

# 2021/22 Hydrangea Catalogue

*41 Varieties*



**Home & Garden**

Pictured: Limelight



# HYDRANGEA LIST 2021/22

## 41 VARIETIES

All deciduous unless stated otherwise. Hydrangeas flower Summer-Winter and are hardy to New Zealand conditions. Blue or Pink varieties, according to PH of the soil.

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**ALPEN GLUTEN:**  
(Mophead) Rich pink/  
purple. 1m x 1.2m.



**ALTONA:** (Mophead)  
Tidy compact growth.  
1m x 1m.



**ANNABELLE:**  
(Smooth) White green  
flowers. 1.5m x 1m.



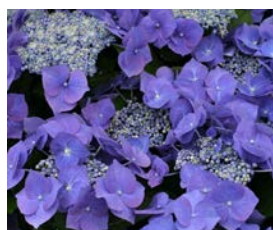
**BLUE DECKLE:**  
(Lacecap) Soft powder blue  
flowers. Dwarf. Pink in lime  
soils.  
60cm-1m x 1m.



**BLUE MEISE:**  
(Lacecap) Blue. Vibrant  
blooms hold their colour  
well. 1.8m x 1.5m.



**BLUE PRINCE:**  
(Mophead)  
Cornflower Blue.  
1m x 1m.



**BLUE WAVE:**  
(Lacecap) Blue.  
1m x 1m.



**BLUEBERRIES & CREAM:**  
(Lacecap) Dark cornflower  
blue. Compact rich green  
foliage. Award winning.  
1.2m x 1.2m.



**BODENSEE:** (Mophead)  
Pink or blue. Modern variety  
bred to be compact but still  
with gorgeous big blooms  
1m x 1m.



**BRIDAL BOUQUET:**  
(Mophead) White. Sun  
tolerant as long as not hot  
midday sun & dry soil.  
1m x 1.3m.



**CANDLELIGHT:**  
(Panicle) Creamy white  
changing to pink/red as  
they age.  
1.2m x 1.2m



**DIAMOND ROUGE:**  
(Panicle) Opening white  
increasing colour to  
raspberry red flowers. 1.5m  
x 2m. (Limited numbers).  
New Release Jan 2018.



**FLOWER MASTER  
BLUE:**  
(Mophead) Dark Blue.  
1m x 1m.



**FLOWER MASTER  
RED:**  
(Mophead) Dark Red  
1.2m x 1.5m.





**GEOFFREY CHADBUND:**  
(Lacecap) Rosey Red  
1.5mx1.5m



**KYUSHU:** (Panicle)  
Clusters of creamy white.  
2.5m x 2.5m.



**LEVANA:**  
(Panicle) Cone shaped.  
White flowers. 3m x 3m.



**LIBELLE:**  
(Lacecap) White bracts  
but true flowers pink or  
blue. 1.5m x 1.5m.



**LIMELIGHT:**  
(Panicle) Lime green/  
white flowers.  
1.5m x 1.5m.



**MATHILDE GUTGES:**  
(Mophead) Best blue.  
Intense blue. Great for  
pots. 1.3m x 1.3m.



**MERVILLE SANGUINE:**  
(aka Raspberry Crush, Bloody  
Marvellous) Darkest red  
flowers with rich chocolate  
foliage. 1.5m x 1.5m.



**NIGHTINGALE:**  
(Lacecap) Best blue of  
lacecaps. Tolerates sun  
and coastal conditions.  
Good mass planted.  
1.8m x 1.8m.



**NIGRA:**  
(Mophead) Pale pink or  
blue flowers, black stems.  
1.2m x 1.2m.



**PARIS:**  
(Mophead) Pink flowers.  
Excellent low variety. Ideal  
for pots. 1m x 1m.



**PEE WEE:** (Oakleaf)  
Creamy white cone  
shaped heads of flowers,  
age pink. Leaves turn  
crimson & purple in  
autumn. 80cm x 90cm.



