

茶的故鄉—雲南

趙傑如

茶樹栽培及飲用傳播示意图



圖例

飲用傳向

栽培傳向



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CHINA NATIONAL NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-
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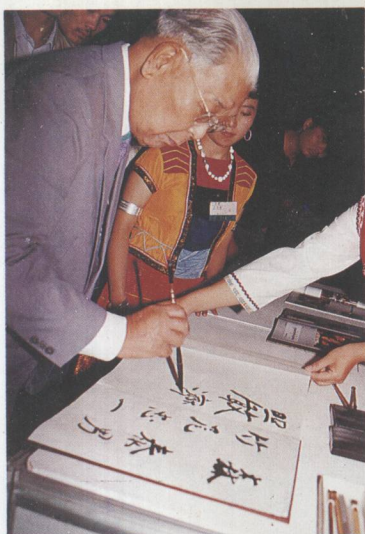
1986年英國女王伊麗莎白訪問昆明時，雲南省省長和志強向英女王贈送禮品，雲南茶葉和雲南圍棋。

He Zhiqiang, Governor of Yunnan Province, presenting Yunnan tea and Weiqi to Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Kunming in 1986.



1980年10月20日全國人大副委員長班禪額爾德尼，確吉堅贊視察雲南下關茶廠雲南沱茶車間。

Panchen Erdeni, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC, investigating Tuocha tea product while paying a visit to Xiaguan Tea Plant on October 20, 1980.



全國人大副委員長嚴濟慈為雲南參加首屆茶與中國文化展示周簽名留念。

Yan Jici, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of NPC, writing autograph while visiting Yunnan delegation at the 1st Tea & Chinese Culture Exhibition Fair.



溥杰先生為雲南參加首屆茶與中國文化展示周簽名留念。

Mr. Pu Jie writing autograph while paying a visit to Yunnan delegation at the 1st Tea & Chinese Culture Exhibition Fair.

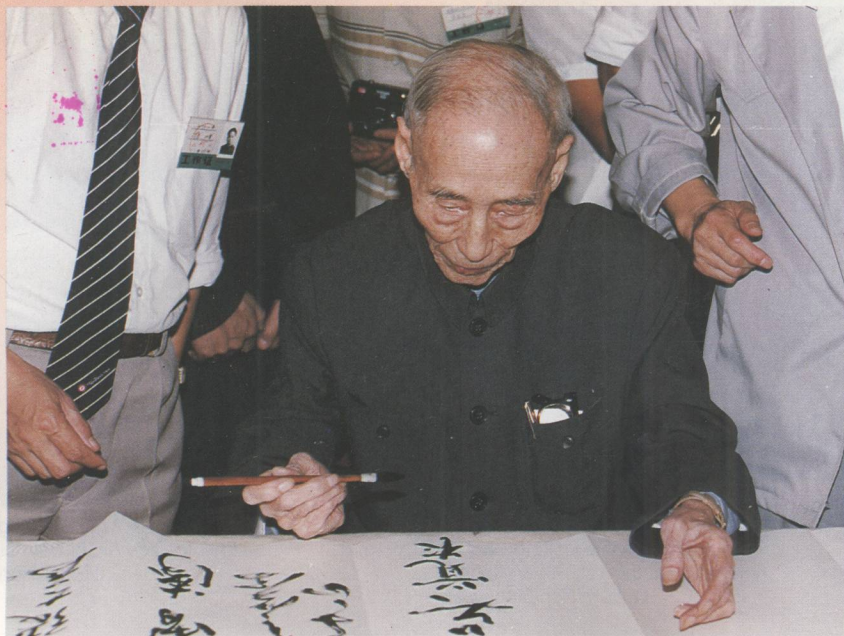
Delegate of "Yunnan Tea Park" and the delegate of Uraseke Foundation of Japan exchanging tea sets as souvenir after giving a joint performance of tea rites on the stage at the 1st Tea & Chinese Culture Exhibition Fair.



