

图说世界茶文化

〔上册〕

姚国坤 主编

中国文史出版社

图说世界茶文化

Illustration of The international tea culture

【上册】



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藏书章

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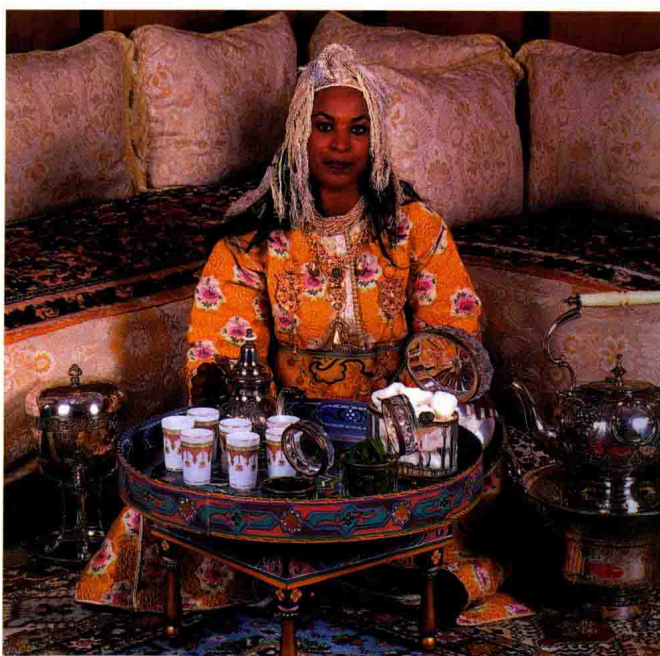
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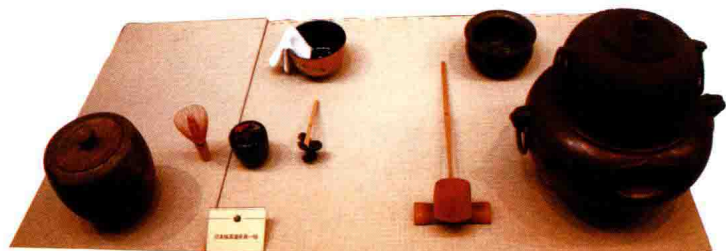
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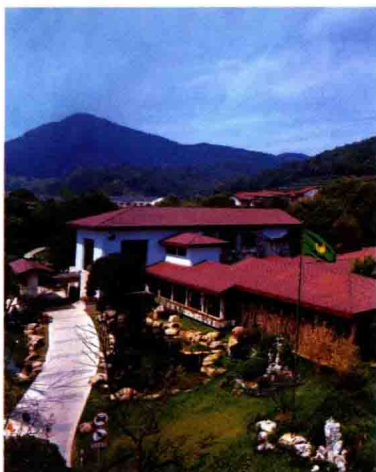
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印度茶山 / Tea bushes in India



中国茶山 / Tea bushes in China

A photograph of a tea plantation in Japan. The tea bushes are planted in neat, terraced rows on a steep, green hillside. In the background, there are traditional Japanese buildings with tiled roofs and a utility pole with wires. The overall scene is lush and green.

日本茶山 /Tea bushes in Japan

A photograph of a tea plantation in Sri Lanka. The tea bushes are dense and green, covering a hillside. The background shows a large, multi-story building with a red roof and some trees.

斯里兰卡茶山 /Tea bushes in Sri Lanka

A photograph of a tea plantation in Kenya. Five people are standing in a tea field. From left to right: a woman in a blue shirt and white cap, a man in a brown jacket and white cap, a man in a light green shirt and white cap, a man in a white shirt and glasses, and a man in a light green shirt and white cap. They are all smiling and looking towards the camera. The tea bushes are dense and green.

肯尼亚茶山 /Tea bushes in Kenya



中国国际茶文化研究会一瞥
/A glimpse of the China International Tea Culture Institute.



周国富会长讲话 / The President of the China International Tea Culture Institute, Mr. Zhou Guofu giving an address.