**PETIOLARIS:**  
(Climbing) Cascading  
white lacecap-like flowers.  
5m x 2m.



**PIA:** (Mophead)  
Crimson flowers.  
Most dwarf variety.  
50cm x 50cm.



**PIAMINA:**  
(Mophead) Pink.  
80cm x 80cm.



**PINK MAIDEN:**  
(Mophead) Soft pink  
flowers, black stems.  
Shade during hottest part  
of the day best. 1m x 1m.



**PRINCESS JULIANA:**  
(Mophead) Cream first  
then white flowers. Will  
tolerate sun as long as not  
intense midday (will burn  
flowers). 1.5m x 1.5m.



**QUERCIFOLIA:**  
(Oakleaf) White flowers.  
1m x 1m.

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**RASPBERRY CRUSH:**  
(aka Merville Sanguine,  
Bloody Marvellous)  
Darkest red flowers with  
rich chocolate foliage.  
1.5m x 1.5m.

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**RENATE STEINIGER:**  
(Mophead) Rich blue  
flowers that produce  
lovely autumn colours.  
1.5m x 1.5m.

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**SCHIZOPHRAGMA  
HYDRANGEOIDES:**  
(Climbing) Lacecap type  
flowers. 10m x 1m.

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**SCHNEEBALL:**  
(Mophead) Also called  
Snowball. White frilly  
edged bracts. Shady,  
moist soil. 1m x 1m.

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**SEEMANII:** (Climbing)  
Evergreen. White lacecap  
type flowers. From Mexico  
so prefers warm frost-free  
site. 10m x 4m.

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**STRAWBERRIES  
AND CREAM:**  
(Lacecap) Pink.  
90cm x 1.2m.

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**SUNDAY FRAISE:**  
(Panicle) Flowers begin  
green & white and mature  
a range of pinks. Sun  
hardy. Compact fast  
growing. 1.2m x 1.2m.

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**TROPHY:**  
(Lacecap) Double white  
flowers emerge pale lime  
green becoming creamy  
white. Prefers dappled  
light. 1.2m x 1.2m.

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**VENICE:** (Bigleaf) Dwarf  
hot pink flowers that  
change green with age.  
Early to late summer. 60cm  
-1m x 1.3m.

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**ZURICH:** (Mophead)  
Eggplant mauve flowers.  
Ideal for courtyard &  
container use. Great for cut  
flowers. 60cm x 60cm.

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## Colour

All hydrangeas undergo some colour change as their flowers age, but only bigleaf and mountain hydrangeas can change their colour in a predictable, controllable way. It is not solely the pH of the soil that is responsible for this change – it is actually the presence of aluminium in the soil.

- Certain varieties of bigleaf hydrangeas cannot change colour. The rich red blooms of Paris hydrangea are a good example. Similarly, white varieties of bigleaf hydrangea will not change colour.
- It is easier to change a hydrangea from pink to blue than from blue to pink, but both endeavours involve making chemical application in specific amounts at specific times. A soil test is necessary to determine the best course of action. If you decide to try to change the flower colour, shop for products carefully and read all directions.
- Nails, aluminium foil, or coffee grounds in the soil will not change the colour!

## Tips for Success

- **Moist, but well-drained soil** (hydrangeas will not tolerate wet feet – ever!)
- **Some sun each day.** 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 provided they get enough moisture.
- **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 Glossary

Learn to talk the language of Hydrangeas and find out what all of the different terms used to describe and/or refer to Hydrangeas mean.

As beautiful and popular as hydrangeas are, they cause their share of confusion among gardeners. Not least of all because hydrangeas even have their own language – a set of terms that is uniquely associated with this widely grown genus. Here, we've tried to define the words that are often thrown around in conversations about hydrangeas and put them into a context that shows the real-world relevance to your own garden. Still have questions? We're here to help you achieve success with hydrangeas and every plant in your garden!

## Kinds of hydrangeas:

**Bigleaf hydrangea:** also seen as big-leaf hydrangea; one of many common names for *Hydrangea macrophylla*. Other names include French hydrangea, garden hydrangea, and florist's hydrangea (this particular term may refer to either the plants or to the cut flower stems).

