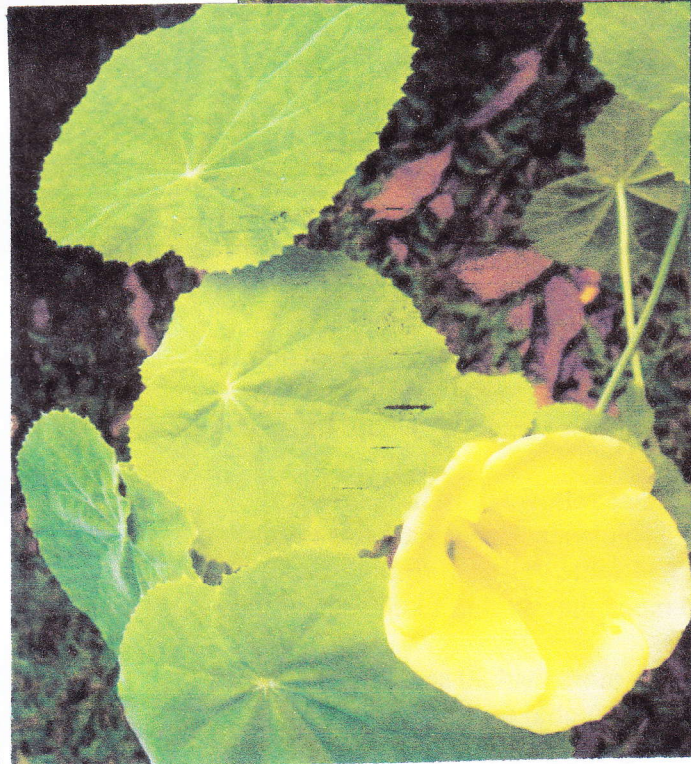
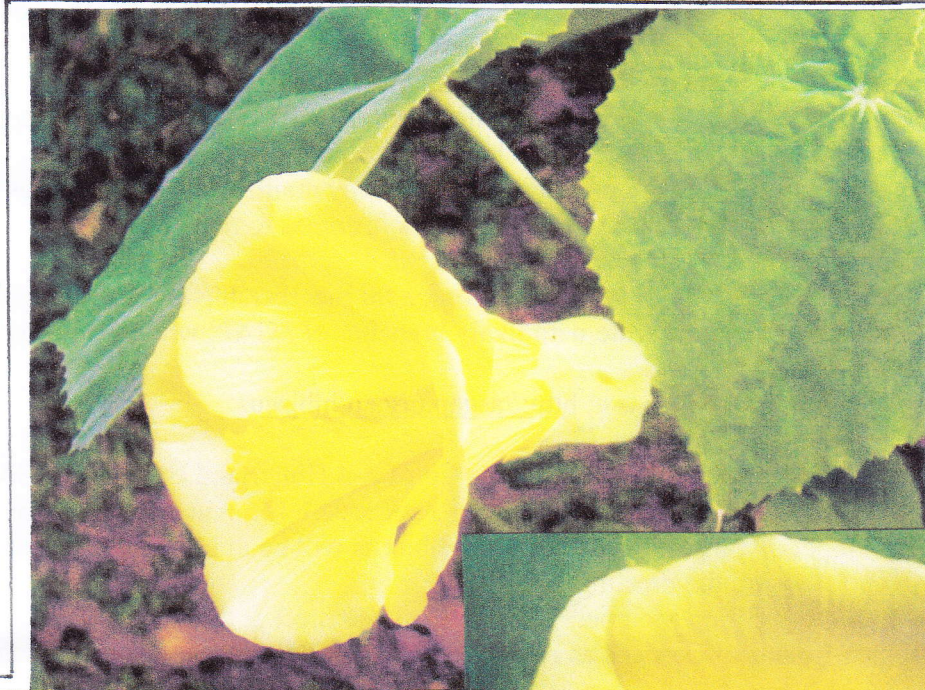


**ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR
GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS**
HIBISCUS AND RELATED GENERA STUDY GROUP

JUNE 2008 NEWSLETTER NO.14 :ISSN : 1488-1488



**Images – G. Harvey at Buderim
26/2/07**

**This handsome Abutilon was found
beside the Basalt Range Road north
of Hughenden Nth. Qld.
Is it *Abutilon indicum* ssp. *albescens*?
Bloom is 7 cm across and leaf is 12
cm long. Produced abundant flowers
and seed over several months as a
containerized plant.**

NEWSLETTER NO. 14 JUNE 2008

This is our final N/L for the year. Soon it will be 1st July and time to chase those \$10-00 subscriptions once more. Thank you to our members one and all for supporting this Study Group. All the subscription money is put towards the three Newsletters produced each year. A big cost is the colour images. You will note that we had 34 of them in the March Newsletter No 13. I feel that these colour images are an essential part in trying to tell our Hibiscus story and will upgrade my digital camera in the year ahead.

The Study Group books are audited and the financial returns along with the annual report are sent to the Study Group Coordinator, who is Philip Robinson of Mornington, Victoria. Forty copies of the N/L are produced for hard copy mailing. I hope to change my format during 2008/2009 so that I can send electronic copies to those who would prefer email.

I am hoping to get a much greater Australian coverage for membership during the coming year and will continue to communicate with likely branches of SGAP, where Hibiscus and other Malvaceae occur.

Our Hibiscus Study Group website is at <http://asgap.org.au/hibiscus>

Proposed Study Group Field Trip.

The September monthly meeting of our Sunshine Coast and Hinterland Branch of SGAP Qld. Region Inc. will be held on Sunday 14th at my residence – 155 King St., Buderim starting at 2pm. Hopefully, a good assortment of Hibiscus will be in bloom and a short talk is to be given following the meeting.

It is proposed that Study Group Members wishing to attend meet at the Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanical Gardens at 10am. If interested please contact me by phone on 07 5445 1828.

Newsletter Contents.

Articles for this Newsletter are expected from Dr. Dion Harrison and N.S.W., D.P.I.

Weed Ecologist Dr. Stephen Johnson. There will be a report on my field trip to Marlborough and Glen Geddes in the Capricorn Region with David Hockings.

As mentioned in the last Newsletter we will commence a discussion/study on the genus *Alyogyne*. I can't do justice to this group of plants as our Sunshine Coast climate is too wet and humid to grow them satisfactorily. Contributions from members, who can grow them, will be essential here in order to adequately cover the subject.

Study Group Members, Walter and Judy Willcox have found some more interesting native Hibiscus near Bowen that they want me to come and see. I couldn't pass up that opportunity for long and will be saving up for the trip. I have heard the *H. divaricatus* grows on Magnetic Island off Townsville, so this is another lead that should be investigated.

