各種形式的雕刻造型

Various Shapes carved and modelled







等級: 特級(20頭莊)

每粒花頭有花莖 6-8枝。

1級(30頭莊)

每粒花頭有花莖4-6枝。

2級(40頭莊)

每粒花頭有花莖 3-4枝。

3級(50頭莊)

每粒花頭有花莖 1-3枝。

包裝: 紙箱包裝。

特級每紙箱裝20粒花頭。

1級每紙箱裝30粒花頭。

2級每紙箱裝40粒花頭

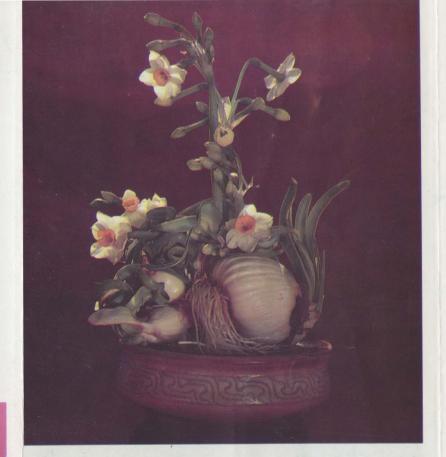
3級每紙箱裝50粒花頭。



土栽法培植的水仙。 Earth grown narcissus



水養法培植的水仙。 water cultivated narcissus





Grade:

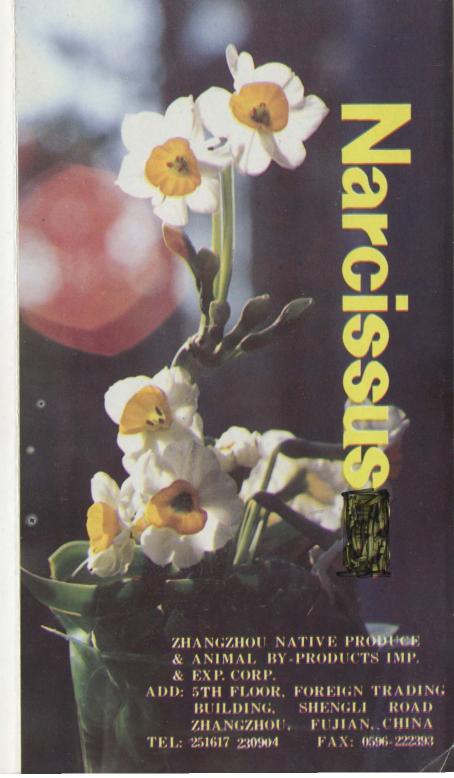
The Best Grade, (20 Pieces). Each bulb having 6-8 stems
First Grade (30 Pieces) Each bulb having 4-6
stems with possibly 6-12 flowers on each stem.
Second Grade(40 Pieces). Each bulb having 3-4
stems with possibly 5-10 flowers on each stem.
Third Grade (50 Pieces) Each bulb having 1-3
stems with possibly 5-9) flowers on each stem.

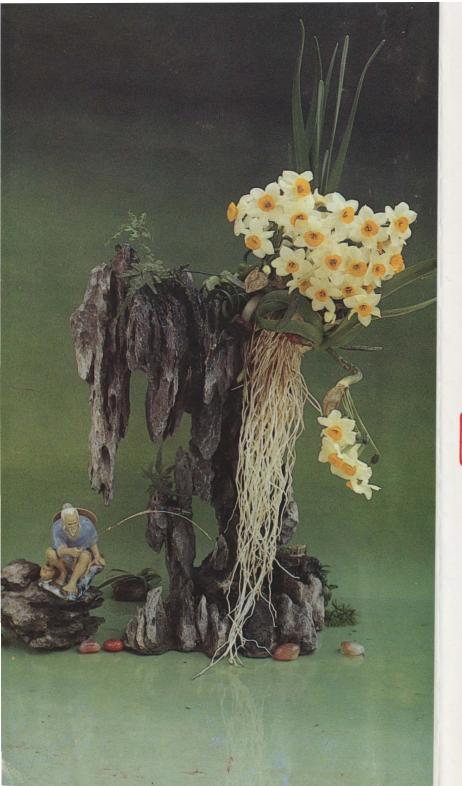


Packing:

In carton.

The Best Grade, each carton contains 20 bulbs.
First Grade, each carton contains 30 bulbs.
Second Grade, each carton contains 40 bulbs.
Third Grade, each carton contains 50 bulbs.