Examples of bigleaf hydrangea: **Zurich, Renate Steinager** and **Schneeball** (Snowball).

**Hortensia:** an old-fashioned common name for mophead forms of *Hydrangea macrophylla*. It is also the French and the Spanish word for hydrangea.

**Smooth hydrangea:** The most widely used common name for *Hydrangea arborescens*.

Examples of smooth hydrangea: **Annabelle**.

**Oakleaf hydrangea:** The common name for *Hydrangea quercifolia*, a North American native hydrangea with large, cone-like white flowers and large leaves that resemble those of the oak tree. It is widely grown for its excellent autumn colour and unusual peeling bark as well as for its showy blooms.

**Annabelle:** 'Annabelle' is a specific variety of smooth hydrangea that was discovered near Anna, Illinois in the 1960s. It was the first smooth hydrangea with **mophead** flowers. It became so widely grown since its introduction that 'Annabelle' has incorrectly become a common name used to describe any smooth hydrangea.

**Panicle hydrangea:** the most accurate common name for *Hydrangea paniculata*.

Examples of Panicle hydrangeas: **Limelight, Sundae Fraise, Levana, Diamond Rouge** (coming 2018).

**PeeGee hydrangea:** Often used as a common name for **panicle hydrangea**. However, "PeeGee" derives from *Paniculata* 'Grandiflora,' a very old specific variety of panicle hydrangea introduced in France in the 1860s and still available today. Since "PeeGee" only refers to this variety, panicle hydrangea is a more appropriate common name.

**Climbing hydrangea:** The common name for *Hydrangea anomala* subsp. *Petiolaris*, a woody vine that climbs up trees, walls, or any solid structure. Native to Asia, it is grown for its attractive foliage, unique vine habit, and fragrant white flowers. Other climbing species are **Semanii (evergreen) & Schizophragma Hydrangeoides**.

**Mountain hydrangea:** Common name for hydrangeas. Hardy to frost in mountainous regions (*Hydrangea serrata*) much like bigleaf *macrophylla* in terms of its rich pink or blue flower colours & attractive dark green foliage, making it a better choice for planting in the mountains where flowers can be lost due to late winter cold snaps e.g. **Blue Deckle and Grayswood**.

**Compact hydrangeas:** As with other plants, compact (sometimes seen as dwarf) hydrangeas are smaller versions of their bigger kin. Because they stay small, there is no temptation or need to prune them, eliminating the pruning errors that so often complicate hydrangeas.

Examples of compact hydrangeas: **Pia, Piamina, Strawberries & Cream, You and Me Forever** and **Zurich**.

## Flower Terminology:

**Lacecap:** Lacecap refers to the arrangement of florets that comprise the hydrangea flower (inflorescence). In lacecap hydrangeas, the smaller, pollen-bearing **fertile florets** are most numerous; they are surrounded by an outer ring of the showy **sterile florets**. Lacecap flowers tend to be flat and loosely packed; they look light and airy. Lacecap flowers can appear on any species of hydrangea.

Examples of lacecap hydrangeas: **Strawberries and Cream, Blueberries and Cream, Libelle, Blue Meise, Fireworks.**

**Mophead:** The big, round, ball-like hydrangea flowers seen in shops around Mother's Day are known as mophead hydrangeas. Mophead hydrangea flowers are made up primarily of the large, showy **sterile florets**. They may bear smaller **fertile florets**, but these are obscured by the more numerous and densely packed sterile florets, resulting in a spherical shape. Examples of mophead flowers can be seen among several hydrangea species.

Examples of mophead hydrangeas: **Mathilde Gutges, Bridal Bouquet, Snowball and Merville Sanguine.**

**Inflorescence:** describes the entire flower head, composed of numerous smaller florets arranged together on a single stem.

