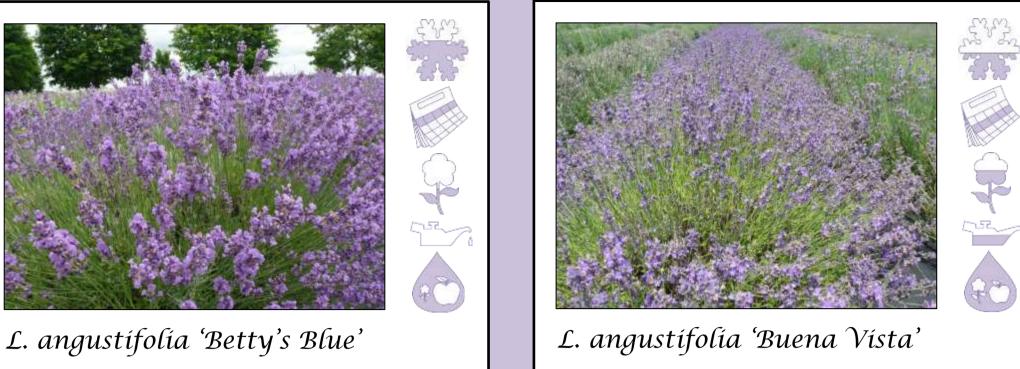
Lavender Cultivars in Ontario

Sean Westerveld, OMAFRA; Cathy Bakker and Gopi Paliyath, University of Guelph

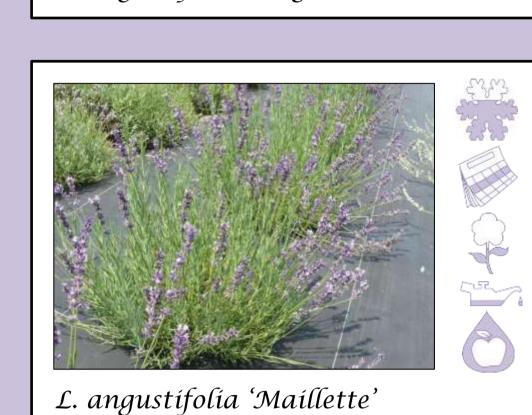


