

范蠡養魚經



范蠡像

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曾辅佐越王勾践二十余年，奋发图强，灭亡吴国，为越建立霸业。功成之后，辞官隐退，离越至齐，改姓名为鸱（chī）夷子皮，经商致富，被任为齐相。后又辞官散财，定居于陶（今山东定陶县西北），自号陶朱公。范蠡于陶从事商业，成为富翁。世人誉之。

《范蠡养鱼经》简介

《范蠡养鱼经》又作《陶朱公养鱼经》，是我国现存最早的一部养鱼著作，也是世界上第一部论述养鱼的专门文献。

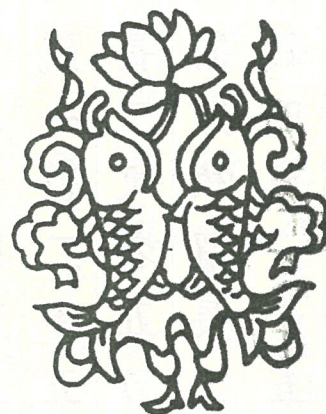
《范蠡养鱼经》，相传系春秋末期范蠡所作。范蠡（公元前 536-448 年），字少伯，楚国宛（今河南南阳）人。后仕越为大夫。曾辅佐越王勾践二十余年，奋发图强，灭亡吴国，为越建立霸业。功成之后，辞官隐退，离越至齐，变姓名为鸱（chī）夷子皮，经商致富，被任为齐相。后又辞官散财，定居于陶（今山东定陶县西北），自号陶朱公。范蠡于陶从事商业，成为富翁。世人誉之：

忠以为国、智以保身、商以致富、成名天下。

《范蠡养鱼经》记述了养殖鲤鱼的一整套经验，篇幅不长，内容丰富。书中记叙的养殖对象、鱼池构造、亲鱼放养规格和季节、雌雄比例、密养轮捕等重要生产技术环节，都具有相当高的技术水平。书中总结的养鱼经验对我国水产养殖业发展具有重大意义。

《范蠡养鱼经》是我国水产养殖生产、科技、管理、历史和文化的宝贵遗产。

《范蠡养鱼经》原书已佚，现今所见，系后魏贾思勰（xié）《齐民要术》辑存。



范蠡養魚經（原文繁體）

威王聘朱公問之曰聞公在湖爲漁父在齊爲鴟夷子皮在西戎爲赤精子在越爲范蠡有之乎曰有之曰公任足千万家累億金何術乎朱公曰夫治生之法有五水畜第一水畜所謂魚池也以六畝地爲池池中有九洲求懷子鯉魚長三尺者二十頭牡鯉魚長三尺者四頭以二月上庚日內池中令水無聲魚必生至四月內一神守六月內二神守八月內三神守神守者鱉也所以內鱉者魚滿三百六十則蛟龍爲之長而

將魚飛去內鱉則魚不復去在池中周繞九洲無窮自謂江湖也至來年二月得鯉魚長一尺者一万五千枚三尺者四万五千枚二尺者万枚枚值五十得錢一百二十五万至明年得長一尺者十万枚長二尺者五万枚長三尺者五万枚長四尺者四万枚留長二尺者二千枚作种所余皆貨得錢五百一十五万錢候至明年不可勝計也王乃於后苑治池一年得錢三十余万池中九洲八谷谷上立水二尺又谷中立水六尺所以養鯉者鯉不相食易長又貴也

《范蠡养鱼经》(原文简体)

威王聘朱公，问之曰：“闻公在湖为渔父，在齐为鸱夷子皮，在西戎为赤精子，在越为范蠡，有之乎？”曰：“有之。”曰：“公任足千万，家累亿金，何术乎？”朱公曰：

“夫治生之法有五，水畜第一。水畜，所谓鱼池也。以六亩地为池，池中有九洲。求怀子鲤鱼长三尺者二十头，牡鲤鱼长三尺者四头，以二月上庚日，内池中，令水无声，鱼必生。至四月，内一神守，六月，内二神守，八月，内三神守。神守者，鳖也。所以内鳖者，鱼满三百六十，则蛟龙为之长，而将鱼

飞去。内鳖，则鱼不复去。在池中，周绕九洲，无穷，自谓江湖也。至来年二月，得鲤鱼：长一尺者一万五千枚，三尺者四万五千枚，二尺者万枚。枚值五十，得钱一百二十五万。至明年，得长一尺者十万枚，长二尺者五万枚，长三尺者五万枚，长四尺者四万枚。留长二尺者二千枚作种，所余皆货，得钱五百一十五万钱。候至明年，不可胜计也。”王乃于后苑治池，一年得钱三十余万。池中九洲八谷，谷上立水二尺，又谷中立水六尺。所以养鲤者，鲤不相食，易长又贵也。

《范蠡养鱼经》今译

齐威王以礼聘请陶朱公¹问他说：“听说先生您在太湖叫渔父，在齐国叫鸱夷子皮，在西戎叫赤精子，在越国叫范蠡。有这事吗？”

陶朱公回答说：“是这样的。”

齐王又问：“先生您手中拥有千万资金，家产达亿金，用的是什么方法？”

陶朱公说：“至于说到致富的方法，可有五种，第一要数‘水畜’。‘水畜’，就是挖池养鱼。挖一个六亩²大的鱼池，池里有九个小洲。找三尺³长的怀卵鲤鱼二十尾，

雄鱼四尾，在二月⁴ 上旬逢庚日⁵ 轻轻放入鱼池中，使水不要发出声响，鱼就一定能成活。到了四月，池中放一只‘神守’，六月放二只，八月放三只——‘神守’，就是鳖——池中所以放鳖，是因鱼满三百六十尾，蛟龙就要领头，带着鱼飞走。池中放了鳖，鱼就不会再飞去。在池中，鱼围绕着九洲游来游去，没有尽头，自以为是生活在江湖之中。到了第二年二月，池中共有鲤鱼：一尺长的一万五千尾，三尺长的四万五千尾，二尺长的一万尾。每尾鲤鱼价值五十钱⁶ 共得钱一百二十五万⁷。到第三年，池中有鲤鱼：一尺长的十万尾，二尺长的五万尾，三尺长的五万尾，四尺长的四万尾。

