

## Agastache Rugosa

(*Agastache rugosa*)

### Propagation

- Choose a well-drained medium with an EC of 0.75 to 0.80 mmhos and a pH of 5.8 to 6.2.
- Stick cuttings the day of arrival if possible. Otherwise, store at 45°F (7°C) for not more than 18 hours before sticking.
- Soil temperature should be maintained at 70 to 72°F (21 to 24°C) until roots are visible.
- A rooting hormone basal dip containing 500 ppm IBA should be applied to promote early, uniform rooting.
- Average days with mist: 10 to 12 days.
- Begin fertilization with 50 to 75 ppm N when roots become visible.
- During root development, maintain moderate moisture levels in the soil. Avoid saturation of media.
- Can be pinched after roots have been established. Be sure to leave 4 or 5 active internodes.
- Rooted cuttings should be ready for transplanting 5 weeks after sticking.

### Growing On to Finish

#### Media

- Use media with good aeration and drainage.
- Prefers a medium that is high in organic matter.
- A pH of 5.8 to 6.2 is optimum.

#### Temperature

- **Nights:** 50 to 55°F (10 to 13 °C)
- **Days:** 60 to 65°F (16 to 18°C)
- Temperatures below those recommended will slow plant growth significantly.
- An average daily temperature of 60 to 65°F (15 to 18°C) is optimal, but plants will tolerate a wide range of temperatures.
- Vernalization not required for flowering.

#### Light

- Will perform best under moderate to high light levels of 3,000 to 5,000 f.c. (30,000 to 50,000 Lux).
- Plants grow more quickly and uniformly under long day conditions.

#### Watering

- The media should be allowed to dry regularly between watering and never saturated. However, plants should not be allowed to wilt at any time.
- Leach regularly to avoid the buildup of high soluble salt levels.

#### Fertilizer

Use a balanced fertilizer at a rate of 125 to 150 ppm. Periodic use of a calcium-based fertilizer should help optimize the nutrient levels.

#### Pinching

Should be pinched 1 to 2 times. Pinch as soon as the plants are well-rooted. Pinching will maximize branching and create a fuller plant.

#### Controlling Growth

- Under most conditions, will not require growth regulator treatments.
- Responsive to B-Nine/Cycocel at 1,500/800 ppm if needed.
- These recommendations for plant growth regulators should be used only as general guidelines. Growers must trial all chemicals under their particular conditions.

#### Key Tips

- Vernalization is not required for bulking or flowers.
- Agastache Little Adder is self-branching.
- Pinch once in propagation tray.
- Finish plants outdoors in full sun for highest-quality plants.

#### Common Problems

**Insects:** Thrips, Whitefly

**Diseases:** Agastache are not particularly sensitive to disease when grown under normal conditions.

**Problem:** Burned leaf tips

**Causes:** Stress caused by overwatering or underwatering; Excess pesticide use

**Problem:** Excessive vegetative growth and lack of flowers

**Causes:** Excessive ammonium-based fertilizer; Over-fertilization under low light conditions; Low light and over-watering; saturated media

**Problem:** Yellowing of young foliage

**Causes:** Saturated media

**Problem:** Foliage necrosis

**Causes:** High soluble salts in media; Excessive water stress

**Problem:** Poor branching and thin plants

**Causes:** Low fertilization during early stages of growth; Low light conditions

### **Crop Schedule & Uses**

(Crop Schedule in Weeks – Spring planting is recommended for this crop. If Summer-planted, be sure to have plants well-established before the start of short days.)

#### **1 PPP\* 1-qt. (10-cm) Pot**

**Unrooted cutting** Not recommended

**Rooted cutting** Not recommended

#### **1 PPP\* 1-gal. (15-cm) Pot**

**Unrooted cutting** 15 - 17 weeks

**Rooted cutting** 10 - 12 weeks

#### **3 PPP\* 2 to 3-gal. (25 to 30-cm) Pot**

**Unrooted cutting** 19 - 22 weeks

**Rooted cutting** 12 - 14 weeks

\*PPP: Plants per pot or basket

**NOTE:** Growers should use the information presented here as a starting point. Crop times will vary depending on the climate, location, time of year, and greenhouse environmental conditions. Chemical and PGR recommendations are only guidelines. It is the responsibility of the applicator to read and follow all the current label directions for the specific chemical being used in accordance with all regulations.

