

# 尋找色彩的旅程

## A Journey through Colour





?

沒有色彩的  
世界多沉悶啊

Isn't a world without  
colour boring

?

Find

請你和我們一起  
踏上尋找色彩的旅程，  
讓這個世界變得  
多姿多彩吧！

Come on a quest with us to  
find the missing colours and make  
the world a colourful place once  
again!

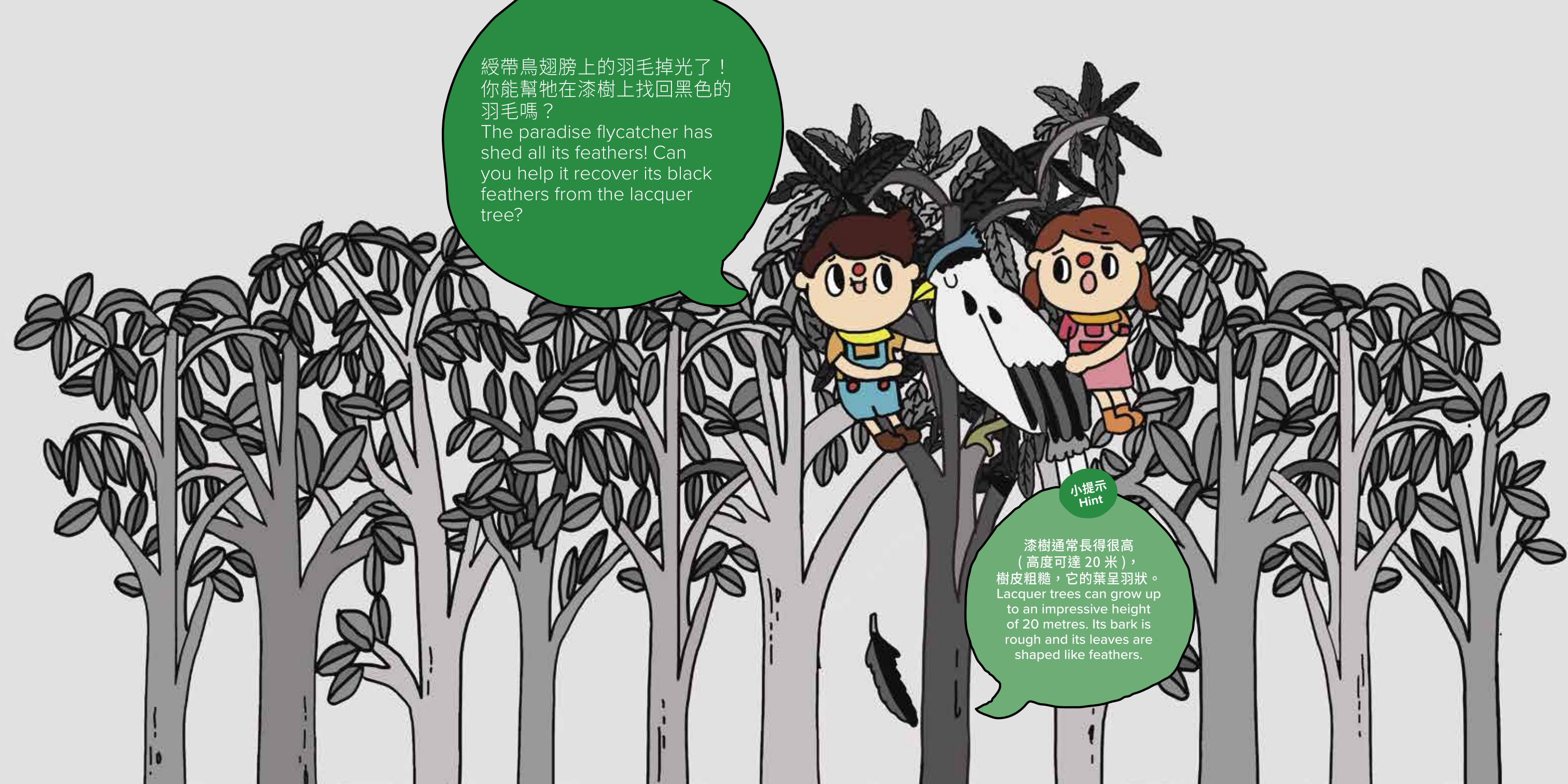


綬帶鳥翅膀上的羽毛掉光了！  
你能幫牠在漆樹上找回黑色的  
羽毛嗎？

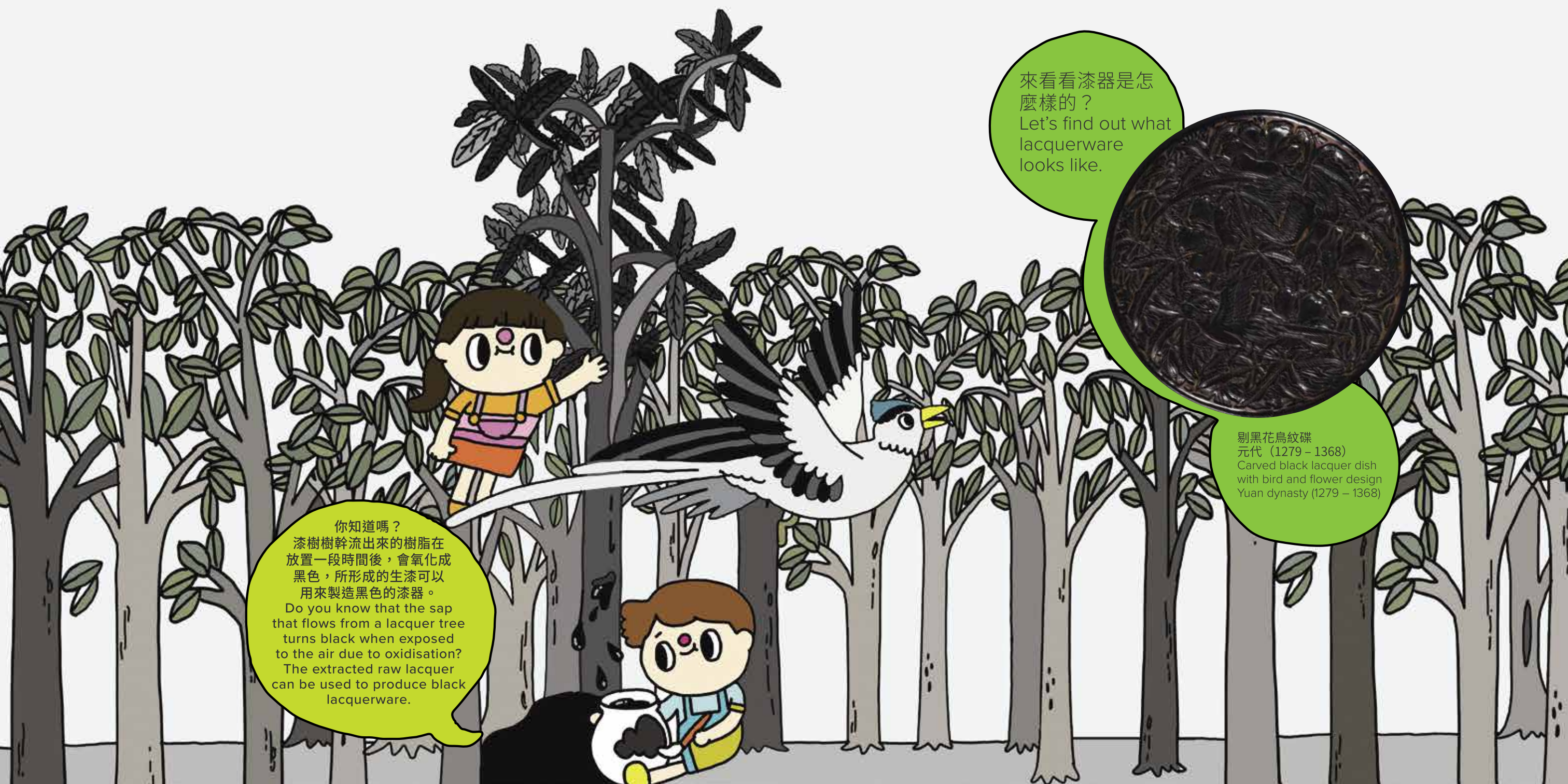
The paradise flycatcher has  
shed all its feathers! Can  
you help it recover its black  
feathers from the lacquer  
tree?

