

# Welcome!



## Growing Hydrangeas

Public Workshop 5-6-17

# Topics for Today

- Hydrangea Origins
- Diversity of Species ( Botany)

## 6 Species for Napa

H. macrophylla hortensia

H. macrophylla normalis

H. quercifolia

H. paniculata

H. anomala petiolaris

H. arborensis

- Best Growing Locations and Conditions
- Fertilizing and Pruning
- Color Manipulations
- Pruning and Propagation
- Common Diseases and Pests
- Floral Uses

# Large Leaf Hydrangea

## Characteristics



- ***Macrophylla*** means large- or long-leaved.
- Leaves are thick, shiny, coarsely toothed (serrated); 6 to 8 inches in length.
- Deciduous shrub – grows to about 7 ft tall by 8 ft broad.
- Flowers from early summer to late autumn.

# Large Leaf Hydrangea Varieties

**Macrophylla** has a number of varieties. The species is divided into two groups:

1. *Hortensias (or “Mopheads”)* have globe-shaped flowers made up of large male flowers, in pink fuschia purple to blue.
2. *Normalis (or “Lacecaps”)* have flattened flower heads, with central, female blossoms ringed in larger, male blossoms.

# H. macrophylla 'Hortensia'

## Big Leaf, MopHeads

Endless Summer



All  
Summer  
Beauty



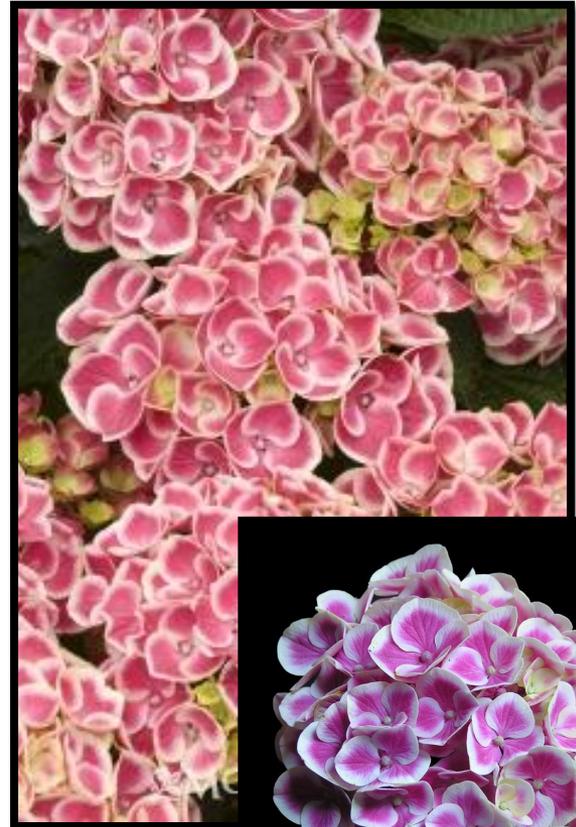
Endless Summer



Florist Hydrangeas



Ayesha



Buttons and Bows

# H. macrophylla normalis

## Lace-Cap

Lanarth White



Blue Wave

Morning Star



# Old Wood Bloomers

- Macrophylla hortensia and normalis are both
- “**old wood**” bloomers.
- Flowers bloom on stems if they have been on the plant since the summer before the current season ( stems are brown and woody).
- Blooms start developing in August and September after the plant finishes blooming.
- One exception is “ Endless Summer” and “All Summer Beauty” varietals; produces flowers on BOTH **old** and **new** wood.