**Sterile florets:** The large, papery flowers that make hydrangeas so showy are known as sterile florets. They contain little to no actual pollen and simply serve to lure pollinators to the flowers and down to the fertile florets. Wild hydrangeas may have few to no sterile florets while **mophead** varieties like Renate Steiniger are comprised almost entirely of them.

**Fertile florets:** The fertile florets on a hydrangea are tiny, numerous and star-like. If they are observed closely, stamens and pistils can be clearly distinguished. In a **lacecap** flower, fertile florets comprise the bulk of the inflorescence, with sterile florets in ring on the outer edge; in a **mophead**, they are usually nestled down under the larger sterile flowers.

**Picotee:** refers to a variation in colour along the edges of a floret.

Examples of picotee hydrangeas: **Harlequin, Sensation, Sabrina.**

**Bud hardiness:** is an important concept for success with bigleaf hydrangeas and mountain hydrangeas. In areas that have frosts  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the roots and leaf buds of these plants are hardy and able to withstand harsh winter conditions, but their more delicate flower buds may not be.

**Old wood:** describes growth that was put on during the previous season. **Big leaf hydrangea, mountain hydrangea, oakleaf hydrangea,** and **climbing hydrangea** all flower on old wood.

**New wood:** describes the growth that a plant creates during the current season. **Smooth hydrangea** and **panicle hydrangea** both flower on new wood.

**White Hydrangeas** - Flower ageing - is different depending on exposure to full Sun. Sun ages white to pink. Shade ages white to green.

# To change the colour of your hydrangeas, add the following to the soil:

## CHANGE TO PINK



For hydrangea blooms to be pink, the plants must **not** take up aluminium from the soil. If the soil naturally contains aluminium, one must try to keep it away from the hydrangea's system. Following are a few tricks that might work:

- Add dolomite lime several times a year. This will help to raise the pH. Aim for a pH of about 6.0 to 6.2 (if it goes above 6.4 hydrangeas may experience an iron deficiency). Since hydrangeas take up aluminium best at low pH levels, raising the pH will help to keep the bluing effect of aluminium out of the hydrangea's system.
- Use Yates Hydrangea Pinking Liquid Lime & Dolomite as per instructions.
- Choose a fertiliser such as Phostrogen All Purpose Plant Food as per instructions on the container.
- In areas that naturally produce blue hydrangeas (soils with aluminium), consider growing pink hydrangeas in large pots. If hydrangeas are grown in pots, it would be best to use soil-less mixtures, since these mixes would probably not have aluminium in them. In a pot, it will be much easier to control the requirements for growing pink hydrangeas.

## CHANGE TO BLUE



To obtain a blue hydrangea, aluminium must be present in the soil. To ensure that aluminium is present, aluminium sulphate may be added to the soil around the hydrangeas.

We recommend that a solution of Yates Hydrangea Blueing Liquid Aluminium Sulphate be applied to plants (which are at least 2-3 years old) as per instructions on the container throughout the growing season. Important: Water plants well in advance of application and put the solution on cautiously, as too much can burn the roots.

If the soil naturally contains aluminium and is acid (low pH) the colour of the hydrangea will automatically tend toward shades of blue and/or purple.

The choice of acid fertiliser will also affect the colour change. A fertiliser low in phosphorus and high in potassium such as Thrive Flower and Fruit is helpful in producing a good blue colour.

Superphosphates and bone meal should be avoided when trying to produce blue.

Perhaps the best idea for growing blue hydrangeas in an area with alkaline soil would be to grow them in very large pots using lots of compost to bring the pH down. In a pot, it will be much easier to control the requirements for blueing.

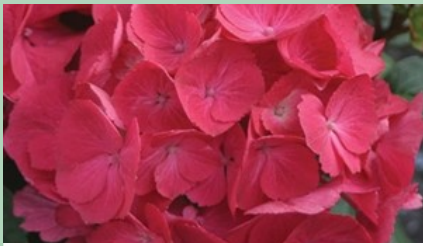
Planting hydrangeas near a concrete foundation or sidewalk will often affect the colour since the pH of the soil may be raised considerably by lime leaching out of these structures, making it difficult to obtain blue.



