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# 中國茶花

—— 古树暨品种集锦

*Camellias of China*



中国世界语出版社出版

PUBLISHED BY THE CHINA ESPERANTO PRESS





# 中国茶花

李学杰题



庞金虎 冯志舟 朱宝华 郭士钦

云南省林业科学院 编  
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# *Camellias of China*

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**COMPILED BY THE YUNNAN ACADEMY OF FORESTRY SCIENCE**

**PUBLISHED BY THE CHINA ESPERANTO PRESS**





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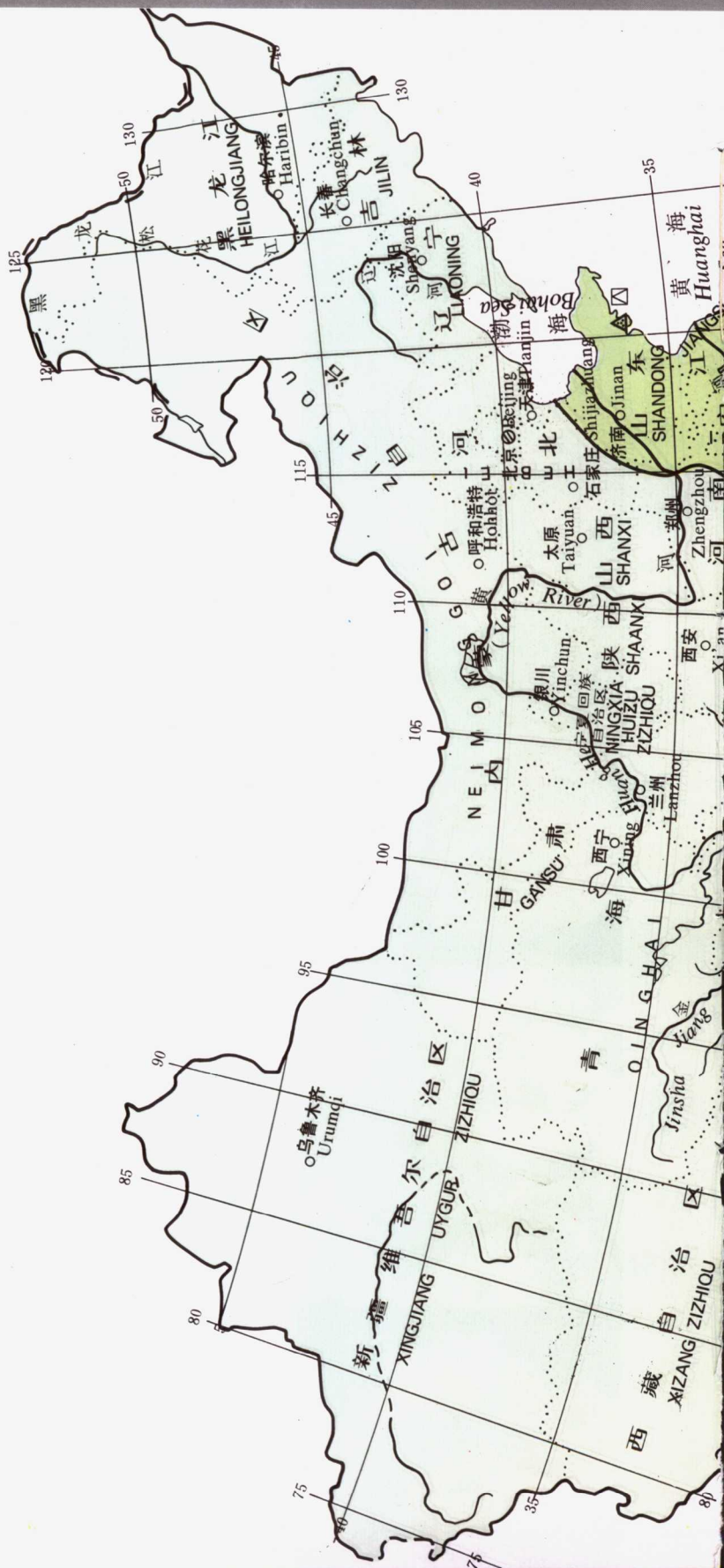
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# DISTRIBUTION OF CAMELLIA IN CHINA



