

# *Adromischus phillipsiae*

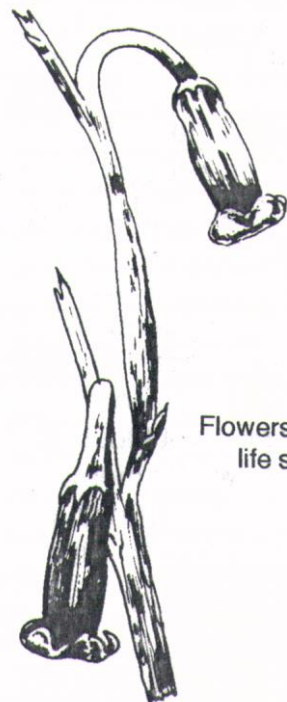
*A. phillipsiae* has the largest and showiest flowers in its genus. It has been written that *A. phillipsiae* is the link between the genus *Adromischus*, with its small erect flowers and the larger pendulous flowering genus *Cotyledon*.

In appearance without flowers, *A. phillipsiae* could be mistaken for a crassula or a sedum as it has a small essentially stemless untidy rosette of more or less cylindrical leaves. Unlike most other *adromischus*, *A. phillipsiae* does not have spotted flattened leaves. Its soft channeled leaves are also strongly attached to the stem and in common with many *echeverias*, sometimes break rather than neatly separate when removed. When not in flower, *A. phillipsiae* can be confused with *A. humilis* but this species has smaller erect purplish flowers.

Flowers of *A. phillipsiae* are pendulous, bell shaped, orange-red and some 30 mm long in cultivation. These are produced in the late autumn. Not all plants flower under my conditions; I suspect that my lush fertilizer applications are the cause.

Several clones are in collections in Australia, the one which I grow comes from the Sutherland region of the Cape Province where winters are cold with frosts common. I do not know how *A. phillipsiae* will withstand frosts as I have not yet tried plants in my outdoor rockery.

Propagation of *A. phillipsiae* is by offsets. Since the side stems are usually short and with a full rosette of leaves, offsets becomes difficult to sever off without leaving a large scar. Whole full sized leaves will sometimes root and some will produce plantlets but from my experiences the percentage has been less than 10%.



Flowers about  
life size