小提示  
Hint

漆樹通常長得很高  
(高度可達 20 米)，  
樹皮粗糙，它的葉呈羽狀。  
Lacquer trees can grow up  
to an impressive height  
of 20 metres. Its bark is  
rough and its leaves are  
shaped like feathers.







你知道嗎？  
漆樹樹幹流出來的樹脂在  
放置一段時間後，會氧化成  
黑色，所形成的生漆可以  
用來製造黑色的漆器。  
Do you know that the sap  
that flows from a lacquer tree  
turns black when exposed  
to the air due to oxidisation?  
The extracted raw lacquer  
can be used to produce black  
lacquerware.

來看看漆器是怎  
麼樣的？  
Let's find out what  
lacquerware  
looks like.



剔黑花鳥紋碟  
元代 (1279 – 1368)  
Carved black lacquer dish  
with bird and flower design  
Yuan dynasty (1279 – 1368)

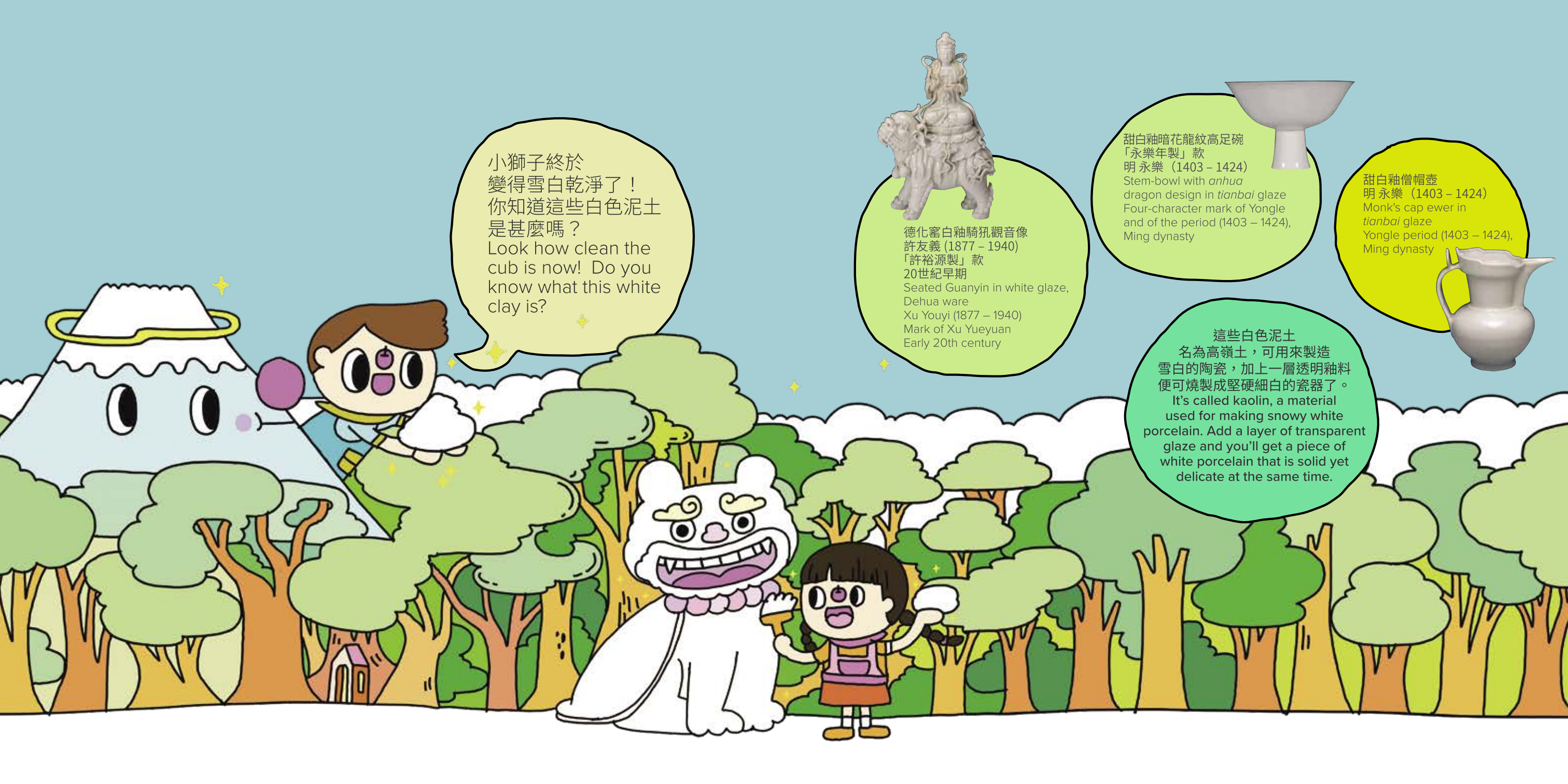


我們繼續前行，希望找到更多顏色。有一隻骯髒的小獅子需要幫助，你能找到讓牠變得乾淨的白色泥土嗎？

Let's continue our journey and search for more colours. This dirty lion cub needs your help to get cleaned up. Can you find some white clay so the cub can be spick and span again?







