

Cultural Information – Lavandula
(lah-VAN-dew-lah)

<u>Light:</u>	Full sun, a southern exposure.
<u>Temperature:</u>	Minimum indoor temperature above 35°; however, they will tolerate low levels periodically.
<u>Humidity:</u>	Preferably 50% or higher; however, they will tolerate low levels without harm.
<u>Watering:</u>	Water when the soil is visually dry; a slight wilt is okay. Do not over water. Stress them with dryness to keep them as low growers. When watering, thoroughly saturate soil until a little water runs out of the bottom of the pot. Growing in a clay pot will help maintain a healthy root system.
<u>Fertilizer:</u>	Go easy on the fertilizer. Apply only in the spring through summer, once a month. Fertilize with ½ tsp of fertilizer per gallon of water of a balanced fertilizer like a 15-15-15 or a blooming fertilizer like a 7-9-5. Excessive fertilization can create difficulties in culture.
<u>Pruning:</u>	Prune any time they are too big. They take well to being sheared. Don't prune during the summer so flowers can be enjoyed. Prune after flowering is complete.
<u>Insects and Disease:</u>	Resistant to most insects; occasional mealy bug problems. They are susceptible to root diseases if kept too wet.
<u>Comments</u>	To make a full specimen, restrict water and give them little feed otherwise they become leggy. When grown as indoor plants, you must have a bright window. The cooler the temperatures, the better. They are also winter bloomers when grown indoors.