An 'old-timer' from far north Queensland told me that yellow Hibiscus grow near Mareeba on the dry northern end of the Atherton Tablelands. Once again this needs looking at, if the opportunity arises. I wish that I had some 'helpers' from these far off places to feed in some information, as there is so much that we don't know about the distribution of various Hibiscus species and forms.

There are probably many native *Abutilons* (certainly more than 30 species) growing over much of Australia and some of them seem to have a potential for horticultural development. During the coming year I will try and get a study going on this genus.

Images of a showy species collected north of Hughenden in far north Queensland are depicted on the front page of this Newsletter. It grew well at Buderim during summer/autumn 2007, blooming and seeding for several months.


Some Observations.

A trip to a property at Windera, north of Murgon in the southern part of the Burnett Pastoral District during April 2008 found *Malvastrum americanum* in pasture as well as one plant of *Hibiscus vitifolius* and *Hibiscus trionum* variety *vesicarius* (the red centered phenotype) in old cultivation fallow.

Dumped soil from construction sites on the Sunshine Coast to be used in preparation of a new cricket ground at Buderim yielded the following species – 2 varieties of *Hibiscus trionum*, *Malvastrum americanum*, *Hibiscus diversifolius*, *Hibiscus radiatus*, *Urena lobata* and even some cotton trees. An image of the *Urena* is included in the Newsletter. Recently the mounds of dumped soil were leveled by a bulldozer and with the recent rains a new suite of plants will no doubt emerge.

As I come to the end of writing this 'foreword' the rain continues to tumble down on the Sunshine Coast. It is only the third of June and our June average of 144mm has been exceeded as at 9-30 am today. No wonder the *Alyogyne*s don't like it here!

Best wishes,


.....
(Geoff H. S.G. Leader)

Ph. 0754451828

Email bannh@bigpond.net.au

Postal : P.O. 46

Buderim Qld. 4556

Urena lobata L.

Weed of disturbed areas. Image G.Harvey at
Buderim Cricket Grounds. Autumn 2008



Suggestions on Breeding & Selection Strategies for Native Hibiscus

By Dr Dion Harrison

Introduction

The potential to domesticate and breed ornamental Australian native hibiscus cultivars that rival that of the well-known tropical exotic *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* hybrids is demonstrated by the large diversity of Australian *Hibiscus* species with traits such as drought and frost tolerance, fast establishment, and abundance of perfumed flowers. In Newsletter No. 13, Colleen and Geoff Keena described some of their experiences breeding within *Hibiscus* Section Furcaria. In this article, I follow on with the breeding theme by writing some notes on where I see efforts in breeding and selection could be focused. I have tried to keep my suggestions somewhat generic in application to breeding ornamental plants, regardless of your species interest. However, I do use specific examples from my own experience with *Hibiscus* Section Furcaria. It is my general intention for this article to guide rather than dictate the planning and decision making process for those undertaking their own breeding. However, to raise the profile of Australian native plants in ornamental horticulture, both domestically and internationally, I believe that breeders should aim to develop quality products that have mass appeal to the end consumers and importantly the professional nurserymen and retailers who can propagate, distribute and market commercial quantities of quality product to consumers. I hope you find the following notes useful.

Plant Habit Traits

There has been a growing demand for smaller, more compact shrubs and this is likely to continue with house block sizes continuing to decrease. This can be assisted by selecting for plants with reduced inter-node size. One suggestion is NOT to automatically discard the slower growing, smaller seedlings from your crosses as these may be dwarf mutants or polyploids (i.e. with increased chromosome numbers) which tend to be more compact at maturity. Even if these seedlings are not aesthetically appealing, they could prove useful as parents in future crosses. Other traits to keep an eye out for when evaluating seedlings are basal branching and multiple branching rather than apical dominance. While branching tends to improve in cutting grown plants, there is scope to select for it at the seedling stage. As well contributing to more dense foliage cover, multiple branching results in more flowers (particularly terminal flower plants) and helps with improving production capacity where commercial quantities of cuttings are required. Plants with more dense foliage and broad dark-green glossy leaves tend to be more aesthetically appealing. However, this might result in reduced drought and frost tolerance relative to plants with grey-green leaves or thinner leaves, although I have not tested this for myself. I'd be interested to hear if anyone has made any observations on this. Another area for attention is selecting for plants with good strong root systems produced on cutting-grown plants. I suggest that we DO NOT go down the track of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* breeding where most commercial cultivars are grafted onto hardy rootstocks, as this adds to costs of commercial production. This is highlighted by the growing trend in the USA for breeding roses that don't need grafting.

While I am not too bothered by the prickly hairs and thorns that are common in *Hibiscus* Section Furcaria, I strongly believe that this trait will limit the appeal of this group of native plants to the mass gardening public (as opposed to us native plant enthusiasts). However, this can be overcome by cross-breeding with prickly-free forms such as *Hibiscus* sp. 'Baramah Creek' and *Hibiscus heterophyllus* 'Rosie'. From my own experience, using these parents in crosses has variable results depending on which other parent is used. That is, in some crosses, the progeny plants can be mostly prickly-free yet other crosses can result in mostly prickly plants. This is not surprising considering that Australian *Hibiscus* Section Furcaria are all polyploids.

Pest and Disease Resistance Traits

Insect pests are common with native *Hibiscus*. There is definitely scope for selecting and breeding for plants with more tolerance to such pests. For example, I have noticed differences in resistance to chewing insect pests for seedlings growing side by side in the greenhouse. I have also noticed that some native *Hibiscus* are less hardy than others and can be short lived in the garden, with some plants dropping dead with no apparent reason. Keeping notes on such hardiness traits for different selections used in breeding, and evaluation of hybrids in in-ground trials is important towards producing plants that will satisfy the home gardener.

Floral Traits

Flowers of the Australian *Hibiscus* Section *Furcaria* tend to last less than a day, although this is compensated to some extent by the large numbers of flowers produced. A native *Hibiscus* with flowers that stay open on the bush for more than one day, as is common for *H. rosa-sinensis* hybrids would be a breeding milestone. As far as selecting for desirable floral traits go, I think that it would be beneficial to perform crosses between selections with flowers that open very early in the morning with those that have flowers which remain open until the evening. I find it disappointing when I go to work in the morning and the flowers are not open, and when I get home in the afternoon the flowers have closed. In Colleen and Geoff Keena's article in Newsletter #13, they touched on the scope for extending the flowering season of hybrids as has been achieved with *Hibiscus* 'Wirruna', *Hibiscus* 'Pink Ice', and *Hibiscus* 'Citrus Mist' which is rarely without flowers on my bush at home.

