

# Cultural recommendation

## Lavandula angustifolia /stoechas

### Description

**Name:** Lavandula angustifolia/ stoechas

**Family:** Lamiaceae

**Varieties:** Hidcote Blue, Munstead, LesBleus, LaVela®, Otto Quast,



### Product use

**Use:** Bedding and perennial in some regions

**Exposure:** Full sun

### Technical recommendations

**Potting and Spacing:** Spacing for 10,5-11cm pot, 25 plants /m2. For 13-14 cm pot 18- 20 plants/m2

Region	Winter crop (14-17 cm pot)	Spring crop (12 cm pot)	Summer crop (10,5-12 cm pot)
North/Central EU	mid August-September	mid February-March	mid May-June
South EU	September - mid October	mid January-February	

**Substrate:** Use a well-drained, disease-free, soilless medium with a good structure and pH 5.8-6.2. As a basic fertilization starter of 0,8-1,0 g/l compound fertilizers should be in the substrate. To avoid root diseases, Lavandula must have excellent substrate and container/pot field drainage.

**Fertilizer:** Lavandula need light-medium fertilization. Start feeding when first roots become visible. Use a complete fertilizer balance 3-1-5 N-P-K with Ca, Mg and micronutrients at 0,8-1,0 gr/l in every watering. After overwinter production during early spring, add some extra nitrate-based fertilizer when plants start to re-grow. Slow-release fertilizer may be beneficial in supplementing fertilizer under outdoor production conditions.

**Temperature:** First 2-3 weeks keep night/day temperature at 12-16°C (54-61°F) until the crop is well established. After this period temperature can drop to minimum 4-6 °C. High temperature during low light periods causes stem elongation. Before the sales period, keep day temperature at 14-16°C (57-61°F) to harden and tone the plant.

Lavandula grown at <20°C (68°F) tend to have better quality (compactness, better flowering, etc.). At temperature > 25°C (77°F) plant quality decrease (weak and stretched habit, less flowers, etc.)

**Water:** Cultivate on the dry side. Media should be allowed to moderately dry between irrigations to prevent diseases, control the growth and build stronger plants. Lavandula is very sensitive to sudden changes in the media moisture. To avoid diseases, Lavandula need to be dry when being shipped. Avoid overhead watering.

**Light:** The best quality is achieved under full sun conditions or under greenhouse with high light conditions (40- 55 Klux). For northern climates, during winter, supplement light (4-5 Klux) can improve plant quality. Lavandula is a facultative/quantitative long day plant.

## Technical recommendations

These plants initiate flowers under any daylength, but flower earlier with long days. Low light levels cause stem stretch and reduced plant quality.

**Pinch:** Soft pinch 12-15 days after potting. For big pots a second soft pinch is recommended after 4-5 weeks

**Growth regulation:** Under winter cold production, Lavandula is fairly compact and do not need height control. Providing cool temperatures, high light and keeping the media on the dry side, will help to prevent the stretch. Lavandula is responsive to Daminozide (Dazide/Alar/B-nine). These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all PGR under their conditions and follow the registration uses of each chemical in their country.

**Pest and diseases:** There are not many insects that can cause significant damages to Lavandula. Whiteflies and aphids may occasionally appear. Start with clean material a well disinfected facilities together with a proper pest management program using different control strategies: exclusion, monitoring, biological and chemical control, are the best tools to control these pests.

The most common diseases on Lavandula are Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia and Botrytis. L.stoechas is more sensitive.

The best practices to reduce these diseases are:

- Good airflow, low humidity and grow relatively dry.
- Good substrate drainage
- Avoid overhead watering
- Proper spacing

Disease management should be addressed by sanitation strategies, environmental conditions control, biological and chemical control.

For the chemical control, follow the registration uses of each product in each country.

## Crop schedule \* 14-16 cm pot

### Winter Production

Week	1	2	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	18	20	22	24	26	27	28	30	31	32	
North-central EU	P	Pi		Pi															F	F
South EU	P	Pi		Pi											F	F				

P: Potting. Pi: Pinching. F: Finish plant

\* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

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## Crop schedule \* 12 cm pot

### Spring Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North-central EU	P	Pi										F	F
South EU	P	Pi								F	F		

### Summer Production

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North-central EU	P	Pi								F	F
South EU **											

P: Potting. Pi: Pinching. F: Finish plant

\* This is a reference time schedule that can vary depending on the variety, growing conditions and region. Schedule start from RC

\*\* South EU, not recommended production during summer due to high temperatures.

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as guidelines only. Selecta One recommends that growers conduct a trial of products under their own conditions. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. It is the responsibility of the grower to read and follow all the current label directions relating to the products. Nothing herein shall be deemed a warranty or guaranty by Selecta One of any products listed herein

