

香港花卉展覽 2019

Hong Kong Flower Show

維多利亞公園
VICTORIA PARK
15-24.3

大紅花 *Chinese Hibiscus*



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學名：

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
(中文名：大紅花/朱槿/扶桑)

大紅花是常綠灌木，可長至四米高，有單瓣及重瓣之分；花朵大，呈喇叭狀，直徑達六至十公分，甚為顯眼；葉片呈卵形或狹卵形，葉緣有鋸齒。由於大紅花全年開花，而且色彩繽紛，花姿綽約，因此在五種錦葵科木槿屬植物中，是最常栽種於公園和花園的一種。木槿屬植物的花朵都有一個明顯特徵，就是沒有獨立的雄蕊或雌蕊，因為雄蕊融合成一條管狀合蕊柱，而雌蕊的花柱則被合蕊柱包圍，細長的雌蕊花柱上有5個毛茸茸而帶黏性的柱頭。雄蕊的花藥由一條條短柄支撐，從合蕊柱外面長出來。木槿屬植物長有星狀毛，這特徵或會在花萼、葉或莖部出現。

大紅花容易適應香港氣候，亦能適應各種土壤，在日照充足的環境下茂盛生長。繁殖方法以扦插為主，一般在春秋兩季進行，選取枝條插入砂質土壤中，加以遮陰及保持濕潤，好使發根成苗。

Scientific Name:
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
(English Common Name:
Chinese Hibiscus)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis is an evergreen shrub that can grow to 4 m in height and comes in single-petal and multi-petal varieties. It has large and trumpet-shaped flowers which are eye-catching with a diameter of 6 to 10 cm, and its leaves are ovate or narrowly ovate in shape with serrate margins. Given its ever-blooming nature, colourfulness and elegant appearance, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* is the most common species planted in parks and gardens among the 5 plants in the *Hibiscus* genus of the Malvaceae family. Flowers of the genus *Hibiscus* plants share one notable characteristic: they do not have individual stamens or pistils. Stamens are fused into a tube-shaped gynandrium. The slender style of the pistil, with 5 hairy and sticky stigmas, is enclosed by the gynandrium. Anthers of the stamens that are supported by short stalks grow from the outer part of the gynandrium. Star-shaped hairs can be found on parts such as calyx, leaves or stems of a *Hibiscus* species.

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis adapts well to Hong Kong's climatic conditions. It can grow in different types of soil and thrive with adequate sunlight. Propagation is usually carried out in spring or autumn by inserting cuttings into sandy soil under shaded, moist conditions for root establishment and seedling.



生長習性及護理

大紅花喜溫暖、日照充足、濕潤的環境，不耐寒冷，冬季須移入室內過冬，並須保持盆土稍微濕潤；春季移出室外前須換盆，並進行修剪整形，去掉病弱芽、重疊芽和內側芽，使枝條生長茂盛。

Growth Habits and Care

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis loves a warm, sunny, humid environment. This cold-intolerant plant has to be moved indoors during winter with the soil kept slightly moist. A move back outdoors in spring must be preceded by changing the pot and trimming the plant to remove buds which are diseased, weak, overlapping or growing on the inner sides. This will prompt a robust growth of the shoots.

繁殖Propagation

大紅花可用扦插及嫁接繁殖，當中以扦插法最為簡便常用。

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis can be propagated by cutting and grafting. Of the two methods, cutting is the more convenient and commonly used one.



扦插法(插枝法) Cutting

頂蘗扦插法、半軟硬枝扦插法、硬枝扦插法

Soft Tip Cutting, Semi-hardwood Cutting, Hardwood Cutting



以半軟硬枝扦插法 說明扦插過程：

Below is the illustration of propagation by cutting with semi-hardwood cutting as an example :

圖一
Fig.1

剪取約10厘米長的半軟硬枝條作插穗。

Cut a section of semi-hardwood stem of around 10 cm in length.



圖二
Fig.2

枝條切口要平滑，保留頂端兩至三片葉，剪去其餘葉片，並塗上生根粉。

The surface of the cut should be smooth. Keep 2 to 3 leaves near the tip and remove the rest. Apply rooting powder on the cut.



圖三
Fig.3

把枝條插進植料。
Insert the cuttings into the growing medium.



圖四
Fig.4

浸濕植料。
Soak the growing medium.



圖五
Fig.5

枝條長出不定根後，便
可上盆栽種。
When adventitious roots
have developed, the
cuttings are ready for
potting.



大紅花栽培要點

- 大紅花生命力強，性喜高溫及日照充足的濕潤環境，生長適溫約22至30℃，蔭蔽處開花不良，花蕾易脫落，花朵變小，花色暗淡。
- 雖不畏烈日，但炎夏若適度遮陰，葉色會更漂亮。
- 栽培土質以肥沃壤土或砂質壤土為佳，但最宜在排水快速、疏鬆的微酸土壤中生長。
- 每1至2個月追肥一次。成株每年春季定期修剪一次，老化的植株施以強剪，可促使發新枝，長勢更旺盛，株形更美觀。
- 避免種植過密以致產生害蟲和病菌感染。

Points to note in cultivating Chinese Hibiscus

- Chinese Hibiscus is a tenacious plant that loves a hot, sunny and moist environment, with an optimum growth temperature of 22°C to 30°C. Placing it in a shady spot will lead to poor flowering, easy loss of buds, diminished flower size and dull flower colour.
- Though not heliophobic, the leaves have sharper colour with moderate shading in hot summer.
- Chinese Hibiscus thrives in rich or sandy loam, but it grows best in well-drained, loose and slightly acidic soil.
- Fertilisers should be applied once every month or two. Grown plants should be pruned regularly every spring, while heavy pruning can be carried out for aged plants to induce new shoots, so as to promote vigorous growth of the plants and enhance the shape.
- Avoid overcrowding of the plants, which will lead to pest and viral infection.

