, circumference at ground, circumference at breast height, crown diameter, plant activity and the suggestion on conservation. The appendix recorded 680 wild trees and 72 cultivated trees within Chuxiong city's territory, including the location, latitude, longitude, elevation, tree height, circumference at ground, circumference at breast height, crown diameter.

These precious ancient camellia trees lasted long time in the history, loftily and proudly. They are natural fairy just, like the pearl decorating the beautiful mountain of Chuxiong. They are green relic, living fossil, cultural symbol, precious resources, left by the nature and ancestor. They recorded long history of nationality and brilliant culture, delivered the change of the world, have abundant cultural contents. Therefore, it is of great significance to study and conserve these ancient camellia trees and their environment. The purpose to publish this book is to conserve scientifically these precious ancient trees and their ecological environment, and to help the sustainable usage of these resources.

\* transliterated directly from the pronunciation in Yi Language. It is a kind of local primitive religion especially in Yi Nationality's area. The first word *Mi* means 'Land' or 'Local Area', while *shi* means 'Master' or 'God'. The combination *Mishi* means 'Master of Local Land' or 'God of Land'





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# 栽培型

## 云南山茶古树及新品种

The Ancient Camellia Trees of Cultivated Type and Some New Cultivars





## 栽培型云南山茶古树及新品种



楚雄市紫溪山红墙土主庙  
Hongqiang Mishi Temple in Zixi  
Mountain of Chuxiong City



楚雄紫溪山紫顶寺  
Ziding Bhuddism Temple in Zixi  
Mountain of Chuxiong City

栽培型古树大部分是在寺庙遗址和彝族土主庙中发现。调查表明，云南其他地区如大理、凤庆、昆明、腾冲等地，栽培型茶花古树主要分布于古交通干线（即西南丝绸之路）沿线的村落和寺庙中，这些地区在历史上也是经济文化较发达的地区，楚雄正好是这条古交通干线的必经之地。这些古代交通除了促进商品流通和物品交流，人文、宗教等文化交流也随之兴盛和发展，特别是佛教文化的传播。佛教僧人在古代把茶花尊为献佛显瑞的“曼陀罗”在寺院种植。楚雄市紫溪山的佛教始于南诏、大理国时期，极盛于明清，民间传说有66座寺、77座庵、88座林，现调查实有寺庙遗址68处，大多可见茶花古树。而且，楚雄是彝族自治州，是民族原始崇拜形式保留最丰富的地区之一，相信万物有灵，在自然界诸神中山神居重要地位，几乎每个村寨都建有土主庙，庙内也大多种了茶花。历经数百年，大部分寺庙已不复存在，但遗迹上栽培的古茶花依然长存，成为今后研究茶花栽培历史、品种演化、佛教发展史的活文物。

这些栽培型古茶花树中，不少是我国的传统品种，比如‘大理茶’、‘狮子头’、‘童子面’、‘松子壳’、‘柳叶银红’等。其中‘松子壳’、‘柳叶银红’古树在云南还是首次发现，都仅有一株。也有不少是尚未命名的品种，如王家村土主庙内种有两株茶花，后来分别被命名为‘国楣’、‘胭脂’。这些栽培的古茶花及野生山茶中，通过自然授粉等方式，产生了遗传背景不尽相同的有特质的新类型茶花，不少后来成为茶花的新品种。1989年命名并登录了‘楚雄茶’、‘楚蝶’、‘鹿城春’、‘国楣’、‘胭脂’、‘泽荷’、‘紫溪’、‘紫焰’、‘东林’、‘色奔’等10个新品种，其中的‘楚雄茶’、‘楚蝶’、‘鹿城春’、‘国楣’成为楚雄茶花品种的精品和名片。2007年之后，通过进一步的调查，又陆续选育了47个茶花新品种，其中28个通过了专家评审并正式发表和登录，其中的‘薇溪红’、‘丽芳’、‘紫莲’、‘紫玉’等成为楚雄的新代表，都有自主知识产权和楚雄特色的新品种。因此，这些古树及其周边的山茶资源，是选育新品种的宝库，是其他任何地方都难以替代的。科学地保护这些古树和生境无疑是有重大意义的。

本章节中精选了39株传统品种和楚雄特色的品种古树，13株人工繁育的云南红花油茶古树，上述52株记录了古树的相关特征。17个本书中首次发表的新品种，记录了新品种的主要特征。