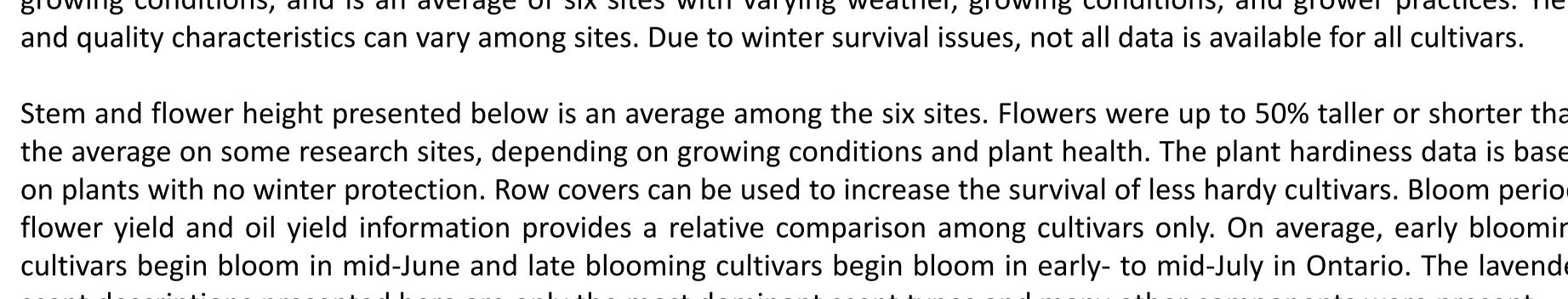


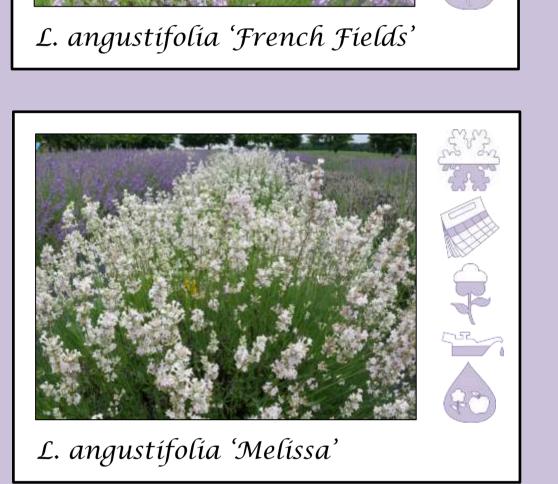












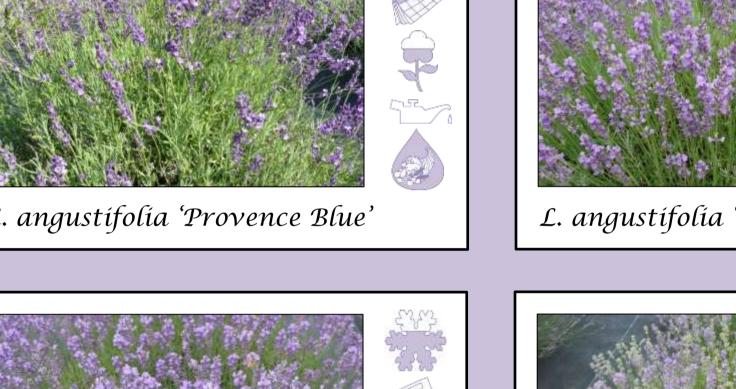


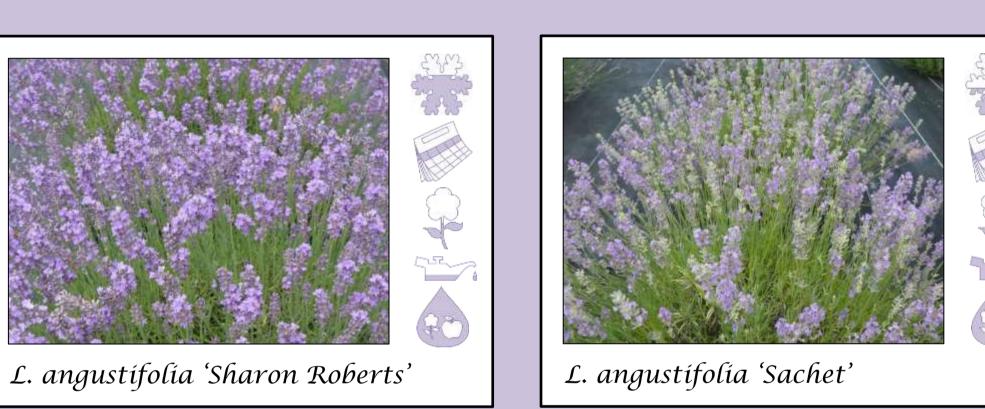
L. angustífolia 'Hidcote'



