

PERENNIAL

## PROPAGATION

# Agastache Honeysticks

*Agastache hybrida*



### TRAY & ROOTING

Form	<b>Unrooted Cuttings (URC)</b>
Rooting Hormone	<b>Yes</b>
Tray Size(s)	<b>72, 105</b>
Plants Per Cell	<b>1</b>
Wks. From Stick To Transplant	<b>4-5</b>
Pinch?	<b>Yes</b>
Days from stick to pinch	<b>18-21</b>

### CULTIVAR LIST

Ember, Purple, Sandstone



Purple

### FERTILITY

Fertilize Through Mist?	<b>No</b>
Fertilizer Rate	<b>100-150 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])</b>
EC Range	<b>1.0-1.25 mS via SME</b>
pH Range	<b>5.8-6.2</b>

### TEMPERATURE

Average Soil Temperature	<b>70-72°F (21-22°C)</b>
Average Air Temperature	<b>65-72°F (18-22°C)</b>

### IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency	<b>Level 3: Keep media moderately moist with mild dry cycles - do not overmist</b>
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### LIGHT

Supplemental	<b>No</b>
Benefits From Shade?	<b>No</b>

### POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis

### POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, thrips, whitefly

### PGR SUGGESTIONS

- None

### TIPS

- As with all vegetative cuttings, sticking upon arrival is ideal. If this isn't possible, store in a cooler at 45° F (7°C) for no more than 16 hours after delivery.
- Reduce mist as soon as cuttings become turgid (generally 1-2 days after stick). Avoid overmisting and overwatering.

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FINISHING

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## VERNALIZATION

Vernalization Required?	<b>No</b>
Vernalization Duration Minimum	<b>N/A</b>
Vernalization Temperature	<b>N/A</b>

CONTAINER SIZE	PLANTS PER POT	TRANSPLANT TO FINISH (WEEKS)
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<b>7 in./Gal. (15-16 cm)</b>	<b>1-2</b>	<b>8-11</b>
<b>8-10 in. (19-22 cm)</b>	<b>2-4</b>	<b>10-11</b>

## FERTILITY

Fertilizer Rate 150-200 ppm N (20-6-22 or 22-5-16 [15-0-15 under low-light conditions])

EC Range **Moderate: (2.0-3.5 mS via SME)**

pH Range **5.8-6.2**

## TEMPERATURE

Day Temperature **65-75 (13-18°C)**

Night Temperature **60-72 (7-13°C)**

## IRRIGATION

Irrigation Frequency **Level 2: Allow media to dry moderately between thorough waterings**

## LIGHT

Photoperiodic requirements **Long day: 12+ hours daily**

Supplemental? **Optional Daylength Extension**

Benefits From Shade? **No**

## PINCHING

Finishing Pinch? **No**

Transplant to pinch (days) **N/A**

## POTENTIAL DISEASES

Botrytis

## POTENTIAL PESTS

aphids, thrips, white fly

## PGR SUGGESTIONS

- 5-8 ppm Sumagic (0.055% Uniconazole)
- 1-2 ppm Bonzi (0.4% Paclobutrazol) drench
- 2500- 3750 ppm B-Nine (85% Daminozide), can delay flowering

## TIPS

- Saturated soil media should be avoided at all costs, or Pythium and botrytis can set in.
- Plants best grown outdoor in full sun
- Utilize drip irrigation
- Preferred growing is on final spacing or plants may become leggy.

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## FEATURES AND BENEFITS

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### KEY INFORMATION

First Year Flowering?	<b>Yes</b>
Bloom Time	<b>Summer to Autumn</b>
Exposure	<b>Full Sun</b>
Hardiness Zone	<b>6-10</b>
Height	<b>12-14 inches (30-36 cm)</b>
Width	<b>12 inches (30 cm)</b>

### DESCRIPTION

This Agastache series features very large flowers

### CONSUMER APPEAL

- The slender tube-like blooms help to attract all sorts of pollinators including butterflies and hummingbirds.
- Agastache works well along sunny borders, cottage gardens, pollinator gardens and in herb/sensory gardens. The aromatic foliage and tendency to attract butterflies make this plant a great choice for alongside patios or other high-traffic areas.
- Deadheading spent flower spikes will help promote flowering.

### GARDEN ATTRIBUTES

- Tolerant of many soil conditions ranging from medium to moist though well-drained is preferred. These plants can be relatively drought resistant once established after several years. Poorly drained or heavy clay soils may prevent this perennial from overwintering due to root rot issues.

### NATIVITY

- China, Vietnam, Korea and Japan

### COMPANION PLANTS

*Campanula, Buddleia, Leucanthemum, Phlox, Houlttuynia, Geranium*

### COMMON NAME(S)

Giant hyssop



Ember

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