

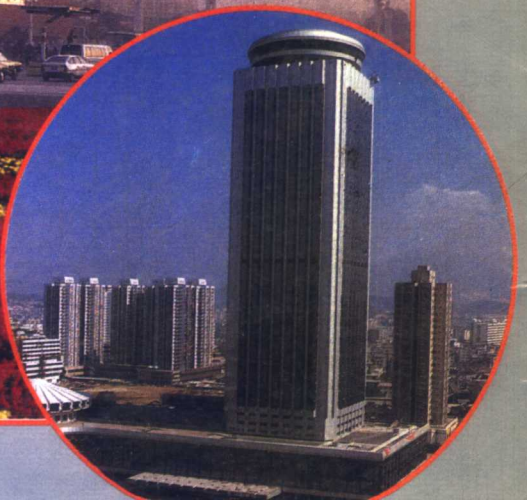


CHINA
CITY
FLOWERS



中国城市市花

秦 燕 主编



华 夏 出 版 社

中国城市市花 CHINA CITY FLOWERS

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CHINA CITY FLOWER

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COMPILER'S NOTE

This large color album — "City Flowers of China", reflecting the work being done to beautify our cities in the process of reform and opening to the outside world, is compiled specifically to all cities in China as well as to flower-lovers both at home and abroad.

The album, first of its kind and published in English and Chinese with plenty of illustrations, serves as a document which systematically describes 35 city flowers of our 87 cities. It not only records the botanical features of the flowers but also gives an account of the historical relations between city flowers and cities.

While taking city flowers as symbols of the cities, it makes a brief description of the features of humanity, geography, economy, culture, history as well as social customs and tourist attractions of each city. It is a must for the libraries of municipalities, urban construction departments, garden management bureaus, culture and education organizations, travel service agencies and other libraries as well. It contains photographs of the grand occasion of the 1st City Flower Show of China (Oct. 4-6, 1986). It collects the poems, calligraphy, paintings and commemorative pictures of the Chinese state and Party leaders, the celebrities at home and abroad, the well-known writers and calligraphers with their reminiscences as well as the name list of the mayors of the cities participating in the Show.

In addition, there is a rich collection of the national flowers of 74 countries in the world and some representative flowers and plants of certain countries. The magnificent photos of the flowers and cities in the album, which are the master pieces of famous photographers, are no doubt collectors' items.

The contents of the album are grouped under different subjects and arranged in Chinese phonetic alphabetic order. The data of the album were provided by the relevant cities and departments from March 1986 to the end of 1987.

Special acknowledgement must be made of those who rendered us help in the compilation of the album and who so graciously served as sources of information. They are:

Photograph Dept. of China Xinhua News Agency, Hong Kong Branch of Xinhua News Agency, Hang Kong Good Companion, China Pictorial, The Chinese Photographers Society, All China Flowers Association, General Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some foreign embassies in China, China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, Hong Kong Pictorial Shenghuo Dushu Xinzhi Joint Publishing Group, Fine Arts Editorial Office of Education and Science Publishing House, Gardening News, Beijing Slide Manufactory, etc.

Our thanks are also extended to the anonymous photographers whose pictures have been provided by various departments. Comments and suggestions for improvement are warmly welcome.

Finally, allow us to quote the words of Mr. Wen Yiduo to express our wish:

"I'll praise the flowers of my motherland,

I'll praise my flower-like motherland."

1986年10月4日至6日,在深圳蛇口“海上世界”举行了“中国城市市花展览”。参展的75个城市,送来了30多种花卉。有北京的月季、菊花,上海的玉兰,广州的红棉,洛阳的牡丹,济南的荷花,昆明的山茶,……它们争奇斗妍,交相辉映,象征着我们祖国蒸蒸日上和无限美好的未来。

