

FastraX **FastraX**

New



Heat and Drought Tolerant Perennial



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Agastache cana

Zuni

- FastraX perennial: First year flowering without vernalization
- Heat and drought tolerant perennial
- Attractive violet flower spikes
- Vigorous, bushy plant habit
- Perfectly suitable for landscape applications
- Attracts beneficial insects
- Long flowering season
- Minimum germination: 75%

Technical Guide: [Click here](#)

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 trial of products under their own conditions.

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Crop Time

Spring: 12 - 14 weeks

Height ?

30 ? / 75 cm

Width ?

20 ? / 50 cm

Exposure

Sun

Seed Form

Raw Seed

Heat Zone

12-1

Hardiness Zone

5-9

Best Uses

Landscape

Culture guide

Usage

Pots, beds, mixed containers, landscape

Sow time

From January onwards

Sowing method

2-4 seeds per plug. Do not cover the seeds, light is required for germination.

Germination

Optimum conditions for seedling development, beginning on the day of sowing until radicle emergence. Expect radicle emergence in 14 days. Humidity should be between 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.

Media

pH 5.5-6.2; EC 0.7-1.2. The media should be well-drained and plants should be provided with consistent moisture during production, while avoiding overwatering.

Temperature

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

Fertilization

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

Stage I Starts with the radicle breaking through the testa. The roots are touching the medium. Ends with fully developed cotyledons.

Stage II Starts from fully developed cotyledons. Ends with the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair.

Stage III Starts from the fully developed true leaf or true leaf pair and ends with 80% of the young plants being marketable.

Stage IV All young plants are ready for sale and in the process of being hardened off. This stage lasts about 7 days.

The cultural recommendations are based on results from trials conducted under Central European conditions. Different conditions in other parts of the world may lead to deviations in results achieved.

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