Wavy Leafed Sea Lavender

Limonium sinuatum



Wavy Leafed Sea Lavender flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 18 inches

Spread: 12 inches

Spacing: 8 inches

Sunlight: ○

Hardiness Zone: 7

Other Names: syn. Statice sinuata

Description:

A tremendous drought tolerant variety producing white and violet clusters of papery blooms that are one of the most popular dried flowers; perfect for full sun gardens, borders and rock gardens

Ornamental Features

Wavy Leafed Sea Lavender features showy plumes of white flowers with violet calyces at the ends of the stems from late summer to mid fall. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its twisted narrow leaves remain green in color throughout the season.

Landscape Attributes

Wavy Leafed Sea Lavender is a dense herbaceous perennial with tall flower stalks held atop a low mound of foliage. Its medium texture blends into the garden, but can always be balanced by a couple of finer or coarser plants for an effective composition.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and is best cleaned up in early spring before it resumes active growth for the season. It is a good choice for attracting butterflies to your yard, but is not particularly attractive to deer who tend to leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Wavy Leafed Sea Lavender is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Wavy Leafed Sea Lavender will grow to be about 18 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 12 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 8 inches apart. Its foliage tends to remain dense right to the ground, not requiring facer plants in front. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 15 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter, and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen!

This plant should only be grown in full sunlight. It prefers dry to average moisture levels with very well-drained soil, and will often die in standing water. It may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in sandy soils, and is able to handle environmental salt. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This species is not originally from North America.