Flower shape is another important aesthetic trait. Flowers with overlapping petals (rather than those having large spaces between the petals or imperfect shapes), and flowers that present nicely on the bush and open fully should be selected for. I have noticed that it is common for some *Hibiscus* Section *Furcaria* flowers to not open fully (see Figure 1 below). As far as flower colour goes, the combinations that can be achieved was beautifully illustrated in Colleen and Geoff Keena's article in Newsletter #13.



Figure 1. *Hibiscus splendens* selection with flowers that do not open fully (left) compared to a selection that opens fully (right). Plants were grown side by side, and photographed on the same day at the same time of day.

Lastly, novelty is always important in any plant breeding program. Having an eye for detail and keeping an eye out for the rare and unusual, such as variegated flowers, or flowers with an extra petal is where advances can be quickly made. For example, in other species that I have bred, I crossed a flower with one extra petal with a normal flower and obtained a seedling where all the flowers had an extra petal. When that plant was used as a parent, I obtained a seedling where all the flowers had double the number of petals. On a final note, good record keeping is essential for any breeding program, and good luck to those who are creating their own hybrids.

IN SEARCH OF NATIVE HIBISCUS

Glen Geddes Area, Capricorn Region, Port Curtis Pastoral District

23rd/24th May 2008

- Geoff Harvey Study Group Leader

Introduction

David Hockings and Geoff Harvey participated in this brief field trip to the locality where the **Hibiscus heterophyllus** 'Glen Geddes' form is known to occur. It appears to have been first reported by Keith Williams in the 1970's and referred to in his book 'Native Plants Queensland Volume 1'.

This small population of plants has been monitored by myself on several occasions since September 2002 and has been observed in flower during January 2003, March 2005, May 2008, June 2005 as well as September 2002. Both David Hockings and myself have had this form under cultivation for a number of years. In its natural habitat it is highly probable that flowering is continuous but may vary in intensity and size due to rainfall occurrence. Spasmodic flowering all year is an accurate observation for this form both in the wild and under cultivation. It hybridizes easily with other east coast section *Furcaria* Hibiscus and some results when crossed with **Hibiscus 'Barambah Creek'** show promise. A comprehensive write-up on the 'Glen Geddes' form was made in Newsletter No 10 of February 2007.

Objectives

The priority was to determine if any extension exists to the known population of the 'Glen Geddes' form. As this Hibiscus has always been referred to as a hybrid, it was intended to find specimens well away from the Bruce Highway and other roads where natural hybridizing would be unlikely to occur. In so doing, we penetrated on foot about 200 meters of scrub to the south of Nickel Road and found specimens growing in an eroded gully.

Another objective was to try and gauge if the population was declining or otherwise due to weed control along road corridors, roadside grazing of live-stock during droughts etc. It should be noted that it is highly unlikely to find Hibiscus on grazing land as this 'Glen Geddes' form of Hibiscus is highly palatable to cattle. Many young plants originally observed on the first 400 meters of Nickel Road were wiped out after strip grazing of the roadside using an electric fence.

As **Hibiscus meraukensis** has been reliably recorded from the northern end of the Wide Bay Pastoral District as well as the Port Curtis Pastoral District, it was hoped to find and record this species. A likely place to look was considered to be along the road leading from the Bruce Highway to the coast at Stenage a distance of approx. 100km over mostly rough, unsealed surface.

Propagating material and seeds were to be collected from any interesting plants to ensure that they are preserved and to pass on to botanists if considered worthy of evaluation. There appears to be several forms of **Hibiscus meraukensis**.

The importance of collecting **Hibiscus meraukensis** is for breeding purposes with other section *Furcaria* Hibiscus. As it is comparatively a small growing plant enduring as an annual or bi-annual, its main breeding objective would be to aim for low

growing perennials for eventual use in modern gardens where space is very limited. Crosses with other *Fucaria* species are difficult to obtain, but by no means impossible. The Queensland Herbarium records natural hybrids between *H. meraukensis* and *H. splendens* as well as *H. heterophyllus*. I have growing, crosses between *H. meraukensis* as well as *H. heterophyllus*. From these some F2 seed has been obtained during the 2008 season and some F1 plants from the 2007 season should start blooming during the coming spring of 2008. Unfortunately I don't have stock from the southern-most populations in Queensland which would be more likely to be compatible with other *Fucaria* species from the same general area.

The Search for *Hibiscus meraukensis*

This was concentrated along the first 50 km of the Bruce Highway/Stenage Road The low lying coastal plain was unfortunately heavily grazed with the unfenced road verge offering no suitable sites for this species to survive. A small section of eroded granite contained a few specimens of *Malvastrum americanum*. Any further search for *H. meraukensis* in this general area should firstly try and identify localities where it had previously been recorded. The alluvial terraces of the Fitzroy River could be a possibility as floodways are the usual habitat for this species.

In January 2003 I observed several roadside plants of *H. meraukensis* just south of Westwood on the Biloela Road, plus one large *Hibiscus* bush with white flowers. When I had time to return, all the plants had disappeared due to dry weather and grassfires. David Hockings is of the opinion that *Hibiscus* populations fluctuate and this being so, it is a matter of being in the right place when seasons are favourable

The Search for *Hibiscus* 'Glen Geddes' form

The railway siding known as Glen Geddes no longer exists though it appears on all the maps to this day. Retaining of this name for the *Hibiscus* seems to be desirable, as it is recorded by that name in various references.

As a *H. heterophyllus* form it is atypical for the following reasons :-

- (a) The growth is horizontal rather than upright.
- (b) The bark is reddish/brown on the new growth as well as the old.
- (c) The blooming is spasmodic throughout the year whereas other *H. heterophyllus* are distinctly seasonal.
- (d) Has enlarged foliar nectarines that produce copious nectar on the terminal leaves when in flower.
- (e) Usually covered with very active red/brown ants, about 6mm long that keep the plants free of all other insects.
- (f) Flowers open very late morning to mid-day.
- (g) Hybrids observed in the past near Glen Geddes, probably due to roadside disturbance during road construction, appear to have completely disappeared.

Crosses with *H. divaricatus* would be easily seen as the yellow is a dominant colour. No *H. divaricatus* have been seen between Marlborough and Yaamba in recent times. The *H.* 'Glen Geddes' form appears to be the only *Malvaceae*

species to endure on the serpentiniteites where high nickel, chromium and cobalt contents in the soil have to be endured.

