

# Plant Analysis Report

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## Plant Analysis: Detailed Examination of the Chinese Hibiscus

### Species Identification

The plant in the image is a Hibiscus, specifically appearing to be a variety of *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, commonly known as the Chinese Hibiscus or Tropical Hibiscus. This identification is based on the distinct characteristics of its foliage and the prominent, trumpet-shaped red flower with its central stamen column. The leaves are glossy, dark green, and have serrated edges, typical of this species. The plant also shows multiple unopened flower buds, indicating its floriferous nature.

### Health Assessment

The plant appears to be in excellent health.

1. Leaves: The leaves are a vibrant, healthy green, indicating good chlorophyll production and nutrient uptake. They show no signs of yellowing, browning, wilting, or significant pest damage. Their turgid appearance suggests adequate hydration.
2. Flowers: The single open flower is a deep, rich red, bright and fully formed, showing no signs of stress or fading. Its petals are firm and unblemished.
3. Buds: The presence of numerous healthy, plump flower buds is a strong indicator of the plant's vigor and its potential for continuous blooming.
4. Growth Habit: The plant is compact and well-branched for its size, suggesting good overall growth and potentially recent pruning to encourage bushiness.
5. Soil: The potting mix appears to be well-draining, with visible perlite or other aeration amendments, which is crucial for Hibiscus health. It is not waterlogged, and there are no visible signs of mold or fungal

growth on the surface.

## Characteristics

1. Appearance: The Chinese Hibiscus is known for its showy, large, solitary flowers that come in a wide range of colors, though red is one of the most classic. The flowers are typically 4-8 inches across with five petals and a prominent central column bearing the stamens and pistil. The leaves are ovate, glossy, dark green, and have toothed margins.

2. Growth Habit: It is a fast-growing, evergreen shrub that can reach significant sizes in tropical climates (up to 15 feet tall and wide). When grown in pots or cooler climates, it remains smaller and more manageable, often maintained as a compact bush or small tree.

3. Flowering: It blooms profusely and continuously throughout warm periods, typically from spring through fall, and often year-round in frost-free environments.

Individual flowers last only a day or two but are quickly replaced by new ones.

4. Hardiness: It is a tropical plant, hardy only in USDA Zones 9-11. In colder climates, it is typically grown as a potted plant and brought indoors during winter.

### Care Recommendations

To maintain the excellent health and encourage prolific blooming of this Chinese Hibiscus, consider the following care instructions:

1. Light: Hibiscus requires a lot of sunlight to bloom well. Provide at least 6-8 hours of direct sunlight per day. If kept indoors, place it in the brightest south-facing window possible. Insufficient light is the most common reason for a lack of blooms.

2. Watering: Keep the soil consistently moist but never waterlogged. Water thoroughly when the top inch of soil feels dry to the touch. Ensure the pot has

drainage holes to prevent root rot. Reduce watering slightly in winter if the plant is dormant or kept in cooler temperatures.

3. Soil: Use a well-draining potting mix. A good general-purpose potting mix amended with perlite, vermiculite, or coarse sand works well. Slightly acidic to neutral soil (pH 6.0-7.0) is preferred.

4. Fertilizing: During the growing and blooming season (spring through fall), feed your Hibiscus every 2-4 weeks with a high-potassium, low-phosphorus fertilizer.

Fertilizers formulated for flowering plants or specifically for Hibiscus are ideal. Avoid high-phosphorus fertilizers, which can be detrimental to Hibiscus. Reduce or stop fertilizing in winter.

5. Temperature and Humidity: Being a tropical plant, Hibiscus thrives in warm temperatures, ideally between 60-85°F (15-29°C). Protect it from temperatures below 50°F (10°C), as it is not frost-tolerant. It also appreciates high humidity,

especially indoors. Mist the leaves regularly or place the pot on a pebble tray with water.

6. Pruning: Prune in late winter or early spring to maintain shape, encourage bushier growth, and promote more blooms (flowers form on new wood). Remove any dead, diseased, or crossing branches.

Light pinching of new growth throughout the season can also encourage branching.

7. Potting: Repot every 1-2 years in spring into a slightly larger pot, or refresh the soil in the same pot if it has reached its desired size.

8. Pest and Disease: Keep an eye out for common pests like aphids, spider mites, whiteflies, and mealybugs, especially when grown indoors. Treat with insecticidal soap or neem oil if infestations occur. Good air circulation helps prevent fungal issues.

## Interesting Facts

1. Edible Uses: In many cultures, various

parts of the Hibiscus plant, especially the calyces of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* (Roselle), are used to make teas, jams, and even used as a vegetable. The vibrant red "Hibiscus tea" (also known as Agua de Jamaica) is popular for its tart, cranberry-like flavor and purported health benefits.

2. Cultural Significance: Hibiscus holds significant cultural importance in many parts of the world. It is the national flower of Malaysia (Bunga Raya), where its five petals symbolize the five National Principles. It is also often associated with Hawaiian culture, where it symbolizes delicate beauty. In some cultures, it is used in traditional medicine for various ailments.

3. Symbolism: The Hibiscus flower generally symbolizes beauty, fleeting beauty (due to its short bloom time), and delicate grace. In Victorian times, giving a Hibiscus implied "seized by love."

4. Diverse Varieties: While the image shows a classic red variety, *Hibiscus rosa-*

sinensis has been hybridized extensively, resulting in thousands of cultivars with an astonishing array of flower colors (white, pink, orange, yellow, purple, multi-colored), sizes, and forms (single, double, ruffled petals).

5. Attracts Pollinators: The showy flowers are highly attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees, making them a great addition to pollinator gardens in warm climates.