# Oak Leaf Hydrangea

## Characteristics



**'Snowflake'**



**Fall color**

- Deciduous shrub – grows 6 to 7 ft tall and wide
- Panicle flowers change color
- Leaves are dark green and lobed like oak leaves
- Leaves change color in Fall
- Partial to full shade, slightly acidic soil

# H. quercifolia

## Oak Leaf Varietals

- Dwarf (4-6ft tall)
  - **Ruby Slippers**
  - **Munchkin**



'Ruby Slippers'



'Munchkin'

- Medium (8 ft tall)
  - **Snowflake** (double blossom)
  - **Snow Queen**



'Alice

- Large (10-12 ft tall)
  - **Alice**
  - **Alison**
  - **Harmony** (double blossom)



'Snow Queen'



'Harmony'

# Pee Gee Hydrangea

## Characteristics



- Deciduous shrub or small tree – grows 4 to 20 ft tall and 8 to 15 ft wide
- Cone shaped flower that fade
- Part sun
- Moist, well drained soil

# H. paniculata

## Pee Gee Varietals



**Pee Gee hedge**



**'Grandiflora'  
tree form**



**'Unique'**



**'Diamond Rouge'**



**'Limelight'**

# H. anomala petiolaris

Climbing Hydrangea



# H. arborens

Wild, Smooth leaved, Snowball Bush



**Wild**



**Annebelle**



**Invincibelle Spirit**

# Snowball Bush

Hydrangea

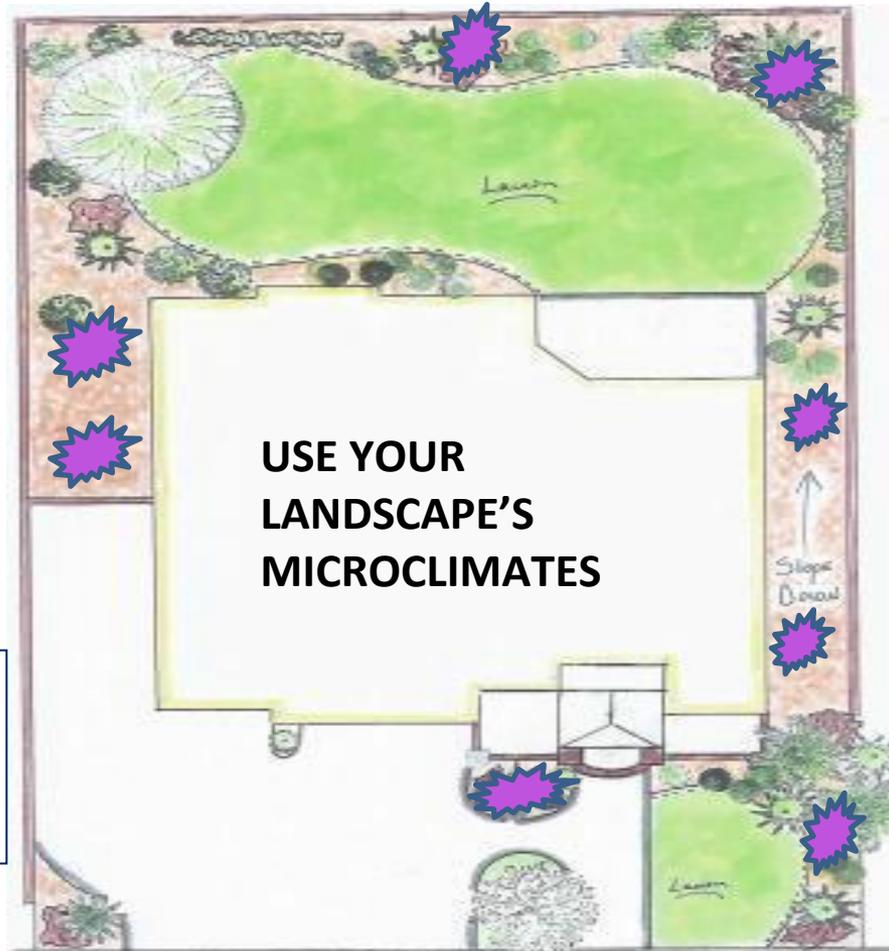


*H. arborescens* 'Annabelle'



