



菊花

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前 言

菊花是我国的传统名花之一，有着悠久的栽培历史和很高的欣赏价值。

每当秋风萧瑟、气寒霜降、百花凋零的时节，人们却看到千姿百态、傲霜怒放的菊花，就会联想到我国人民历来崇尚的不畏困难、不惧强暴、艰苦奋斗的高贵品质。历代诗人、名士曾纷纷写下了对菊花的赞美。“芳菊开林耀，青松冠岩列，怀此贞秀姿，卓为霜下杰。”晋代文学家陶渊明的咏菊诗篇千古流传。“满园菊花郁金黄，中有孤丛色似霜”（唐·白居易），“开迟愈见凌霜操，堪笑儿童道过时”（宋·陆游），“菊花自择风霜国，不是春光外菊花”（宋·杨万里），“宁可抱香枝上老，不随黄叶舞东风”（明·朱淑真），朱德同志还曾以菊之高洁，感昭于人：“奇花独立树枝头，玉骨冰肌眼底收，且盼和平共处日，愿将菊酒解前仇。”

赏菊也早已成了我国民间的传统习惯。每年秋天，我国有不少城市都要举办菊花展览会，展出各种传统名菊和新培育的名种以及各种菊花造型。一九八二年十一月在上海人民公园举办了由北京、上海、天津、沈阳、武汉、长沙、成都、南昌、南京、杭州、苏州、扬州、无锡、德州等十四个城市参加的《中国菊花品种展览》，展出的各种菊花有十余万盆，参观的人数达到一百四十万人次。这是全国规模最大的一次菊展，引起了社会各界的广泛注意和好评。

我们以这次展出的菊花品种为基础，并征求了各方面的意见，兼收并蓄，求同存异，经反复筛选后，选编了这本画册。画册中共收入传统名菊及新培育的名种共二百种，以表抛砖引玉之意。务求传统名菊能继承下来，新名种能不断育成，以推动园艺事业的前进。画册中的几篇短文简要地介绍了菊花栽培历史、分类方法和欣赏常识，供大家参考。

杨峰桐

FOREWORD

The chrysanthemum is one of our famous traditional flowers that have a very high appreciative value as well as a long history of cultivation.

Just as all the other flowers wither away in chilly autumn winds and sudden frost, blossoming chrysanthemums, braving the cold, greet people with their magnificently colourful charms. This puts us in mind of the lofty qualities that have been long upheld and cherished by our people—the spirit of hard working, unswerving will before difficulties and indomitability before brute force.

Blossoming chrysanthemums dazzle the woods,

Green pines crown the cliffs;

Such chaste, grace and charm,

Thou stand out as heroes under frost.

This is the earliest ode to the chrysanthemum, written by Tao Yuanming, a man of letters of the Jin Dynasty. Many poets and eminent men have sung praises of the flower ever since.

A gardenful of golden chrysanthemums

With a solitary thicket the colour of frost.

—Bai Juyi of the Tang Dynasty

Late blossom makes the frost-braving quality all the more evident,

I laugh at those ignoramuses who think the prime time is past.

—Lu Jou of the Song Dynasty

The chrysanthemum chooses to reside in the kingdom of frost and wind,

Not that it is turned away by the warmth of spring.

—Yang Wanli of the Song Dynasty

Rather die withered on the branch

Than dance with dead leaves in the east wind.

—Zhu Shichen of the Ming Dynasty

Comrade Zhu De, impressed by the noble character of the chrysanthemum, wrote the following poem:

Strange flowers blossom in solitude amidst the leafless branches,
With bones of jade and skin of ice;
When the day of peaceful co-existence comes,
I'd drown my former hates with chrysanthemum wine.

The appreciation of chrysanthemums has for a long time been a national custom with the Chinese. Every autumn, chrysanthemum exhibitions are held in many of the cities, at which famous traditional chrysanthemums, the newly bred varieties as well as all kinds of chrysanthemum models are on display.

In November, 1982, National Chrysanthemum Exhibition was held in Renmin Park (People's Park), Shanghai. Over 100,000 pots from Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjing, Shengyang, Wuhan, Changsha, Chengdu, Nanjing, Nanchang, Hangzhou, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Wuxi and Dezhou were put on show. Visitors to the Exhibition totalled about 1,400,000. This was the biggest nationwide chrysanthemum exhibition ever, which drew wide attention and won high acclaim from the public.

Based on the flowers displayed on 1982 Shanghai Chrysanthemum Exhibition, this picture album has been prepared after much consultation

with concerned experts and repeated screening. The traditionally famous chrysanthemums and newly-bred rare species that are selected for the this album amount to two hundred. And by way of reference, this album also presents several short articles on the history of the cultivation of chrysanthemums and the general knowledge about classification and appreciation.

The present album is only a tentative attempt. It is our sincere hope, therefore, that it will pave the way for better things to come and that the traditional chrysanthemums will not become extinct and new strains will continue to be bred, thus pushing the horticulture in our country to a new high.