- (h) The plant has fewer prickles than most other forms of **H. heterophyllus**.
- (i) The basal leaves of seedling plants are 3 to 5 lobed, otherwise the mid plant and terminal leaves are entire, coarse textured and serrated.
- (j) It is possible that vigorous F1 hybrids seen at Glen Geddes in the past declined in subsequent generations and thence disappeared, leaving only the original H 'Glen Geddes' form in a nearly pure or pure genetical form. The only difference noted in today's population is in the bloom colour from a pale to darker pink, sometimes with a fringed petal edge. Naturally the plants located on the recently constructed Nickel Road verge are more vigorous in the disturbed soil.

A Population of Hibiscus splendens is Located.

The road that leads to Woodville and several other properties leaves the Bruce Highway on the western side some 5km south of Glen Geddes or 48km north of Rockhampton. On most recent maps it is named Atkinson Rd., but the name at the junction was missing at the time of our visit. Some H. 'Glen Geddes' form occur along the first 2 km section of this road.

A big surprise was finding **Hibiscus splendens** in a concentrated population on the right-hand side of the road 3.7 km from the turn-off. The largest plants were up to 3 meters in height with abundant empty seed capsules, some new buds and a few darkish-pink blooms. The curled epicalyx numbered 20 on the average in double rows and the hairy peduncle red in colour above the articulation with the pedicel which was a contrasting green – (see image). The calyx were dark reddish/brown whilst the rest of the plant was typical **H. splendens**. A thick concentration of seedlings had been partly grazed by cattle contained by an electric fence running along the roadside verge. An unidentified **Abutilon** sp. To 1 m in height with small but attractive orange blooms was growing in association with the **H. splendens**. to the south of this location is Lake Learmouth and various lagoons alongside the Fitzroy River. The river is about 2.5 km from the **H. splendens** population. Probably the **H. splendens** originated from the Fitzroy River alluvials which may actually reach the site where the **H. splendens** were found. I was puzzled why the plants were in such good appearance at a time of such dry conditions and came to the conclusion that they must be deep rooted into the possible alluvial terrace. Adjoining the Atkinson Road is the boundary of the Lake Learmouth State Forest, that encloses hilly country northwards almost to the Bruce Highway and perhaps within 2 km of Glen Geddes – (see mud map)

2 fine specimens of H. "Glen Geddes" form X **H. splendens** were found about 5 km from the turn-off. One of these plants combined the best characteristics of both species with very few prickles, red bark and a good textured pink bloom.

If further investigation is carried out, it would be interesting to see what Hibiscus occur within the Lake Learmouth State Forest and to try and gain access to the nearby Fitzroy River alluvials that could be a habitat for **H. meraukensis**, **H. splendens** and other species of the family Malvaceae.

Entrance to the state forest may be possible opposite the Raspberry Creek Rd. turn-off where signs indicate both Kunwarara Rd. and Dalcalmah Rd. A gate is in place just

across the railway line which may or may not be locked – (see mud map) Permits are available from Forestry, the application requiring the purpose of the visit.

It should be noted that H. 'Glen Geddes' form has been seen alongside the Bruce Highway 7 km south of Marlborough (Sept. 2002) and 9 km south of Marlborough (May 2008).

At the turn-off into Raspberry Creek Rd. (at Glen Geddes) several young seedling plants were observed in good condition (May 2008).

Geology and Soils.

By the roadside near Glen Geddes a monument commemorates the Canoona Goldfield, which sparked Queensland's first gold rush at Bonnie Doon Creek in 1858.

In the Yaamba vicinity some 49 km from Glen Geddes the Bruce Highway traverses the highest alluvial terrace of the Fitzroy River which is located only 1 kilometer west of the township.

The Hibiscus 'Glen Geddes' form seems to be confined entirely to the serpentineite country and has adapted to the highly mineralized soils. **Hibiscus divaricatus** occurs from Yaamba southwards and from Marlborough northwards, but has not prevailed in the in-between serpentine country.

Magnesite (magnesium carbonate), nickel, cobalt, chrysoprase etc has weathered from the serpentineised deposits and have a huge mining potential, which is being exploited.

The soils in the area are dominantly Ferrosols and Kandosols according to Australian Soils Classifications (Isbel 1966)

Why travel the Long Distance to Glen Geddes?

I think that we have an intriguing situation to observe, especially if passionate about Hibiscus. David Hockings has known about these plants for many years and is a wealth of knowledge regarding all native plants.

If the observation and recording of this information proves to be of some value in the future in what-ever capacity, then the whole exercise on behalf of the Hibiscus Study Group and SGAP will have been worth-while.

It should be pointed out that all costs of this and other field trips are paid for by ourselves.

The distance covered from the Sunshine Coast to Marlborough was 644 km and return via Mt. Morgan/Monto etc was 740 km. In addition another 300 km approx. was traveled whilst looking for Hibiscus. Accommodation plus food amounted to \$226-00 and fuel \$242-50

Footnote :

