

#### Aftercare:

- During dry spells water bare root plants regularly at least weekly until they are established. Keep borders weed free to reduce competition for water nutrients and light.
- Use a granular feed in the spring and summer to feed the plants.
  Also a regular overhead watering with foliar feed also promotes vigorous growth.
- Please remove spent flower heads this really does help to create further flowers.
- Cut out spent foliage in late autumn and winter, mulch the soil around the plants after this has been done. The plants will then have a good start to the next season.
- Lavender heads have many culinary uses. Try using in ice creams or when baking biscuits and bread.



www.plants2gardens.com customerservice@plants2gardens.com Twitter: @teamp2g





## **Potted Lavender Plants**

## Spacing out in the garden

You should allow space for each of your plants to spread and grow. Spacing of 45cm/18" is usually sufficient. Lavenders thrive best in very well drained poor to moderately fertile soil. French Lavender varieties should be located in full sun and offered protection from very cold temperatures in the winter. English Lavenders are fully hardy.

#### Planting out

Dig a hole slightly larger than the pot . Loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole and add a handful or two of grit to ensure better drainage if necessary. Position the root ball so the top is level with the surrounding soil. Back fill the hole with soil and firm in gently.

### **Planting in Containers**

Before adding compost add a few stones around the holes at the bottom of the container to assist drainage. Its is also a good idea to mix a few handfuls of grit with the compost. Position the root ball so the top is just below the top of the container but at the top of the compost level. It is best to leave a small gap between the compost level and the top of the container to assist in watering. Back fill the hole with compost and firm gently.

## **Bare Root Lavenders**

## Spacing out in the garden

You should allow space for each of your plants to spread and grow. Spacing of 45cm/18" is usually sufficient. Lavenders thrive best in very well drained poor to moderately fertile soil. English Lavenders are fully hardy.

#### Planting out

Dig a hole large enough for the roots to spread out and deep enough that the soil will come up to the level of the base of the stem. Loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole and add a handful or two of grit to ensure better drainage if necessary. Position the roots so the stem is level with the surrounding soil. Back fill the hole with soil and firm in gently.

#### **Planting in Containers**

Before adding compost add a few stones around the holes at the bottom of the container to assist drainage. Its is also a good idea to mix a few handfuls of grit with the compost. Position the roots so the stem is just below the top of the container but at the top of the compost level. It is best to leave a small gap between the compost level and the top of the container to assist in watering. Back fill the hole with compost and firm gently.

## **Unpacking Instructions**

Please unpack the plants immediately and as soon as possible after delivery plant them in your chosen position. If for any reason you cannot do this the plants can be kept somewhere frost free and airy. Keep young plants moist at all times. Keep bare roots moist by covering them in damp compost.

## **Before Planting**

Ensure that the ground you are intending to plant the Lavender in is weed free. Water container grown plants well before planting out. Soak the roots of bare root plants in cold water for an hour before planting.

# **Plug Plants**

## Potting On

Small plug plants should be potted on into 9cm pots and kept in a frost free greenhouse or on the windowsill before planting out. Use a good multi-purpose compost when potting on. Keep well watered. Plants can then be potted out into the desired location in the garden once all risk of frost has passed. See 'Potted Plants' on how best to plant out in the garden.

