

【黄骅冬枣形大核小 质脆味甘】

——黄骅冬枣碑记

中国果品之冠——

THE KING OF CHINESE FRUITS

# 黄骅冬枣

HUANGHUA WINTER DATES

张长铎 王少华 主编

气象出版社

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图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

黄骅冬枣 / 张长铎, 王少华主编. - 北京: 气象出版社,

2005.9

ISBN 7-5029-4032-4

I. 黄… II. ①张…②王… III. 冬枣—简介—黄骅市

IV. S665.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 110925 号

黄骅冬枣

张长铎 王少华 主编

出版者: 气象出版社

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电话: 总编室 010-68407112

发行部 010-62175925

责任编辑: 林雨晨

终审: 陈云峰

封面设计: 王少华

版式设计: 王少华

印刷者: 北京电影印刷厂

发行者: 气象出版社

开本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/20

印张: 4

版次: 2005 年 9 月第 1 版

印次: 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1 ~ 3000

定价: 38.00 元

本书如存在文字不清、漏印以及缺页、倒页、脱页等,  
请与本社发行部联系调换



## 中国·黄骅冬枣节

主办：河北省人民政府

承办：沧州市人民政府

黄骅市人民政府

Sponsor: The People's Government of Huanghua

Orgnizer: The People's Government of Cangzhou

The People's Government of Hebei Province



# 前言

## Preface

金秋十月，又是冬枣丰收年，届时，第三届中国黄骠冬枣节系列活动将在北京人民大会堂拉开帷幕。为配合“中国原产地域保护产品黄骠冬枣产业发展高层研讨会”召开，受组委会委托，整理出版了中国果品之冠——“黄骠冬枣”画册，意在将黄骠冬枣的历史渊源、文化内涵、优良品质和营养价值展示给大家。把甘甜带给世界，让世界了解黄骠。

2004年9月29—30日，由河北省人民政府主办、沧州市人民政府和黄骠市人民政府承办的第二届中国·黄骠冬枣节在黄骠市成功举办，作为中国·黄骠冬枣节的五大主体内容之一，由中国林学会、中国经济林协会、河北省人民政府共同举办了黄骠冬枣生态标准与营养保健高层论坛。期间，与会专家就黄骠冬枣的生态标准、保鲜加工、营养保健、无公害生产等问题进行了深入探讨。与此同时，河北省冬枣研究所揭牌成立、冬枣加工经销项目签约、聚馆原始冬枣林开园采摘、孔店冬枣交易市场落成开市等活动也都为把“黄骠冬枣”打造成国内外最具知名度的枣类品牌和把黄骠建设成中国最大的冬枣生产基地和集散地奠定了基础。

为加快建立和完善黄骠冬枣标准体系，进一步提高标准化生产水平，让“无公害、绿色、有机”理念真正融入冬枣生产的各个环节，加快开发冬枣精深加工和保鲜新技术，不断提高黄骠冬枣的质量和营养保健价值，加大国内外市场开拓力度，我们将论文集一并编入画册，以便让这一国内首家获得原产地域保护的珍稀果品走进千家万户，从而让冬枣产业真正成为强市富民的特色支柱产业。限于时间仓促，缺点和遗漏难免，敬请批评指正。

编者

2005年9月29日

At this October time with charming autumn scenery and a harvest of winter dates, the third Huanghua China Winter Dates Festival and The Top Forum on State Origin Protection and Industry Development of Winter Dates will be held in the Great Hall of the People. We are entrusted to sort out and publish this book named The King of Fruits-Huanghua Winter Dates. The purpose is to introduce the history, culture, background and the best quality of Huanghua Winter Dates to the common people.

On September 29th to 30th 2004, the second Huanghua China Winter Dates Festival and the Forum of Ecological Standard and Nutrition & Healthy Function of Winter Dates were a big success.

In order to set up and improve the standardization system of Huanghua Winter Dates, publicize non-pollution, green and organic concept, raise the nutrition value of winter dates, push forward the development of winter dates, we compile all the speeches, lectures and reports on that forum. This book is compiled in haste, so there are bound to be oversights and omissions; we will be very much obliged to hear your valuable comments.