# HYDRANGEAS MADE SIMPLE

## Which hydrangea do you grow?

There are six main types of hydrangeas commonly grown in New Zealand gardens. Mid August is the best time to prune in Canterbury.



### Big leaf - Mophead

(also known as florist's hydrangea, Hortensia, mophead or lacecap)  
*Hydrangea macrophylla*

- Blue or pink depending on soil pH. Flowers on 2nd year wood
- Hardy to -28°C
- Bloom on old wood: do not prune, protect in winter

Recommended:

Paris Red  
Venice  
Grandad White  
Masja Red  
Mathilde Gutges Blue or Pink  
Merville Sanguine Red  
Bridal Bouquet White  
Altona Blue  
Ayesha Pink to Blue  
Blue Earth Blue  
Nigra Blue  
Piamina Pink  
Renate Steinager Blue  
Sabrina bicolour Pink & white  
Schneeball White  
Blue Prince  
You and Me Forever  
Raspberry Crush



### Big leaf - Lacecap

(also known as florist's hydrangea, Hortensia, mophead or lacecap)  
*Hydrangea macrophylla*

- Blue or pink depending on soil pH. Flowers on 2nd year wood
- Hardy to -39°C
- Bloom on new wood: prune in winter/early spring

Recommended:

Blue Deckle  
Blue Meise  
Blue Lace  
Fireworks White Double 1x 1m  
Libelle White 1.5 x 1.5m  
Nightingale Blue 1.5 x 1.5m  
Strawberries & Cream .90 x 1.2m  
Blueberries & Cream 1.2 x 1.2m



### Panicle

(also known as peegee hydrangea)  
*Hydrangea paniculata*

- Hardy to -39°C
- Bloom on new wood: prune in late winter/early spring

Recommended:

Sundae Fraise - new release 2017  
Limelight  
Levana  
Grandiflora (Pee Gee)  
Diamond Rouge - coming 2018



### Smooth

(also known as Annabelle hydrangea)  
*Hydrangea arborescens*

- Hardy to -39°C
- Bloom on new wood: prune in late winter/early spring

Recommended:

Annabelle



### Oakleaf

(also known as Annabelle hydrangea)

*Hydrangea quercifolia*

- Hardy to -28°C
- Bloom on old wood: do not prune, protect in winter

Recommended:

Quercifolia  
Quercifolia Snowflake  
Quercifolia Pee Wee



### Climbing

*Hydrangea petiolaris*

- Bloom on old wood: do not prune unless to restrict spread

Recommended:

Hydrangea Petiolaris  
- Hardy to -34°C  
Hydrangea Semanii  
- Hardy to -6.5°C  
Schizophragma Hydrangeoides  
- Hardy to -20°C



### Mountain

*Hydrangea serrata*

- Hardy to -28°C
- Bloom on old wood: do not prune

Recommended:

Blue Deckle  
Grayswood

### Evergreen/ Semi Evergreen

- Hardy to -6.5°C

Recommended:

Dichroa Blue Sapphire  
X didrangea versicolor  
(syn H. Electric Blue ) 1.5m



# WHY ISN'T MY HYDRANGEA BLOOMING?

Which hydrangea do you grow?  
(see reverse)

## Smooth

(*H. arborescens*)  
or **Panicle**



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

When

Autumn

Low light

Late Spring/Summer

Buds removed - blooming may be delayed or not occur. Prune in late winter or early spring.

<4 hours

Needs more sun

No

Low light

## Bigleaf

(*H. macrophylla*)  
or **Mountain**



Did you cut it back?

Yes

Oops! You cut off the flower buds. Avoid pruning.

No

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

But it's a reblooming hydrangea!

Not all reblooming hydrangeas are equal - some need to reach a certain height to set new wood buds.

## Climbing

(*H. petiolaris*)  
or **Oakleaf**



Did you cut it back?

<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

Low light

