



The most Popular Perennial in the World



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Lavandula angustifolia

Chill-Out

- FastraX perennial: First year flowering without vernalization
- Compact and well-branched plant habit
- Intense and strong blue color
- The perfect pollinator magnet with a lovely scent
- Reliable germination

Technical Guide: [Click here](#)

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Crop Time

Spring: 18 - 20 weeks

Height ?

10 ? / 25 cm

Width ?

9 ? / 23 cm

Exposure

Sun

Seed Form

ApeX

Heat Zone

12-7

Hardiness Zone

5a-9a

Best Uses

Pot Plant

Culture guide

Usage

Pots, beds, mixed containers

Sowing method

3-6 seeds per plug, depending on the tray size. Cover the seeds, darkness is required for germination.

Germination

Optimum conditions for seedling development, beginning on the day of sowing until radicle emergence. Expect radicle emergence in 7-10 days. Humidity should be between 95-100 % until day 10; then reduce to 40-60 %. Reducing the humidity will help to prevent the seedlings from stretching.

Growing on

FastraX perennial – first year flowering plants without vernalization. Facultative long day plant. Long days above 12 hours and high irradiance will promote flowering.

Media

Plug culture: pH 5.8-6.2; EC 0.7-1.2. Begin with wet (4) media for the first few days. Then begin to reduce the moisture level to moist (3) for the next 4-5 days until radicle emergence. Once the cotyledons have expanded, reduce further to medium (2) and stay at this level.

Growing on: pH 5.8-6.5; EC 1.2-1.5. Avoid planting the plugs very deep. Make sure that Lavandula plants are never allowed to dry out completely. Then they may die due to root damages as soon as they are watered again. Alternate between moisture levels moist (3) and medium (2)

Temperature

20-22 °C until radicle emergence. The temperature can be lowered approximately on day 5 to 18-20 °C. Once cotyledons have fully expanded, reduce the temperature further to 16-18 °C and keep this temperature until the plants are ready to transplant. After transplanting, always maintain temperatures > 12 °C during night to initiate flower bud development. These low night temperatures encourage basal branching and compactness for a higher quality plant.

Fertilization

Upon initial germination after 10 days, begin feeding with 100-175 ppm nitrogen. Then, fertilize the established seedlings at 175-225 ppm nitrogen. After transplanting, feed regularly at 100-175 ppm nitrogen.

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