

Lavandula

薰衣草属 - **Lavandula**, Lavender (*Lamiaceae*)



薰衣草 - angustifolia
(L. officinalis) (L. spica)
(L. vera), English Lavender

Grows spontaneously all over the Mediterranean area. Evergreen shrub, dense and well branched, with quadrangular branches covered all over in whitish-grey hairs which give the plant its characteristic silver colour. Leaves 3-5cm long, narrow, lanceolate with the same aromatic scent as the flowers. Flowers: fragrant, violet, tiny, grouped together in spikes, 3-4cm long on thin, rigid stalks which are very

upright above the leaves. Thrives in normal soil, even dry and calcareous. Used in rock gardens, borders and low hedges. Recommended to decorate and provide a fragrance on balconies and patios.

angustifolia "Hidcote"
(L. "Hidcote Blue")
(L. "Hidcote variety")

Dense, dwarf plant, grows spontaneously into a loose sphere. Bluish-grey foliage, deep violet flowers. Abundant flowering. Growing requirements and use: as previous variety.



Lavandula



dentata

Common all along the Mediterranean coastline, on rocks and in sandy soils. Narrow, tomentose leaves, or with deeply incised margins, silver-grey, aromatic. Flowers in pale spikes crown with violet bracts. In cold climates, where it must be protected during winter, flowers all summer long. In hot climates, can flower all year round.

**stoechas ssp. pedunculata
(*L. stoechas* "Papillon")**

Evergreen shrub with slender erect branches and grey-green, short, narrow leaves. Flowers, April-June, are totally different to those of *L. angustifolia*. They are dense, quadrangular, violet-purple inflorescences, topped with a tuft of large violet bracts. Must be protected from frost and stagnant water. Growing requirements and uses: as previous variety.