菊花栽培简史

菊花,在我国有着悠久的栽培历史。在二千多年前春秋时代的古籍中就有关于菊花的记载,《礼记·月令篇》、《吕氏春秋·十二纪》中都谈到了“鞠有黄华”(鞠就是菊的古字,黄华即黄花)。古代人对菊花的食用及药用价值已有所了解。爱国诗人屈原《离骚》中有“朝饮木兰之坠露,夕餐秋菊之落英”。《本草经》中有“菊服之轻身耐老”的论述,汉代应劭的《风俗通义》里载有“渴饮菊花滋液可以长寿”的故事,都记载了这一点。

而菊花作为观赏植物的最早记载,则应该是东晋时期的伟大诗人陶渊明的咏菊诗句。“采菊东篱下,悠然见南山”是何等俊逸潇洒,“怀此贞秀姿,卓为霜下杰”又是何等坚毅刚烈。到了唐代,菊花已出现了紫色和白色的品种。宋代则菊花栽培大盛,观赏已成为栽培的主要目的,品种也大大增加,并出现了《菊谱》(刘蒙)、《范村菊谱》(范大成)等记载菊花品种的专著。当时,菊艺水平也大有提高,《范村菊谱》中还第一次记述了苏州花匠栽培的一株菊花能开出几十朵花的立菊。明、清两代菊花栽培又有了新的发展,品种就更多了。明代王象晋的《群芳谱》中记载的菊花品种已经达到274种,包括16种不同花型。李时珍在《本草纲目》中则谈到经他考察过的菊花就有三、四百种。清初,陈淏子的《花镜》还对菊花的繁殖栽培作了较详细的记述。从现存的《菊谱》、《菊志》等三十余部明清艺菊专著中可以看出,当时的人们不但根据菊花的颜色、花型进行了简单的分类,而且借拟风景、动植物、诗词、典故等,给各种菊花起了不少贴切而典雅的名字,把赏菊提高到了新的水平。

时至近代,人们对菊花生态习性有了更进一步的了解,栽培技术、方法更有不少新的突破,新品种不断涌现。目前,我国菊花品种已不下三千余种。

原产于我国的菊花,在公元十世纪左右经由朝鲜传到日本,为日本人民所喜爱,广为栽培,发展很快。到十七世纪时,荷兰商人将菊花带到了欧洲,后来又传到美洲。如今我国菊花在国外也被培育出许多新品种。目前,菊花已经发展成为世界上品种最多的著名花卉。

梅慧敏

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CULTIVATION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The cultivation of chrysanthemums has a long history in China. Accounts of chrysanthemums appear in books written as early as the Spring and Autumn period, more than two thousand years ago. Mentions have been made about "chrysanthemums as yellow flowers" both in the Yuelin Chapter of Liji (the Book of Rites) and the twelfth book of Lu Shi Chun Qiu (History as edited by Lu Buwei). In Li Shao, a poem by the patriotic poet Qu Yuan, there are these lines: "Drink the falling dew from magnolia in the morning/ Feast on the dropping petals of autumn chrysanthemums in the evening. In Ben Cao Jing we have the statement: "The taking of chrysanthemums strengthens the body and the will." And in Feng Su Tong Yi (A General History of Customs) by Ying Shao of the Han Dynasty, there records a sentence that reads: "A draft of chrysanthemum potion when thirsty is conducive to longevity." It is evident from these accounts of the past that people have long been aware of the values of chrysanthemums both as food and medicine.

Accounts of chrysanthemums as an ornamental plant date back to the oft-quoted lines in the famous poem "Ode to Chrysanthemums" by the great poet Tao Yuanming of the Eastern Jin Dynasty: "Picking chrysanthemums by the eastern hedge/ I was aware of the South Mountain from afar." What freedom of restraint and ease of composure! "In chaste and refined bearing/ Thou stand unmoved under the frost." Again what firm determination and integrity! In the Tang Dynasty the chrysanthemum developed new varieties that had both white and violet petals. The cultivation of chrysanthemums became extremely popular in the Song Dynasty, and by then viewing was already the chief purpose of cultivation, which fact resulted in a dramatic increase in new strains. Liu Mong's "Chrysanthemum Catalogue" and Fan Dacheng's "Chrysanthemum Catalogue of Fanchun" were also published at this time as the first scientific treatises on the plant, which contributed, no doubt, to the technique of chrysanthemum cultivation. In "Chrysanthemum Catalogue of Fanchun" is recorded a standing chrysanthemum

themum plant cultivated by a Suzhou horticulturist that carried dozens of blossoms when in bloom. Chrysanthemum cultivation reached a new high in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, with still more new varieties added to the basic stock. Wang Xiangjin of the Ming Dynasty wrote a book called "A catalogue of Beautiful Flowers", which enumerates as many as two hundred and seventy-four varieties under sixteen different species. In Ben Cao Gang Mu, Li Shichen says that the number of chrysanthemum strains he had observed reaches well over three hundred. In the early years of the Qing Dynasty, Cheng Zi wrote "Flower Mirror", which has a detailed account of the breeding and cultivation of chrysanthemums. It is evident from over thirty scientific treatises on the techniques of chrysanthemum cultivation, written in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, that the people at that time not only made rather tentative classification of the flower according to colour and petal shape but also gave apt and elegant names to various kinds of chrysanthemums, using sceneries, animals, plants, poems and literary allusions as inspirations, thus further heightening the art of the appreciation of the flower.