小獅子終於  
變得雪白乾淨了！  
你知道這些白色泥土  
是甚麼嗎？  
Look how clean the  
cub is now! Do you  
know what this white  
clay is?

德化窑白釉騎狻觀音像  
許友義 (1877 – 1940)  
「許裕源製」款  
20世紀早期  
Seated Guanyin in white glaze,  
Dehua ware  
Xu Youyi (1877 – 1940)  
Mark of Xu Yueyuan  
Early 20th century

甜白釉暗花龍紋高足碗  
「永樂年製」款  
明 永樂 (1403 – 1424)  
Stem-bowl with *anhua*  
dragon design in *tianbai* glaze  
Four-character mark of Yongle  
and of the period (1403 – 1424),  
Ming dynasty

甜白釉僧帽壺  
明 永樂 (1403 – 1424)  
Monk's cap ewer in  
*tianbai* glaze  
Yongle period (1403 – 1424),  
Ming dynasty

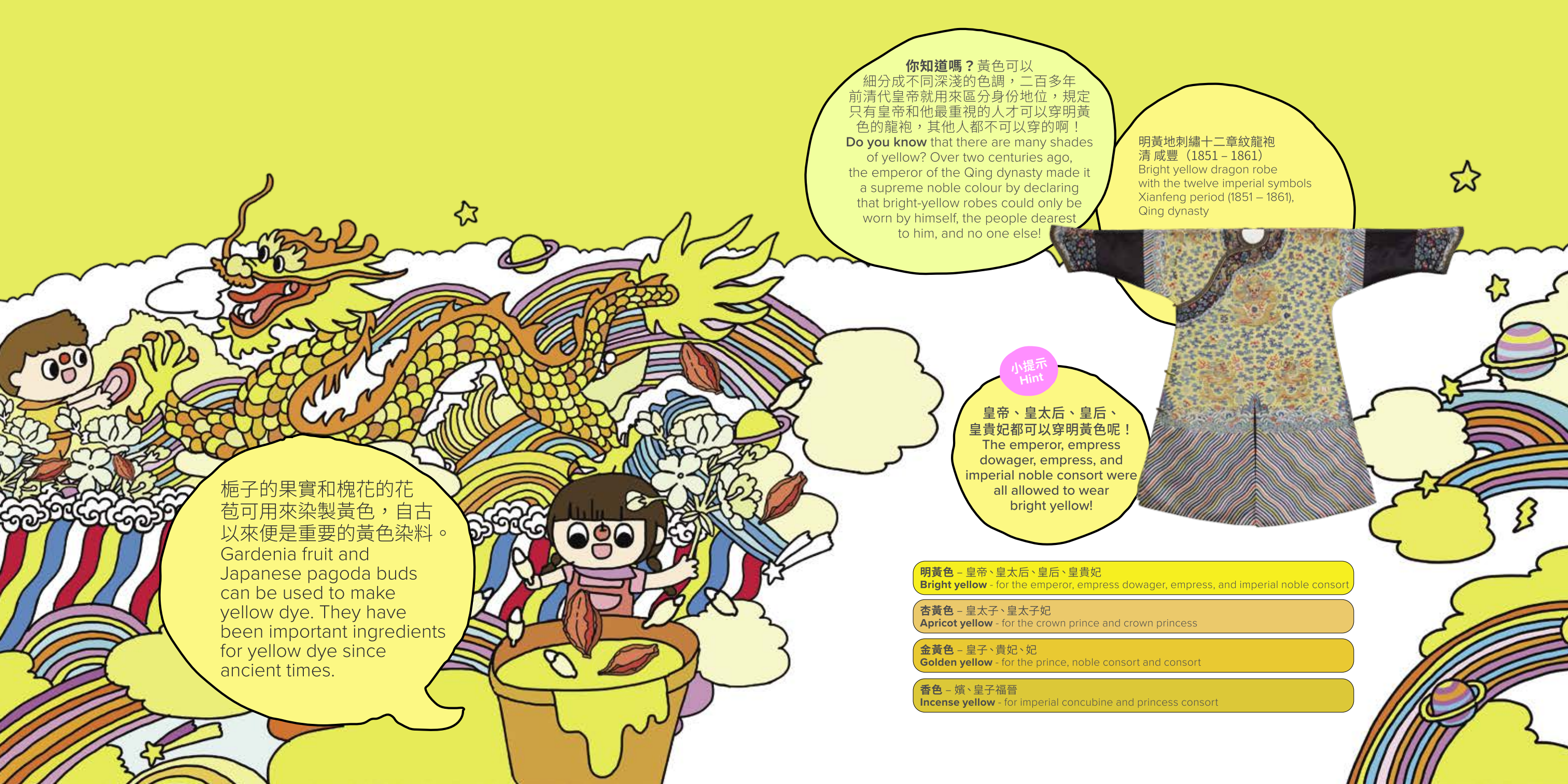
這些白色泥土  
名為高嶺土，可用來製造  
雪白的陶瓷，加上一層透明釉料  
便可燒製成堅硬細白的瓷器了。  
It's called kaolin, a material  
used for making snowy white  
porcelain. Add a layer of  
transparent glaze and you'll  
get a piece of white porcelain  
that is solid yet delicate at  
the same time.



