



Hydrangea Care Sheet:

Hydration:

- Hydrangeas get their name from their water-loving nature (hydra=water.) Adequate watering is essential for their health and flower production.

Planting:

- Choose a location with well-draining soil that receives partial to full sunlight.
- Dig a hole about two times the size of the root ball and place the hydrangea in it, ensuring the top of the root ball is level with the ground surface.
- Space multiple hydrangea plants at least 3 to 6 feet apart.

Watering:

- Keep the soil consistently moist but not waterlogged.
- Water deeply, especially during dry spells or in hot weather.
- Avoid overhead watering, as hydrangeas are susceptible to powdery mildew.

Fertilizing:

- Feed hydrangeas in the spring with a balanced slow-release fertilizer.
- Avoid high-nitrogen fertilizers, as they can promote leafy growth at the expense of flowers.

Pruning:

- Prune hydrangeas after they finish blooming, typically in late summer or early fall.
- Remove dead or weak stems and spent flower heads to encourage new growth.

- Some hydrangea varieties may require different pruning methods, so check the specific type you have.

Mulching:

- Apply a layer of mulch around the base of the plant to retain moisture, regulate soil temperature, and suppress weeds.

Winter Protection:

- In colder climates, consider providing winter protection with a layer of mulch or burlap to shield the plant from harsh conditions.