在首屆茶與中國文化展示周期間，日本里千家茶道與雲南雲茶苑同台表演後，互贈茶具，增進友誼。

Mr. Wu Juenong, a contemporary tea expert of China, writing autograph while visiting Yunnan delegation at the 1st Tea & Chinese Culture Exhibition Fair.

當代茶聖吳覺農先生為雲南參加「首屆茶與中國文化展示周」簽名留念。



茶山晨曲

Picking tea leaves in the morning sunshine.

1989年
9月在北京民族文化宮舉行了首屆茶與中國文化展示周，展覽大廳中《茶樹栽培及飲用傳播示意圖》十分引人注目，它準確地向世界揭示了雲南是茶樹栽培及飲用傳播的起點。

茶樹栽培及飲用傳播示意圖



At the 1st Tea & Chinese Culture Exhibition Fair held in the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities in Beijing in September 1989, a sketch map showing the areas of distribution of China's tea plantation & tea drinking had attracted all the visitors. The picture had accurately delineated that Yunnan is the starting point of the distribution of tea plantation and tea drinking to the world.



A wild old tea tree in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan is 32.1 meters high and 1.03 meters in diameter. With an age of 1,700 years old, it is honoured as "King of Tea Trees" of the world.

雲南
省西雙版
納州野生
大茶樹，
高 32.1
米，胸徑
1.03 米，
樹齡 1700
年，堪稱
世界之最。

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雲南是茶樹起源地

彭承鑑

專家學者們從物種起源考察論證“茶樹起源於雲南”。其根據有五點：

一、雲南具有茶樹系統發育過程的自然條件

茶樹喜好溫暖潮濕氣候，半陰性生態環境和微酸性土壤。雲南地處高海拔、低緯度，北回歸線橫貫東西，山脈河流縱列南北；屬熱帶亞熱帶氣候，無嚴寒酷暑，雨量充沛。在高層闊葉林下，形成了自然蔭蔽的生態環境。雲南的土壤，按相性分佈規律和距離海洋遠近的相關性，雲南處於東經 97°39'-106°12' 之間，距南海為近。故土壤多屬森林土壤第四類型——紅壤。而分佈在滇南和滇西南的多屬磚紅壤性紅壤及磚紅壤，其 PH 值為 4-5。這些都是茶樹系統發育過程的適宜條件。但這只表明了現代的自然地理氣候，至於古代？

二、從古地理、古氣候、古生物進行考察。

雲南大約在二億五千萬年前是地處勞亞古北大陸的南緣，面臨泰提斯海。這裏地勢平坦，氣候溫和，雨量充沛。經過地質年代的二疊紀、三疊紀、白堊紀、第三紀漫長歲月。許多種被子植物在這裏發生、滋長、演化。象茶樹這樣的熱帶亞熱帶被子植物，更適宜其繁衍。其後在第四紀以來的幾次冰河期中，地球上很多植物遭到嚴重毀滅。唯我國西南部受災較輕。特別是雲南南部和西南部未受冰川襲擊。許多植物原種如第二紀孑遺的木蓮、第三紀的樹蕨、鷄毛松、蘇鐵、苦蕒等植物保留了下來，被譽為“活化石”。雲南現在有高等植物 15000 多種，佔全國的一半以上，故雲南有“植物王國”之稱。茶樹是否是保留下來的植物之一？可以從近緣植物予以考察。

三、茶樹近緣植物的分佈，是考察茶樹原產地的重要標誌

雲南是茶樹近緣植物分佈面廣量多的地方。向有“雲南山茶甲天下”之說。世界上茶科植物共 23 屬 380 多種，分佈在西南的就有 260 多種，其中以雲南為最多。據中國科學院《780》工程調查，僅僅雲南騰沖一個縣境內，就發現有 8 屬 70 多種。又據我國植物分類學家張宏達教授對茶樹植物分類為山茶科、山茶屬、茶亞屬、茶組。茶組植物世界上共有 40 個種，我國分佈有 39 個種，雲南就佔了 33 個種。說明雲南茶樹品種資源是十分豐富的。與此同時，還可以現存野生大茶樹的分佈予以印證。

