

博士論文（要約）

The evolution of Puer Tea Cultural Landscape and its Conservation,
in Jingmai Mountain, Yunnan, China

（中国雲南省景邁山におけるプーアル茶の文化的景観の
変遷と保存管理に関する研究）

徐 妍

This research focuses on the evolution of rural China in the perspective of cultural landscape conservation by a specific case, Puer Tea Cultural Landscape, in Jingmai Mountain, Yunnan, China.

This research overviews the development and the current situation of Puer tea industry, analyses the composition of the Jingmai cultural landscape, tracks its evolution in the background of Puer tea development and the social change, figures out the main threats to the sustainability of it and reviews the conservation for it.

Chapter 1 introduces the background of this research and put forward the main research questions. Just as the household registration system separates the urban and the rural residents, the unbalance development of urban and rural area reflects in many ways. For many rural areas, there are no clear developing plan or some plan simply using the logic of urban development. Many precious rural cultural heritage have been destroyed in the name of “development”. A research in the perspective of cultural heritage conservation, based on the well understanding of rural culture and facing the complexity of rural development, should be done. Moreover, one main difference between urban and rural is that the rural people have a close relation with the land. The concept of cultural landscape emphasizes the interaction of human and nature, which provides a new view on rural issues. This research finds Jingmai Mountain as research field. One of the research questions is what is the Puer Tea Cultural Landscape and its evolution, in Jingmai Mountain, Yunnan, China. The second research question is what are the main threats now and if the conservation is ready for them.

Chapter 2 overviews the related studies and forms the research methodology. In the perspective of conservation, The Society for Research in Chinese Architecture started the research and conservation in China, including researches in rural area from 1930. After them, many scholars made their contributions and after 1990, the integrative conservation for villages or towns were received by both the academic and conservation system in China. This research is one step forward, not only focusing on the living area, villages, but digging into the human-nature relation and discuss the possibility of the improvement of conservation methodology.

The researches of cultural landscape prompt the characteristic of “evolving” in this new type, which is obviously or dangerously reflecting in rural China as it rapid changes. The scholars of anthropology summarized the three aspects for understanding China’s culture, the geographical environment, the mode of production and the social organization. The mode of production is also the key in cultural landscape research. Therefore, the research methodology is first to clarify the production mode in two levels, the Puer tea industry and the Puer tea production in Jingmai, the second is to elucidate the Puer tea cultural landscape evolution in Jingmai Mountain and its mechanism to sustain till now, the third is based on the first two steps to understand the threats to it and review the conservation.

Chapter 3 overviews the Puer tea industry and finds the location of Jingmai Mountain in this industry. Puer tea has a 1700 years’ history, become a national popular tea from Qing Dynasty and only produced in Yunnan. In 2014, the total output of Puer tea is 11.4 tons, 5% of China’s tea. Over 80% Puer tea is sold to other regions out of Yunnan. In the tea processing progress, the fresh leaves would turn to unrefined tea, raw tea and ripe tea. The raw tea and the ripe tea are two main types of Puer tea product. And unrefined tea and some raw tea could be material for ripe tea processing. The main products of Jingmai Mountain is fresh leaves, unrefined tea and some raw tea. The development and production of raw tea and ripe tea in high quality just starts and couldn't compete with the processing factories outside now. The other tea economy type, which often appears in green tea plantations on the east-south coast of China, is tea tourism. Jingmai Mountain has started to develop the tourism since around 2004 and the tourists increased in these years. However, it is limited by the poor traffic conditions and doesn't form a tea tourism in scale.

Chapter 4 investigates the Puer tea cultural landscape in Jingmai Mountain. Jingmai Mountain, including Mount Baixiang, Mount Nuogan, and Mount Mangjing, are circled by the Lancang rivers system from 3 directions. The top of the mountain is around 1600m and the height of the rivers are around 1000m. Average fog days are around 140 days which is very suitable for tea planting. The native

ethnicities are the Dai and the Blang in 8 villages on the upper land of the mountain, over 1400m. The villages locate in the height good for tea planting under the God forest and near the water resource. The ancient tea plantations circle the village and God forest, and are protected by the outer forest, Bei, in local language. Not like the terraced tea, the ancient tea plantations use the under-forest tea technique without chemical fertilizers or pesticides and don't need daily maintenance. These techniques and local regulations on tea production are incorporated in their religion and culture. Absolutely, they reflect on the village layout and architecture design.

Chapter 5 analyzes the threats and shocks to Jingmai Puer tea cultural landscape. The culture and economy conditions are always changing. However, the speed of these changes now is much faster than ever. The impacts of the outer culture, the old social and economic system breaking down, and the urgent of the locals' development push the cultural landscape sustainability to the brink of danger. The construction on the mountain increases per year while the traditional constructions disappear. The local culture couldn't find its successor which pull out the core of the traditional conservation.

Chapter 6 overviews the conservation development in Jingmai. The traditional conservation maintains the local development and is the base for conservation in the future, too. However, the conservation now is easily affected by the current interests. The short-time tourism and local tea economy increase has inspired the conservation in different degree. And now, the national cultural heritage conservation system lands in Jingmai. China' national cultural heritage conservation system just starts to try to apply cultural landscape conservation as a new type. Many practices in Jingmai are first in China, too. These practices are discussed in this chapter, too.

Chapter 7 is the summary of 6 chapters and new findings of this research, and looks into the potential research field.

New findings of this research

1. The relations between Puer tea production and Puer tea cultural landscape

Jingmai Puer tea cultural landscape forms in specific geographical conditions because of the demanding requirements of large-leaf tea growth. The elements of the cultural landscape closely connect to the Puer tea production. The ancient tea plantations are maintained by the regulations and techniques which are passed by the religion, custom, and other cultural forms from inside. And from the outside, the God forest and the protective forest, Bei, keep the balance of the whole ancient tea plantation system. Moreover, the villages and the buildings reflect its outside features and strengthen the inside power.

Compared with the previous studies related on rural settlements or landscape, this research first try to understand the cultural landscape through the needs for production. In this research, by reviewing the evolution of the cultural landscape, the main relation of Human and Nature is the production of Puer tea, which is the key of the sustainability of the cultural landscape.

2. The discussions on rural topics of China's "cultural landscape"

Unlike Japan or other developed country, China's rural areas have a significant sense of inferiority comparing with the urban areas. The cultural landscape studies on rural area is far less while the types existing in rural area are various.

Through Jingmai, a specific case study, this research is a stepping stone to use the methodology of cultural landscape, concerning the interaction between human and nature, to discovery the charm of the rural China.

This research is also the first study to go deep into the evolution of the Puer tea plantations even its one of the top six famous tea in China.

3. Control the threats in cultural landscape conservation

This research analyzes the threats to the cultural landscape sustainability and the conservation till now. The existing conservation turns to be more integrative and closely with the locals' demand, with lots of specific practices worth learning from.

Under the limitation of the current legal and policy support, there is still much room for growth of the conservation effects. Facing the fast development of the rural area, the urgent work in conservation is not only to maintain the remained objects but also to control the threats.

4. The locals' involvement and the possibility of the continuous management in rural area

The effective means for conservation led by an official team of the government have started since 2010, and the main target of this official team is the inscription of Jingmai as world heritage. This target is hoped to be achieved in 2018, based on the interview in 2015. If it develops as they hope, the management after 2018 is difficult to predict. Now the official team have tried several ways to cooperate with the locals, but there is still no stable effective one.

This research analyzes the traditional mechanism of ancient tea conservation by the locals and discuss the possibility of the self-management in current situation and the necessary support from the government.