我国是世界闻名的古国,我们的民族素有种花、爱花的传统。“为爱名花抵死狂”。考古出的彩陶上,就有花卉的纹饰,说明这在多代以前,花在我们祖先的生活中,已经从实用跨入了审美,成为观赏的对象了。现存最早的文学总集《诗经》中,已有不少吟花的诗句:“桃之夭夭,灼灼其华”;“何彼穠矣,唐棣之华”;“山有扶苏,隤有荷华”……汉代以后的诗文典册中,有关花的名句佳作那就更多。古往今来那些诗骚墨客,他们都喜欢借花明志,以花传情。屈原植兰九畹,陶潜采菊东篱,李白醉卧花丛,杜甫感花溅泪,以及《聊斋》中的花仙、花神,《红楼梦》中的颂花,哭花,葬花。花成了我们古典文学中少不了的题材,它已溶入我们传统文化,成为传统文化的一个部分,为传统文化增添了诱人的异彩。

花就是美,人们爱花就是爱美。美在哪里?花的鲜艳的色彩,芬芳的香味,当然会启动人们的美感,但作为我们民族文化的特点,还有它更深层的内容。花从大自然的旷野,踏进庭院,跃上案头,它已凝聚了我们民族许多崇高的品质,陶冶着人们高尚的情操。傲霜凌寒的菊花,出污泥而不染的荷花,幽清淡雅的兰花,富态娇娜的山茶,它们都会给人联想,唤起人们美好的心灵。人们赏花往往会情不自禁和花联成一体,把美的享受变为善的追求。

花不但是美的象征,花还是生命的象征,创造的象征。含苞欲放,是新生命的开始;绽开的奇魄,是新创造的出现。开花总和结果联在一起,花也是成功的象征。中国有着悠久的历史,选市花还是近年才有的事。这意味着我们古老的民族,已经开始新的飞跃,决心焕发自己的创造精神,把现代化的美丽蓝图绘在祖国的大地。当我漫步在“海上世界”中国城市市花展览的百花丛中,不禁心潮澎湃,浮想联翩。今天举办的市花展览,不正预示着不久的将来,我们中华民族会以现代文明的新姿态,屹立在世界的东方吗?

“春城无处不飞花”,祖国大好的河山,到处腾跃着创造的生机!“有花无日不是春”,我们伟大民族正以百折不挠的精神,大步迈向锦绣的前程!

Flowers in blossoms
without sunshine is by
no means spring
(in lieu of a preface)

Right after the National Day of 1986, "The Chinese City Flowers Exhibition," was held in Shenzhen from October 4th to 6th. Over 30 species of flowers from 75 cities were on display at the exhibitions, among them were Chinese rose and chrysanthemum from Beijing, Yulan magnolia from Shanghai, kapok tree (*Gossampinus malabarica*) from Guangzhou, peony from Luoyang, lotus from Jinan, camelia from Kunming etc. They were contending in singularity and beauty, and set one another off in such a harmonious way as to symbolize a flourishing China with its bright future.

China is an ancient country with world fame. A tradition of growing and fancying flowers has all along been prevailing among the Chinese peoples. As the ancient Chinese saying goes, people were "fancying rare flowers with might and main". Flower-veined patterns had been found on the unearthed ancient painted pottery, which shows that as far back as the Xia Dynasty, flowers had entered from the pragmatic stage to the aesthetic one and become ornamental objects in our forefathers' lives. In the existing earliest literature collection "the Book of Songs", there are quite a few verses eulogizing flowers: "Peach flowers look tender and shine brilliantly"; "Rose of Sharon grows in the hills, whereas lotus grows in the ponds". Much quoted lines and excellent writings on flowers had appeared far more often in ancient poems, essays and records after the Han Dynasty. Almost all great poets and writers of all ages deemed it a pleasure to express their wishes or convey their feelings through flowers. Qu Yuan grew orchid in Jiuyuan garden; Tao Qian picked chrysanthemum at the East Hedge; Li Bai lay asleep amidst flowers after being dead drunk; Du Fu was touched so greatly by the flowers as to shed tears on them, to name only some of them. In regard to books, you can find in "Strange Tales of LiaoZhai" such names as flower fairy and flower goddess, and in "the Red Chamber Dream" you may come across such phrases as "eulogizing had become an flowers", "crying over flowers", "burying flowers" etc. Flowers essential theme in our classical literature had already been blended into our traditional culture, thus adding to it charming splendor.