四、雲南野生大茶樹分佈遼闊

在雲南境內有四十多個縣的深山密林中發現野生大茶樹，也有栽培型的。滇中的牟定縣有一棵野生大茶樹，樹高 10.3 米，主幹周長 245 厘米；新平縣發現數百株大茶樹，其中一株高 7.2 米，幹徑 114 厘米，樹齡也有幾百年；鎮源縣千家寨野生大茶樹高 18.5 米，基部幹徑 143.5 厘米，樹齡達一千多年；滇南勐海縣巴達區有直徑 1.21 米，樹高 34 米的茶樹，已有 1700 多年歷史，還有南糯山大茶樹被譽為茶樹王；滇西南的鳳慶縣腰街區新源鄉有成片 200 多株茶樹，直徑都在 50-70 厘米等等，樹型之高大，分佈面之廣闊，令人嘆為觀止。這些大茶樹是否具有古老茶樹的生物學特徵？還得從生化加以分析。

五、雲南茶樹有古老茶樹的生物學特徵

生物進化，從發生、發展、繁衍都是經過由簡單到複雜，由低級到高級的演化過程。茶樹的新陳代謝，主要是兒茶酚類物質的質與量的變化。雲南大葉種茶，無論野生型或栽培型，經生化分析，其合成 L-一表兒茶酚的強度都比合成 L-一表沒食子兒茶酚的強度高一倍，相應的合成 L-一表兒茶酚沒食子酸酯也比合成 L-一表沒食子兒茶酚沒食子酸酯為多。這證明雲南大葉種茶樹屬於簡單的、低級的新陳代謝，具有古老茶樹的生物學特徵。

科學家們據此考察論證“雲南是茶樹起源地”，這已是不爭的事實。



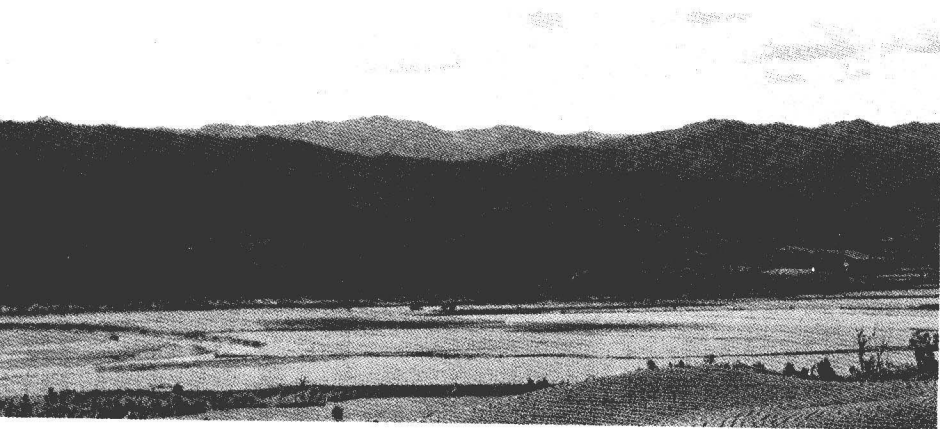
Yunnan — The Origin of World's Tea Trees

Peng Chengjian

Through the investigation and study of species, tea experts had proved that Yunnan is the original place of world's tea trees and it is based on the following five aspects:

I. Yunnan possesses the basical natural conditions for systematical growth of tea plants.

The growth of tea trees needs warm and humid climate and the semi shady ecological environment as well as the acidoid soil. Yunnan has a location of high elevation and low latitudes, with the Tropic of Cancer crossing the whole province. It has many mountains and rivers running vertically and a mild climate neither too hot nor too cold with plenty of rainfall. A natural shady ecological environment has been formed in the broadleaf forest of Yunnan. According to the facies dispersing regularity and the inter-relation of marine distance, Yunnan is located at 97° 39' E and 106 12' E and close to the South Sea and so the earth there belongs to the 4th kind of forest soil—the red earth. The most part of the earth in south and southwest of the province belongs to lateritic and laterite soil, with the PH value of 4-5. All these are the matching conditions for systematical growth of tea plants but they are only the natural geographical features and climate of the present time and what about those in the ancient period?



