

• 中文名稱：樟樹

• 英文名稱：Comphor Tree , Comphor Wood

• 學名：
Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J. Presl
Cinnamomum camphora(L.) presl
Cinnamomumcamphora(L.) Presl. var. *camphora*

• 科名：樟科(Lauraceae)樟屬(Cinnamomum)

樟（本草拾遺），香樟、芳樟、油樟、樟木（南方各省區），烏樟（四川），瑤人柴（廣西融水），栲樟、臭樟、烏樟、（臺灣），栲樹、番樟、紅樟、油樟、樟腦樹、本樟、樟木子、香蕊、木樟、山烏樟、Sakkusi(雅美)，Rakumusu(阿美) **Species:** *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J.Presl (Camphor Tree / Camphorwood)

- 別名：
- **Common Names in Taiwan:**
 - Zhang (樟) — The standard Chinese name.
 - Xiang-Zhang (香樟) — "Fragrant Camphor," referring to its aromatic scent.
 - Ben-Zhang (本樟) — "Original Camphor," to distinguish it from other related species.
 - Lao-Zhang (栲樟 / 栲樹) — A traditional folk name.
 - Zhang-Nao-Shu (樟腦樹) — "Camphor Oil Tree," referencing its primary industrial product.
 - **Regional Names (China):**
 - Fang-Zhang (芳樟), You-Zhang (油樟) — Highlighting its high essential oil content.
 - Wu-Zhang (烏樟) — "Black Camphor," often used in Sichuan.
 - Yao-Ren-Chai (瑤人柴) — "Yao People's Firewood" (Guangxi).
 - **Indigenous Names (Taiwan):**
 - Sakkusi — Traditional name from the Yami (Tao/雅美族) people of Lanyu.
 - Rakumusu — Traditional name from the Amis (阿美族) people.

• 原產地：台灣、中國南部各省、日本、琉球。 **Origin and Native Range:** Native to Taiwan, the southern

provinces of mainland China, Japan, and the Ryukyu Islands.

• 分布：

原生於台灣平野及山區。現廣被栽植為行道樹及庭園樹。后里鄉月眉村和后里村各有一棵神木級的老樟樹。**Distribution in Taiwan:** Native to the **lowland plains and mountainous regions** of Taiwan. Today, it is extensively cultivated as a **street tree (roadside tree)** and as an **ornamental garden tree**. Notably, there are two **venerable "God-class" (giant ancient) camphor trees** located in Yuemei Village and Houli Village of Houli District, which are significant local landmarks.

• 用途：

1. 行道樹及防風林用：枝葉濃密、樹形美觀，可作行道樹及防風林。2. 木材質優，抗蟲害、耐水濕，可作建材、造船、家具、箱櫃、板料、雕刻用。3. 提煉樟腦、樟腦油：根、木材、枝、葉均可提煉樟腦、樟腦油，樟腦供醫藥、塑料、炸藥、防腐、殺蟲等用；樟腦油可作農藥、肥皂、假漆及香精等原料。台灣在日據時代樟樹多用來產製樟腦製品(油或丸)。3. 藥用：性味：根、材：辛、溫、香。效用：根、材：祛風散寒，溫中健胃，止癢止痛。根、幹、枝、葉：通竅，殺蟲，止痛，提製樟腦。治心腹脹痛，牙痛，跌打，疥癬。**Uses and Value:**

1. **Urban Greenery and Windbreaks:** Due to its **dense foliage** and **stately tree form**, it is an ideal choice for **street trees**, park landscaping, and as a natural **windbreak**.
2. **High-Quality Timber:** The wood is of **superior quality**, being notably **resistant to insect pests** and **rot-resistant (water-tolerant)**. It is widely used in **construction, shipbuilding, high-end furniture, cabinetry** (chests and wardrobes), planking, and **artistic wood carving**.
3. **Industrial Camphor Production:** The **roots, wood, branches, and leaves** all contain essential oils that can be distilled to produce **Camphor (solid)** and **Camphor Oil (liquid)**.
 - **Camphor:** Used in pharmaceuticals, plastics (celluloid), explosives, preservatives, and insecticides.
 - **Camphor Oil:** Used as a raw material for organic pesticides, soaps, lacquers, and fragrances.
 - *Historical Context:* During the **Japanese colonial period**, Taiwan was a global leader in producing camphor tablets and oils.
4. **Medicinal Applications:**
 - **Properties (Nature & Taste):** Roots and wood are **pungent (acrid), warm**, and highly

aromatic.

- **Efficacy:** Acts to **expel wind and dissipate cold**, warm the middle (digestive system), invigorate the stomach, and relieve itching and pain.
- **Indications:** Used to treat abdominal distension and pain, toothaches, traumatic injuries (bruises), and scabies. It also functions to "open the orifices" (refresh the mind) and act as a natural insecticide.

• 莖 :

大喬木，全樹具有芳香精油，高可達 50 公尺，徑 3~16 公尺，樹幹通直，樹皮紅褐色或灰褐色，有縱粗裂紋，皮孔不顯著，小枝帶綠色色澤，有毛茸；葉芽卵形，有柔毛。 **Stem and Trunk:** A **large evergreen tree**, characterized by the presence of **aromatic essential oils** throughout the entire plant. It can reach heights of up to **50 meters**, with a trunk diameter (or girth in ancient specimens) ranging from **3 to 16 meters**. The trunk is typically **straight and upright**. The **bark is reddish-brown or grayish-brown**, featuring **prominent longitudinal deep fissures (cracks)**; the lenticels are inconspicuous. **Young branchlets** possess a greenish hue and are covered in **soft pubescence (fine hairs)**. The **leaf buds are ovate** and also covered in soft hairs.

