

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# Lavandula Open Cultivar(s)

*Lavandula x intermedia*



### TRAY & ROOTING

Form	<b>Unrooted Cuttings (URC)</b>
Rooting Hormone	<b>Yes</b>
Tray Size(s)	<b>72, 105</b>
Plants Per Cell	<b>1</b>
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	<b>6-8</b>
Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Days from stick to pinch	<b>21-28</b>

### FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	<b>No</b>
Fertilizer Rate	<b>50-75 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])</b>
EC Range	<b>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.4-5.8</b>

### TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	<b>72-78°F (22-26°C)</b>
Average Air Temperature	<b>72-78°F (22-26°C)</b>

### IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings</b>
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### LIGHT

Supplemental	<b>Yes</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

### POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root rot

### POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, fungus gnats, aphids

### PGR SUGGESTIONS

- Optional 300-500 ppm Florel (3.9% Ethephon)

### CULTIVAR LIST

Goodwin Creek, Grosso, Phenomenal, Provence



'Goodwin Creek'

### TIPS

- Reduce mist as soon as possible. Applying a preventative fungicide drench is recommended.

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FINISHING

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## VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required?	<b>Yes</b>
Vernalization Duration Minimum	<b>6-8 weeks</b>
Vernalization Temperature	<b>35-40°F (1.6-4.4°C)</b>

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
<b>4 in./qt (10-12 cm)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7-12</b>
<b>6 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>12-14</b>
<b>10-14 in. (22-36 cm)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13-15</b>

## FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate	150-200 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])
EC Range	<b>Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)</b>
pH Range	<b>5.5-6.2</b>

## TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature	<b>75-80°F (24-27°C)</b>
Night Temperature	<b>55-65°F (13-18°C)</b>

## IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings</b>
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## LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements	<b>Long day: 12+ hours daily</b>
Supplemental?	<b>Optional</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

## PINCHING

Finishing Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Transplant to pinch (days)	<b>14-21</b>

## POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis, root rot

## POTENTIAL PESTS

whitefly, fungus gnats, aphids

## PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 4-6 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)'
- 1500-2500 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide) as needed



'Provence'

## TIPS

- Plants grown under long days will flower more uniformly. Critical photoperiod after cold treatment should be at least 14 hours of night interruption.
- Keep plants on the dryer side for improved finishing size and flower count.
- Full blazing sun is necessary for proper bloom set.

PERENNIAL

## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	<b>No</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Summer</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun</b>
Hardiness Zone	<b>5-9</b>
Height	<b>12-24 inches (30-60 cm)</b>
Width	<b>12-24 inches (30-60 cm)</b>

### DESCRIPTION

Beautiful blooms? Check  Beautiful silver-green foliage? Check  Phenomenal fragrance? Check  Drought tolerance? Check  Urban tolerance? Check  Any questions?

### CONSUMER APPEAL

- Lavender is an excellent pollinator plant attracting bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, and other Lepidoptera. Humans love the smell and taste of lavender, deer and rabbits do not.

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Lavender makes a good fresh cut flower or dried flower. A sprig or two of foliage is also a worthwhile addition.
- A versatile perennial that can be grown in herb gardens, cottage gardens, borders, rock gardens, and mass plantings. Lavender can also be an effective addition to perennial containers.
- As a drought tolerant perennial, Lavender requires well drained soils. Excessive moisture is a death sentence for lavender.
- Alkaline (higher pH) soils are appreciated.

### NATIVITY

Of hybrid origin: Parents native to the Mediterranean coasts.

### COMPANION PLANTS

*Gaura, Scabiosa, Achillea, Iberis, Coreopsis, Geranium, Sedum, Delosperma*

### COMMON NAME(S)

lavender, true lavender, English lavender, garden lavender, narrow-leaved lavender



'Grosso'

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Tech.NA@DummenOrange.com

614-850-9551

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