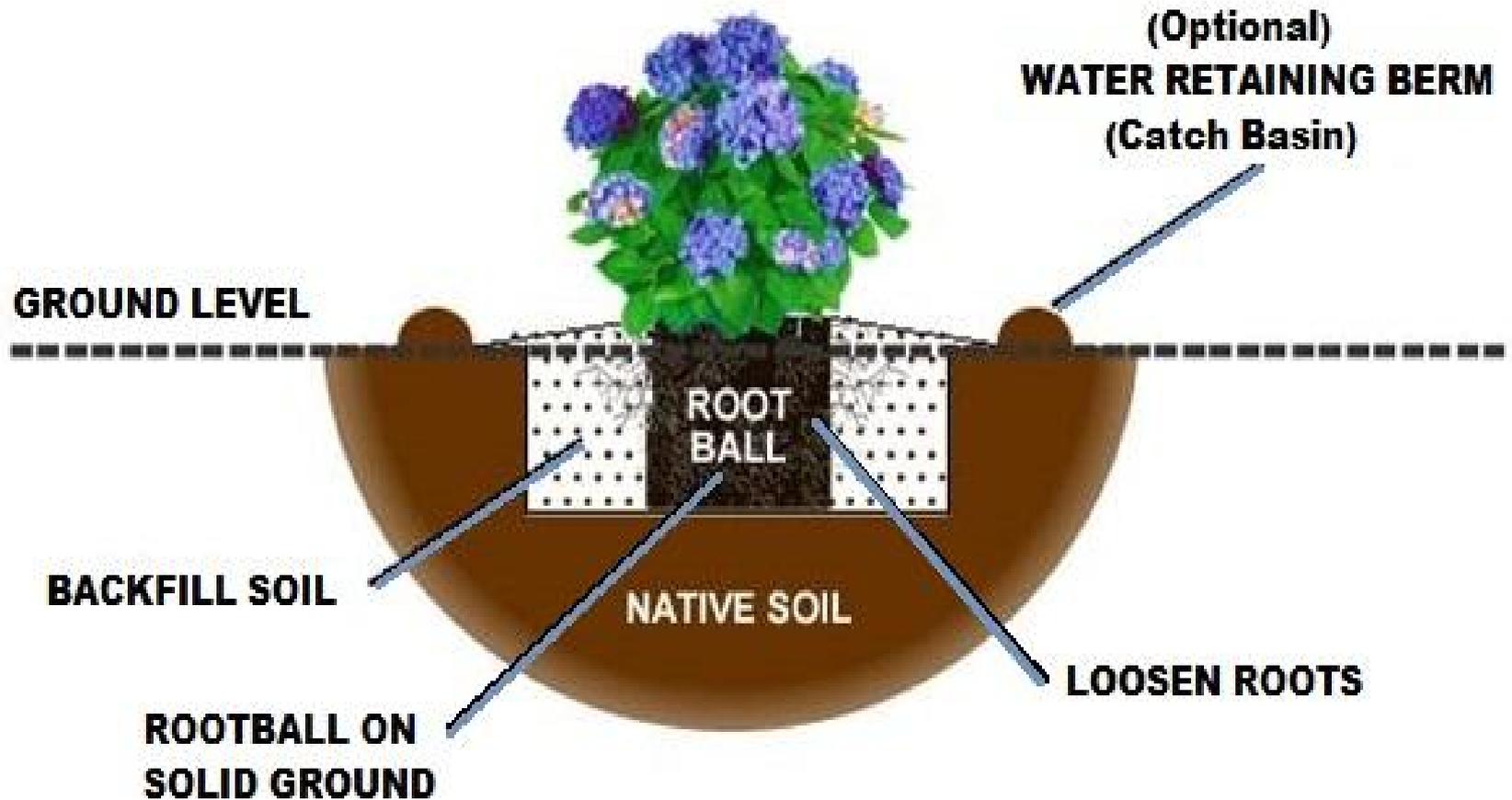
*H. Arborescens* 'Abetwo' **Incrediball**