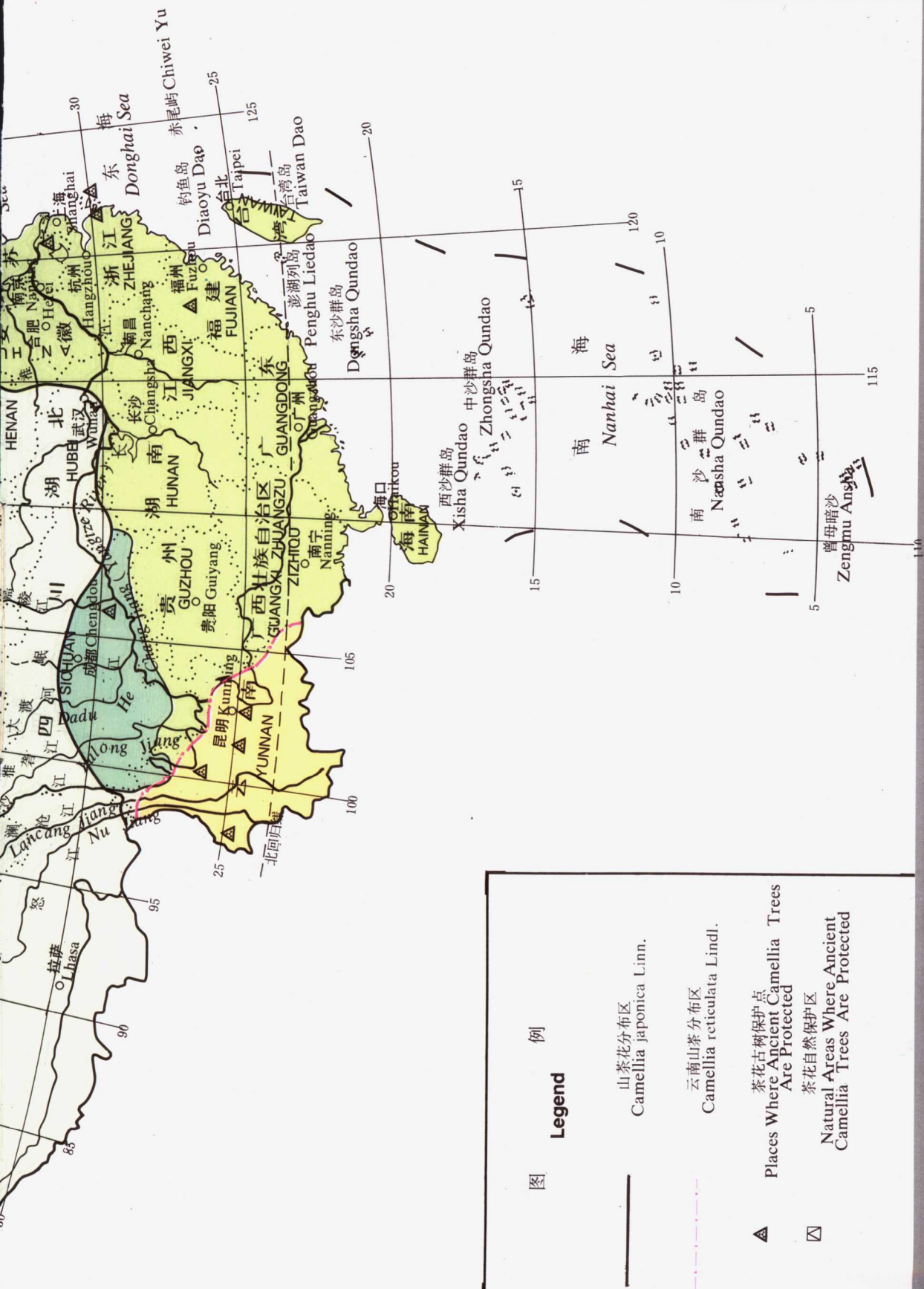


图 例

Legend

山茶花分布区  
*Camellia japonica* Linn.