怎麼辦？神龍失去了龍鱗，  
無法飛上天空，牠的鱗片藏在  
梔子果實和槐花中，來幫牠在  
花叢中找回來吧！  
Oh no! The dragon has lost its  
scales and can't fly anymore.  
Its scales are hidden within the  
gardenia fruit and Japanese  
pagoda flowers. Let's help the  
dragon find its lost scales in the  
sea of flower bushes!







梔子的果實和槐花的花苞可用來染製黃色，自古以來便是重要的黃色染料。Gardenia fruit and Japanese pagoda buds can be used to make yellow dye. They have been important ingredients for yellow dye since ancient times.

**你知道嗎？**黃色可以細分成不同深淺的色調，二百多年前清代皇帝就用來區分身份地位，規定只有皇帝和他最重視的人才可以穿明黃色的龍袍，其他人都不可以穿的啊！  
**Do you know** that there are many shades of yellow? Over two centuries ago, the emperor of the Qing dynasty made it a supreme noble colour by declaring that bright-yellow robes could only be worn by himself, the people dearest to him, and no one else!

明黃地刺繡十二章紋龍袍  
清 咸豐 (1851 – 1861)  
Bright yellow dragon robe with the twelve imperial symbols  
Xianfeng period (1851 – 1861), Qing dynasty

小提示  
Hint

皇帝、皇太后、皇后、皇貴妃都可以穿明黃色呢！  
The emperor, empress dowager, empress, and imperial noble consort were all allowed to wear bright yellow!

明黃色 – 皇帝、皇太后、皇后、皇貴妃  
Bright yellow - for the emperor, empress dowager, empress, and imperial noble consort

杏黃色 – 皇太子、皇太子妃  
Apricot yellow - for the crown prince and crown princess

金黃色 – 皇子、貴妃、妃  
Golden yellow - for the prince, noble consort and consort

香色 – 嬪、皇子福晉  
Incense yellow - for imperial concubine and princess consort





小馬筋疲力盡了，  
快些來幫牠找到藍色的  
湖泊，讓牠喝口水吧！  
This pony is exhausted.  
Let's find a blue lake so  
it can drink and quench  
its thirst!