L. angustifolia 'Imperial Gem'

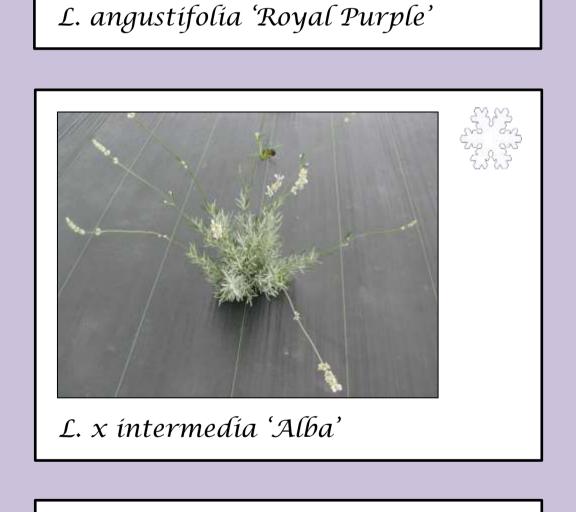








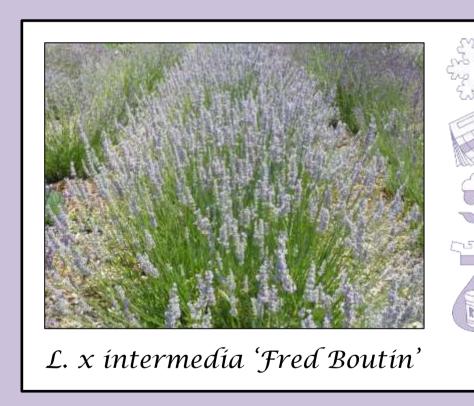
Floral



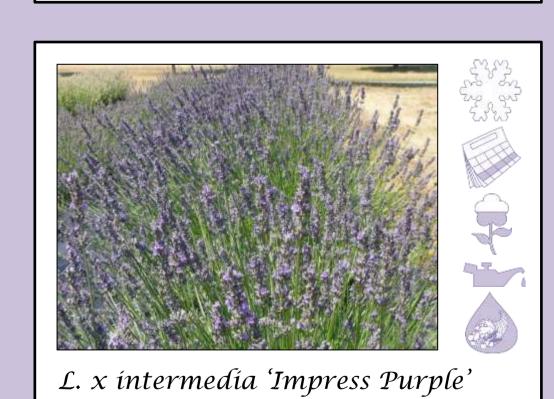


L. angustífolia 'Royal Velvet'

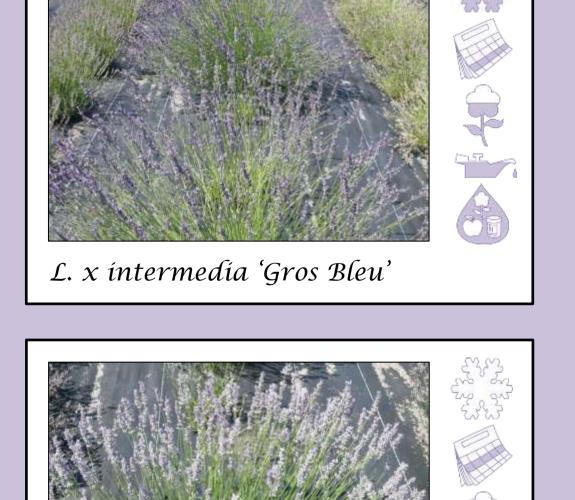




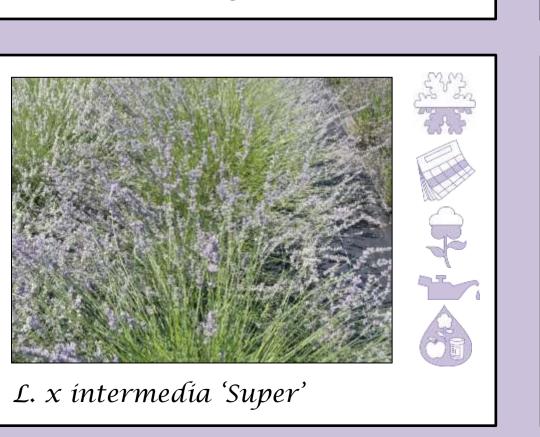








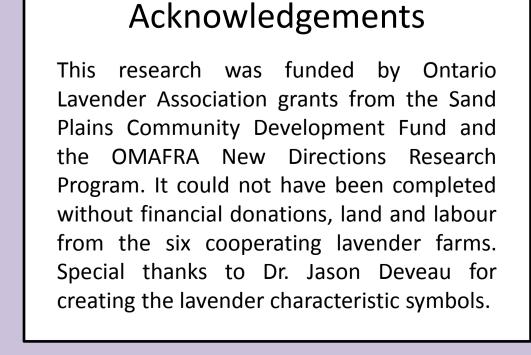
L. x intermedia 'Provence'