云南山茶分布区  
*Camellia reticulata* Lindl.

▲ 山茶古树保护点  
Places Where Ancient *Camellia* Trees  
Are Protected

◻ 山茶自然保护区  
Natural Areas Where Ancient  
*Camellia* Trees Are Protected



# 漫话茶花

茶花是茶科(Theaceae)茶属(Camellia)常绿灌木或小乔木。茶花是山茶花(Camellia japonica Linn.)、云南山茶花(Camellia reticulata Lindl.)、金花茶(Camellia petelotii [Merr.] Sealy)、"Camellia chrysantha [Hu] Tuyama"、茶梅(Camellia sasanqua Thunb.)、西南山茶花(Camellia pitardii Cohen-Stuart)、怒江山茶花(Camellia saluenensis Stapf ex Bean)、冬红山茶(Camellia hiemalis Nakai)和蒙自连蕊茶(Camellia forrestii [Diels] Cohen-Stuart)等的统称。

山茶花(Camellia japonica Linn.)，又名海榴、海石榴、玉茗花、耐冬花、川茶花、红山茶等。主要分布于亚洲的东部和东南部。在中国广泛分布于长江以南各省区。江西、山东、浙江、广西、广东、福建、云南、四川等地是山茶花原始分布和现代栽培的集中地。山茶花生境多样，无论在崇山峻岭之巅，还是在高低起伏的丘陵平坝之上，都有它娇美的身影。

云南山茶花(Camellia reticulata Lindl.)，又名滇山茶、红山茶、南山茶、橙花等。原始种类主产滇西山地。植株一般高5—10米左右，以枝叶葳蕤，花大色艳，耐寒长寿而著称。云南山茶花，不仅品种繁多，而且花型花色多样，历来是国内乃至世界各地竞相引种栽培的珍贵品种。每年的初春季节，中国北方大地寒风凛冽，白雪皑皑，而云南高原此时已是“树头万朵齐吞火，残雪烧红半个天”的缤纷世界，山茶花竞相开放，斗雪傲霜，争奇斗艳，景观之壮丽令人心驰神往。

茶属植物集中分布于中国的南部和西南部，以云南、广西和广东横跨北回归线向南北扩散而逐渐减少。中国的南部和西南部是茶属植物的现代分布中心和起源中心。茶花原生于亚热带常绿阔叶林中，由于长期的自然杂交、变异积累、自然选择和特定条件下的突变，种类和品种逐渐增多，加上人类对观赏茶花的引种栽培和精心管理，便逐渐形成了一个成员众多的茶花家族。根据人类现有认识，全球茶科植物有30属，约500多种，其中茶属又分4个亚属，200多种。茶科植物中约有百分之九十生长在中国的西南地区，供观赏的茶花品种，在中国约有500多个。

茶花的原始种类，花瓣为单瓣或复瓣，花色也比较单一。经过人类的引种培育，茶花的雌蕊或雄蕊发生变化，雄蕊“瓣化”发育成花瓣，进而由单瓣发展成复瓣、重瓣；由狭小演变成大型的花瓣或卷曲的花瓣；花色也由单一演变为复杂，逐渐形成花大、色艳、绚丽多姿的茶花品种群体。

