



香港的野生茶花

Native Camellias of Hong Kong



Camellia japonica 山茶

山茶屬 (*Camellia*) 植物為常綠喬木或灌木，葉有鋸齒；花大而美麗，蒴果上部開裂。全世界約有280種，分布於亞洲熱帶和亞熱帶地區，尤以中國雲南、廣西、廣東和四川最為豐富。山茶屬植物具有很高的經濟價值，例如：茶是國際市場上著名的飲料；油茶等植物的種子含油量高，是食用油或工業用油的原料；茶花四季長青，葉色翠綠而有光澤，秋冬開花，花朵大，花期長，是美麗的觀賞植物，在國際花壇上享負盛名。

香港的野生山茶屬植物共有10種及1變種。（見下表）

Camellias are usually evergreen trees or shrubs with leathery toothed leaves, large showy flowers and capsules opening from upper portion. There are about 280 species in tropical and subtropical Asia, especially rich in Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, and Sichuan provinces of China.

Many Camellias have high economic value. Tea, for example, is a famous beverage in the international market. Seed oil (Tea oil) of some Camellias is edible or for industrial use. Most of all, Camellias are reputable because of their beautiful and showy flowers. They are favourite ornamental plants in gardens.

In Hong Kong, there are 10 species and 1 variety of native Camellias (see table below).

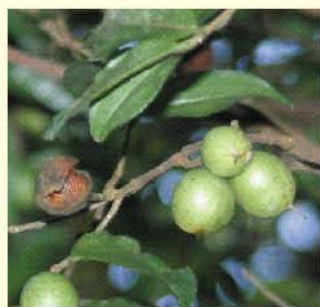


Camellia granthamiana 大苞山茶

中文名 Chinese Name	學名 Scientific Name	英文名 English Name
長尾毛蕊茶 (尾葉茶)	<i>Camellia caudata</i>	Tail-leaved Camellia
紅皮糙果茶 (克氏茶)	<i>Camellia crapanelliana</i>	Crapnell's Camellia
柃葉茶 (柃葉連蕊茶)	<i>Camellia euryoides</i>	Eurya-leaved Camellia
糙果茶	<i>Camellia furfuracea</i>	
大苞山茶 (葛量洪茶)	<i>Camellia granthamiana</i>	Grantham's Camellia
香港茶	<i>Camellia hongkongensis</i>	Hong Kong Camellia
落瓣油茶	<i>Camellia kissii</i>	Caduous-petal Camellia
油茶	<i>Camellia oleifera</i>	Oil-tea Camellia, Oil Tea
柳葉茶	<i>Camellia salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Camellia
茶	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tea
香花茶 (長葉茶)	<i>Camellia sinensis</i> var. <i>waldeniae</i>	Walden's Camellia, Walden Tea

長尾毛蕊茶 Tail-leaved Camellia *Camellia caudate* Wall.

小喬木或灌木，嫩枝有柔毛；葉長圓形，長6-9厘米，先端漸尖。懸垂的花白色，直徑約3厘米；蒴果球形，直徑1.5-2厘米，可達3室。花期10月至翌年3月。首先約於1850年由J. G. Champion在港島扯旗山及歌賦山發現，並命名為 *Camellia assimilis* Champ. ex Benth. (Pointed-leaf Camellia) 香港毛蕊茶，現已併歸本種。少見，生於次生林中；扯旗山、蓮花山和馬鞍山等地有分布。



Small tree or shrub, branchlets hairy. Leaves oblong, 6-9 cm long, acuminate. Pendulous flowers white, about 3 cm in diameter. Fruit a capsule, 1.5-2 cm across, up to 3-celled. Flowering from October to March of the following year. This species was first collected in Mount Victoria and Mount Gough on Hong Kong Island around 1850 by J. G. Champion who named it *Camellia assimilis* Champ. ex Benth. (Pointed-leaf Camellia), but it is now considered a synonym of *C. caudate*. This uncommon species is recorded in the secondary forests of Victoria Peak, Lin Fa Shan and Ma On Shan.

紅皮糙果茶(克氏茶) Crapnell's Camellia *Camellia crapnelliana* Tutcher

本種樹皮紅褐色，極易識別，花大，白色，直徑8-10厘米。花期12月。蒴果是各種本地茶中最大，球狀，直徑7-10厘米。果期6-9月。首先由前林務監督W. J. Tutcher於1903年在香港島柏架山發現；稀少，生於柏架山、馬鞍山林中。



A distinct species, can be easily recognized by its orange-red bark. Flowers white, 8-10 cm in diameter. Flowering in December. The fruit is largest among local *Camellia* species, a spherical capsule of diameter 7-10 cm. Fruiting from June to September. This species was first described by W. J. Tutcher from Mount Parker, Hong Kong Island in 1903; rather rare, growing in woodlands of Mount Parker and Ma On Shan.