David Hockings read this report and made the following comment :-

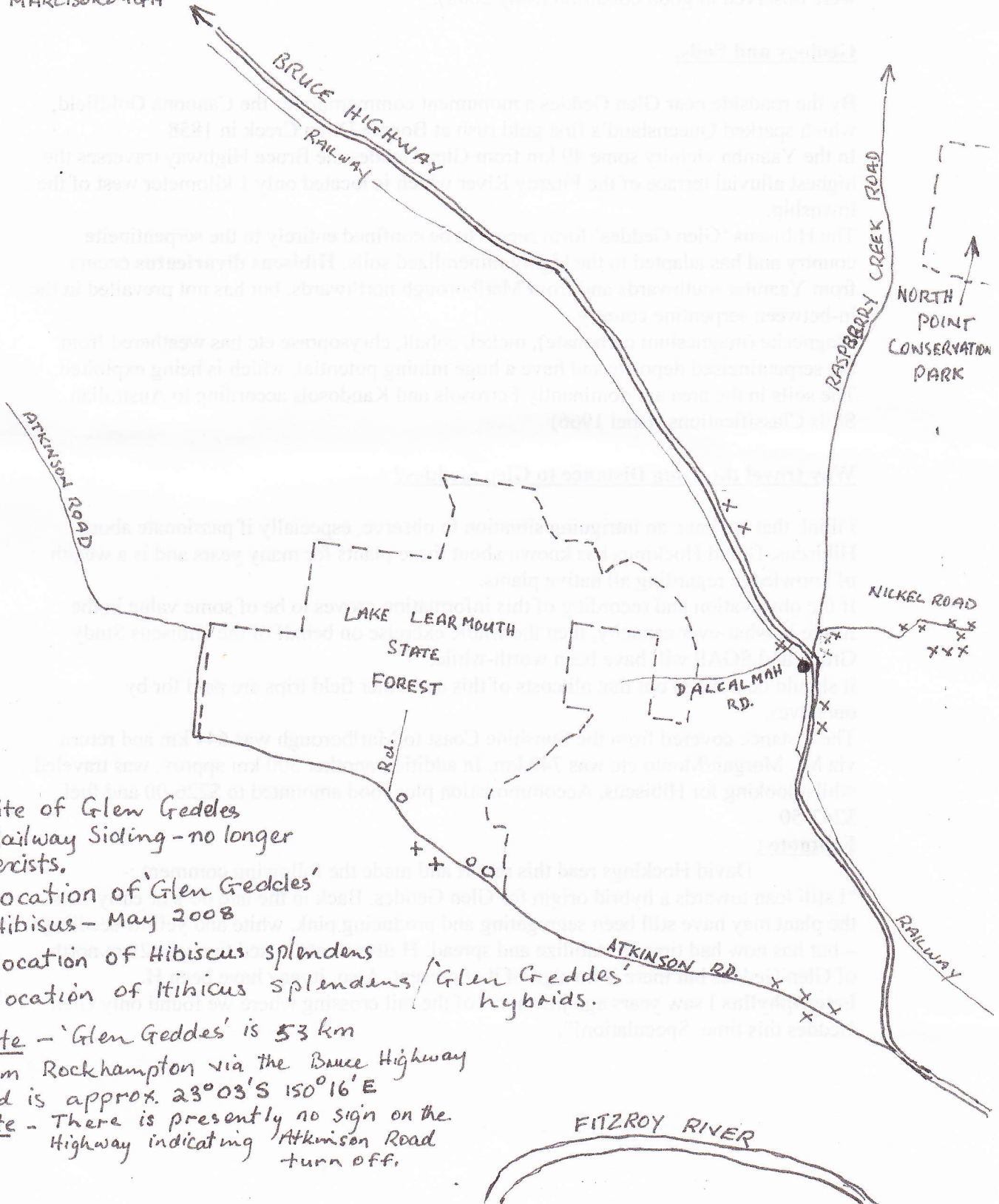
"I still lean towards a hybrid origin for Glen Geddes. Back in the late 60's or early 70's the plant may have still been segregating and producing pink, white and yellow seedlings – but has now had time to stabilize and spread. **H. divaricatus** used to occur 2 km north of Glen Geddes but there is no sign of it at present. Also, it may have been **H.**

heterophyllus I saw years ago just north of the rail crossing where we found only Glen Geddes this time. Speculation!"

Mud Map - showing locations of *Hibiscus heterophyllus* 'Glen Geddes',
 - *Hibiscus splendens* and hybrids.

(Surveyed 23rd. and 24th May 2008)

TO
MARLBOROUGH



- site of Glen Geddes Railway Siding - no longer exists.
- x location of 'Glen Geddes' Hibiscus - May 2008
- o location of *Hibiscus splendens*
- + location of *Hibiscus splendens* / 'Glen Geddes' hybrids.

Note - 'Glen Geddes' is 53 km from Rockhampton via the Bruce Highway and is approx. 23°03'S 150°16'E

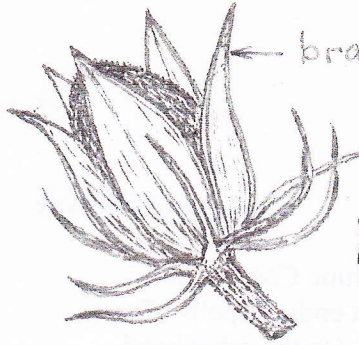
Note - There is presently no sign on the Highway indicating Atkinson Road turn off.

10.
HIBISCUS - Collected Nickel Rd. Glen Geddes

Queensland.

Sept. 19th 2002

10



bracts, green, bristly-pubescent.
30 cm

capsule densely pubescent,
colourless

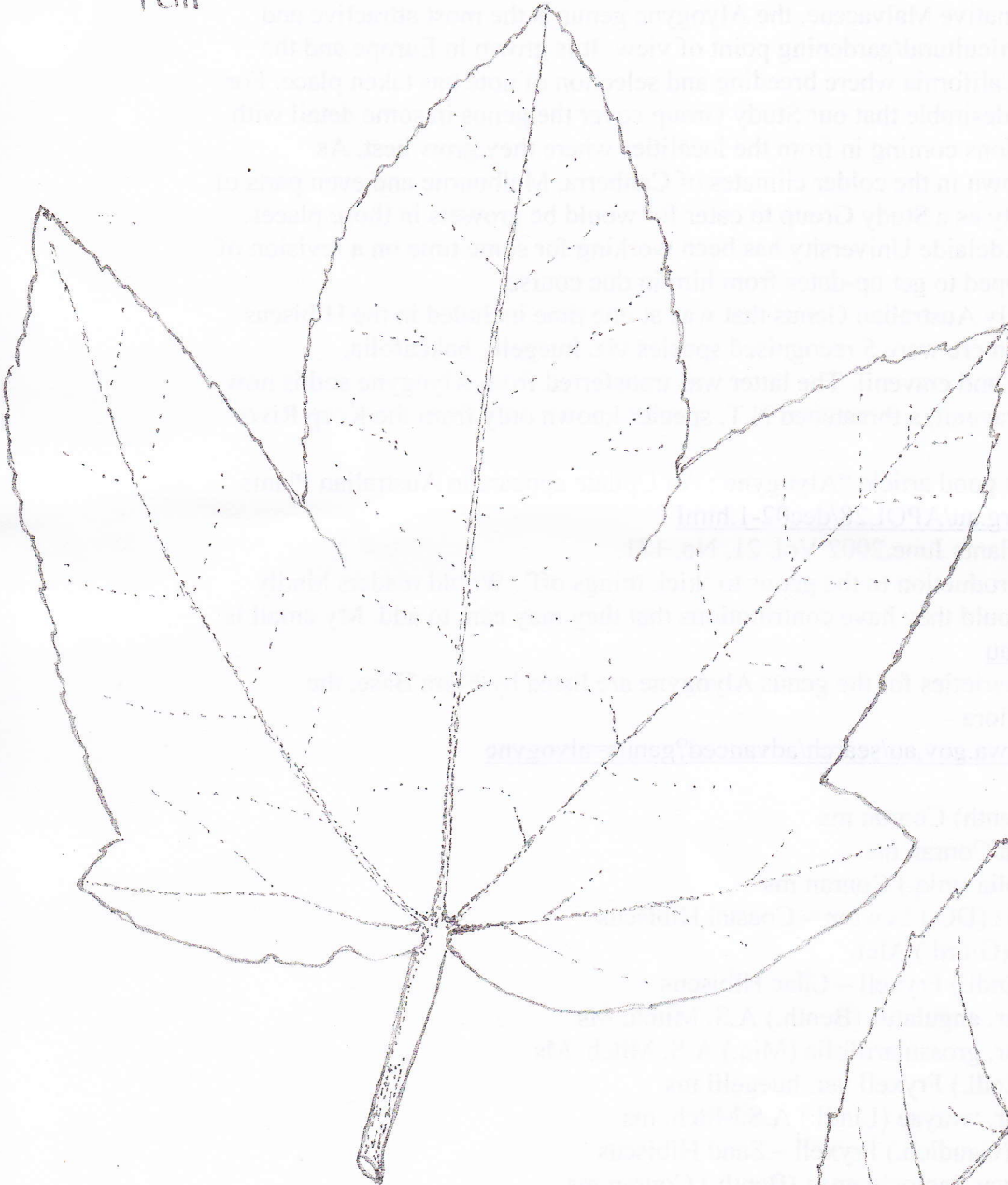
large immature seed capsule.