茶花的品种分类和命名，目前尚无一个公认的统一标准和系统，比较混乱。现在各地基本上是依据花型、花色、花瓣的多少、形态和花期来进行茶花品种的分类命名。以花型区分品种，有喇叭型、绣球型、蔷薇型、牡丹型、松球型、荷花型、芙蓉型、玉兰型等；以花色区分品种，有桃红色、银红色、艳红色、紫红色、粉白色、绛红色等；以花瓣的多少和形态区分品种，有单瓣类、半重瓣(复瓣)类和重瓣类三类。由于因子组合排列的差异，品种名称出现诸多同名异物，或同物异名，茶花品种的命名

一时难于统一。可以说,随着社会的发展,尤其是交通事业的发展,促进各地优良茶花品种的相互引种、驯化、杂交育种等,茶花的品种将会越来越多。

茶花是一种观赏价值很高的植物,它是木本花卉中最美、最珍贵的一种,为中国十大名花之一,在世界最负盛名的花卉榜上占有重要一席。在偌大的茶花品种群体中,具有很高观赏价值的品种不胜枚举,诸如蒲门茶(Pumen Camellia)、靖安茶(Jingan Camellia)、银红蝶翅(Yinhongdiechi)、雪娇(XueJiao)、红玛瑙(Crimson Cornelian)、恨天高(Dwarf or Rose or The Dwarf)、牡丹茶(Peony Camellia or Peony Flower)、银粉朝阳(Pink Perfection)等都是世人瞩目、誉震花坛的名贵品种。金花茶(Camellia petelotii [Merr.] Sealy)以其色泽蜡黄,形态雍容富贵而被誉为“金色皇后”,轰动了国际花坛,成为各国茶花育种专家争相追逐之宝。

云南是茶花的故乡,素有“云南茶花奇甲天下”之说,不但是国内乃至世界各地引种栽培最早的地区,也是茶花古树保存最多、分布最集中的省份。

茶花古树是指生长在百年以上,具有一定文化背景的老树。他们是茶花家族的寿星或长者,至今花繁叶茂,生长健壮,是花卉世界中的瑰宝。据初步统计,分布在中国各地的百年以上的茶花古老植株约有二百多株。他们或生长在庙宇古寺之中,或公园名胜区内,或村寨宅院,或荒山郊野的古刹废墟上,高柯直立,以其优美的树姿和嫣红美丽的花朵,迎来成千上万的观赏者。

茶花美丽,古茶花树更富神韵。山东青岛崂山风景区下清宫的一株茶花(耐冬花)古树,据传为明朝永乐(公元1403—1424)年间张三丰道士所植,至今已近600年树龄,树高8.9米,胸围一米以上,树干虽已弯曲欹侧,树冠却依然苍郁。每年10月至翌年3月,在大雪纷飞时节,下清宫内火树银花,一派诗情画意,令人心旷神怡。云南晋宁盘龙寺药师殿前一株云南山茶花(松子鳞),树龄虽已600余年,却依旧是树姿婀娜,繁花满树,光照殿宇,灿如朝霞,其长势之盛非他树可以媲美。云南楚雄市,海拔2300米的紫溪山上一株“紫溪茶”与“童子面”合生的云南山茶花古树,树龄650年,每当冬春季节,红色和粉白色花朵同开一树,花期长达五个月,实属罕见。