Now that we are having a beter understanding of the environmental habits and characteristics of chrysanthemums, new breakthroughs have been made in cultivation techniques and methods and new strains have kept appearing, which brings the total number of strains in China to three thousand and more.

China-grown chrysanthemums were introduced into Japan via Korea in around the tenth century and became a pet with the Japanese, who popularized the plant and further perfected the technique of its cultivation. In the seventeenth century, some Dutch merchants managed to ship some species of the flower to Europe, from whence it was again exported to America. Up to now, many new varieties of chrysanthemums have also been bred in countries other than China. At present, the chrysanthemum has joined the ranks of world-famous flowers that boast the greatest number of strains.





菊花分类

菊花为一花序。我们使用的分类方法是以盘状花序为主要依据。先分大菊与花坛用小菊,再依小花形态:分瓣子花、管子花、桂瓣花和其他。至于花型,是由花瓣及其组合形状而定,它是菊花分类的主体。

一、菊花花型

I, 大菊:

(一) 瓣子花: 舌状花以平瓣为主。

(1) 一重阔瓣型: 舌状花为平瓣, 特阔, 一层至一层半平展排列, 以花大瓣阔、浑厚挺直, 先端内卷有力为上品。如黄十八、帅旗。

(2) 半重瓣型: 舌状花为平瓣, 花瓣先端内抱, 2—6轮, 外形整齐, 花荷花状, 盛开时微露心。如墨荷、老墨荷。

(3) 莲座型: 重瓣舌状花平瓣或匙瓣, 花瓣先端尖, 排列整齐, 盛开时不露心。如绿牡丹。

(4) 反卷型: 舌状花多为平瓣, 花瓣先端尖窄, 不内抱, 盛开时外瓣略外反不露心。如灰鸽。

(5) 球型: 舌状花平瓣或有部分阔匙瓣, 花瓣排列紧密整齐, 多内抱或略松弛, 外形为圆球状或扁球形。如金碧辉煌、笑靥。

(6) 卷散型: 舌状花为平瓣或部分匙瓣, 花瓣内抱或卷曲为环状, 外形大多不整齐, 盛开时不露心。如金狮子、泥金九连环。

(7) 垂带型: 舌状花为平瓣, 瓣较窄而下垂。如鸳鸯带。

(二) 管子花, 舌状花为管瓣。

(8) 管球型: 舌状花为管瓣, 致密内卷, 开放时外形略呈圆球形。如夔龙、粉夔龙。

(9) 管盘型: 舌状花为管瓣, 外轮长内轮短, 排列整齐, 外形扁平如盘状。如春水绿波。

(10) 披散型: 舌状花管瓣, 长而下垂, 无明显钩环, 以花径特大瓣细为上品。如十丈珠帘。

(11) 松针型: 舌状花管瓣, 外轮内轮几乎等长, 直立四散放射。以瓣细、挺直为上品。如白松针、粉松针。

(12) 舞环型: 舌状花管瓣, 先端弯曲呈大钩环状, 花形呈飞舞状。如檀香钩。

(13) 珠管型: 舌状花为管瓣, 先端弯曲呈小圆珠状, 以先端弯曲若珠为上品。如淡香疏影、飞珠散霞、五彩凤。

(三) 桂瓣花

(14) 托桂型: 筒状小花伸长变大着色为主要观赏部分, 小花先端开裂, 如桂花状。如大红托桂、金盘托桂。

(四) 奇形花

(15) 毛刺型: 小花密生毛刺。如麻姑献瑞、粉白狮子。

(16) 龙爪型: 小花先端开裂若爪。如白龙爪。

II, 花坛用小菊:

(1) 小单轮型: 舌状花为平瓣, 单轮或2—3轮, 平展排列。

(2) 小绒球型: 重瓣, 小花密集。

(3) 小星管型: 舌状花管瓣, 星芒状。

(4) 小托桂型: 花序中心筒状花, 发达伸长, 先端为桂蕊状。

徐 欣

CLASSIFICATION OF CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

(I) Large-flowered.

(A) Flat-petalled.

1. Broad-petalled Single.
2. Semi-double (disks not covered when fully opened).
3. Formal (Fully Double): Vertical section of flower head looks rather flat.
4. Incurved.
5. Recurved: Vertical section of flower head looks roundish.
6. Irregular (petals irregularly curved).
7. Drooping (petals narrow and long).

(B) Quill-petalled.

8. Quill-petalled Incurved.
9. Quill-petalled Flat-headed.
10. Long Quill-petalled (Drooping).
11. Quill-petalled Radiate.
12. Quill-petalled with Large Curled Top.
13. Quill-petalled with Bead-like Top.

(C) Anemone-flowered.

14. Anemone-flowered.

(D) Others.

15. Hairy-petalled.
16. Dragon Claw: Petal-top forked.

(II) Hardy Bushy Border Chrysanthemums.

1. Single.
2. Recurved.
3. Quill-petalled.
4. Anemone-flowered.



鸳鸯带