10 bractioles, bristly, green to 20cm

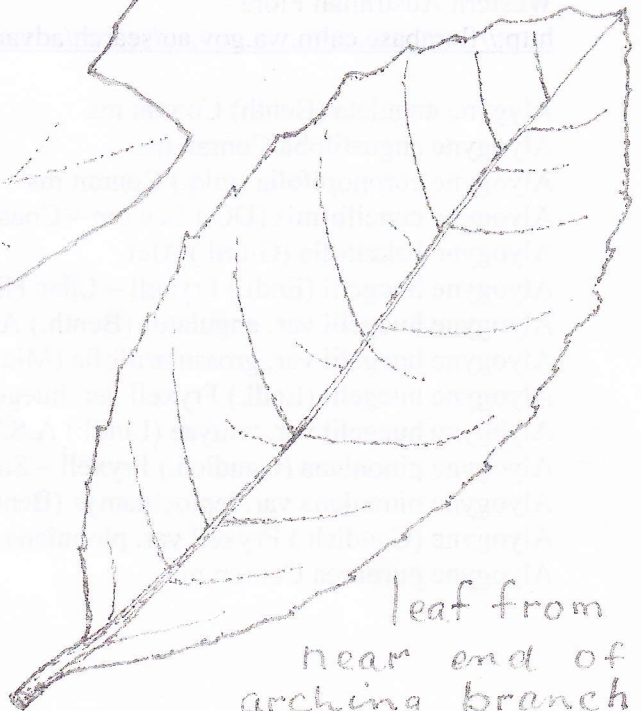
peduncle, bristly, slightly reddish

foliar nectary 1.0cm.

1cm



lobed leaf
from base
of plant



leaf from
near end of
arching branch

G.I. Harvey 21/9/2002

The Genus Alyogyne

Geoff Harvey

Introduction :

As mentioned elsewhere my locality on the Sunshine Coast is not conducive to the long term growing of Alyogyne. They will not endure spells of wet, humid weather that happens here on the coast from time to time. On the other hand, Geoff and Colleen Keena can grow them at Glamorgan Vale, not far from Gatton some 50 km inland west of Brisbane.

Of all the Australian native Malvaceae, the Alyogyne genus is the most attractive and successful from a horticultural/gardening point of view. It is grown in Europe and the U.S.A., particularly California where breeding and selection of note has taken place. For this reason it is most desirable that our Study Group cover the genus in some detail with (hopefully) contributions coming in from the localities where they grow best. As Alyogyne can be grown in the colder climates of Canberra, Melbourne and even parts of Tasmania it is our duty as a Study Group to cater for would be growers in those places. Dr. John Conran of Adelaide University has been working for some time on a revision of Alyogyne and it is hoped to get up-dates from him in due course.

Alyogyne is an entirely Australian Genus that was at one time included in the Hibiscus genus. Until recently there were 5 recognised species viz. *huegelii*, *hakeaefolia*, *cuneiformis*, *pinioniana* and *cravenii*. The latter was transferred from Alyogyne and is now known as *Hibiscus cravenii*, a threatened N.T. species known only from the Keep River National Park.

Colleen Keena's very good article "Alyogyne : An Update appears in Australian Plants online. <http://asgap.org.au/APOL28/dec02-1.html>

See also Australian Plants June, 2002 Vol. 21, No. 171.

This is just a brief introduction to the genus to 'kick things off'. Would readers kindly add to this 'study' should they have contributions that they may care to add. My email is bannh@bigpond.net.au

Current species and varieties for the genus Alyogyne are listed by Flora Base, the Western Australian Flora –

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/search/advanced?genus=alyogyne>

- Alyogyne angulata (Benth) Conran ms
- Alyogyne angustiloba Conran ms
- Alyogyne coronopifolia (miq.) Conran ms
- Alyogyne cuneiformis (DC.) Lewton – Coastal Hibiscus
- Alyogyne hakeifolia (Giord.) Alef.
- Alyogyne huegelii (Endl.) Fryxell – Lilac Hibiscus
- Alyogyne huegelii var. angulatus (Benth.) A.S. Mitch. Ms
- Alyogyne huegelii var. grossulariifolia (Miq.) A.S. Mitch. Ms
- Alyogyne huegelii (Endl.) Fryxell var. huegelii ms
- Alyogyne huegelii var. wrayae (Lindl.) A.S. Mitch. ms
- Alyogyne pinoniana (Gaudich.) Fryxell – Sand Hibiscus
- Alyogyne pinoniana var. leptochlamys (Benth.) Conran ms
- Alyogyne (Gaudich.) Fryxell var. pinoniana
- Alyogyne purpurea Conran ms

Alyogyne pyrrophila Conran ms
Alyogyne wrayae (Lindl.) Conran ms

Alyogyne pinoniana (Gaudich.) Fryxell – Sand Hibiscus

This is the only *Alyogyne* that I have personally seen in the wild. It was observed in huge numbers on sand-dune country whilst driving from Alice Springs to Uluru on 7/1/03. A large concentration in bud and a few flowers were found 5 km east of Curtain Springs on the Lasseter Highway. – (see scans and image) In Western Australia it is widespread from the Esperance Sandplains in the south to Broome in the north, reaching also into the north/west of South Australia. The long flowering period lasts from March to December, the flower colour ranging from blue to purple through to violet.

