



Lavender Propagation

Lavender can be propagated by seed, layering or stem cuttings. We recommend using stem cuttings or layering because you can guarantee your new plants will not be a hybrid version caused by cross pollinating.

By Stem Cutting. To propagate by stem cutting, first prepare a container with well draining, sandy soil. Then harvest a 2-3 inch healthy growth from a well-established lavender plant (2-3 years old). Place the newly cut stems into the moist, sandy soil approximately 1 inch deep and 3-4 inches apart. Keep the soil moist. Propagation time depends on the variety and growing conditions. There are mixed thoughts on adding rooting hormone to the cuttings. Do what you prefer. Once the roots are pronounced, you can transplant your new plant into your garden or pots.

**some varieties of lavender have royalties and propagating those plants is illegal. Make sure you do your research and ask your garden center or plant supplier (where you got your original plants from) if there are any propagation restrictions.*

By Layering. Layering is done by covering low-lying stems with soil until they root. If you choose to propagate by layering, choose healthy stems. Remove all the leaves from the part of the stem that will be covered by soil. If the soil doesn't hold the stem in the ground, use a landscaping staple or a similar device to ensure it won't pop out of the ground. Leave the new plant attached to the 'mother' lavender until the following year, when you can carefully cut the stem and replant the new 'child' lavender.