Which hydrangea do you grow?
There are six main types of hydrangeas commonly grown in North American gardens.

Bigleaf
(also known as florist’s hydrangea, hortensia, mophead, or lacecap)
Hydrangea macrophylla
• Hard to USDA zone 5
• Bloom on old wood: do not prune, may benefit from winter protection

Climbing
Hydrangea petiolaris
• Hard to USDA zone 4
• Bloom on old wood: do not prune

Panicle
(also known as peegee hydrangea)
Hydrangea paniculata
• Hardy to USDA zone 3
• Bloom on new wood: prune in late winter/early spring

Mountain
Hydrangea serrata
• Hard to USDA zone 5
• Bloom on old wood: do not prune

Smooth
(also known as Annabelle hydrangea)
Hydrangea arborescens
• Hard to USDA zone 3
• Bloom on new wood: prune in late winter/early spring

Oakleaf
Hydrangea quercifolia
• Hard to USDA zone 5
• Bloom on old wood: do not prune, may benefit from winter protection

Proven Winners® varieties:
ABRACADABRA® Star, CITYLINE® series, EDGY® Hearts, LET’S DANCE® reblooming series

Proven Winners® varieties:

Proven Winners® varieties:
GATSBY series

Proven Winners® varieties:
INCREDIBALL® series, INVINCIBLE® series, LIME RICKEY®

Proven Winners® varieties:
TUFF STUFF™ series

Growing Tips for Success
• Plant in moist but well-drained soil (hydrangeas will not tolerate wet feet – ever!)
• Some sun each day is ideal. Most people think of hydrangeas as shade plants, but they look and flower best with at least four hours of sun, ideally in the morning. Panicle hydrangeas are the most sun tolerant, and can take full sun in northern climates.
• Plenty of water, especially as they are getting established. Hydrangeas have shallow roots, so they dry out quickly. A two to three inch layer of shredded bark mulch is a useful addition to any hydrangea planting.

Hydrangea Fun Fact
Hydrangeas are notoriously water-needy, but the “hydra” part of their name actually refers to the seed capsules’ resemblance to ancient Greek water-carrying vessels.
WHY ISN'T MY HYDRANGEA BLOOMING?

Which hydrangea do you grow? (see reverse to identify)

Smooth (H. arborescens) or Panicle (H. paniculata)

How long ago did you plant it?
- < 2 years
  - Needs more time to develop a root system. Mulch and keep well watered; it will bloom in time.
- 2+ years
  - How much light does it get?
    - 4+ hours
      - Did you cut it back?
        - Yes
          - Oops! You cut off the flower buds. Avoid pruning.
        - No
          - Needs more sun
    - < 4 hours
      - Did you cut it back?
        - Yes
          - Oops! You cut off the flower buds. Avoid pruning.
        - No

Bigleaf (H. macrophylla) or Mountain (H. serrata)

Did you cut it back?
- Yes
  - Flower buds were killed by cold. Move to a more protected spot; protect plant on spring nights when frost or freeze threatens.
- No
  - Too much shade or deer damage

How old is the plant?
- < 5 years
  - These plants tend to need to be more mature to flower well. Give them more time.
- 5+ years
  - Did you cut it back?
    - Yes
      - Oops! You cut off the flower buds. Avoid pruning.
    - No
      - Deer damage or low light

Climbing (H. petiolaris) or Oakleaf (H. quercifolia)

Do you live in a cold climate?
- Yes
  - Flower buds were killed by cold. Move to a more protected spot; protect plant on spring nights when frost or freeze threatens.
- No
  - Too much shade or deer damage

But it's a reblooming hydrangea!

Not all reblooming hydrangeas are equal - some need to reach a certain height to set new wood buds. Let's Dance® reblooming hydrangeas were developed to bloom sooner.

Still have questions about hydrangeas or other Proven Winners ColorChoice Shrubs? We're here to help you be successful in the garden! Visit www.provenwinners.com/feedback.