## Cultivated type and new cultivars



楚雄紫溪山紫顶寺

Ziding Bhuddism Temple in Zixi Mountain  
of Chuxiong City



楚雄市三街镇上新房土主庙

Shangxinfang *Mishi* Temple in  
Sanjie Town of Chuxiong City

The trees of cultivated type were mostly discovered in relics of Buddhist temples and *Mishi*\* Temples. The investigation results indicated that the old camellia trees of cultivated type were mainly distributed in the villages and temples in Kunming, Dali, Chuxiong, Fengqing, Tengchong along the old transportation road (namely SW Silk Road). These areas were also much developed districts in the history. Chuxiong was just in the middle of the old transportation road. This old road promoted not only the development of commodity circulation and trade, but also the cultural exchange of religion and humanity, especially the Buddhism propagation. In the old time, the monks in China treated camellias as Mandala to devote Buddha, which were popularly planted in the yard of temple. The Buddhism in Zixi Mountain of Chuxiong started from Nanzhao Kingdom (738-937) and Dali Kingdom (937-1254), most prospered in Ming and Qing Dynasty. It was said that there were 66 temples, 77 nunneries and 88 graveyards of monks in Zixi Mountain. Based on the field survey 68 relics of temples were discovered in this mountain. Old camellia trees could be commonly found in most relic sites. In addition, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture is one of the richest districts of primitive religion preserved. The local Yi people believe that everything has soul on earth. Among deities, the mountain deity was at the most important position. Almost every village has its own *Mishi* Temple, where also commonly cultivated camellia trees. After several hundreds of years, most temples had been destroyed, but many old camellia trees still grow at the relic sites. These trees are living cultural relics for studying the history, cultivar evolution of camellia, and the development of Buddhism religions.

Among these old camellia trees of cultivated type, many of them are Chinese traditional cultivars, for example, the cultivar 'Dalicha', 'Shizitou', 'Tongzimian', 'Songzike', 'Liuye Yinhong' etc. The old trees of cultivar 'Songzike' and 'Liuye Yinhong' were discovered for the first time in Yunnan as well as in the world. Some old trees in *Mishi* temples had no name yet. The two old trees in Wangjia Village *Mishi* Temple were later named as cultivar 'Guomei' and 'Yanzhi' of *Camellia reticulata*. These old trees and surrounding wild camellia plants produced many novels with different genetic backgrounds by natural pollination during long periods. Some of them were later becoming new cultivars. In 1989 ten new cultivars of *Camellia reticulata* were named and registered: 'Chuxiongcha', 'Chudie', 'Luchengchun', 'Guomei', 'Yanzhi', 'Zehe', 'Zixi', 'Ziyan', 'Donglin' and 'Seben'. Four of them now become the name card of Chuxiong for their excellent quality. From the year 2007 after further investigation and propagation, 47 new cultivars were selected, 28 of which had been verified by the specialists and had been officially published. All these cultivars have independent intellectual property and Chuxiong's characteristics, some of which, like 'Weixihong', 'Lifang', 'Zilian' and 'Ziyu' etc., have become the new representatives of Chuxiong city. Therefore, these old camellia trees and surrounding camellia resource are the treasure house for breeding new cultivars. The area could not be replaced by any other area. It is of great significance to protect these old camellia trees and their habitats in scientific way.

In this chapter, we selected 52 old trees which included 39 traditional cultivars and Chuxiong cultivars, 13 old trees of single form of *Camellia reticulata* in the temple and villages. All these 52 trees have basic data including the location, latitude, longitude, elevation, age (Years old), height, CG (Circumference at Ground), CBH (Circumference at Breast Height), CD (Crown Diameter), flowering season, and remarks. We also published here 17 new cultivars discovered in recent two years in Chuxiong, which include basic characteristics.