柃葉茶 Eurya-leaved Camellia *Camellia euryoides* Lindl.

灌木至小喬木，嫩枝有茸毛；葉薄革質，邊緣具小鋸齒，背面有毛；因葉片與柃相似而命名；花白色，生於葉腋或枝頂上，花梗短，無毛；蒴果較小，直徑7-9毫米，1室。花期1-3月。偶見生於次生林緣或疏林中；柏架山、八仙嶺、羌山有記錄。

Small tree or shrub; branchlets with velvet hairs. Leaves thin but stiff, with finely-toothed margins and hairs underneath resemble those of *Eurya* (hence the species epithet). Flowers white, borne in axils or branch tops, almost sessile, hairless. Fruit small, 7-9 mm in diameter, 1-celled. Flowering from January to March. Commonly seen along margins of secondary forests and thin forests; recorded in Mount Parker, Pat Sin Leng and Keung Shan.



糙果茶

Camellia furfuracea (Merr.) Coh. Stuart

灌木至小喬木，嫩枝無毛。葉長圓或橢圓形，長8-15厘米，葉面光亮，邊緣有細鋸齒，側脈7-8對，陷入葉面。花1-2朵頂生或腋生，白色，子房有毛，花柱3條，離生。蒴果球形，直徑3-4厘米，粗糙表面多糠秕。果期7月。在香港僅見於大埔滢。首次記錄於2004年。



Shrub to small tree, young branches glabrous. Leaves oblong or elliptic, 8 - 15 cm long, upper surface shiny, denticulate, lateral veins 7 - 8 pairs, impressed on the upper surface. Flowers 1 - 2 apical or axillary arranged, white, ovary hairy, with 3 free styles. Capsule spherical, 3 - 4 cm in diameter, furfuraceous (hence the species epithet). Fruiting in July. The only recorded locality in Hong Kong is in Tai Po Kau, first recorded in 2004.

大苞山茶（葛量洪茶） Grantham's Camellia

Camellia granthamiana Sealy

本種特徵明顯，花大，直徑10-14厘米，白色；苞片及萼片共12枚，長達3-4.5厘米，覆蓋於蒴果下部。花期3-4月。稀少，散生於常綠闊葉林中；僅見於大帽山和馬鞍山。1955年在大帽山大城石澗首次發現，當時僅有一株。



A showy species characterized by its large white flower, which is 10-14 cm in diameter, and by the 12 bracts and sepals enveloped the lower part of the fruit. Flowering in March and April. Rare, in woodlands of Tai Mo Shan and Ma On Shan. It was first discovered in the ravine of Tai Mo Shan in 1955 and only one individual was found at that time.

香港茶 *Hong Kong Camellia* *Camellia hongkongensis* Seem.



小喬木或灌木，嫩枝無毛；葉橢圓形，長7-12厘米，邊緣有疏鋸齒；花粉紅色至紅色，直徑約5厘米，是香港唯一開紅花的野生茶花。花期12月至翌年2月。稀少，僅零星生於香港島的次生林中。首先於1849年在扯旗山一河谷發現，其時僅有三株。



Small tree or shrub; branchlets glabrous. Leaves elliptic, 7-12 cm long. Flowers pink to red, about 5 cm in diameter. Flowering from December to February of the following year. It is the only native *Camellia* with red flowers, growing in secondary forests on Hong Kong Island, but rather rare. First discovered in 1849 in a ravine in Victoria Peak and only three individuals were found at that time.

落瓣油茶 *Caduou-petal Camellia* *Camellia kissii* Wall.

小喬木或灌木，嫩枝有毛；葉革質，長圓形或狹橢圓形，無毛，邊緣有細鋸齒；花白色，幾無梗；蒴果梨形，1-3室。花期11-12月。較常見，生於次生林中。大帽山、觀音山、八仙嶺和新娘潭有分布。



Small tree or shrub; branchlets hairy. Leaves stiff, ovate to elliptic, glabrous, with finely-toothed margins. Flowers white, almost sessile. Fruit pear-shaped, 1 to 3-celled. Flowering from November to December. Commonly seen in secondary forests. Recorded in Tai Mo Shan, Kwun Yum Shan, Pat Sin Leng and Bride's Pool.