# Site Selection



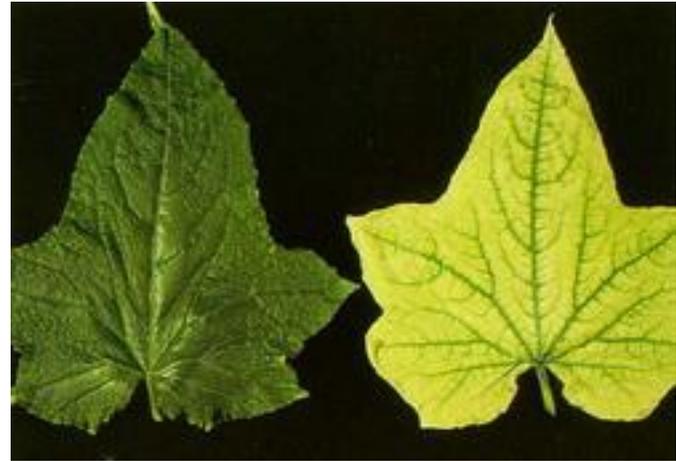
**MOST  
HYDRANGEAS  
WILL BLOOM AND  
GROW WELL IN  
MORNING SUN  
AND AFTERNOON  
SHADE**

# How to Plant



# Fertilizing

**-CHEMICAL  
VS  
-ORGANIC**



**IRON DEFICIENCY  
INDICATED  
NOT A FERTILIZATION  
PROBLEM.  
ADD IRON**

# Changing Bloom Color



**ALKALINE  
SOIL=  
PINK**



**pH often  
determines  
blossom color not  
fertilization.**



**ACID SOIL=  
BLUE**



**MID RANGE  
pH =PURPLE  
(MUST BE  
DEEP BLUE OR  
DEEP PINK  
BLOSSOMED)**



# Pruning Hydrangeas

- ❑ Pruning maintains shape and health of plant
- ❑ Correct pruning produces flowers

## Prune in Late Winter:

- Big Leaf Hydrangeas (MopHeads and Lacecaps)
- Climbing Hydrangeas

*Big Leaf and Climbing hydrangeas form their buds in August and September on old wood. Prune after the flowers have past their prime, prune in Late Winter.*

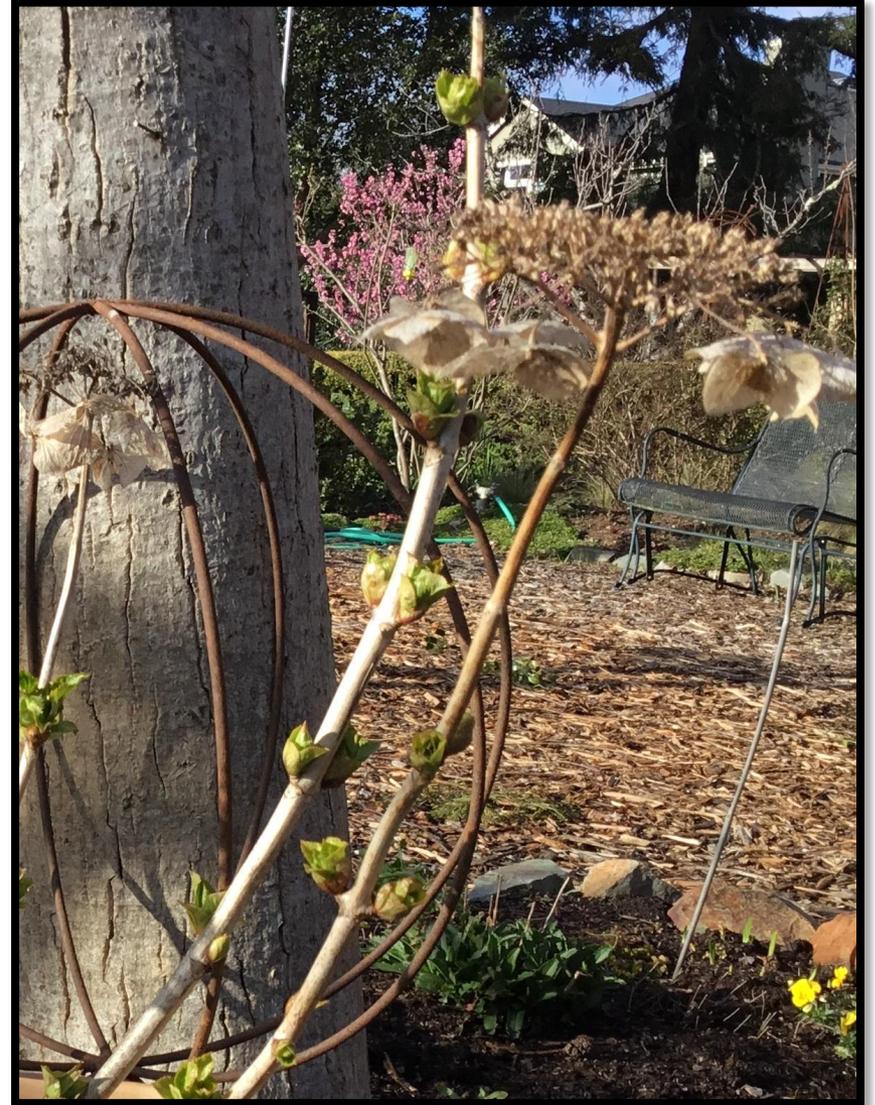
## Prune in Spring:

