Lavandula angustifolia

Chill-Out

The most Popular Perennial in the World

- 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

All information in our technical guide is based on our own trials and would therefore be as guideline only. Detailed cultivation aspects vary depending on climate, location, time of year and environmental conditions. Benary expressly disclaims any responsibility for the content of such data/information and makes no representation or warranty for the cultivation of any products listed. It is recommended that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions.

Crop Time	Spring: 18 - 20 weeks
Height ⌀	10 " / 25 cm
Width ⌀	10 " / 25 cm
Exposure	Sun
Seed Form	ApeX
Heat Zone	12-7
Hardiness Zone	5-9
Best Uses	Pot Plant

CULTURE GUIDE

Lavandula angustifolia Chill-Out

Usage
Pots, beds, mixed containers

Sow time
January – February

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 regulary at 100-175 ppm nitrogen.

Stage I Starts with the radicle breaking through the testa. The roots are touching the medium. Ends with fully developed cotyledons.
Stage II Starts from fully developed cotyledons. Ends with the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair.
Stage III Starts from the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair and ends with 80% of the young plants being marketable.
Stage IV All young plants are ready for sale and in the process of being hardened off. This stage lasts about 7 days.

The cultural recommendations are based on results from trials conducted under Central European conditions. Different conditions in other parts of the world may lead to deviations in results achieved.

COLORS OF THE SERIES

Lavandula angustifolia Chill-Out

Blue
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