II. Investigation through the study of Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology and Palaeontology.

At about 250 million years ago, Yunnan was located on the southern fringe of the Noachic Ancient North Continent and facing the Sea of Tities. It had smooth terrain and warm weather and plenty of rainfall. During the long period of geochronological years including the Permian period, the Triassic period the Cretaceous and the Tertiary period, a large number of angiosperm had occurred, grown and undertaken evolution in this place. It was the most suitable location for the multiply growth of tea plants — an angiosperm of tropical and subtropical zone. Then, in the several glacial epochs of the Quaternary period, many kinds of plants on the globe had been severely destroyed. Since the Southwest of China had not suffered great damages and the location of south and southwest Yunnan had not been attacked by glacier, a large number of plant origin such as the remaining tough lily of the Secondary period and pteridophyte and cycad etc of the Tertiary period had survived and they were honoured as the living fossils. At present there are over 15,000 kinds of higher plants existing in Yunnan, figuring more than half of the total varieties found in the country and so the province is crowned as "Botanical Kingdom". Is tea plant one of the remainders? This could be traced through the study of close predestination plants.

III. The scattering of close predestination plants of tea trees is an important mark in the study and investigation of the origin of tea trees.

With the largest coverage and quantity of the close predestination plants of tea trees, Yunnan has been famous for having the best mountain tea plants. There are more than 260 kinds of tea plants out of 380 strong of the 23 categories of tea plants in the world growing in the Southwest of China and most of them are found in Yunnan. According to the investigation of the "780" project of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, over 70 kinds of 8 categories of tea trees were found in only a county of Tengchong in Yunnan. Professor Zhang Hongda, a botanical taxonomy expert said that tea plants could be classified into the camellia family, the camellia Genus, strengths and tea series. Out of the 40 tea series found in the world, 39 are discovered in China and 33 of

them are found in Yunnan. Therefore Yunnan is especially rich in the resource of tea trees and this could also be confirmed by the scattering areas of the existing wild old tea plants.

IV. Yunnan's vast area where the wild old tea trees grow.

In the deep forest of more than 40 counties in Yunnan, a lot of wild old tea trees have been discovered and some of them belong to the cultivated plants. There is an old tea tree in Muding county in the centre of the province which is 10.3 meters high and 2.45 meters in diameter. In Xiping county, several hundred old tea trees had been found, one of them is as tall as 7.2 meters and 1.14 meters in diameter and it is several hundred years old. In Zhenyuan county a wild old tea tree has grown to 18.5 meters high and 1.435 meter in diameter and it is over 1,000 years of age. An old tea tree in Bada area in Menghai county of the province is 34 meters high and 1.21 meters in diameter and it has grown for more than 1,700 years. The old tea tree in Nanno mountain is honoured as "the King of Tea Trees" and there are more than 200 old tea plants in Xinyuan village of Fengqing county in West Yunnan with diameter of 50-70 cm. The magnificent sight of these giant old tea trees acclaim the acme of perfection. Do these tea plants possess the biological phenomenon of the ancient tea plants? This should be further analyzed from the point of biochemistry.

V. Tea trees in Yunnan possess the biological phenomenon of the ancient tea plants.

The occurrence, development and multiplication of biological evolution are processing from simple to complicated and from elementary to high level. The metabolism of tea trees is mainly the change of the quality and quantity of the phenol substance of catechu. The wild growing or cultivated broad-leaf tea trees of Yunnan both possess higher intensity of the combination of L-catechu. It is twice as much as that of non seeding catechu and there is more content of non seeding acidester in the former. All these had proved that Yunnan broadleaf tea trees belong to simple and elementary metabolism of the biological phenomenon of ancient tea plants.