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THE OLDEST TREE IN THE PRIMEVAL FOREST OF WINTER DATES  
原始冬枣林 嫡祖树





Image Volume

# 形象篇



Image Volume





# 历史与文化

黄骅具有悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化，早在距今7000多年前的原始社会细石器时代，这一地区就有人类繁衍生息。据《山海经》记载，古黄河最早即在黄骅境内流入渤海（古称山经河、禹贡河、汉志河）。春秋为齐燕所属，秦设柳县，汉置章武。《史记·货殖列传》记载此地“有鱼盐枣之饶”。

枣树是我国古代著名的“五果”之一（枣、杏、桃、李、栗），原产于黄河中下游地区，远在7300年前已是人们食物的组成部分。冬枣作为晚熟鲜食品种，其原生地是黄骅。黄骅冬枣至今已有近3000年历史，黄骅原始冬枣林现存古冬枣树1067株，其中198株树龄在600年以上，虽饱经风霜，仍枝繁叶茂，硕果累累，被专家誉为冬枣树的“活化石”。相传，秦始皇及汉武帝在位时为乞求长生不老，寻仙不辍，听说仙人只吃冬枣不吃饭，便曾多次派方士徐福和李少君为其找寻“肉厚皮薄 质脆味甘”的冬枣。汉武帝刘彻在太初三年（公元前102年）来章武县（今黄骅市）巡游时尝到黄骅冬枣，当即敕封为“仙枣”。

近年来，黄骅市在积极保护原始冬枣林的同时，大力推进冬枣产业的发展，全市冬枣种植面积达28万亩，先后通过了国家“冬枣原产地域产品保护”、“绿色食品认证”，并被命名为“中国冬枣之乡”。



渤海湾地区黄骅海段范围图（王强 1986） 西汉以前黄河下游河道图（谭其骧 1980） 西汉古黄河三角洲及古河道图（吴忱等 1991）

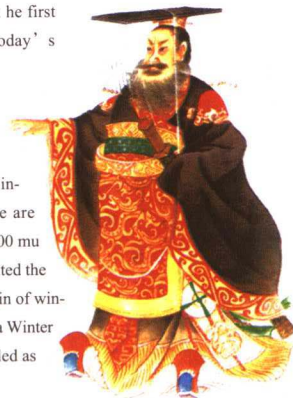
## 历史渊源 Historical origin

### The History of Winter Dates

Huanghua has long history and splendid culture, 7,000 years ago at the Stone Age in primitive society there was human beings lived here. According to the Book of Mount and Sea, the ancient Yellow River (named as Shanjing river, Yugong river, Hanzhi river in ancient times) flowed through here, and then into Bohai Sea. In Spring and Autumn Times, it was under the jurisdiction of states of Qi and Yan, then Liuxian county and Zhangwu county were set up here in Qin dynasty and Han dynasty. It was said "There are rich fish, salt and dates resources here" on the book of Records of the Historian.

As one of the ancient "five kinds of fruit" (dates, apricot, peach, plum and chestnut), dates originated from the lower reaches of yellow river, and it was taken as food 7,300 years ago. As one kind of late dates that can be taken directly, winter dates originated from Huanghua. The history of Huanghua winter dates has a history about 3,000 years, there are 1,067 trees, especially 198 oldest trees over 600 years are still exuberant and fruitful in the oldest winter dates primeval forest, which are called the living fossil by experts. It was said the first emperor of Qin dynasty and Emperor Wudi in Han dynasty looking for the long live method heard that immortals only ate winter dates for 3 meals, so they sent Xufu and Li Shaojun to look for winter dates which is said big, crisp and sweet with very thin skin. Liuche, the Emperor Wudi in Han ynastry even conferred winter dates the title of celestial dates in 102 B.C. when he first tasted it at his visit to Zhangwu (today's Huanghua).

In recent years, with policies protecting the primeval winter dates forest, at the same time, the policies promoting the winterdates industry has also been made. There are winter dates planting area of 280,000 mu at present. Huanghua has been granted the certificates successively as the origin of winter dates and the hometown of China Winter Dates, the winter dates has been titled as green food.





## 贡枣的由来

## THE ORIGIN OF TRIBUTE DATES

史载，明孝宗皇后张氏，弘治帝朱祐樞原配，兴济人，都督同知张峦之女。十八岁时（公元1487年），因姿色出众，知书达理，被选为太子妃，当年孝宗即位，册立为后。弘治三年（公元1490年），为治水患，孝宗命人在南运河上，南自东平，北至兴济，开挖减河分洪。为眷顾家乡，张皇后诏谕胞弟张鹤龄、张延龄督办疏浚兴济减河，时人称兴济减河为“娘娘河”。此河，源兴济，出青县，过静海，入黄骅境，经隆庄、聚馆、桃园向东，在张巨河流入渤海。两国舅督办开挖兴济减河时，发现聚馆村南娘娘河畔的冬枣皮薄肉厚、质脆味甘，遂令人采摘进献皇帝皇后，即得孝宗及张皇后青睐，称其为“枣中极品”、“百果之王”，当即被钦定为“贡品”，年年来朝，此制一直沿袭至清，冬枣也由此成为“贡枣”。

According to history, in Ming dynasty when there was flood at the hometown of Empress Zhang, the emperor sent his two brothers in law to dredge the Xingjijian River named as Empress River at that time. The river flowed through Huanghua, then into the Bohai Sea. When

the brothers dug the river, they found the winter dates on the bank of Empress River at the south of Juguan village. Then they sent the dates to the palace, the emperor and empress liked it very much, they called it the king of fruits. From that time, winter dates was sent to all the emperors as tribute, so winter dates won the title of tribute dates.