留下二千尾二尺长的作鱼种外，其余全部出售，一共可以得钱五百一十五万。到了第四年……就不计其数了。”

于是齐威王就在后花园里挖池养鱼，一

年就赚钱三十多万。池中有九个小洲，九小洲间有八个深坑，池水深二尺，坑水深六尺。

所以要养鲤鱼，是因为鲤鱼不吃同类，容易长，价钱又贵的缘故。

注 释

1、陶朱公 范蠡之别名。范蠡，字少伯，生卒年未详。春秋末（公元前五世纪）楚国宛（河南南阳）人。仕越国大夫，后擢升为上将军。据《史记·货殖列传》载，公元前473年，范蠡助越灭吴后，辞官“乘扁舟，浮于江湖，变名易姓，适齐为鸱夷子皮，之陶为朱公。”

齐威王 齐国君，公元前356-320年在位，齐威王与范蠡相去百年，此处可能有误。

2、亩 土地面积单位。周代1亩，约合1.89公亩。

3、尺 长度单位。周代1尺，约合0.231米。

4、二月 系周历，与夏历相差两月，为夏历十二月。下文四月、六月、八月，换算与此同。

5、庚日 庚为天干第七位，表示顺序的符号。我国古代历法中用天干、地支轮配记年、月、日。一个月有三个庚日，一旬一个庚日。

6、钱 古货币。

7、“一百二十五万”与下文“五百一十五万”钱数，与文中按尾数计算所得钱数不符。

Fan Li on Pisciculture

Prince Wei of Qi, who had courteously enlisted the services of the revered Mr Zhu of Tao¹, said to him:

“I’ve heard that you were known as Yufu on Lake Taihu, as Chiyi Zipi in Qi, as Chijingzi among the ethnic Rong in the northwest and as Fan Li in Yue. Is all this true?”

“Yes,” replied the revered Mr Zhu.

At that the prince again said:

“The working capital at your disposal runs into millions and you have amassed a fortune of hundreds of millions. Pray tell me the secret of your success.”

"Well," said Mr Zhu, "there are five ways to build up a large fortune and the most important one is pisciculture. By pisciculture I mean the artificial rearing of fish in a pond. First, dig a fishpond six mu² in area with nine islets in it. Then get twenty female carp filled with eggs and four male carp, all measuring three feet³ long. Put them gently into the water without making a splash on the seventh day of the second month⁴ of the year and you can rest assured that the carp will survive. Put into the pond one soft-shelled turtle in the fourth month, two in the sixth month and three in the eighth month. Soft-shelled turtles are put into the pond because the flood dragon will take the lead in flying away with the soon as the number of the carp exceeds 360 and the presence of soft-shelled turtles in the pond will prevent this happening. Around the nine islets in the pond the carp will swim on and on as if living in rivers and lakes. By the second month of

the second year, there will be 15,000 one-foot long carp, 45,000 three-foot long carp and 10,000 two-foot long carp. As each carp is worth 50 coppers⁵, the whole lot when sold will bring in 1,250,000 coppers(sic)⁶. By the third year, there will be 100,000 one-foot long carp, 50,000 two-foot long carp, 50,000 three-foot long carp and 40,000 four-foot long carp. Keeping 2,000 two-foot long carp for reproduction, you can sell the rest for 5,150,000 coppers(sic). By the fourth year...the proceeds from the sale will amount to a stupendous sum."

Thereupon the prince of Qi gave orders for a fishpond to be dug in the back of the imperial gardens. Within one year, he made a profit of over 300,000 coppers. There were nine islets in the pond and between the islets there were eight deep pits. The water in the pond was two feet deep while that in the pits was six feet deep.

Carp were chosen because they did not eat their young. Besides, they grew rapidly to their full size and commanded a good price.

Notes

1. Mr Zhu of Tao: an alias taken by Fan Li. Fan Li, also named Shao Bo, whose dates are unknown, was a native of Wan in the kingdom of Chu (present-day Nanyang County, Henan Province) towards the end of the Spring and Autumn Period (5th century B. C.). He once served as a senior official in the kingdom of Yue and was later promoted commander in chief. According to "Biographies of Tradesmen" in "Historical Records", after he helped Yue to conquer the kingdom of Wu, Fan Li resigned office, "travelled far and wide on a boat, changing his name from place to place, known as Chiyi Zipi in Qi and Mr Zhu in Tao".

Prince Wei of Qi: monarch of the kingdom of Qi (356-320 B. C.)

Since Prince Wei of Qi and Fan Li lived a hundred years apart from each other, there must be an error in the records.

2. Acre: a unit of area. Acre in the Zhou Dynasty is equal to 1.89 a.

3. feet: A foot in the Zhou Dynasty is equal to 0.231 m

4. the second month: the second month in the Zhou calendar, or two months backwards, the twelfth month in the lunar calendar. The months mentioned below are all in the Zhou calendar.

the seventh day: In the ancient Chinese calendar, dates were numbered according to an elaborate system of the ten heavenly stems and twelve earthly branches. There was a seventh day in each of the three periods of ten days in a month.

5. coppers: ancient Chinese currency

6. 1, 250, 000 coppers: This is erroneous when the sum is reckoned according to the number of the carp. So is the figure 5, 150, 000 below.