The above facts cited by tea experts had adequately proved that Yunnan is the origin of world's tea trees.

中外著名茶葉專家、學者對茶樹原產地的論述

當代茶聖吳覺農先生說，

我國西南地區是世界茶樹的原產地，雲南則是這原產地的中心。

——引自吳覺農選集《關於發展雲南、廣西、廣東以及海南島等地區紅細茶生產的前景》

雲南地處我國西南邊疆，幅員廣闊，土地肥沃，氣候溫暖，雨量充沛，海拔較高，是茶樹生長的家鄉。是最理想的茶葉生產基地。

——引自吳覺農選集《關於加快雲南茶葉生產發展的建議》

安徽農學院陳椽教授說，

雲南大葉種無疑是發生在四季如春的溫暖氣候條件下的自然分佈地區。在這種特別適宜的發育條件下，創造了保存迄今的這種茶樹的原始類型。這種茶樹具有加速合成 L-表兒茶酚及其沒食子酸酯的簡單新陳代謝類型，造成了所有其餘的茶樹變種。所以說雲南省是茶樹的真正原產地。

——引自《茶業通史》

雲南西雙版納自治州是茶樹原產地。向東北面推移，傳播全國而及日本、蘇聯、朝鮮各地，向西南推移，傳播老撾、越南、柬埔寨、緬甸、印度而及亞洲、

非洲各地。迅速發展而成爲世界上優良的飲料，人人喜愛。寄語雲南黨政企業諸公合力編纂《雲南是茶樹原產地》專集出版，公之於衆，與世共存。是雲南人民光榮，也是中華民族的光榮。

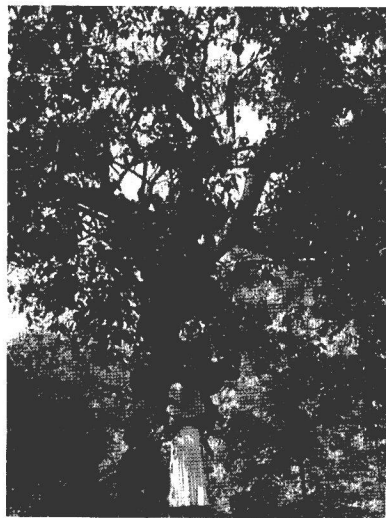
——引自《雲南茶生命力大》

浙江農業大學庄晚芳教授說，

“南中良種人人愛，雲嶺茶香引我來。”南中這個雲南茶樹良種，雲嶺茶香實在太好了。

雲南這個地方是我們國家的古老茶區，又是我們茶樹的主要原產地。

——引自《關於提高茶葉單產和品質的問題》



湖南農學院教授陳興琰說，

茶樹原生地，雲南譽滿球，
資源驚四海，產品第一流。

普洱先稱秀，紅茶質更優。
香風無限好，吹遍萬家樓。

——引自《滇滇茶》

台灣省劉漢介說，

“中國是茶的原產地，起源
於雲南，人工栽培於四川”。

——引自《中國茶藝》

湖南農學院教授陸松侯說，

雲南，茶樹發源地。大葉
種，傳播海內外，成爲康樂飲
料，造福人類無窮。雲南茶，芽
壯葉厚渾身毫，香高味濃茶色
艷，內含物質特豐富，常飲延年
又益壽。

中國農業科學院茶葉研究所所長
陳宗懋說，

滇紅沱茶普洱，香高味濃益



壽，天時地利獨厚，創匯增收歲稠。

美國西北公司總裁羅納德·菲浦斯說，

“雲南這個茶葉王國是植物寶庫，……茶樹生長在高海拔4500-6000尺之間，在這個理想的自然條件下，使雲南當之無愧地成為茶葉的祖國，雲南茶為目前世界上第一流的味美香清之茶”。

