



Baby Lauren Released 1999

Landscape, Courtyard Pots, Formal Standards and Baskets. Height in garden 60 cm - 90cm

Baby Lauren was first seen by us as a hedge at the front of the home where it stretched 30m from end to end but no higher than 50cm at the most and approximately 70cm wide. It was in full flower a ribbon of Bright Mauve/Lavender from one end to the other with not a leaf showing anywhere flowering was so heavy. This hedge is growing in heavy shale/clay soil on the side of a hill. **Baby Lauren** is best grown in full sun and is really best if it is pruned regularly removing completely any long shoots that come up out of the bush as they appear. If this is done regularly the plant is easy to maintain.

USES:

Baby Lauren is a favourite because of its color of flower and the effect it will give when trained as a formal hedge. This is not to say that it will not do equally as well in a Courtyard Pot, grown as a Formal Standard on a stout stake or in a large Hanging Basket. In all cases **Baby Lauren** will do a good job.

ZONES:



Pots in warm positions



Gardens or pots



For the Homeowner

- Extremely free flowering
- Blooms right through until cooler months
- Versatile

Planting

Plant in courtyards, patio pots, baskets, garden beds or window boxes. A good hedge plant. Formed standard.

Placement

Place in bright, full-sun areas.

Temperature

Heat and drought tolerant to 100°F once established

Grows well in cool areas

Light Frost tolerant

Watering

Keep on the dry side to encourage heavier flowering.

Fertilizer

Use slow release fertilizers with an even balance of NPK, they are heavy feeders.

Pruning

Trim as desired, but it is not necessary to maintain flowering.

For the Grower

Planting

Timing : Spring - Summer - Autumn.

Plants per pot: One only

Finish time: 10-12 weeks from potting

Soil: A general shrub mix

pH: Neutral to slightly acid

Light Levels: High, even full sun.

Temperature A growing house with good ventilation and held above 50°F.

Water Requirements Average, avoid wilting.

Fertilizer - either 1 or 2

1. Constant feed: Every two weeks with a general liquid fertilizer.

2. Slow Release: Slow release fertilizer with an NPK ratio in even balance and with trace elements added.

Pinching: Pinch tubes prior to potting. Tip prune to shape the plant as needed.

Growth Regulators: Not needed.

Pest Control: Control aphids. In cool weather if the leaves are wet leaf spot can develop.