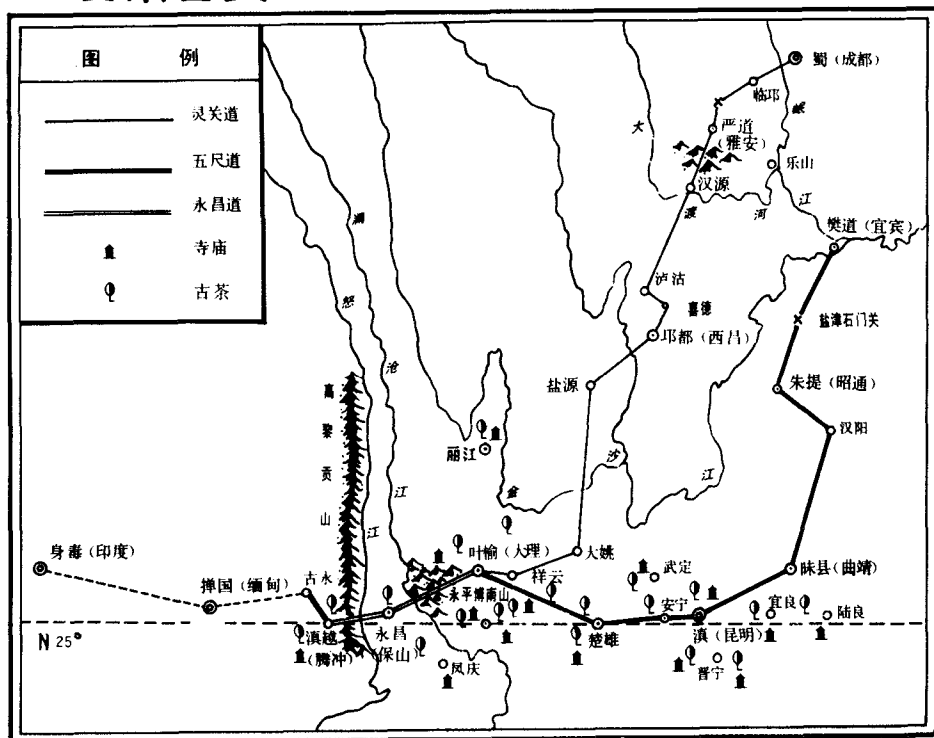
在中国,茶花的栽培历史源远流长。据史料记载,最早栽培山茶花始见于吴王夫差(公元前495—前476年在位)会稽梧桐园内。自唐朝(公元618—907年)始,中国南方已普遍栽种,当时多为佛家寺庙院落和官家花园中的珍贵观赏花木。《魏王花木志》中有:“山茶似海石榴,出桂州,蜀亦有”的记载。成画于唐朝的云南历史画卷《南诏图传》(又称《南诏中兴国史画卷》)分画卷及文卷(原件存日本国)的卷首部分,绘有两株俗称“橙花”的植物,“橙花”是当今云南大理、剑川、云龙等地白族语言的发音,即“茶花”(Chahua)的谐音。由此可见,我国茶花的栽培已有相

当久远的历史。

茶花的栽培自古与宗教文化的发展有着密切的关系。唐朝“南诏国”时期以后,尤其是到了明(公元 1368—1644 年)、清(公元 1636—1911 年)两代,云南昆明的西山、楚雄的紫溪山、宾川的鸡足山、巍山的巍宝山等地,成了西南地区的宗教圣地,四方僧人纷纷云集,建庙筑寺、讲经说法,宗教文化盛极。自古名山僧占多,释道人士多喜青山绿水、花木丛生的环境。所以,寺庙院落大都种植花木,除松柏类的常青树外,茶花也是种植的花木之一。历经几百年后的今天,虽然部分古庙不复存在,但古寺庙原址栽种的古茶花却依然长存,成为宗教文化兴衰的历史见证。

茶花的引种栽培与通商贸易等息息相关。以昆明为中心,西向楚雄、大理、保山;东向的宜良、陆良、曲靖相连一线,基本上位于北纬 25 度附近,这就是自古以来民族迁徙、经贸往来、社会交流最繁荣的主要通道,这条通道与南方古丝绸之路南段合二为一。据考察,古山茶树分布最集中的地带就在这条通道的两侧(见图)。因此,对茶花古树分布的调查研究,无疑为云南古代经济贸易、社会文化发展情况的研究提供了实物佐证。

云南古山茶与云南古文化分布示意图





茶花自被发现起,人类就认定了它的价值的存在。中国茶花种质资源极丰,为全球之冠,是最早栽培茶花并将其作为园林观赏花卉的国家。十七世纪下半叶,英国人将中国茶花引种到皇家御花园,接着是法国人引种;美洲、澳洲及亚洲许多国家的茶花都是近二、三百年间才从中国陆续引种的。所有引种者均把茶花视为瑰宝,对其风姿秀逸的花朵赞不绝口。