“據史料記載，雲南在三國時代（公元220年）當時著名軍事學家孔明由湖南揮師雲南時植茶。所以雲南是植茶和飲茶的發源地。並且是雲南把茶種和茶苗傳播到別的地區（尤其是長江流域）的。”

“訪問雲南得到了茶樹植物學歷史最迷人的一瞥。天公地道的是：這個美麗的地方誕生了今天世界上的茶葉，生產了多種世界上最優美、顯毫和鮮爽的茶葉。”

——引自1979年10月《茶與咖啡貿易雜誌》

聯邦德國茶葉協會主席 DR. GISEIA PANER 博士說，

中國雲南省所產茶葉農藥殘留量均低於國際標準，其原因是：氣候的差異不利於茶樹害蟲的流行，專一的危害茶樹的蟲子

不多。

鑒於以上原因，雲南便很少使用農藥，再加之其他農作物也很少用農藥，土壤、水源都沒有受到農藥污染，自然環境保持清潔狀況。

——引自1986年2月20日
《KAFFEE TEE MARKT》

雜誌《雲南茶葉農藥殘留量情況》一文

日本東西物產株式會社社長坂本敬四郎說，

“雲南是茶葉的故鄉，這裏的茶葉起先是由當地少數民族製作並傳播的。中國曾有過一條傳播絲綢為主的“絲綢之路”，而作為增進人類健康的雲南茶葉正以‘茶葉之路’走向世界各地。雲南普洱茶對人們的健康所起的重要作用，足以證明它是世界人類的寶物。

“雲南普洱茶的絕妙之處就在於經過一千多年的歷史至今還具有旺盛生命力，只要時常飲用就會感覺到：有利尿、助消化、醒酒、減肥、健身、增長食慾等功效，不勝枚舉。為了全世界更多更廣的人們的健康，而應該普及飲用。”

——引自中國畫報1988年第5期《中國雲南茶葉具有悠久歷史》等。

Chinese and Foreign Tea Experts Expounding the Origin of World's Tea Trees

Mr. Wu Juenong, a contemporary tea experts in China:

"The southwestern part of China is the native place of tea trees in the world and Yunnan is the centre of China's tea tree origination."

— A quotation from Wu's works
"The Future Prospect of Fine Tea Production in Yunnan, Guangxi & Guangdong"

"Yunnan is located in Southwest China border and it has a vast population and covers a large piece of land. It has fertile soil and warm weather and plenty of rainfall. With a high elevation, Yunnan is the most ideal production base for growing tea."

— Adopted from Wu's works
"Proposal of Speeding Up The Development of Yunnan's Tea Production"

Chen Chuan, Professor of Anhui Farming Institute:

"It is doubtless that Yunnan broadleaf tea has generated in an area with warm weather of Spring all the year round and it has retained the primitive type of its kind under the most suitable conditions for growing. This kind of tea tree possesses the simple metabolism of accelerating the composition of L-List catechu and its non seeding acidester, thus creat-

ing the mutation of all other tea trees. So it is doubtless to say that Yunnan is the real native land of world's tea trees."

— Adopted from "The General History of Tea Trade"

"Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture is the native place of tea trees." Passing through the North-east, it was distributed all across the country and than to Japan, USSR, Korea and other places. Crossing the border in the south, it came to Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma, India and many countries in Asia and Africa. The speedy development of tea has provided the world the best kind of beverage which is loved by all. The issuance of "Yunnan is the Native Place of Tea Trees" which is jointly published by the Party organisation, government of the province and the enterprises in Yunnan will surely win great honour.

— Adopted from "The Great Vitality of Yunnan Tea"

Zhuang Wanfang, Professor of Zhejiang Agriculture University:

"Everyone likes to take Nanzhong tea and the fragrance of tea growing on Yunling has brought me here. Nanzhong tea is really a fine tea breeding having the most attractive fragrance. Yunnan is the