(To be continued)

Images on the next page were taken by Dion Harrison during his recent trip to the USA, California.

Some *Alyogyne*s grown in California U.S.A. – Monrovia Nursery

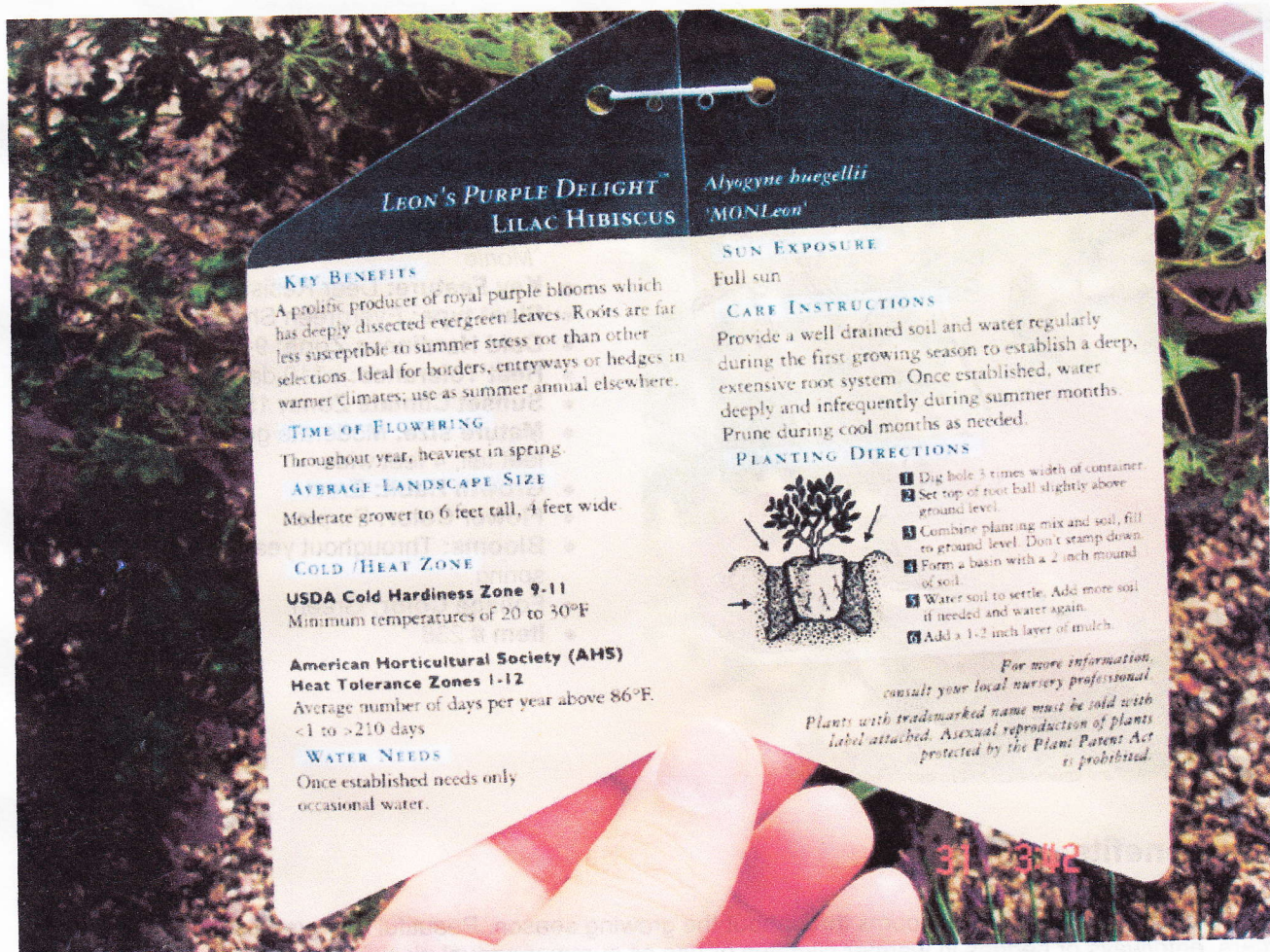
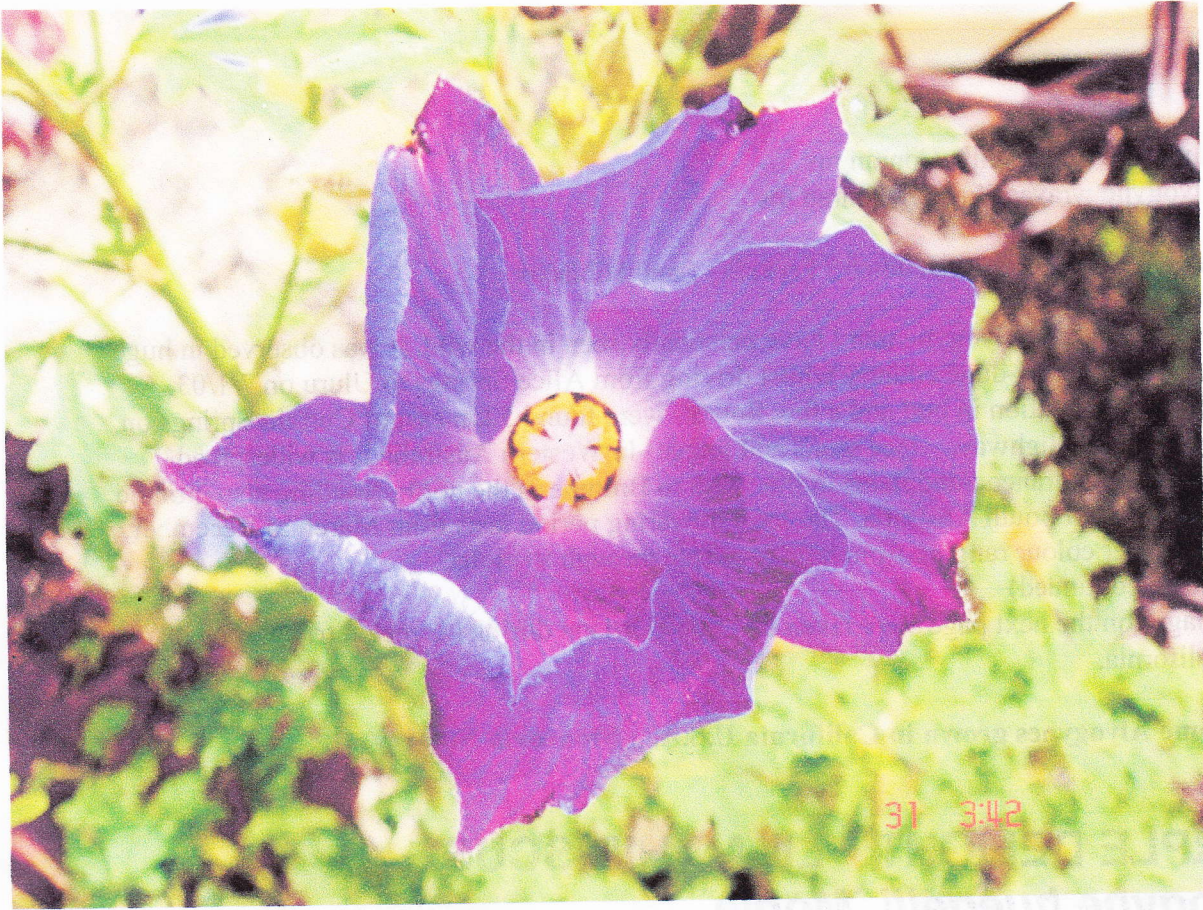
PURPLE DELIGHT™ LILAC HIBISCUS *Alyogyne huegelii* 'Monle'