Flower is beauty, and the fact that people love flower means they love beauty. But where lies its beauty? Its bright colours and its fragrant smells as well may, no doubt, stimulate aesthetic feelings of the people concerned. However, as the distinguishing feature of our national culture, flower contains some deeper meaning. Flowers have traversed from the wildness into the pavilions and gardens and further to be placed on the tables. Flowers have embodied various lofty characters of our nation, and have been moulding our people's noble temperaments.

The frost-and-cold-resisting chrysanthemum, the pure lotus out of filth and mire, the gentle and delicate orchid, the graceful camelia, all of which would give rise to people's imaginations and arouse people's fine sense of inspirations. While admiring flowers, one cannot but integrate oneself with them as a solid whole, which, therefore, transforms one's enjoyment of its beauty into his search for perfection.

Flower is symbol not only of beauty, but also of life and creativity. Flower in bud signifies the commencement of a new life; flower in bloom indicates the emergence of a new creation.

Since blossoming is always a harbinger of fruits, flower therefore, is also symbol of success. In view of the long history behind it China has as yet started its city-flower selection activities just a few years ago. This signifies the fact that our ancient nation has already set out a new high and is determined to bring into full play its creative spirit and realize the beautiful blueprint of modernizations in the vast land of our country. When I was strolling amidst the piles of hundreds of flowers in "The Chinese City Flowers Exhibition", I couldn't but feel an upsurge of emotion and imagination. This very "Chinese City Flowers Exhibition" we are holding at the beach of the South China Sea predisely foretells the fact that the Chinese nation will in the near future stand firmly in the East with a new look of its modern civilization.

"Flowers are flying everywhere in the spring city". Our beautiful motherland is full of creative vitality, "Flowers in blossoms without sunshine is by no means spring". With an indomitable spirit, our great nation is making big stride towards a glorious future!

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中国城市市花 CHINA CITY FLOWERS

白兰花 BAILAN HUA

*东川市市花、肇庆市市树

白兰花，又名缅桂、把兰花、黄桶兰，为木兰科常绿乔木，原产于印度尼西亚爪哇岛，在我国南方诸省培植较广，为风景树和行道树，也可在庭院栽植。白兰花可以提炼香精、窖制名茶；根、叶、花均能入药。

20多年来，东川儿女在荆棘丛生的乱石沙滩之上，用双手建成了一座建筑群落整洁协调、环境清洁宁静文明的城区。历经干旱、霜雪、风沙之侵袭，酷暑严寒之考验，他们精心引种培育的优良树种——白兰花，获得了成功。