中国人对茶花特别的钟爱,古往今来,为其赋诗作画者不乏其人。宋代诗人曾用“遇卿须醉倒”来赞美她的娇艳;唐代诗人张籍(约767—约830)酷爱茶花而不得,竟以妾相换的事例古亦有载之;中国著名学者郭沫若曾用“惊醒唐梅睁眼倦,衬陪宋柏倍姿雄”的诗句感叹她的姿色。凡观赏过茶花的人,无不被其特有的风韵所陶醉,她那富丽堂皇,艳若红霞般的花朵,曾使多少人惊叹不已。可见,茶花之芳姿、之盛名为世人所公推。

茶花除具有极高的观赏价值之外,经济价值亦不容忽视。茶属200种植物的种子均含有油脂,在不同程度上属于油料作物,榨出的油不但可以食用,还可作工业用油。茶果的果皮含有鞣质,可作工业原料,在建筑工程方面还可使用茶果提炼成粘合剂用来提高混凝土的凝结性。茶属的叶含有茶花素(Xanthia)、茶碱(Theophyllin)、可可碱(Theobromin),还有茶甙、皂甙、油酸及脂类等,这些都是医药工业原料。民间常用山茶(*C. japonica* Linn.)的花治疗出血症;油茶的根能治疗骨折及火、水烫伤;金花茶(*C. petelotii* [Merr.] Sealy)及长柄茶(*C. longipedicellata* [Hu] Chang et Fang)还可有效地治疗痢疾。至于其木材,因其结构致密、坚硬,是雕刻用的上等材料。

茶属植物经过长期的选育,栽培出众多的品系,并在国际花坛享有很高的盛名,也引起了国际上的高度重视和关切。很多国家不但引种、栽培,而且很注意保护已取得的成果,成立有关相应的保护机构。如早在1945年美国就成立了美国茶花协会,其成员达数千人之多,广布于美国四十四州和二十多个国家。中国为了保护茶花资源和培育新品系,也成立了全国及地方茶花保护组织,并向海内外发出了保护古茶花树的倡议书,呼吁个人、社团、政府予以重视。随着茶科植物研究的深入开展,中国茶花的开发、利用和保护将不断得到加强,在人民文化生活和经济建设中,发挥更重要的作用。

## *Random Remarks About the Camellia*

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The camellia, which belongs to the *Theaceae* family and to the *Camellia* genus, is an evergreen shrub or small tree. It is the general designation for "*Camellia japonica* Linn., *Camellia reticulata* Lindl., *Camellia petelotii* [Merr.] Sealy, "*Camellia chrysantha* [Hu] Fuyama," *Camellia sasanqua* Thunb, *Camellia pitardii* Cohen Stuart, *Camellia Saluenensis* Stapf ex Bean, *Camellia hiemalis* Nakai and *Camellia forrestii* [Diels] Cohen Stuart.

*Camellia japonica* Linn. is mainly distributed in the eastern and southeastern parts of Asia. In China it is mainly distributed in and is indigenous to provinces south of the Yangtse River, including Jiangxi, Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Yunnan and Sichuan. Because its habitat varies greatly, it can be found everywhere, no matter whether in high mountains or undulating hilly land.

*Camellia reticulata* Lindl. was originally indigenous to the mountain areas of western Yunnan. Generally about five to ten metres high, and with luxuriant branches and leaves and big colourful flowers, it is famous for its resistance to cold and long life. As it has a great variety of flowers and colour, it has been regarded as a valuable species for cultivation both in China and abroad since ancient times. In early spring every year, when northern China is still covered in snow and the weather is cold and the ground is frozen, the Yunnan Plateau is a riot of colourful flowers, and the camellias vie with one another to bloom. It is a fascinating, magnificent sight.