- Oakleaf Hydrangeas- Quercifolia
- Pee Gee Hydrangeas- Paniculatas
- Smooth Leafed Hydrangeas- Arborescens

*These hydrangeas form buds and bloom on current years growth. Prune in Spring when the plant begins to come out of dormancy and new growth begins.*

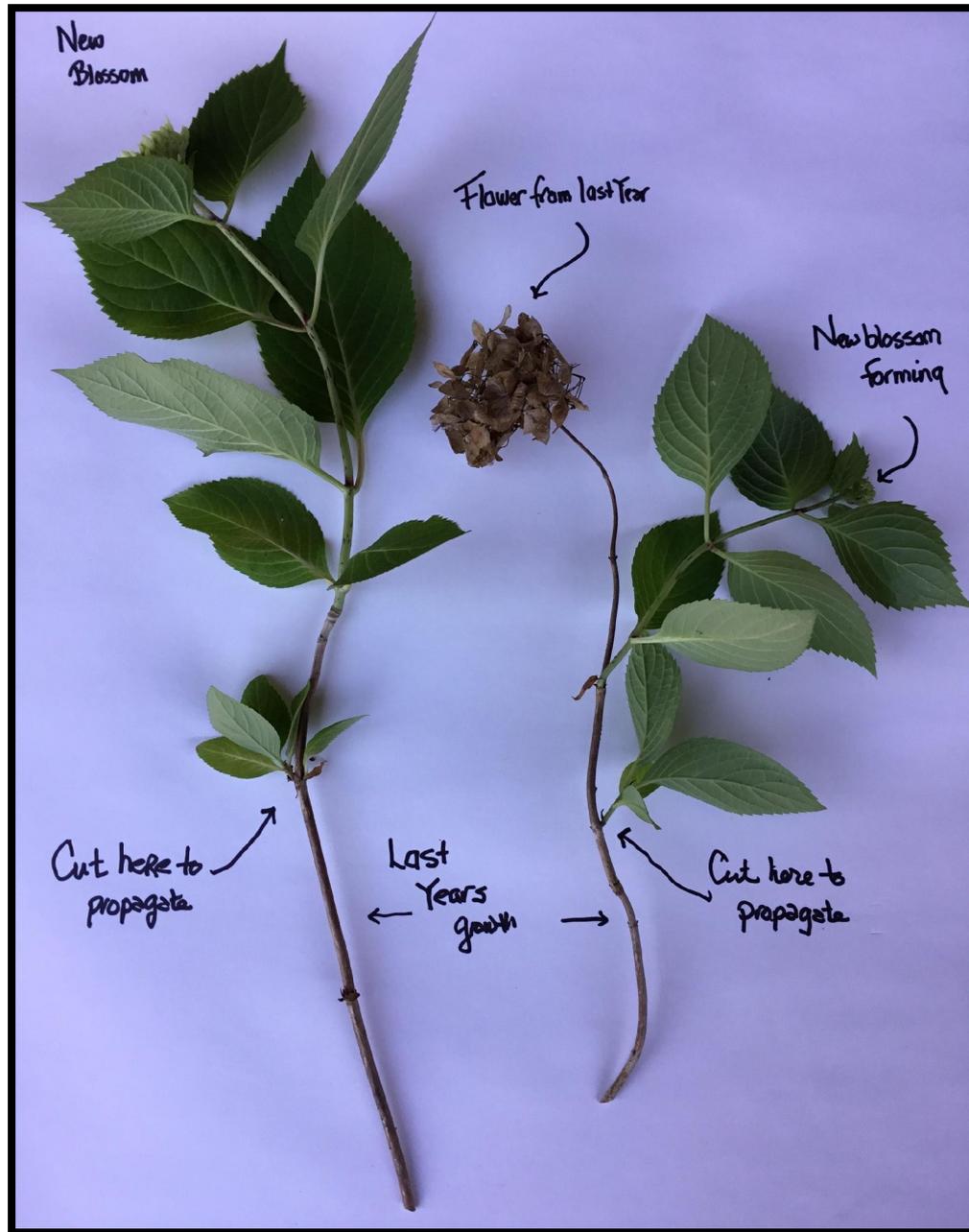
# Propagating Hydrangeas

## Where to Prune

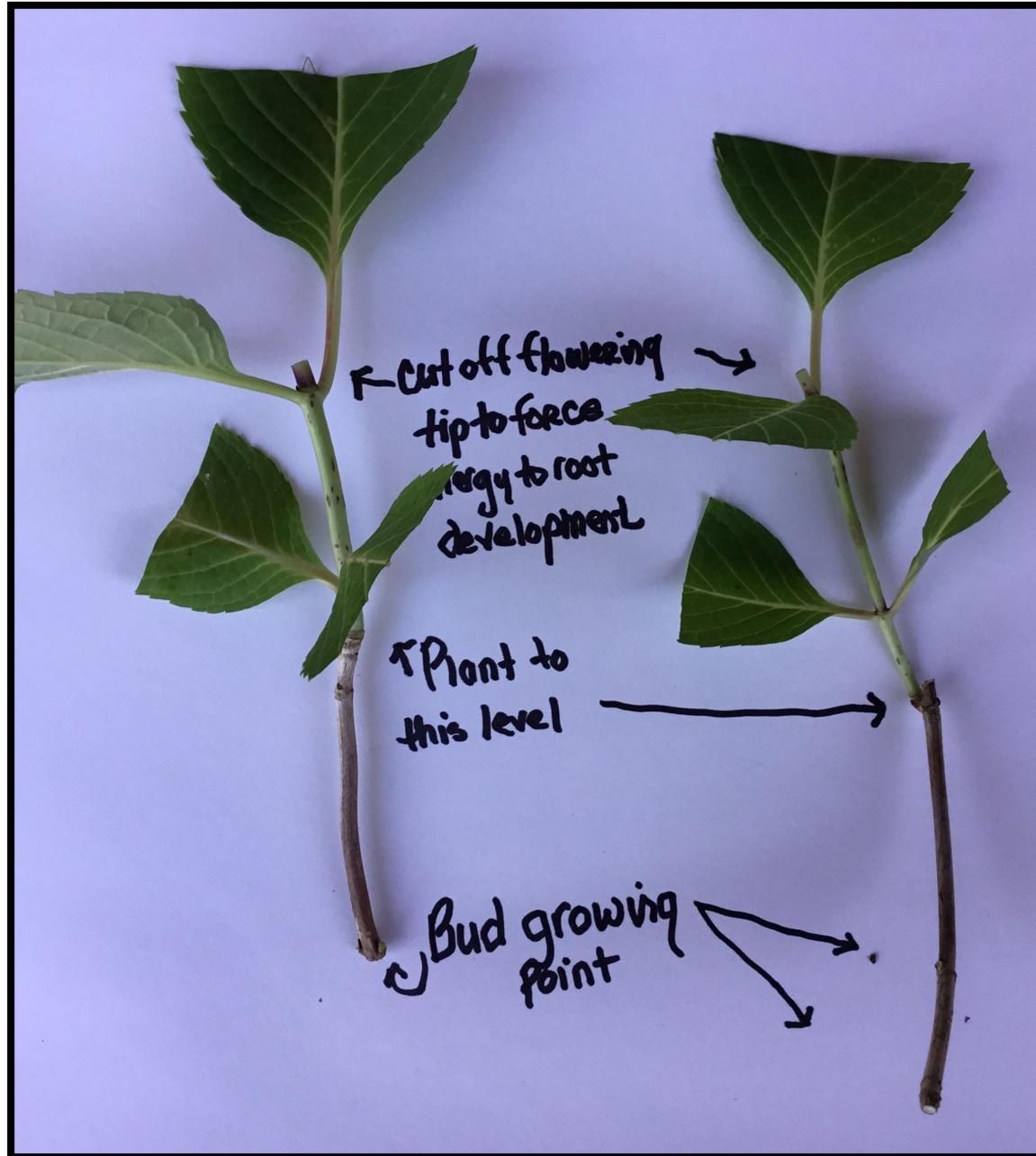


*Hydrangea macrophylla* (March)

# Where to Make the Cut



# Preparation for Rooting



# Rooted Cutting



# Pests and Diseases

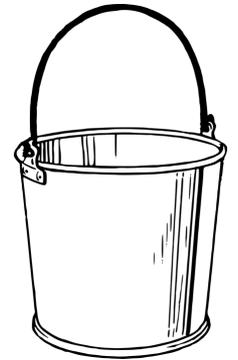