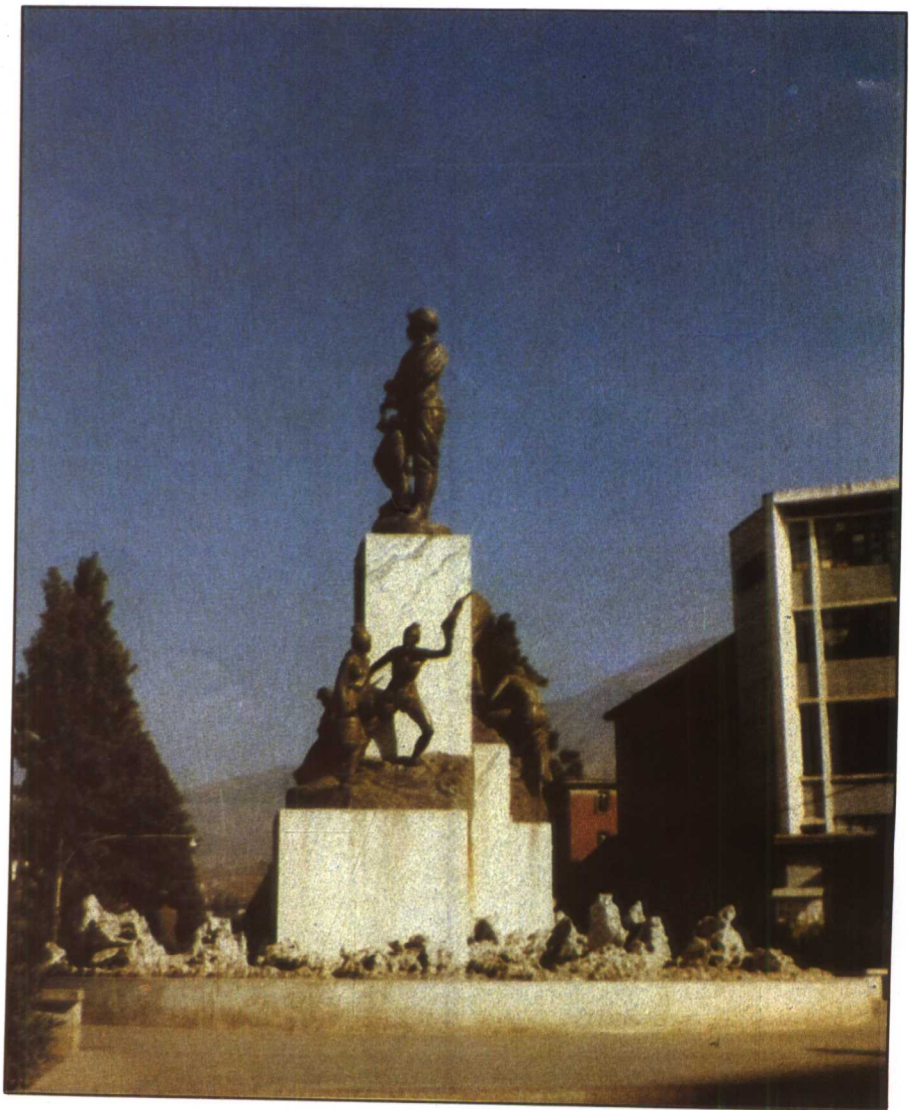
每逢白兰花开花时节，踏上东川大地，未见花与树，早有香扑鼻。远远望去，白兰树姿俊俏，叶片常青，花朵洁白，加之芳香如兰，令人陶醉；更有妇女们争相将这玉琢牙雕般的白兰花佩戴胸襟，使得满城溢香，平添生趣。在街心花坛，以白兰花为主，配置紫薇、叶子花、扶桑、海棠、石榴，宾主分明，红绿相间，色彩瑰丽。街道两侧用四季常绿、干直叶茂、生长迅速的香樟与之配植，犹如姊妹，景致甚佳。

◎

东川 这座优雅的白兰花城，地处滇东北，位于云贵高原的北部边缘。1953年由会泽县划出设立“东川矿区”，1958年5月改为省辖市，现有面积1952平方公里，人口28万。

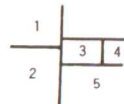
东川产铜历史悠久，东晋时《华阳国志》书中即有记载。清代乾隆年间产铜最盛时，年产量曾一度达到数千吨。民国时期，先后设东川矿业股份有限公司、滇北矿务公司，开采冶炼铜矿。东川现已成为我国主要的产铜基地之一。东川已形成3平方公里的新城区，工业生产形成了一定的规模，已成为滇东北的通衢和物资集散地。

1982年8月2日该市人大批准白兰花为东川市花，同时决定香樟为市树。



①④白兰花 ③市府大楼
②铜矿雕塑 ⑤人民公园

①④ Bailan
② The Sculpture of The Copper Mine
③ The Municipal Government Hall
⑤ People's Park



Bailan (*Michelia alba* DC.)

* The City Flower of Dongchuan

Bailan, an evergreen arbor, originates in Java, Indonesia and belongs to the Magnolia Family (Magnoliaceae). It has been widely planted in South China and used for environmental greenmaking and sidewalk tree-planting. It can also be planted in the courtyard.

During the past 20 years, people in Dongchuan city of northeast Yunnan Province have painstakingly cultivated this flower, which has been successfully tested through severe winter and hot summer. Its flowers can be used to extract essence and smoke quality tea. Its roots, leaves and flowers can be used as traditional Chinese medicines.

Bailan has been named as the city flower

of Dongchuan where the trees have been widely planted to beautify the city and their flowers are gracefully worn on women's breast as ornaments.

