

Agastache cana



Heat and Drought Tolerant Perennial



- FastraX perennial: First year flowering without vernalization
- Attractive violet flowers attract beneficial insects
- Vigorous, bushy plant habit
- Perfectly suitable for landscape applications

Crop Time	Spring: 12 - 14 weeks
Height ∅	30 " / 75 cm
Width Ø	20 " / 50 cm
Exposure	Sun
Seed Form	Raw Seed
Heat Zone	12-1
Hardiness Zone	5-9
Product Use	Pots, Bedding, Mixed Containers, Landscape
Family, Origin	Lamiaceae, North America (New Mexiko)
Minimum Germ. Rate	75%



TECHNICAL GUIDE

Agastache cana Zuni

Flowering

Flowering Type: FastraX perennial – first year flowering plants without vernalization.

Plug Culture

Germination: Optimum conditions for seedling development, beginning on the day of sowing until radicle emergence. Expect radicle emergence in 14 days.

Sowing method: 2-4 seeds per plug.

Cover: Do not cover the seeds, light is required for germination.

Temperature: 20 °C (68 °F) until radicle emergence. The temperature can be lowered approximately on day 21 to 16-18 °C (60-64 °F). After transplanting, an average daily temperature of 12 °C (54 °F) will work well. Never go below 3 °C (38 °F). These low temperatures extend the overall crop time, but encourage basal branching and compactness for a higher quality plant.

Media: pH 5.5-6.2; EC 0.7-1.2.

Moisture: The media should be well-drained and plants should be provided with consistent moisture during production, while avoiding overwatering.

Humidity: 95-100 % until day 14; then reduce to 40-60 %. Reducing the humidity will help to prevent the seedlings from stretching. Provide proper ventilation and horizontal airflow to improve oxygen levels in the media.

Fertilizer: Agastache is a light to moderate feeder and do well with 75-100 ppm nitrogen applied on a constant basis.

Timing & Positioning Charts



Moisture Codes

Saturated (5) Water is easily observed when finger is pressed on cell. Water moves freely from the top of the plug to the bottom.

Wet (4) Media looks black and is not glistening. The media feels wet to the touch but there is very little water movement.

Moist (3) Water is not easily visible. When finger is pressed on the cell there is very little movement from top to bottom.

Medium (2) Media is not black, but now looks medium brown. There is no water movement when pressed with finger.

Dry (1) Media has changed color to a very light brown and is dry to the touch.

All information in our technical guide is based on our own trials and would therefore be as guideline only. Detailed cultivation aspects vary depending on climate, location, time of year and environmental conditions. Benary expressly disclaims any responsibility for the content of such data/information and makes no representation or warranty for the cultivation of any products listed. It is recommended that growers conduct a





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