



Nursery, Inc. Hydrangea Care

Hydrangea aborensdens

Cultivars: Annabelle, Bella Anna, Incrediball, Invincibelle Spirit

Pruning Young, Newly Planted Hydrangea:

As a young plant it is best to prune or pinch your plant in order to build a full body and well branched plant. If the plant is leggy, shear the plant back hard by one-half to one-third its original size. Once it puts on an inch or two of growth, pinch the tip out again. You can repeat this process throughout the first growing season. Although you may sacrifice one year of bloom, this technique will result in a well branched full bodied plant that will have more flowers in the following years. Cease pruning and pinching to allow the flower buds to set.

Pruning – These hydrangea form their flower buds in the late spring to early summer, Prune in late fall, winter or early spring (March). Responds well to being cut back to about 10"-12" above the ground. This gives you stronger stems and larger flowers.

Bloom Time: Midsummer to late fall
pink

Bloom Color – White or

Foliage Color; Dark Green

Exposure: full to partial shade

Soil : very adaptable, but proliferates in rich well drained, moist soil, PH
adaptable

Watering: if planted in full sun, daily watering is required. Depending on sun conditions and exposure, Look for leaves to look droopy or wilted for watering.

Fertilizing: fertilize in early spring with a slow release fertilizer specialized for trees and shrubs. Once established do not fertilize the Annabelle cultivar, the plant will not hold onto its blooms.

Staking may be required when in full bloom, since the blooms are so big and heavy.





Allied
Nursery, Inc. Hydrangea Care



Hydrangea macrophylla

Cultivars: Endless Summer, Glowing Embers, Variegated, Nikko Blue
Twist n Shout, Moonlight

Pruning Young, Newly Planted Hydrangea:

As a young plant it is best to prune or pinch your plant in order to build a full body and well branched plant. If the plant is leggy, shear the plant back hard by one-half to one-third its original size. Once it puts on an inch or two of growth, pinch the tip out again. You can repeat this process throughout the first growing season. Although you may sacrifice one year of bloom, this technique will result in a well branched full bodied plant that will have more flowers in the following years. Cease pruning and pinching to allow the flower buds to set.

Pruning – These hydrangeas typically do not require much pruning- if you wish to build a tighter plant or a shorter size follow these instructions. The flower buds form in later summer then flower the next year in early to mid-summer. The best time to prune is after the plant blooms from mid-July to mid-August. Selectively prune out any dead or non flowering producing stems. Cease pruning in mid August.

Watering: daily watering is required. Newly planted ones may wilt in hours

Fertilizing: fertilize in early spring with a slow release fertilizer specialized for trees and shrubs. PH affects flower color. For blue the soil must be acidic. For pink the soil should be more alkaline. An easy way to induce blue is to add one tablespoon of aluminum sulfate to one gallon of water and soak the roots in early spring and again in late spring/ early summer.

Hydrangea macrophylla cultivars, such as endless summer, are unique in that it sets its flower buds in the fall and overwinters them. A hard winter can kill the buds and eliminate flowering. An early fall or late spring freeze may also result in a loss of flowers. Although completely root hardy, the roots should be protected with a light mulch to improve bloom reliability. Even with winter bud kill the plant will form new buds in the spring and still bloom, just not as prolific.



Hydrangea Care

Hydrangea paniculata

Cultivars: Limelight, Tarvidia, Pee Gee, Little Lime, Pinky Winky

Pruning Young, Newly Planted Hydrangea:

As a young plant it is best to prune or pinch your plant in order to build a full body and well branched plant. If the plant is leggy, shear the plant back hard by one-half to one-third its original size. Once it puts on an inch or two of growth, pinch the tip out again. You can repeat this process throughout the first growing season. Although you may sacrifice one year of bloom, this technique will result in a well branched full bodied plant that will have more flowers in the following years. Cease pruning and pinching to allow the flower buds to set.

Pruning – Best pruned in early spring. Blooms on new wood. Very tolerant of hard pruning, in fact cutting back from ½ to 1/3 will result in larger flowers. Canes may be pruned in winter but this will remove winter interest from dried flower heads.

Bloom Color is not affected by soil PH. Blooms depended upon cultivar.

Foliage color: green with a tinge of yellow

Exposure: part shade

Soil: prefers good loamy soil, most adaptable of all hydrangeas to soil types.

Watering: medium moisture required, will tolerate drought

Fertilizing: fertilize in early spring with a slow release fertilizer specialized for trees and shrubs.



HYDRANGEA CARE

Climbing Hydrangea

Pruning: no need to prune, train on a tree or wall

Climbing Hydrangea prefers partial shade, it can grow as tall as a structure and needs good sturdy support, it blooms a creamy white lacy fragrant bloom in mid - summer with dark green foliage with a yellow fall color. It is a strong grower, but it is not aggressive. It will not tear down a house or fence. It is in fact a poor selection for a fence since it does not twine. It is best grown on a tree trunk or the face of a brick wall. This hydrangea is very adaptable to any soil condition, but proliferates in rich well drained, but moist soil. It is PH adaptable.

Watering: if planted in full sun, sufficient moisture is needed, with daily watering on hot dry summer days.



HYDRANGEA CARE

Hydrangea serrata – Bluebird Hydrangea

Bluebird is the best known of the serrata cultivars. It has clear blue flowers with lighter blue sterile florets. The leaves take on a coppery red in the fall. The bluebird blooms in mid-summer. It prefers partial shade, with a well drained soil. Moisture is a necessity of this plant, often requiring daily watering in the hot dry summer months.

Pruning: as a young plant it is best to prune or pinch your plant in order to build a full body and well -branched shrub. If the plant is leggy, shear the plant back hard by one-half to one-third its original size. Once it puts on 2-3" of growth pinch the branch tips to remove just the growing tip to encourage branching. Once these new branches grow an inch or two, pinch the tip again. Repeat this throughout the first growing season. Although you may sacrifice one year of blooms, this technique will result in more flowers in subsequent years.

After the first year, these hydrangeas typically do not require much pruning. If you wish to build a tighter plant or maintain a shorter size follow these instructions. The bluebird hydrangea sets its flower buds in late summer and then flowers the following June. The best time to prune is after it blooms in mid-July to mid-August. Cease pruning in time for the flower buds to form prior to winter in mid-August.



HYDRANGEA CARE

Hydrangea quercifolia – Oakleaf Hydrangea

Oakleaf hydrangea is a great landscape plant. This cultivar prefers partial to full shade. It likes a very well drained soil. It blooms white fading to pink in late June early July and it is persistent into winter with the dried cone shaped flower heads. It will reach 6'-10' in height. With a coarse texture it is useful in any landscape. The green oak shaped leaves have a brilliant red fall color providing several seasons of interest.

Watering: moisture is a necessity of this plant when young. Drought tolerant with maturity.

Fertilize: fertilized in early spring with a slow release fertilizer for trees and shrubs. PH adaptable.

Pruning: as a young plant it is best to prune or pinch your plant in order to build a full body and well-branched shrub. If the plant is leggy, shear the plant back hard by one-half to one-third its original size. Once it puts on 2-3" of growth pinch the branch tips to remove just the growing tip to encourage branching. Once these new branches grow an inch or two, pinch the tip again. Repeat this throughout the first growing season. Although you may sacrifice one year of blooms, this technique will result in more flowers in subsequent years.

Mature Plant: little if no pruning is required. As the buds set in the fall it is best to do any pruning for shaping after the blooms fade, but no later than mid-August.