\* see the footnote of preface

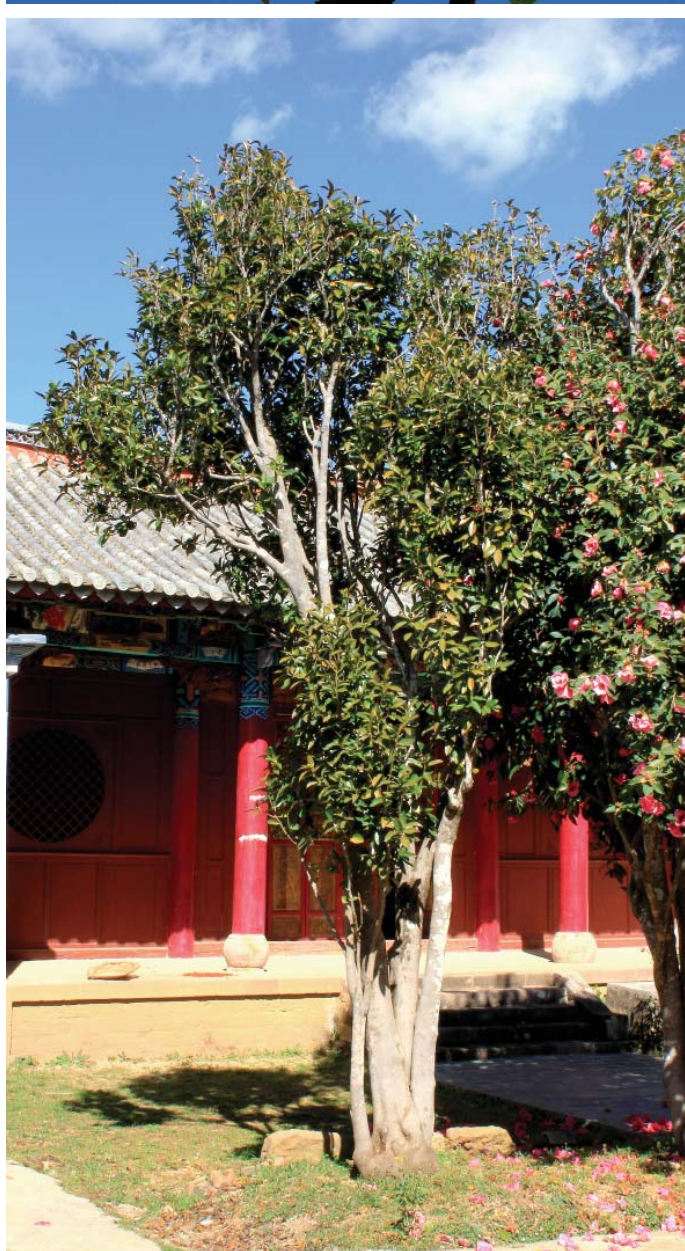


## 1 童子面

### *Camellia reticulata* ‘Tongzimian’

位于楚雄市东华镇红墙土主庙庭院内，北纬24° 59′ 25.0″，东经101° 23′ 47.6″，海拔1975m。管护单位：红墙村委会。‘童子面’是云南山茶传统珍贵品种，是云南山茶品种中颜色最浅的。该古树是目前保存的最大的一株，树龄约270年，株高600 cm，基围103 cm，胸围45cm，冠幅300 cm，长势好，环境适宜，花期3~4月。紫溪山曾有一棵基围近3米的‘童子面’古树，楚雄境内也还有3棵略小一些的古树，表明楚雄应该是这一名贵品种的起源地之一。

Located in the yard of *Mishi* Temple at Hongqiang, Donghua Town, Chuxiong city, with latitude 24° 59′ 25.0″ N, longitude 101° 23′ 47.6″ E, elevation 1975m, managed by Hongqiang Village. ‘Tongzimian’ is a traditional precious cultivar of *Camellia reticulata*. The flower colour is the lightest among all cultivars of *Camellia reticulata*. This tree is the biggest of the cultivar preserved so far with ca. Tree 270 y (Years old), height 6m, CG (Circumference at Ground) 103 cm, CBH (Circumference at Breast Height) 45cm, CD (Crown Diameter) 3m, Fl. Mar.–Apr. In Mt. Zixishan there was an ancient tree with CG near 300 cm, and within Chuxiong territory 3 other big trees of this cultivar were discovered which indicated that Chuxiong should be one of the original places of this well-known cultivar.







## 2 紫溪和童子面

### *Camellia reticulata* ‘Zixi’ and ‘Tongzimian’

位于楚雄市紫溪山茶花园东林寺址，北纬 $24^{\circ} 59' 53.6''$ ，东经 $101^{\circ} 26' 03.8''$ ，海拔2260m。株高10m，基围285cm，树龄在650年以上，为一树两种花色，红花是品种‘紫溪’，由著名植物学家冯国楣1989年命名。白花是传统名贵品种‘童子面’，嫁接在‘紫溪’上，为紫溪山的镇山之宝，滇中一绝。但该古树由于管理不善已于2001年死亡。对珍贵的古树进行科学保护已刻不容缓。

Located at the relic of Donglin Temple in Camellia Garden of Zixishan, Chuxiong, with latitude  $24^{\circ} 59' 53.6''$  N, longitude  $101^{\circ} 26' 03.8''$  E, elevation 2260 m. Tree H 10 m, CG 285 cm, 650 y, had two forms of flowers. One in red was the cultivar ‘Zixi’ which was named by Feng Guomei, the famous botanist, in 1989. The other in white, was the famous cultivar ‘Tongzimian’ which was grafted at the stock ‘Zixi’. The tree died in 2001 due to inappropriate management. It is very necessary to protect such precious ancient trees in scientific way.