油茶 Oil-tea Camellia

Camellia oleifera Abel

小喬木或灌木，嫩枝有毛。葉橢圓形或倒卵形，長4-7厘米。花白色，近無梗，直徑5-6厘米。蒴果直徑3.5-4.5厘米，3室。花期8-11月。種子油供食用和工業用，種子榨油後的殘渣可壓製成茶仔餅。長江以南各省廣泛栽培。



Small tree or shrub; branchlets hairy. Leaves elliptic to obovate, 4-7 cm long. Flowers white, subsessile, 5-6 cm in diameter. Fruit 3.5-4.5 cm in diameter, 3-celled. Flowering from August to November. Seeds oil can be used for cooking and industrial uses. After oil is extracted from the seed, the residue is compressed as Tea Seed Cake as a side product. Commonly cultivated in the areas south of Yangtze River.



茶仔餅
Tea Seed Cake



柳葉茶 Willow-leaved Camellia

Camellia salicifolia Champ. ex Benth.

小喬木。嫩枝有長毛；葉薄紙質，披針形，狀似柳葉，故得其名，下面有柔毛，邊緣有細鋸齒；花白色，有毛；蒴果近球形，1室。花期8-11月。較常見生於次生林中。見於扯旗山、柏架山、大帽山等地。首先約於1850年在香港島快活谷發現。



Small tree. Young branches are hairy. Leaves thin, lanceolate, resemble those of willow (hence the English common name and species epithet) with soft hairs underneath and toothed margins. Flowers white and hairy. Fruit near spherical, 1-celled. Flowering from August to November. Commonly found in secondary forests. Recorded in Victoria Peak, Mount Parker, Tai Mo Shan, etc. First discovered in Happy Valley, Hong Kong Island around 1850.



茶 Tea

Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze

常綠灌木，除嫩枝外無毛。葉長圓形或橢圓形，長4-12厘米，先端急尖或鈍，邊緣有鋸齒。花白色，直徑2-3厘米。蒴果三角狀球形，1室。花期10月至翌年2月。中國傳統的茶葉便是由本種的葉製成。較常見，村邊栽培或逸為野生。

Shrubs, glabrous except the young parts. Leaves oblong or elliptic, 4-12 cm long, acute or obtuse, short-toothed. Flowers white, 2-3 cm in diameter. Fruit globose. Flowering from October to February of the following year. Tea is made from leaves of this plant. Commonly cultivated or naturalized near villages.



香花茶 Walden Tea

Camellia sinensis var. *waldeniae* (S. Y. Hu) H. T. Chang

為茶樹的變種，變種加詞以本地的植物水彩畫家華樂庭夫人名字命名。與茶樹不同之處在於本變種通常為小喬木，葉為長倒披針狀，無毛，花有香味。偶見於次生林中，見於大帽山和烏蛟騰。



A variety of Tea native to Hong Kong and named after a local water-colour artist, Mrs. B. M. Walden. It differs from Tea in being a small tree with glabrous oblanceolate leaves and fragrant flowers. Uncommon, in secondary forests. Recorded in Tai Mo Shan and Wu Kau Tang.

香港茶花的保育工作

Conservation of Camellias in Hong Kong



香港各種原生茶花數量稀少，分布不廣。再者，茶花因具高度觀賞價值，常遭人作破壞性的採摘。因此，政府特以《林務規例》（香港法例第96章之附例）保護本地各種茶花，出售或藏有野生茶花均受禁止，違例者最高罰款25000元。除執法行動外，政府也有採取其他策略性措施以存護稀有的茶花種類。除了將一些已知的茶花原生生境列為「具特殊科學價值地點」外，生長於郊野公園內的野生茶花，亦獲得充分保護。漁農自然護理署更在積極繁殖這些植物及將它們送回野外繼續繁衍，希望藉此能存護這些稀有而美麗的植物種群，供我們的子孫欣賞。

The native Camellias of Hong Kong are relatively rare with small population sizes and restricted distribution. Moreover, its high amenity value frequently attracts destructive collectors. For this reason, our native Camellias are protected under the Forestry Regulations (subsidiary legislation of Cap. 96). Selling or possessing wild specimens of native Camellias is prohibited and the maximum penalty for contravening the regulations is a fine of \$25,000. Besides law enforcement, other strategic measures have been adopted to conserve the rare Camellias. The original habitats of Camellias have been identified and listed as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) where appropriate. Some of them are located within the Country Parks so that adequate protection of these plants are secured. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department has been actively propagating these species and reintroducing them into the wild. It is hoped that the wild populations of these rare and beautiful plants can be maintained for appreciation by our future generations.



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