弘扬茶文化，为实现中华民族伟大复兴而奋斗（代序）

Showcasing Tea Culture
The Way to a Renaissance of the Chinese Nation
(Preface)

周国富
Zhou Guofu

历史的车轮驶入了一个全新的世纪，全球范围对茶的重新认识，给我们带来了开创和发展茶文化事业的全新机遇。今天，茶在中国早已成为举国之饮，在世界也已成为全球最普遍、最有益于健康、最受欢迎的一种天然绿色饮料，这是中华民族对人类的一大贡献。不仅如此，茶还具有多元化的功能，它与社会、文化、民生、经济、生态等各个方面都紧密相连。

总之，茶是农业文明的代表，体现了灿烂的东方文明；茶又是农业文化的结晶，浸润了世界优秀文化的精髓。茶从发现利用发展至今，其内涵与功用，正在不断扩大。为此，我们需要用一个全新的视角来重新认识茶的内涵和价值。

The wheels of history have driven into a new century. All over the globe, people are rediscovering tea, giving those involved in tea culture new opportunities. Today, tea has already become China's national drink and is common all over the globe. It has become the healthiest, most popular natural beverage. Tea is one of the Chinese people's biggest contributions to humanity. Tea is not only important in China, but it is also a multi-cultural beverage, intimately tied to society, culture, livelihood, and the economy.

Tea is a representative of a civilized agricultural society, an embodiment of the glory of Eastern culture. At the same time, tea is a crystallization of an agricultural society, and has permeated the nobility of many societies. From its discovery to today, tea's uses and meaning have been continually expanding. Because of this, we now need a completely new perspective to examine the value and essence of tea.



一、弘扬茶文化是振兴中华茶业的迫切需要

Promoting Tea Culture

茶，源于中国，行于世界。我们的祖先最早发现茶、饮用茶和利用茶。茶的根在中国，茶又是和平的象征。茶经历了从药用保健再上升到文化和社会层面的过程，同时也经历了从中国传播到世界各地的过程。回顾我国茶文化发展史，大致可分为三个阶段：

一是最辉煌时期。自茶发现以来，在茶文化发展的历史长河中，特别是从隋唐到清代中期前，中国茶始终居于世界主导地位，无论是数量、品质都大大优于世界其他国家，并深深地影响着世界各地的茶文化。几千年的中国茶文化，博大精深。如在中国西南地区的原始森林，多处发现有千年以上的野生大茶树；在中国贵州的百万年前地层中，出土了茶子化石；在中国浙江河姆渡田螺山遗址中，发现了 6500 年前的茶树根，茶圣陆羽在浙江长兴写下茶著开山之作《茶经》，浙江磐安还遗留有宋代茶市场。还有，当年在中国盛极一时的徽商、晋商、陕商、陇商等各大商帮经销的大宗商品之一就是茶叶，把中国各地的茶叶运销到蒙古、俄罗斯，以及中亚、西亚、欧美等世界各地。这些都表明，中国茶文化积淀非常深厚。隋末唐初，茶传入朝鲜半岛；唐宋时期，中国的茶种和饮茶技艺传入日本；明清时茶叶开始传播到欧洲和美洲；清代中、后期，南亚的印度、斯里兰卡先后从中国传入茶籽试种并取得成功。可以说，茶的根在中国，而中国茶是世界茶的根。

二是缓慢发展阶段。国运兴则茶运兴，国运衰则茶运衰。清末及民国时期，由于兵荒马乱，经

济衰退，民生凋敝，中国茶业也随之跌入低谷，茶叶生产停滞不前，茶叶出口急剧萎缩，中国茶业在世界的主导地位渐渐被印度、斯里兰卡，乃至肯尼亚等新兴产茶国所取代。

三是长足发展阶段。上世纪五十年代开始，特别是改革开放 30 多年来，中国茶业取得长足发展，近些年更是突飞猛进，至 2010 年，中国茶园种植面积达 195 万公顷，茶叶产量 145 万吨，列世界第一，总产值约 558.5 亿美元；出口茶叶 30.24 万吨，列世界第二，出口金额 7.84 亿美元，涵盖 120 多个国家和地区。

但是，我们也清醒地看到，尽管中国当代茶业取得了很大的成绩，而与辉煌时期相比仍有差距，与中国幅员辽阔的种茶区域和数千年优秀茶文化历史仍不相称。直到今天，中国这个茶业大国仍然不是茶业强国，特别是茶叶的综合开发利用和茶叶科技，与先进国家比仍有较大差距。同样，曾经独领风骚的中国茶文化，随着中国茶输出到世界各地，与其他国家的文化融合后又得到了进一步发展，特别是在日本和韩国，茶文化已上升到国家主流文化层面，形成了影响深广的日本茶道和韩国茶礼。而中国茶文化，常常众说纷纭，缺乏国家层面的共识。振兴中华茶业、复兴中国茶文化的历史重担，已责无旁贷地落在当代茶人的肩上，这是历史赋予我们炎黄子孙的神圣使命，也是茶文化工作者不可推卸的历史重任。

