

<<植物中的中国文化>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<植物中的中国文化>>

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内容概要

梅花是一种著名的观赏植物，也是一种人人喜爱的果树。
梅花的花蕾开放先于叶子萌芽，花形小，花色多白色和淡红色，香味清幽。
梅树是我国特有的植物，主要生长在南方，因为它喜欢温暖潮湿的气候。
在冬天快要结束、冬雪还未融尽的时候，梅花就顶着风雪向人们报告春天的消息，所以人们把它视为报春的使者。
在中国的传统文化中，梅花因高雅洁净、不畏严寒、不争春艳、香气馥郁而备受人们喜爱。
它与苍松、翠竹组成岁寒三友，又与兰、竹、菊组成花中四君子。
自古以来，人们爱梅、赏梅、画梅、咏梅…… 在民间，人们还喜欢在冬末春初的季节里踏雪寻梅，或者剪几枝梅花插在瓶里以供欣赏。
而有关梅花的诗歌和绘画则更多了。

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Lotus, Emerging Unstained from the Filth
Chrysanthemum Braving the Frost
Bloom of Peach
Golden Rapeseed Flowers
Magnolia

章节摘录

Ginkgo, also being known as maidenhair tree, is a kind of deciduous tree as well as ornamental plant, which is 30-40 meters' high. Ginkgo (silver apricot) and maidenhair (whitefruit) are both named after the color of its fruits. The shapes of ginkgo leaves are very special, like small fans. In the late autumn, these green fans will turn to marvelous golden ones. The light and soft trunk as well as the beautiful grain makes ginkgo a high-level craft carving material. The fruits of ginkgo are lovely sparkling green. They are not only rich in nutrition, but also tasting delicious, glutinous, soft and smooth. But the fruit is not easy to get for its slow growth. If you plant a ginkgo tree in your childhood, it would bear fruit when you are a grandfather, so people also name it "Gong-Sun (grandpa-grandson) Tree". Ginkgo is one of the most primitive tree species in the world as well as special local product of China. According to the research, ginkgo was widely grown in Asia, Europe and American Continent 200 million years ago. After the great changes of the natural conditions, most of the species were destroyed under the glacier and had been fossilized. The only existing ones were conserved in China and continued to proliferate, which became the "living fossil" for plant morphology research of the ancient seeds. Ginkgo has a long life span. The older the trunk is, the more vigorous and vibrant the tree will be. An old ginkgo which is planted in Dinglin Temple, Juxian County, Shandong Province has been lived for over 3,500 years.

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