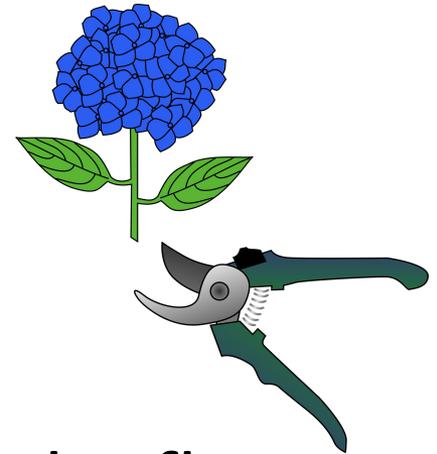
# Floral Uses



# USING HYDRANGEAS AS CUT OR DRIED FLOWERS

## Harvesting the Flowers

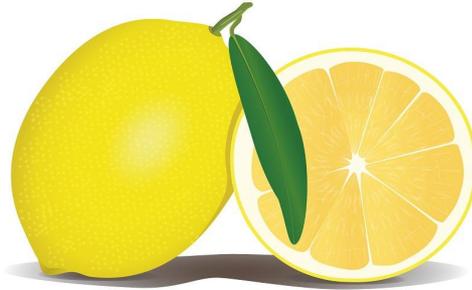
- Water shrubs the day before cutting
- Harvest when cool
- Cut hydrangeas when 90 percent of the florets are open
- Use clean bucket and sharp tools
- Put stems into the water immediately





## Making the Arrangement Last

- Remove lower leaves
- Cut stems at deep angle, while stem is under water
- Place in a floral preservative
- Keep flowers in a cool, dark place until ready for use



## Home Made Floral Preservative

- **Lemon juice mixture:** 1 tablespoon sugar + 1/4 teaspoon bleach+ 2 tablespoons lemon juice per quart of water
- **Soda mixture:** 1 part regular lemon-lime soda (no diet) with 3 parts warm water. Add ¼ teaspoon of household bleach per quart of solution



## Drying Hydrangeas

- Cut August through October
- Two Easy Methods
- Leave flowers on the plant to dry.
- Cut them just as they begin to lose their fresh color and complete drying in vase.
- Some varieties dry more easily than others

# Questions?

Thank you!  
And please tell a friend about us!