今后，我们要充分认识茶文化工作在做强、做精中国茶产业、再铸中华茶文化事业新辉煌中的重要作用，振奋精神，坚定信心，锐意进取，为中华茶业更多地造福人类、为中国重登世界茶文化巅峰作出自己应有的贡献。

Tea originated in China and has wandered the world. The Chinese first discovered, drank, and used tea. Its roots are in China, and it is a symbol of peace. Tea has gone through a process of being a medicine to a health product and again risen to having connotations of education and class. At the same time, tea has spread all over the world from China. Looking back at the development of Chinese tea culture, one can split it into approximately three stages.

The first is the most glorious period. Since tea's discovery, in the long flow and ebb of its development, especially from the Sui and Tang Dynasties to the mid-Qing Dynasty, The Chinese ruled the world of tea, surpassing other countries not just in quantity, but also in quality, all while exerting a strong influence on tea cultures all over the world. This was a thousand-year-old tea culture, rich with knowledge and scholarship. Take the wild forests of China's southwest where they have found thousand-year-old wild tea trees, or in Guizhou where million-year-old tea seed fossils have been unearthed: look at the ruins of Hemudu village at Mount Tianluo with its tea roots from 6500 years ago or Changxing in Zhejiang province, where the saint of tea, Lu Yu, wrote his breakthrough work The Classic of Tea; or at Pan'an in Zhejiang province where there still stands a tea market dating from the Song Dynasty. Or look at the merchant groups in Anhui, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Gansu province who traded in many goods, one of them being tea. From all this, one can see just how long and deeply-rooted tea is in history. Tea-drinking has crept into the folds of other cultures, starting with the Korean Peninsula in the Sui dynasty, into Japan in the Tang and Song dynasties, to Europe and America in the Ming dynasty, and into India and Southeast Asia in the mid and late Qing dynasty. One could say tea's roots are in China, and China is the root of world tea culture.

Second is the period of gradual development. As the wealth of a country rises, so does the abundance of its tea; and as the wealth of a country falls, so does its tea. Because of the effects of war, economic recession, and large-scale impoverishment in China from the final years of the Qing dynasty until the time of the Republic of China (ending in 1949), the tea business went into a slump. Tea production was put at a standstill, and tea

exports rapidly shrunk. The Chinese tea industry's leading global position was gradually replaced by new up-and-coming tea-producing countries such as India, Sri Lanka, and even Kenya.

Third is the stage of rapid development. In the second half of the last century, especially during the last thirty years of reform and opening up of China, the tea industry has made significant progress. In recent years up to 2010, tea in China has made leaps and bounds with tea growing area now reaching 1.95 million hectares (about 4,818,555 acres); production reaching 1,450,000 tons (the most of any country in the world); total output at approximately 55.85 billion USD; 302,400 tons of tea exported (second in the world) amounting to approximately 784 million USD; with Chinese tea being exported to more than 120 countries and regions.

Yet, we can clearly see that, although China's contemporary tea industry has achieved substantial success, it is still far from what it was in the first period. It still does not match the vastness of China's tea fields, or the history of thousands of years. Today, China has size in the tea industry, but not strength, and is especially weak when compared to advanced countries in the comprehensive development of new uses for tea. In the same vein, the tea culture that was once the reigning king evolved after spreading to other countries and merging with local culture, especially in Japan and Korea, where tea was catapulted into mainstream national culture, and Chinese tea culture became influential in the Japanese and Korean tea ceremonies. Whereas in China, views are so varied that there is not a unified national tea culture. The revitalization of China's tea industry and tea culture has now been passed on to the next generation. It is a sacred mission bestowed upon the Chinese people by history and it is a duty we cannot avoid.

From today on, we must fully understand that the work of those in the tea culture is to make Chinese tea culture great and to build a foundation which will return Chinese tea culture to its glory. We must pool our energy, and, with steadfast faith, march forward to benefit humanity, to make a due contribution to return China to the top place in tea culture.

中国国际茶文化研究会部分领导考察茶叶生产基地 / Officials from the International China Tea Culture Institute visiting a tea field

