

PLANTS TO READ ABOUT

Edelweiss lavender: white summer spikes among narrow leaves

Edelweiss shows lavender in white. Pale summer spikes stand above narrow aromatic foliage, making a calm accent in a sunny garden. The woody shrub needs draining soil and careful pruning to develop well.



AI-designed garden scene of one young plant based on the original shop photograph. 9 cm pot per plant · approx. 10–25 cm total height · quantity according to set. Selected offer determines quantity; accessories and surroundings are not included.

Grow with knowledge.

A collection for observation and reference. Detailed explanations to help you make care decisions suited to your plant and its position.

Issue October 2026

PLANT PORTRAIT

Lavandula × intermedia 'Edelweiss'

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Botanical classification	Lavandula × intermedia 'Edelweiss'
Delivery size	9 cm pot per plant · approx. 10–25 cm total height · quantity according to set
Family	Lamiaceae
Habit	Perennial evergreen small shrub with rounded branching
Flower colour	White
Flowering	Summer; no cultivar-specific month sequence promised
Expected height	About 50 cm according to the directly read RHS cultivar profile; position dependent
Spacing	Shop guidance: 30–40 cm; allow for later sideways development
Planting	Spring after hard frosts when soil has dried sufficiently
Position	Full sun; well-drained soil without persistent waterlogging

Care at a glance

Observe, check and adapt care to the position and season. This table provides guidance for everyday practice.

Topic	What to do	Why it helps
Light	Choose a sunny outdoor spot for the pale flowers.	White lavender needs the same light as darker cultivars.
Soil	Ensure drainage throughout the root space.	Pale gravel on top does not prevent wetness below.
Establishment	Moisten the small rootball and plant at its previous height.	The young plant must first gain access to garden soil.
Water	Initially water according to moisture; later check rootball and weather.	Drought tolerance starts with a developed root system.
Feeding	Feed sparingly only as needed.	High nitrogen can encourage soft loose growth.
Pruning	Shorten spikes and a little leafy growth after flowering.	Green areas offer better control than bare old wood.
Pot	Choose enough root space and open drainage holes.	A small sales pot is not a permanent solution for an older shrub.
Winter	Shelter outside and limit persistent rain moisture around the roots.	Cold and wetness affect potted roots particularly directly.

Knowledge that grows

White changes the lavender view

The pale flower colour is the first thing noticed in Edelweiss. Small white flowers form spikes above narrow aromatic leaves. Instead of a dark violet block, summer brings a soft pale accent. A sunny garden path with darker foliage behind can show this contrast well. The lavender itself remains the subject; large white decorative objects are unnecessary. It is a perennial small shrub with a woody base. A young potted plant without flower stems is the start of that structure, not the complete later garden view.

The name denotes a cultivar, not a mountain plant

The offer lists Edelweiss as white Provence lavender under *Lavandula intermedia*. The multiplication sign in the botanical name marks the hybrid group. This is therefore not alpine edelweiss. Various older commercial and botanical name versions occur in lavender; the specific assignment here follows the checked shop offer and same-named herbarium record. Garden planning should use this white-flowering cultivar rather than a general size for all Provence lavenders. A developed shrub may reach about 50 cm. An older plant can develop differently with light, soil and pruning without meeting that measurement exactly.

Develop a pale edge from small sets

Delivery plants each come in a 9 cm pot at about 10–25 cm total height including the pot. Quantity depends on the selected set. The shop gives 30–40 cm spacing for a row. Lay out pots first and check where later flower stems may stand. A narrow edge directly beside a path can become difficult through sideways development. Older row plants may touch; more space is useful for visibly separate shrubs. Visible soil between plants initially belongs to young planting. The white flower display follows development and care rather than a large ordered quantity alone.

Bring sunshine and drainage together first

White lavender also needs full sun. A shaded bed does not become suitable because white flowers might look especially bright there. Check the soil after rain too. Persistently wet soil below a dry surface can harm roots. In heavy soil, consider a suitable raised area or easily monitored outdoor container. Use structurally stable well-drained soil and open drainage holes. Remove collected water after watering. A purely decorative layer of small stones does not replace drainage. This becomes even more important in winter, when cold wet roots face greater strain than a sunny summer position suggests.

Guide the young rootball through its first season

Spring after hard frosts is often favourable once the soil has dried sufficiently. Thoroughly moisten the rootball before planting, unpot carefully and retain its previous height. Then water the planting spot. Over the following weeks, check moisture where the young roots are. Established lavender with access to garden soil has greater reserves than a small delivery rootball. Watering according to need during establishment therefore does not contradict later drought tolerance. Moisture checks remain necessary for container plants. Follow soil and plant condition rather than a fixed weekly rhythm.

Feed moderately and shape the shrub

Edelweiss flowers white in summer; no exact month sequence is promised for this specific delivery assignment. If flowering is weak, check light and roots before feeding heavily. Extra nutrients are often unnecessary in adequately supplied garden soil. High nitrogen can encourage soft growth. After main flowering, shorten spent spikes and some young leafy growth. Look inside the shrub before pruning: old bare branches are not dependable reserves for a radical restart. Regular moderate pruning makes the shape easier to manage. Avoid strong late-autumn cutting in cold or wet positions.

Support the winter pause in the right place

Edelweiss remains an outdoor plant in winter. A suitable sheltered pot position with free drainage and limited rain moisture is more helpful than a warm living room. The small sales pot offers little long-term root protection or space; choose a larger suitable container in good time for permanent pot cultivation. Check the rootball on frost-free days and water only as needed. In spring, watch for new leafy tips before correcting damaged parts individually. A woody base is normal for lavender. A persistently collapsing shrub, however, calls for examining pruning, shade and wetness. This keeps the white summer accent part of an understandable perennial garden development.

Pictures and details

Images and descriptions from this portrait. Decorative items are not included in the offer.



AI-designed detail of later garden development. Flowers and mature shape are not guaranteed delivery features.



Unchanged original shop photograph of the same plant identity. Young delivery plant; 9 cm pot per plant · approx. 10–25 cm total height · quantity according to set.



Unchanged original shop photograph of the same plant identity. Example of developed garden planting; growth, flowers and fruit are not guaranteed delivery features.

Good to know

Is this alpine edelweiss?

No. Edelweiss here is a white-flowering lavender cultivar, listed by the shop as *Lavandula × intermedia*.

Does Edelweiss flower white?

Yes, white summer spikes are its documented cultivar feature. The young delivered plant need not yet carry open flowers.

How big does it grow?

The read cultivar profile describes about 50 cm height. The 10–25 cm delivery height including pot is separate.

Can white lavender grow in shade?

Full sun is suitable for this cultivar. Pale flower colour does not change its light requirement.

When do I prune?

After main flowering, moderately within leafy growth. Bare old wood does not reliably regrow after deep cutting.

What matters most in winter?

Sheltered outdoor position, free drainage and no persistently wet rootball, especially in containers.

The matching offer

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Check the shop for the current price, availability and offer contents.

[Read the complete portrait in English](#)



English portrait



Shop offer