• 葉 :

葉互生，闊卵圓形或橢圓形，葉緣長 5~9 公分，寬 3~4 公分，先端銳尖而呈尖突狀，基部鈍或略呈楔形，薄革質，全緣，表面有光澤綠色且光滑無毛，背面光滑或散生柔毛，略帶白粉狀，角質層相當發達，葉脈為基生三出脈，小脈網狀，脈腋具有凸線，搓揉有樟腦的辛香味；葉柄長 1.2~1.7 公分，細長。每年 2 月間換葉，新芽於 3 月開出，鮮綠美觀。 **Foliage (Leaves):** The leaves are **alternate**, broadly ovate or elliptic, measuring 5 – 9 cm in length and 3 – 4 cm in width. The apex is **acuminate (tapering to a point)**, while the base is obtuse or slightly cuneate. The texture is **thinly coriaceous (leathery)** with a **glossy green, glabrous (hairless) upper surface**. The underside is smooth or sparsely pubescent, often exhibiting a **glaucous (whitish-waxy) bloom** with a well-developed cuticle.

A defining characteristic is the **basal triplinerved venation (three main veins from the base)** with reticulate (net-like) veinlets. The **axils of the primary veins feature prominent domatia (small glandular swellings/pits)**. When crushed, the leaves release a strong **pungent camphor fragrance**. The petioles are slender, 1.2 – 1.7 cm long.

The tree undergoes a **major foliage exchange every February**; vibrant new shoots emerge in March, creating a fresh and beautiful emerald-green canopy.

花較小，多數，黃綠色，腋生，圓錐花序，花序長 5~8 公分，光滑；花被筒短，長約 0.1 公分；花被片 6~8 枚，卵形，長 0.1~0.12 公分，外面光滑，內面有毛茸，先端鈍；雄蕊 12 枚，排成四輪，其中 3 枚位於最內側為不孕性，完全雄蕊 9 枚，第一、二輪花絲無腺體，花藥瓣裂狀，長約 0.05 公分，是雙子葉植物中少見的例子；第三輪花絲有腺體，基部散生有柔毛，腺體卵形，近似無柄，退化雄蕊卵形，花絲短，略帶有絨毛；子房卵形，光滑，柱頭盤狀。每年 2~4 月開花。**Inflorescence and Flowers:** The flowers are **small, numerous, and yellowish-green**, arranged in **axillary panicles** (5 – 8 cm long) that are typically glabrous (hairless). The **perianth tube** is short (approx. 0.1 cm), with **6 to 8 ovate perianth segments** (0.1 – 0.12 cm long); these are smooth on the outside but **pubescent (hairy) on the inside** with obtuse tips.

• 花：

A defining characteristic of the **12 stamens** is their arrangement in **four whorls**:

- The **outer two whorls** (6 stamens) have filaments without glands.
- The **third whorl** (3 stamens) features filaments with **ovate, nearly sessile glands** at the base, which are sparsely covered in soft hairs.
- The **innermost (fourth) whorl** consists of **3 sterile staminodes** (ovate with short, velvety filaments). The **anthers open by valves (valvular dehiscence)**, a rare feature among dicotyledonous plants. The **ovary is ovoid and smooth**, topped with a **discoid stigma**. **Flowering occurs annually from February to April.**

• 果實：

核果球形，徑約 0.6~0.9 公分，成熟時紫黑色，帶有光澤，基部托著杯形先端截斷狀的花被。**Fruit (Drupes):** The fruit is a **globose (spherical) drupe**, measuring approximately 0.6 – 0.9 cm in diameter. At maturity, it turns a **lustrous (glossy) purplish-black**. A distinctive feature is the **cupule at the base**, formed by the persistent perianth (floral tube) which appears **cup-shaped with a truncate (squared-off) apex**.

• 特性：

樟樹因樹幹上紋路分明(章)，章字旁加了木字，就叫樟樹。灰褐色樹皮有細緻的深溝縱裂紋。葉橢圓形，葉端尖，揉搓有樟腦的辛香味。2~4 月開花，綠白色，又小又多。核果球形，熟時黑色。清代李時珍於本草綱目中的說法是：樟樹的木材上有許多紋章，所以在「章」字旁加一個木字，才有「樟樹」之名。事實上，這是不正確的，「樟」字乃是因其樹有香味而來的，由於「獐」與「麝」是相近的動物，而樟樹的香味甚濃，所以取名為「樟」，與動物的「獐」是一樣的意思。**Key Characteristics and Etymology:**

Morphology: A majestic tree with grayish-brown bark featuring deep, intricate longitudinal fissures. The elliptic leaves have acuminate tips and release a pungent camphor fragrance when crushed. Between February and April, it produces clusters of tiny, numerous greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a spherical drupe that turns black when ripe.

Etymology (The Name "Zhang"): * Traditional View: Li Shizhen, in the Compendium of Materia Medica (Ming Dynasty), suggested that the name "Zhang" (樟) comes from the "clear patterns" (章, Zhang) found in the wood grain—hence, the character combines "Wood" (木) and "Pattern" (章).

Alternative Theory: The text suggests Li Shizhen's view may be incorrect. Instead, "Zhang" (樟) is derived from the tree's intense fragrance. In ancient Chinese, the animal "Zhang" (獐 - Musk Deer) is known for its scent (similar to the Musk/She 麝). Because the tree emits a similarly potent aroma, it was named "Zhang" (樟), sharing the same root meaning as the scented deer.