

# HIBISCUS ROSA

Kingdom:	<u>Plantae</u>
Clade:	<u>Tracheophytes</u>
Clade:	<u>Angiosperms</u>
Clade:	<u>Eudicots</u>
Clade:	<u>Rosids</u>
Order:	<u>Malvales</u>
Family:	<u>Malvaceae</u>
Subfamily:	<u>Malvoideae</u>
Tribe:	<u>Hibisceae</u>



## HIBISCUS ROSA

*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* is a bushy, evergreen shrubs or small trees growing 2.5–5 m (8–16 ft) tall and 1.5–3 m (5–10 ft) wide. The plant has a branched taproot. Its stem is aerial, erect, green, cylindrical, and branched. Its flowers bloom in summer and autumn. They are solitary axillary and symmetrical. They are typically red, with five petals 10 cm (4 in) in diameter, with prominent orange-tipped red anthers. Cultivars and hybrids have flowers in a variety of colors as well as red: white, pink, orange, peach, yellow, blue, and purple. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* was first described in 1753 by Carl Linnaeus in *Species Plantarum*. The specific epithet *rosa-sinensis* literally means "rose of China", although the plant is not closely related to true roses, nor is it from China. The genus *Hibiscus* is in the tribe Hibisceae and the subfamily Malvinoideae of the family Malvaceae. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* is widely grown as an ornamental plant throughout the tropics and sub-tropics. It does not tolerate temperatures below 10 °C (50 °F), in temperate regions it is best grown under glass. Plants grown in containers may be placed outside during the summer.

REPORTED BY: B. SILAS

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