恭喜你為小馬找到了水源！湖中原來藏了一種特別的礦石，名為鈷土礦，經提煉後可製成藍色的釉彩，用來繪畫青花瓷。  
Well done, you've found water for the pony! Hidden in the lake is a special type of mineral called cobalt. Once refined, it can be made into a blue pigment to decorate blue-and-white porcelains.

青花的「青」為什麼是指藍色而不是青色呢？原來古代的時候，「青」這個字就包含了藍色和綠色。所以青花瓷其實是藍色花紋的瓷器呢！

小提示  
Hint

Why does the character “qing” (which means the colour green today) refer to “blue” in the phrase *qinghua*, instead of green as we commonly know it? It turns out that in ancient times, this character actually meant either colours. That is why *qinghua* porcelains were in fact painted in blue!

各地出產的鈷土礦含有不同的成份，可燒製成不同色調的藍色，呈現不一樣的青花瓷。  
The cobalt sourced from each area has a different mineral content. After firing, each displays a different shade of blue and results in a unique blue-and-white porcelain.

鈷料是繪畫青花瓷的重要呈色彩料，在罩上透明釉後，經高溫燒製成青翠的釉下花紋。來自不同地區的鈷土礦均提煉不同色調的藍色，我們一起看看地圖吧！  
Refined cobalt can be made into a blue pigment to be used as an important colourant for blue-and-white porcelain. Once coated with a layer of transparent glaze and fired at a high temperature, patterns in rich blue underglaze will form on the porcelain. Cobalt from different areas produces different shades of blue. Let's take a look at the map to find out more!

### 1. 西亞 West Asia

元代 純正的藍色，有深色的結晶斑  
Yuan dynasty, pure blue with dark crystalline spots



青花馬紋玉壺春瓶  
元代 (1271 – 1368)  
Pear-shaped vase with horse design in underglaze blue  
Yuan dynasty (1271 – 1368)

明代早期 藍中帶黑  
Early Ming dynasty, blue with a tinge of black



青花八吉祥纏枝蓮紋水仙盤  
明 宣德 (1426 – 1435)  
Narcissus bowl with the eight Buddhist emblems and lotus scroll design in underglaze blue  
Xuande period (1426 – 1435), Ming dynasty

### 2. 中國江西 Jiangxi, China

明代中期 青花顏色變得淺淡，略顯灰暗而不艷麗  
Mid Ming dynasty, the shades of blue-and-white porcelain were lighter with a greyer tone, less vivid and radiant



青花三顧草廬圖暖碗  
明 弘治 (1488 – 1505)  
Warming bowl with the scene of “Three Visits to the Hut” in underglaze blue  
Hongzhi period (1488 – 1505), Ming dynasty

### 3. 中國雲南 Yunnan, China

明代晚期 偏紫的深藍色  
Late Ming dynasty, dark purplish blue



青花嬰戲圖六棱蓋盒  
「大明萬曆年製」款  
明 萬曆 (1573 – 1620)  
Lobed hexafoil covered box with children at play design in underglaze blue  
Six-character mark of Wanli and of the period (1573 – 1620), Ming dynasty

### 4. 中國浙江 Zhejiang, China

清代 層次分明的藍  
Qing dynasty, blue with distinct shades



青花水波龍紋罐  
清 康熙 (1662 – 1722)  
Jar with dragon amidst wave design in underglaze blue  
Kangxi period (1662 – 1722), Qing dynasty

古語常云：「青，取之於藍，而青於藍。」瓷器上的「青花」其實是指比藍草更深的藍色！  
There is an old and common saying in Chinese that “the colour *qing*, extracted from the indigo plant, is bluer than the plant.” By the same token, *qinghua* actually refers to a dense and dark blue!

小提示  
Hint





小蝙蝠迷路了，牠說牠的家是遙遠的紅色礦洞，你能幫牠找到回家的路線嗎？

This little bat is lost. It says its home is in a red mineral cave somewhere far away. Can you help the bat find its way back?





小蝙蝠找到家人了！感謝你的幫忙！牠還把家中的銅礦及鐵礦送給你作為禮物。你知道這些礦物有什麼用途嗎？  
The little bat has found its family! Thank you for your help! The bat has given you some copper and iron from its home as gifts. Do you know what these minerals can be used for?