据《史记·货殖列传》记载  
(黄骅)有鱼盐枣之饶。



## 聚馆原始冬枣林

### JUGUAN PRIMEVAL WINTER DATES FOREST

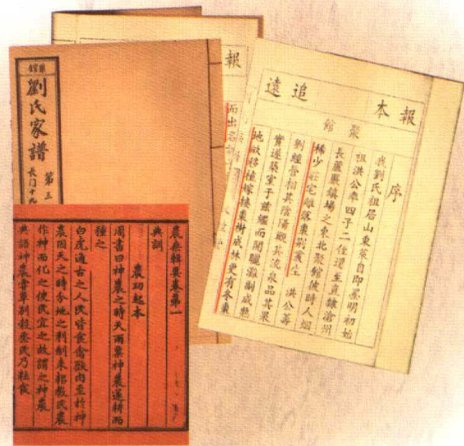
聚馆原始冬枣林位于黄骅市齐家务乡聚馆村，面积1000亩，共分8片林区。有古冬枣树1067株，是我国现存栽培历史最长、面积最大、品质最好的原始冬枣林。聚馆原始冬枣林最初是在740多年前，元朝立国皇帝忽必烈推行以农为本政策，垦荒屯田，兴修水利，广植桑枣时得以发展的。后在600年前的明永乐二年（公元1404年）明成祖朱棣诏令大规模迁民。聚馆村刘氏始祖洪公率四子二侄从即墨移民来此，发现有百余年老树，且枣果脆甜，于是在此定居，后修剪嫁接并栽植成林。经中国枣研究中心教授、博士生导师彭士琪等专家学者对其栽培历史进行研究鉴定，确认古冬枣树龄均在百年以上，其中198株树龄在600年以上。该原始冬枣林树体健壮，生长结果正常，其树龄之大、保存数量之多为中国之最。



Juguan Primeval Winter Dates Forest is situated in Juguan village, Qijiawu town, Huanghua City. It covers an area of 1,000 mu, including 8 forest zones. There are 1067 winter dates trees, it is the number one in China with its longest history, largest quantity and best quality.

Six hundred years ago, in 1404 the emperor of Ming dynasty ordered a large scale immigration. So the ancestor of Liu in Juguan came here from Jimo Shandong province with his four sons, they found the trees over 100 years and the crisp and sweet dates, then they settled down.

From then on, they cut and grafted the trees to a large forest zone. Studied and determined by Peng Shiqi, the professor of China Dates Research Center, the ages of the winter dates trees are all over 100 years, especially 198 trees with the age over 600 years. The primeval winter dates trees are strong and fruitful, its history and amount are the number one even in the world.





史记汉书柳县章武皆  
 植枣，以此物当食，  
 家酿半斛，殷实富足。  
 有明一代，曾得『贡  
 枣』之荣。是斯，观  
 之如春晨丹阳，生金  
 顺天吉之喜，食之若  
 夏朝雨露，得回肠荡  
 气之益；食之似攀月  
 榭霞，有梦绕魂牵之  
 诱。此土，所以得天  
 之佑，此物，所以有  
 灵之惠，此民，所以  
 望达之福。嗟夫，冬  
 枣之功，善莫大焉。  
 执政啼血为民，  
 立业剖心奉国，引领  
 百姓富达。冬枣之记，  
 以志天祥也。

碑文由许建国 撰写  
 曹延生 书丹





# 【黄骅冬枣碑记】

燕赵之域，渤海之阳，土风醇厚，物华灿然。果品众多，然独享誉中外者，惟冬枣为最焉。是枣肉厚皮薄，形大核小，质脆味甘，古有『仙枣』之封，今有极品之誉；上获名果金奖，鲜食枣品之冠，下得民间百姓餐桌佳品之赞；内润六和肝肠，外通八极清气；横连四海宾朋，纵贯千年文华。源推秦皇汉武乞寿求仙而不得，视冬枣为神品，日啖一粒，红颜常驻，思接



原始冬枣林一角







古树雄姿  
Ancient tree  
magnificent  
posture

原始冬枣林——情人树





原始冬枣林——逢春树