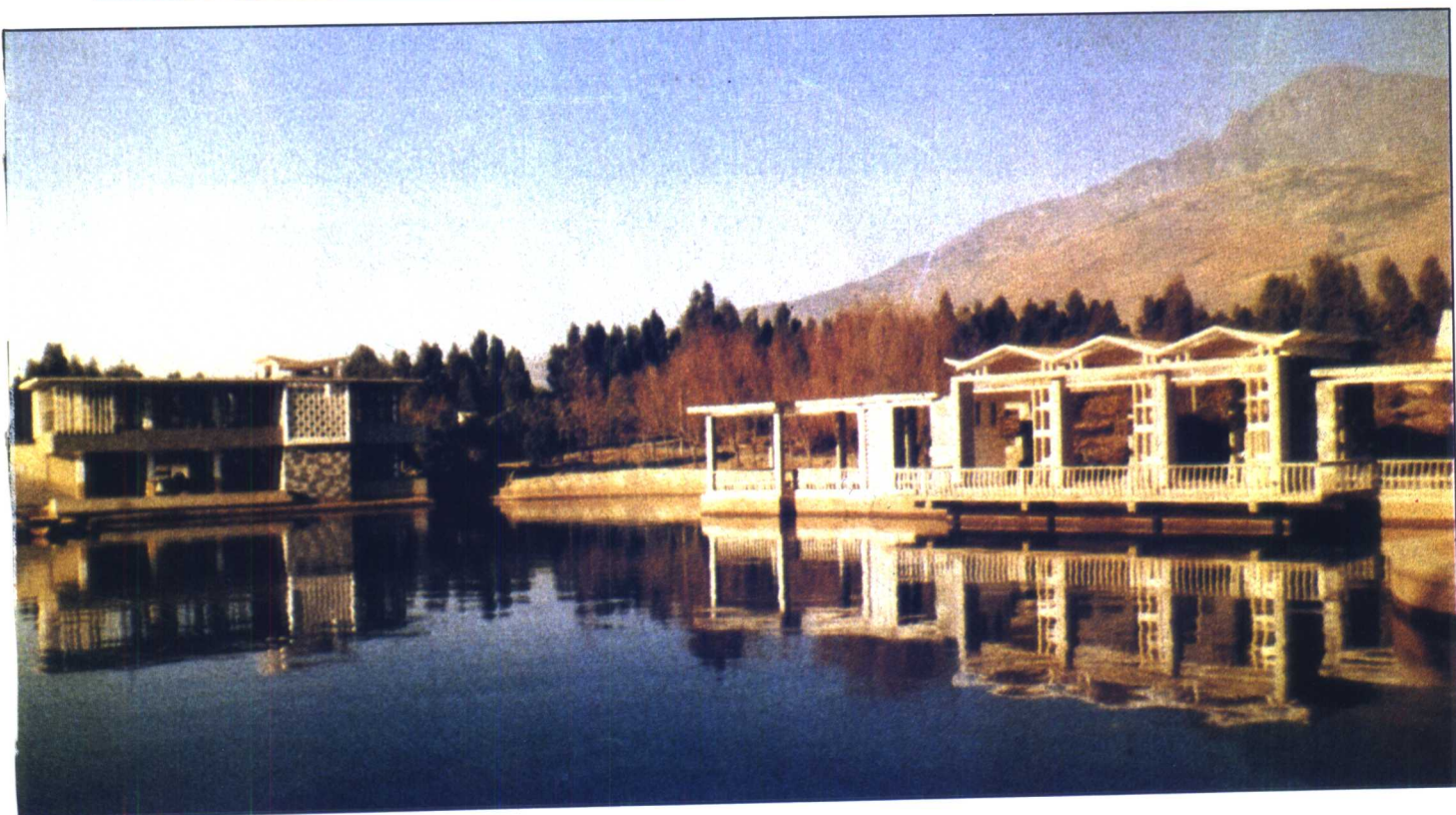
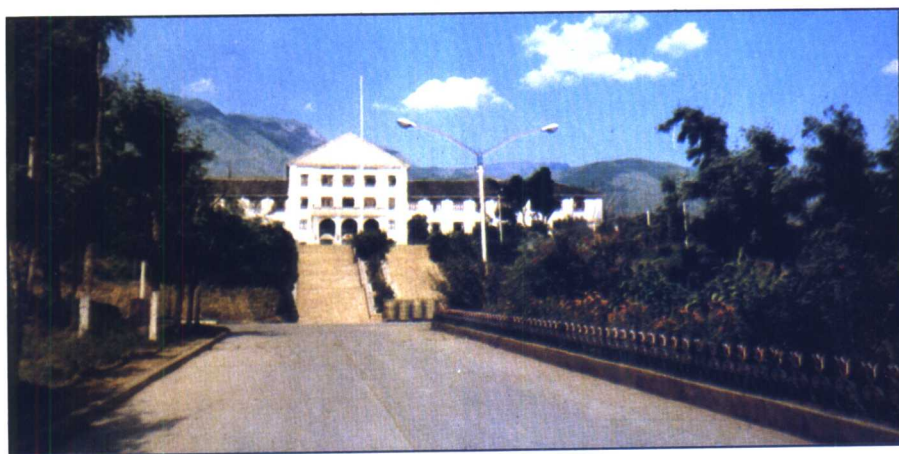
Dongchuan is located in the northeast of Yunnan Province on the northern border of the Yunnan Guizhou Plateau. In 1953, Dongchuan Mine District was established in Huize county and became a city under the provincial jurisdiction in May, 1958. Now the city covers a total area of 1,952 sq. km with a population of 280,000.