銅和鐵均可作為紅釉瓷器的呈色劑，含銅的釉料需要經過超過攝氏 1200 度的高溫燒製，而含鐵的釉料只需攝氏 900 度的低溫便可呈現鮮艷的紅色。  
Both copper and iron were used as a colourant for red-glazed porcelains. Copper red glazes need to be fired at a temperature higher than 1,200°C, while a relatively lower temperature of 900°C is enough to bring out a vivid red in iron red glazes.

高溫燒製陶瓷  
Ceramics  
fired at high  
temperature



郎窑紅 Langyao red  
郎紅釉觀音尊  
清 康熙 (1662 – 1722)  
鍾棋偉先生捐贈  
Baluster vase in Langyao glaze  
Kangxi period (1662 – 1722),  
Qing dynasty  
Donated by Mr Cheung Kee Wee



豇豆紅 Peach-bloom red  
豇豆紅柳葉瓶  
「大清康熙年製」款  
清 康熙 (1662 – 1722)  
Vase in peach-bloom glaze  
Six-character mark of Kangxi  
and of the period (1662 – 1722),  
Qing dynasty

低溫燒製陶瓷  
Ceramics  
fired at low  
temperature



礬紅 Iron red  
礬紅彩蝙蝠紋長頸瓶  
「大清光緒年製」款  
清 光緒 (1875 – 1908)  
鍾棋偉先生捐贈  
Bottle vase with bats design in  
iron red enamel  
Six-character mark of Guangxu and of  
the period (1875 – 1908), Qing dynasty  
Donated by Mr Cheung Kee Wee



釉裏紅 Underglaze red  
釉裏紅纏枝花卉紋大碗  
明 洪武 (1368 – 1398)  
Bowl with floral design in  
underglaze red  
Hongwu period (1368 – 1398),  
Ming dynasty



祭紅 Sacrificial red  
祭紅釉盤  
「大明宣德年製」款  
明 宣德 (1426 – 1435)  
羅桂祥藏品  
Dish in sacrificial red glaze  
Six-character mark of Xuande  
and of the period (1426 – 1435),  
Ming dynasty  
The K.S. Lo Collection



珊瑚紅 Coral red  
珊瑚紅地描金番蓮紋碗  
明 嘉靖 (1522 – 1566)  
Bowl with gilt lotus design on  
coral red ground  
Jiajing period (1522 – 1566), Ming dynasty



這個世界終於變得五彩繽紛了，  
充滿不同顏色的世界真美妙！

Look at how colourful the world is  
again! Colours truly are a magical thing,  
aren't they?





## 工作小組

研究、編輯及展覽策劃  
香港藝術館中國文物組

## 插畫

Messy Desk

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## Illustration

Messy Desk

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Jane Lee, aka Messy Desk, winner of international awards including – 1st-Runner up JIA Illustration Award Japan Illustrator's Association 2016, The Best Illustration (Advertising) 4th Greater China Illustration Award 2016, Concours Jeunes Talents at Angouleme International Comic Festival France 2012...etc. Jane's drawing is full of joyful characters, animals, happy faces inter-waving between buildings, rainbow and even outer space, her art is carefully crafted stroke after stroke, the result is high density landscape with an explosion of colour, frantic as it might seem at first glance, while on close inspection each piece of her art is full of emotional stories, like charming little treasures hidden in plain sight, awaiting to be discovered.

Jane's mural paintings have been exhibited in China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Poland, United States, and United Kingdom. The one in Finland has received APOLI-tunnustus environmental design award from Urban Forms.

李美欣–筆名“Messy Desk”，香港 80 後壁畫師和插畫家。足跡遍及波蘭、芬蘭、法國、英國、德國、美國、日本、中國等多個國家。曾獲法國出版社 Na Edition 邀請參加法國安古蘭漫畫節 2012, 作品得到漫畫新秀獎、在第四屆中華區插畫獎 2016 得到最佳插畫（廣告）、在 JIA 日本插畫大獎 2016 得到 Winning Work Prize。她亦獲 Urban Forms 邀請為芬蘭一座建築物設計外牆壁畫，獲得 APOLI-tunnustus 環境設計獎。作品風格別樹一幟，以動物、建築、以至外太空題材建構密密麻麻的奇妙世界，畫面七彩繽紛，佈滿趣味性的細節，猶如一幅幅藏寶地圖，每次觀賞都有意想不到的驚喜發現。

