

# Hydrangeas



## Do's

- Position Hydrangeas in moist dappled shade as this is their ideal position
- Follow the correct pruning advice for different species, they all have different requirements which you will find on the reverse of this sheet
- Plant paniculata varieties en-mass for impact in larger gardens or repeat in smaller beds to add balance and structure to your planting
- You can change the colour of Mophead or Lacecap varieties by altering the pH of the soil. Acid = Blue, Alkaline = Pink

## Don'ts

- Move them without pruning some of the old growth to help reduce stress. "If you take some of the roots take it off the shoots aswell" to help the plant
- Grow them in a dry soil, the name 'Hydrangea' has a Greek translation to 'Water Vessel' so they love a moist well drained soil
- Forget to trim off some old blooms in the Autumn and take them inside to dry them out for use around the home
- Prune Macrophylla varieties hard back you will lose the flowers for that year

*"Nature never goes out of style"*



# Which to Choose?



## PANICULATA

With conical or rounded flower heads these varieties are particularly striking. They come in a range of soft colours and they work well repeated under pleached hedges

## MACROPHYLLA

Known as 'Mopheads' or 'Lacecaps' these and *H. serrata* can change colour dependant on the acidity of the soil.  
 pH 5-5.5 = Blue  
 pH 6-6.5 = Pink/Purple  
 Add coffee granules to turn the soil acidic or use eggshells for alkaline

## ARBORESCENS

Commonly known as the Soft Hydrangea these produce huge heads of flower. A well known variety is *H. Anabelle* with its large white flowers the size of a football. Great in herbaceous borders

## PETEOLARIS

This is a form of climbing Hydrangea. It self clings to walls and is perfect in partial or full shade. Deciduous and producing many 'lace-cap' style white flowers during early Summer

# How to Prune



## PANICULATA

This type flower on their new growth so they can be pruned back to 1 foot in late Winter/early Spring to encourage lots of shoots followed by many flowers

## MACROPHYLLA

Only remove the old heads in late spring back to the first pair of healthy buds. Selectively cut out 1/3 of old stems annually to help encourage new growth from the base

## ARBORESCENS

Prune hard in late Winter/early Spring as they flower on new growth. This also helps keep them more compact. Long un-pruned stems will require support

## PETEOLARIS

Prune after flowering during Summer and remove any stray shoots and it will then produce new growth bearing the buds for the following year.

# Perfect When Repeated Planted