Dongchuan has long history of copper production, which was first recorded in the book The "History of Huayang Kingdom" of the East Jin Dynasty (317-420 A.D.). It was most flourishing during Emperor Qianlong's reign and the annual copper output once amounted to several

thousand tons. After the Republic of China was founded, Dongchuan Mine Company Ltd. and Northern Yunnan Mine Company were established one after another to mine and smelt copper. Now, Dongchuan has already become one of the main bases of copper production in China and is quite famous in the world.

After many years of construction, new urban districts of 3 sq. km has come into being. The industrial production of the city is quite broad in scale. Dongchuan has already become the thoroughfare of Northeast Yunnan and a collecting and distributing centre of goods.

Bailan flower was chosen as the city flower by the Municipal People's Congress on August 2, 1982.



怪柳 CHENG LIU

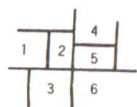
*格尔木市市花

怪柳，又名三青柳、西河柳、山川柳，
日行千里柳、沙柳；《诗经》里的“怪”，《尔雅》中的“殷怪”，《古今注》上的“赤杨”，都是指怪柳。怪柳是怪柳科落叶灌木或小乔木，叶小，鳞片状，分布于我国黄河和长江流域以至广东、广西、云南等地平原、沙地及盐碱地，是盐土地区重要的固沙造林树种，怪柳一般

株高1至2米，高达3米，耐干旱寒冷，防风沙。其茎多分枝，枝条柔弱，多下垂，树皮呈红褐色。怪柳群生在无垠的沙滩或干涸的水道砂砾里，随着风沙堆积，它的根茎愈发粗壮，深达数米，日积月累，盘根错节，锁住了流沙，形成了一座巨大的“地下森林”。怪柳的枝干可编筐篮，可以细枝和嫩叶入药，治感冒、慢性气管炎、透发麻疹等。

格尔木 位于我国青海高原，全市面积99400平方公里，人口6万。格尔木这座戈壁的新城，早在创始时期，她的垦荒者们，

就与怪柳结下了难忘的情谊。垦荒者以怪柳托志，表现他们的品格和毅力。他们用怪柳根茎点燃篝火，驱散寒冷恐惧，燃起理想和爱。10年动乱，格尔木的灾难，也降临在怪柳的身上。大片大片的怪柳被砍掉了，直到格尔木人民重新建设戈壁家园的时候，怪柳才重新生机勃勃。每年7-8月间，怪柳花盛开，有的艳红，有的姹紫，有的金黄，有的雪白，千姿百态，绚丽多彩，给格尔木市带来了无限风光。1986年6月10日市人民政府第42次常务会决定怪柳为格尔木市花。



①②③④⑤怪柳（格尔木市）

⑥戈壁拓荒人

①②③④⑤ Chinese Tamarisk (Germu City)

⑥ The Gebi Desert Explorers



Chinese Tamarisk

(*Tamrix chinensis* Lour.)