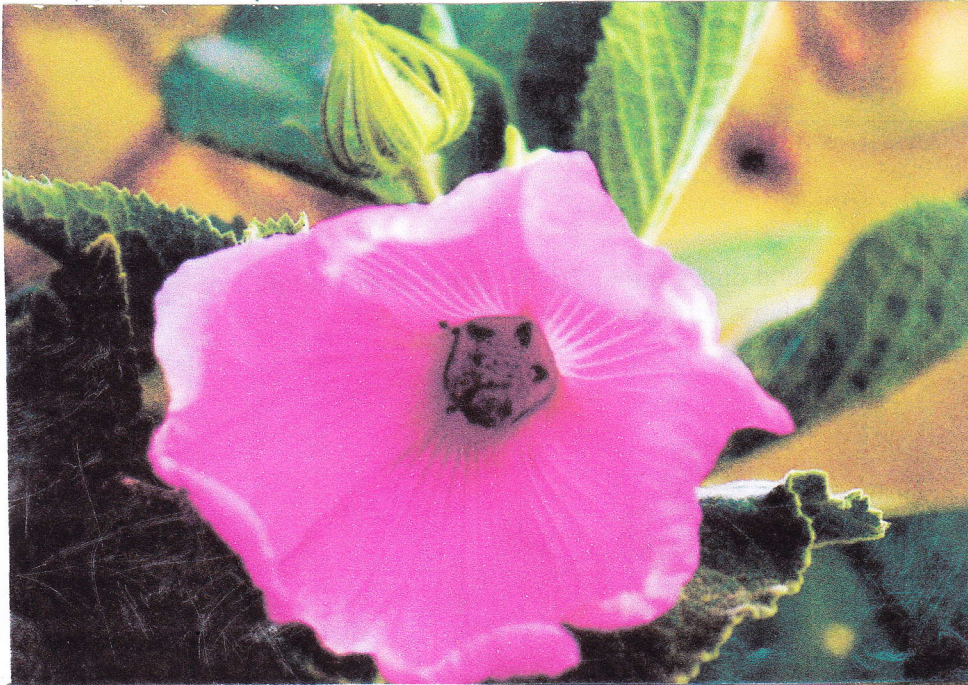


- **Common Name:** PURPLE DELIGHT™ LILAC HIBISCUS
- **Botanical Name:** *Alyogyne huegelii* 'Monle'
- **Key Feature:** Deer Resistant
- **Plant type:** Evergreen Shrubs
- **Cold Hardiness Zone:** 9-11
- **Heat Tolerance:** >210 days
- **Sunset Climate Zone:** 15-17, 20-27
- **Mature size:** Moderate grower to 6 feet tall, 4 feet wide.
- **Growth Habit:** Erect
- **Flower Color:** Purple
- **Blooms:** Throughout year, heaviest in spring.
- **Foliage Color:** Green
- **Item #** 238

Plant Benefits

Prolific producer of royal purple blooms throughout the growing season. Beautiful evergreen shrub for borders, entryways or hedges in warmer climates or use as summer annual elsewhere.



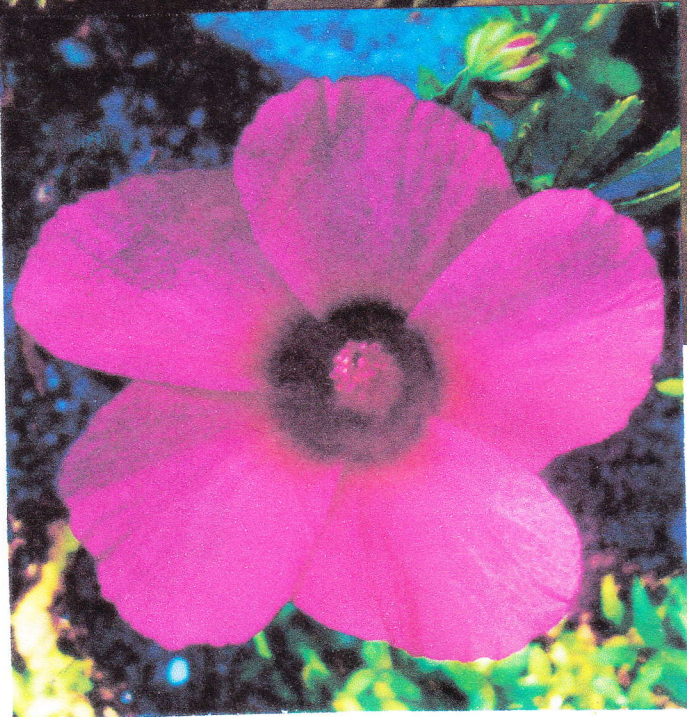


H. splendens
Atkinson Rd.
near Glen Geddes
See text page 7.
Image D. Hockings.

Below
Hybrid between
Glen Geddes form
and *H. splendens*. Image
D. Hockings



H. splendens showing
double rows of epicalyx
and red peduncle.
Image - G. Harvey 2
days after collection
- 29/5/08
See page 7



H. radiatus
ex. dump
soil.
Image -
G. Harvey
See page 2.

15.

Alyogyne pinoniana (Gaudich) Fryxell
Sand Hibiscus

Scans and image from sand dunes found 7/1/03 5km east of Curtain
Springs on the Lasseter Highway, Northern Territory