L. x intermedia 'Grosso'



L. x intermedia 'Hidcote Giant'

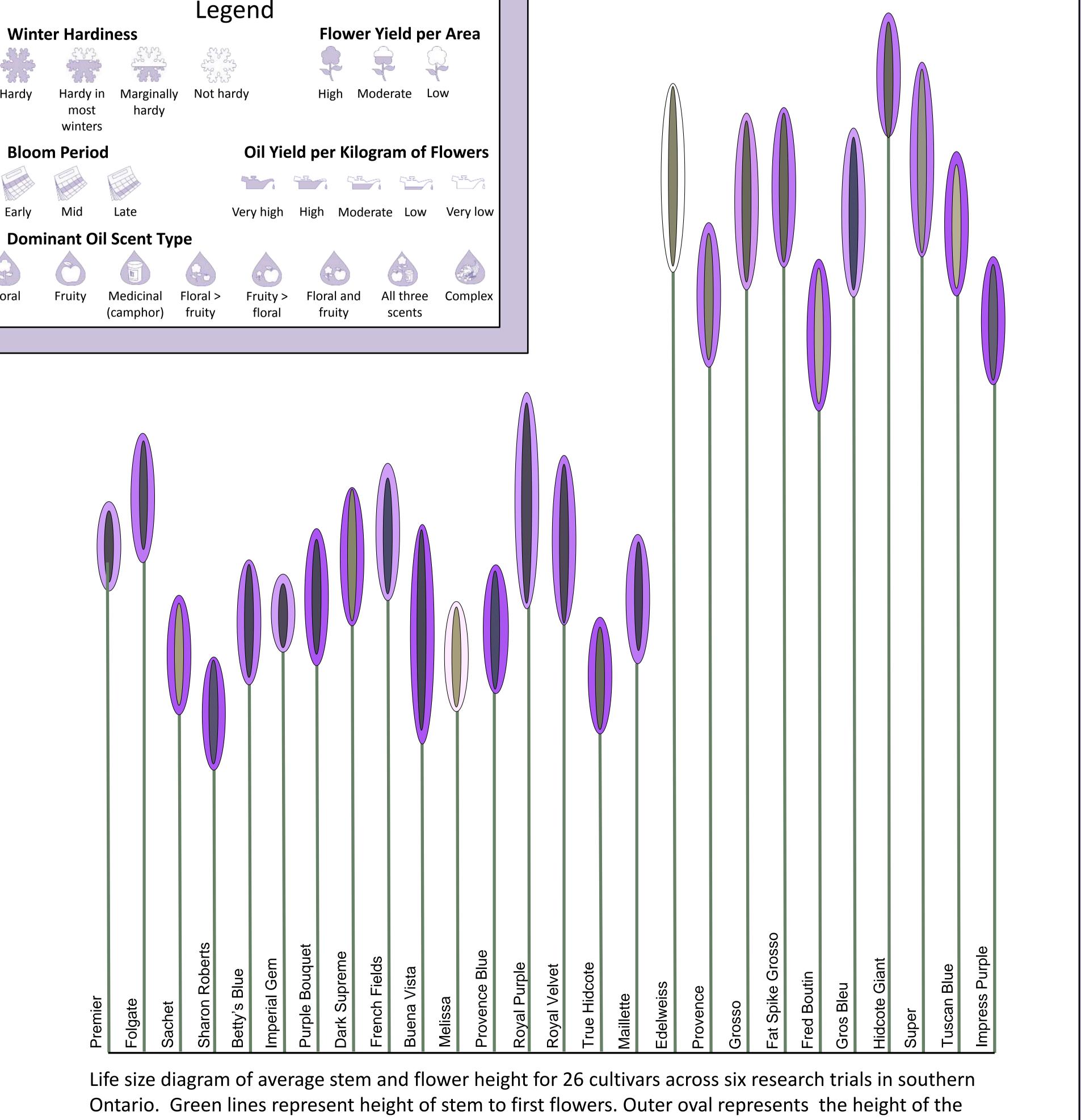




ONTARIO LAVENDER ASSOCIATION

This poster represents five years of research on lavender (Lavandula angustifolia) and lavandin (L. x intermedia) cultivars at six sites across southern Ontario. The research was initiated to support the lavender industry with agronomic information upon the formation of the Ontario Lavender Association. The information presented is relevant for Ontario growing conditions, and is an average of six sites with varying weather, growing conditions, and grower practices. Yield

Stem and flower height presented below is an average among the six sites. Flowers were up to 50% taller or shorter than the average on some research sites, depending on growing conditions and plant health. The plant hardiness data is based on plants with no winter protection. Row covers can be used to increase the survival of less hardy cultivars. Bloom period, flower yield and oil yield information provides a relative comparison among cultivars only. On average, early blooming cultivars begin bloom in mid-June and late blooming cultivars begin bloom in early- to mid-July in Ontario. The lavender scent descriptions presented here are only the most dominant scent types and many other components were present.



flower cluster from the top of the stem to the tip. Taller flowers usually have more spaces between whorls of flowers. Outer and inner ovals represent actual petal and dried bud colours, respectively.