* The City Flower of Gernu

Chinese Tamarisk, a deciduous shrub or small arbor with small scale-like leaves belongs to the Tamarix Family.

Kind of trees for sandfixation and afforestation in the area with saline soil and is widely spreading in the plains, sandy and alkling lands in the vallies of the Huanghe (Yellow) River and Changjiang (Yangtze) River.

This plant grows besides marsh or swamp lakes with an average height of 1 to 2 metres, sometimes up to 3 metres. It is dry-and-cold-resistant and can be used as a protective barrier against wind and sand. It grows in groups on the sandy beaches or clay and sandy waterbeds.

With the accumulation of the windy sand, its roots and stems, usually divided into branches, are all the more big, strong and -rooted, thus fixing the moving sand and forming a giant "underground forest."

It is in full bloom between July and August, when its flowers with different colours and shapes are contending with each other. Its branches and stems can be used to make baskets its slender branches and tender leaves can be used as traditional Chinese medicine.

Gernu is situated in Qinghai Plateau, covering an area of 99, 400sq. km, with a population of 60, 000.

On June 10, 1986, the 42nd Session of the Standing Committee of the Gernu Municipal Peoples Congress decided that the Chinese Tamarisk be its city flower. Now the city covers a total area



刺桐 CI TONG

*泉州市市花

泉州位于福建省晋江下游北岸，始创公元711年，因清源山流乳泉，湛然澄清而得名。

泉州四季如春，又名“温陵”，城形似鲤，有“鲤城”别号。当“晋南渡衣冠士多萃其地”之时，晋嵇含著《南方草木状》记述泉州刺桐：“三月之时，布叶繁密，后有花，赤色，间生叶间，旁照他物皆朱，殷然三五房，凋则三五复发”。下至隋唐，泉州植刺桐蔚然成风。五代晋江王拓建泉州，环城遍植刺桐，遂称“刺桐城。”刺桐与泉州结下了千年不解之缘。

涨海声中万国商，市井十洲人，是古人形容泉州海外交通发达、宾客云集的佳句。泉州历史上是我国海上“丝绸之路”的一个起点。泉州为“东方第一大港”始于宋元。当时泉州与世界上100多个国家和地区有贸易往来和文化交流。世界各国的商贾、使节、旅行家和传教士们，远渡重洋来到泉州从事贸易、游历和宗教文化活动，“刺桐屏障满中都”的美景，使他们大为倾倒。那时泉州丝绸以刺桐为名，泉州港又称作“刺桐港”，人们争呼泉州为刺桐。刺桐城一如现代世界名城纽约、鹿特丹一样誉满世界；一些国外友人在那里定居。时至今日，还有诸如阿拉伯穆斯林的2万多后裔们，生活在泉州城内。

泉州是我国24座历史文化名城之一，是闽南金三角地区的开放城市，面积530平方公里，人口43万。泉州是我国著名的侨乡；是台湾同胞的主要祖籍地。据说泉州有330万多侨裔和港澳同胞，分布在世界上90多个国家和地区。明末，郑成功收复台湾，在台南建了一座命名为“刺桐城”的半月城，将刺桐广为移植。如今，刺桐花依然在台湾岛上盛开，渲泻着一衣带水的亲情。

刺桐是一种落叶乔木，原产东南亚，属豆科刺桐属。刺桐树姿雍容大方，盛夏叶茂荫浓，总状花序，朵形似象牙，开花呈蝶状。刺桐其木可造纸，花、皮、根可入药，植株可放养紫胶虫。刺桐性爱温和湿润，喜阳光，扦插繁殖。

刺桐是泉州历史的见证，也是泉州的象征。被诗人赞为“丹凤新街出世来”的刺桐花，于1986年10月当选为泉州市花。年年暮春初夏，刺桐便涌现于泉州的大街小巷、旅游胜地。她通常先花后叶，盛开时如云蒸霞蔚，红艳夺目。刺桐伴随着泉州的腾飞，越来越展示出“忽惊火伞欲烧空”的旺盛生命。