漳州宜春水仙花

漳州宜春水仙花是中國福建漳州的特產,至今已有五百余年栽培歷史。由於福建漳州具備適宜水仙花生長的自然環境和當地花農掌握一整套精湛的栽培技術,所以漳州水仙花得以在中國水仙中脫穎而出,以其鱗莖肥碩,箭多花繁,色美香郁,開花期長等優異特性而獨占鰲頭,馳譽中外,成為福建的著名特產和傳統出口商品

福建漳州宜春水仙,採用分球繁殖法培育,要經過三年培育方能成熟,即用兩年生花頭分蘖出來的小鱗莖(球莖)做種子,經三年栽培後的花頭即爲成品,然後根據球莖大小,分成不同等級包裝、銷售。

宜春水仙花有兩個品種,一種是單瓣的,白色的花瓣,金黃色的副花冠,叫做"金盞銀台",亦稱"酒杯水仙";另一種是重瓣的,叫做"玉玲瓏",也稱"百葉水仙"。

宜春水仙花的培植方法。有簡易培植和雕刻造型兩種。簡易培植為土栽和水養,土栽水仙選擇排水性較好的沙土,把花頭栽於土中,經常澆水,保持濕潤,若常日晒吹露,生長更為茁壯。大約四十天左右開花。水養水仙,僅需在花頭背腹兩面,由下而上各切一刀(進刀不宜過深,謹防割傷花芽),浸水24小時後,洗净切口粘液,然後培植在淺盆中以清水浸養。1—2天換水一次,約三十天左右開花。

雕刻造型,即是人工對花頭進行雕刻,經過雕刻加工的水仙花頭,其葉片,花莖能夠按刻削的意圖生長,雕刻時,可根據各個花頭走勢,因勢利導,雕刻出孔雀開屏,金鷄報曉,金鳳展翅,花籃花球等各種不同的造型,干姿百態,維妙維俏,別有一番情趣。

水仙花頭 Narcissus Bulbs





雕刻造型 Carving and modelling



(1) Insert the knife into the flower head about 1 cm above the roots. 從花頭離根部約一公分處進刀。



(2) Peel the bud scales off. 剝除鱗片。

zhangzhou yi-chun NARCISSUS

Yichun Narcissus is a specialty of Zhangzhou, Fujian province, where its cultivation dates back from 500 years ago. The narcissus is outstanding amidst various kinds of narcissus from elsewhere. The reason why it has come out first, established itself superbly in the floral world and become reknown at home and abroad is that the good natural environment in Zhangzhou and the exquisite horticultural techniques mastered by the florists have enable the bulbs to grow especially large, their stems and flowers to increase and the blossoming period to prolong. As such, the narcissus has long been a traditional commodity for export from Fujian.

Narcissus in Yichun Zhangzhou is propagated by separated spherus. It takes three years to grow a full size bulb out of a spherus taken down from the two year old parant bulb on which it grows. That is, the spherus should be planted three times in three years before it can be put on the market. And then the fully grown narcissus heads are graded and packed for sale according to their sizes.

There are two sorts of narcissus flowers in Yichun including the simplex-petalled "Gold Cup" with white segments and golden corona and the duplex-petalled Leaves".

The cultivation of narcissus can be done either by simple method or by carving and modelling. The simple method cultivated narcissus includes earth-grown ones and the water-cultivated ones. In cultivating earth-grown narcissus, bulbs are moved to grow in sandy soil and to be watered regularly. Should they be exposed to the sun and mo—istened by dew they would grow sturdy and strong. It will take about forty days for the bulb to begin blossoming if cultivated in this way. The method of cultivating narcissus in water is also easy, just by cutting open the bulb on both the front and the rear sides from near the roots (but don't cut too deep lest the flower sprouts should be injured), soaking it in water for 24 hours, washing away the mucus flowing out and then planting it in the disc with clear water. The water must be replaced once a day or once every two—days. If it is cultivated in this way for about 30 days, the flowers will come into full—blossom.

Carving and modelling is a process artificially done on narcissus heads After the process, the leaves and the stems will grow into the shape you desire. Narcissus head can be carved into various shapes with distinct features by adroitly guiding the growth according to circumstances. Thousands of novel and charming shapes will thus appear, such as "a Peacock Displaying its Pretty Tail Feathers", "a Cock Heralding the Break of Day", a basket of flowers, a flower ball, etc.



(3) Cut the leafbud scales off the leafbuds. 列除包裹葉芽的葉苞。



(4) Pare the edge off a leaf. 刻削葉緣。

