

## COLLECTIONS

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### *Hauya elegans ssp. lucida*

Looking at this tree's pink-tinged white flowers, you might be struck with a feeling that they are vaguely familiar; this feeling is quite justified. *Hauya elegans ssp. lucida* is closely related to the Evening Primrose. It is native to the dry forests of Central America and southern Mexico. Although, like rainforests, these areas can experience up to 100 inches of rain a year, they can also experience long periods of drought. In order to cope with these long dry periods, many trees, like *H. elegans* in the dry forests, will lose their leaves in order to save water. The Mexican dry forests where *H. elegans* is native are the most diverse of their kind in the world. Some of the finest woods in the world, like mahogany and ebony, are found in dry forests. Because they are prone to burning and are located in areas that make for good agriculture, dry forests are very sensitive to human activities and constitute some of the most threatened areas on the planet. The Arboretum has several kinds of *Hauyas*, most located on Tallac Knoll.



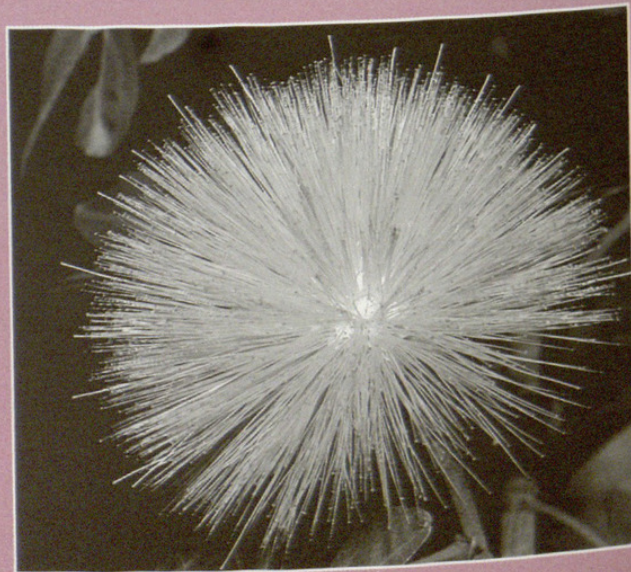
### *Ruttya fruticosa*

This always-flowering shrub can be found on the Southwest corner of the African section greenhouse. Jammy mouth, rabbit ears, and Monkeyface are just a few of the many common names for this constantly flowering East African shrub. Growing over ten feet tall, *R. fruticosa* occurs in a wide range of East African tropical forests. Its unusual bright red flowers attract hummingbirds and it is a browse (food) plant for wildlife in its native range.



### *Calliandra haematocephala*

Its genus name *Calliandra* means beautiful stamen, and its species name *haematocephala*, bloody head, appropriate considering that most of the flower is made up of red stamens radiating from its base. Native to Bolivia, *C. haematocephala* is used around the world as animal feed and as a hardy ornamental in subtropical regions like ours. Research has found that *C. haematocephala* produces insecticidal proteins that protect it from attack by pests, but are not toxic to animals, man or honeybees. A clambering bush that can be trained like a vine, *C. haematocephala* can grow to 15 feet. A robust specimen of this plant is located on the road to Tallac Knoll.







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