Camellias are distributed in concentrated areas in south and southwest China, mainly in Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong across the Tropic of Cancer. They spread toward the north and the south and reduce in number the further they spread. South and southwest China are both the centre of distribution and the centre of origin of camellias. Originally, camellias grew in the forests of evergreen broadleaf in the subtropical zone. After a lengthy period of natural hybridization, accumulation of variety, natural selection and abrupt change under certain specific conditions, it increased in variety and species, and through the introduction and cultivation of ornamental species, has formed into a large family with many members. So far as is known, there are about 500 varieties in 30 genera in the world. Among them, the *Camellia* genus is further divided into four sub-genera, including more than 200 species. Of the *Theaceae* family, about ninety percent grow in the southwest region in our country. China has over 500 different kinds of ornamental camellia.

The original camellia species had single-petalled or multiple-petalled flowers. The colour of the flower tended to be monochrome. Through cultivation, changes took place in the pistil and stamen. The stamen developed into a petal; a single petal into multiple and double petal; a narrow small petal into a large or curved petal; and the colour evolved from monochrome to polychrome. As a result, a great variety of species with large, colourful flowers has evolved.

So far, however, there is no single unified standard and system for the classification and designation of camellias. The situation is still rather confused. The

classification and designation are made in different locations mainly based on the flower's shape, colour, number of petals and blossoming time. Classification according to the flower's shape includes those in the shapes of a horn, rose, peony, pine seed, lotus, hibiscus and magnolia. Classification according to colour includes those that are pink, silver red, dark red, purplish red and deep red. And classification according to the number of petals includes those that are single-petalled, multiple-petalled or double-petalled. Because of the different genetic formations, the designation also varies greatly. Many different species have the same name, and many different names refer to the same species. So it is very difficult to unify the classification of the camellia. Moreover, as the society progresses, especially with the development of communications, the popularization, cultivation and hybridization of fine varieties have increased in different places and regions. Therefore an even greater variety of camellia now exists.

The camellia has a high ornamental value. As one of the most beautiful and most precious of woody plants, it is not only listed as one of the ten major flowers in China but also occupies an important position amongst the world's most famous plants. Among the wide varieties of camellia, many possess high ornamental value. They include Pumen Camellia, Jingan Camellia, Yinhongdiechi, Xuejiao, Crimson Cornelian, Dwarf, Peony Camellia, Pink Perfection, etc. These varieties are very precious and famous throughout the world. *Camellia petelotii* [Merr.] Sealy waxen yellow in colour, is elegant and poised and is honoured with the name of "Golden Queen". This caused a sensation among botanists throughout the world and many specialists from various countries have tried to obtain specimens.

Yunnan is the home of the camellia. As the old saying goes, "Yunnan's camellia is the rarest flower under heaven." Yunnan is not only one of the first regions in China and the world to introduce and cultivate camellias, but also the province where the largest number of ancient camellia trees are distributed and preserved.

Ancient camellia trees are those which are over one hundred years old and which have a certain cultural background. As long survivors in the camellia family, they are still today thriving with luxuriant branches and leaves and are considered as gems of the world's plants. According to preliminary statistics, over two hundred such ancient camellia trees are distributed in the various parts of China. They grow in ancient temples, parks, scenic spots, villages, courtyards, or the ruins of temples. Thriving in these places, they have attracted thousands of visitors with their elegant form and beautiful flowers.

Camellia flowers are beautiful, but ancient camellia trees are even more fascinating. At Xiaqinggong in the Laoshan Scenic Spot in Qingdao, Shandong Province, there is an ancient camellia tree which is said to be planted by the Daoist priest Zhang Sanfeng during the Yongle Reign (1403-1424) of the Ming Dynasty. Approximately six hundred years old, the tree is 8.9 metres high, with a thick trunk of over one metre. Although the trunk slants, the crown of the tree is still lush and green. In snowy season each year, from October to March, the courtyard in Xiaqinggong is filled with fiery trees and silver flowers, which creates a poetic atmosphere to