

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS Linn.

ORIGIN AND BOTANICAL TRAITS

Family: Malvaceae

English Names: Shoe flower, Chinese hibiscus

Common Names:

- * China rose
- * China rose plant
- * Dasani
- * Gudhal
- * Gurhal
- * Jaba
- * Joba
- * Mandaar
- * Sadaphool
- * Senicikobia
- * Japaphool
- * Japa
- * Japakusam
- * Jasum
- * Jasunt
- * Jaswand
- * Jia pushpa
- * Kante
- * Mandasa
- * Sambathoo Chedi
- * Senitoa Yaloyalo

Origin and Distribution:

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis are native to Tropical Asia. A native of Southeastern Asia (China), the plant is commonly found through out the tropics and as a house plant through out the world. Most ornamental varieties are hybrids.

The present wide range of cultivars is considered to be a complex of interspecific hybrids, between 8 or more different species originating from the African East Coast and islands in the Indian and Pacific Ocean.

Botanical Trait

H. rosa-sinensis is, in reality, a highly polymorphic group composed of complex hybrids and their derivatives.

While its hybrid origin and the subsequent range of colour and form which may be produced from one cross heighten the interest in hybridizing as a garden hobby, it has also been suggested that it should now be referred to as Hibiscus x rosa-sinensis to represent properly its hybrid nature

Hibiscus plants are among the showiest of flowering shrubs, often reaching 30 feet in nature. Glossy foliage varies somewhat in size and texture depending on variety.

All parts of the plant, the roots, leaf, stem and flower are studied in great detail by several investigators

Roots: Cylindrical of 5-15 cm length and 2 cm in diameter, off white in colour light brown transverse lenticies. Its fracture is fibrous. Roots tastes sweet and uclagenous.

Leaves: Leaves are simple ovate or ovate- lancolate. Leaves are entire at the base and coarsely toothed at the apex. Taste is mucilagenous.

Flowers: Flowers are pedicillate, actinomorphic, pentamerous and complete'. Corolla consists of 5 petals, red in colour and about 3 inches in diameter.

Fruit: The fruit (very rarely formed) is a capsule about 3 cm long.

Varieties:

Many varieties exist differing in size and colour, in single (or) double forms.

The important colours include Red, White, Yellow, Light Red

APPLICATION

Application sector

Herbal shampoo/Hair oil for cosmetic

Medicinal

Beverage

Medicinal applications

- * Root is demulcent and used for Cough
- * A decoction of root is used for venereal diseases and fevers.
- * Fresh root juice is given for gonorrhoea and powdered root for menorrhagia
- * Leaves are emollient, aperient, anodyne and laxative
- * Leaves and Stembark are used for abortion
- * Staminal column is diuretic used for Kidney trouble
- * Flowers are astringent, demulcent, emollient, refrigerant, constipating, hypoglycaemic, aphrodisiac, emmenagogue and used for treating alopecia, burning sensation in the body, diabetes, and menstrual disorders.
- * Buds are used in treatment of vaginal and uterine discharges.
- * Leaves and flowers are good for healing ulcers and for promoting growth and colour of hair.

Traditional Medicinal Uses:

Country	Part of the plant used	Use
Bangladesh	Flower	Regulate the menstrual cycle
China	Flower	Emmenagogue
Cook Islands	Flower	Gonorrhea
East Indies	Flower	To regulate menstruation and for abortion
Fiji	Leaf	Diarrhea
French Guiana	Flower	Grippe
Ghana	Peeled turg	Chewstick
Guadeloupe	Flower	Sodorific and antitussive
Guam	Leaves	Abscesses
Haiti	Flowers	Flu and Cough, Stomach pain
Hawaii	Flowers	Lactation
India	Flower	Antifertility agent
India	Stems	Diuretic
Japan	Leaves	Antidiarrheal
Kuwait	Flowers	Aphrodisiac
Malaysia	Roots	Fever & Venereal diseases
Mexico	Bark, Leaves & flowers	Dysentery
Nepal	Root	Cough
Peru	Flowers	Contraceptive (for males)

		Emmenagogue (for females)
Phillipines	Flowers	Tumors and infianamation
Trinidad	Flowers	Amenorrhea
Vietnam	Flowers	Dysmenorrhea & abortive

CULTIVATION PRACTICES

It is of interest to note that in hot tropical climate, the plant rarely sets seed and that most breeding-work has been done and is still being done in subtropical areas such as Mauritius, Hawaii, Fiji, India, California and Florida.

General conditions and Soil conditions	Grows upto the level of 4000 ft Mean Sea Level Grows in all type of soils
Climatic conditions	Can withstand the high temperature
Propagation	Propagated by cuttings, layering or grafting in spring. They can also be grown from seeds, but usually do not come true from seed. Propagated by stems of size 15 cm Length Propagated in the month of June-July.
Planting	2500 stems are required for one hectare.
Culture	Needs a well-drained compost consisting of 2 parts peat moss to 2 parts loam to 1 part sand. The fertilisers should be applied twice monthly with a balanced fertilizer from April through September.
Weeding	To keep mature plants growing vigorously 1/3 of the old wood in spring have to be pruned out.
Sunlight	The plants need full sun to partial shade with intermediate to warm temperatures.
Irrigation	Water the plants freely during the growing season.
Blooming Time:	Summer. Flowers are 4-8 inches wide, may be single or double. Colours range from white through pink to red, from yellow and apricot to orange depending on variety.
Pinching	Pinching out tips of stems in spring and

	summer increases flower production.
Harvest	Flowering starts from fourth month of planting. Flowering throughout the year.
Yield	20 tonnes of flower (or) One tonne of dried flower from one hectare.

EXTRACTION PROCESS

Plant part used: Flowers

The process involves shade drying of the flowers and roots

DRIVING FACTORS FOR DEMAND

Demand for use in the production of Herbal shampoo and hair oil is likely to increase steadily, in tune with the per capita income growth in the country.

Export market for herbal shampoo would be a thrust area.

Demand Assessment

Estimated Indian demand for Hibiscus dry flowers is around 300 tonnes per annum