

Product Information

The name "Hydrangea" comes from the Greek roots hydro/hydra (water) and angos/aggos/angeon (jar or vessel). The names refer to the plant's requirement for lots of water and to its seed capsules, which the ancient Greeks thought resembled cups. The rounded flower heads are either "mopheads," with densely massed sterile florets, or "lacecaps," with a ring of sterile florets surrounding tiny fertile flowers. Leaves are large and dark green, with roughly serrated edges. Some Hydrangea flower colors are determined by the acidity or alkalinity of the soil: blue if grown in acidic soil and pink if grown in alkaline soil. White Hydrangeas are not changed by soil type.



Hydrangeas are native primarily to Japan, but some species also are native to Korea and northeastern China as well as the temperate regions of North and South America. Indoors, Hydrangea plants usually bloom up to four weeks, with each flower head lasting 15 to 20 days, depending on light, temperature and care.



Care Tips

Hydrangeas are thirsty plants. Keep potting medium moist at all times to prevent wilting, which will reduce longevity. Water these plants with room-temperature rainwater or soft water. If the potting medium dries out, submerge the pots in water until completely saturated (approximately 1 hour), then allow them to drain. Do not allow pots to sit in water, or root rot may result.

As houseplants, Hydrangeas generally do not require fertilizer. Hydrangeas are usually planted in a mixture of peat or Sphagnum moss and potting soil.

If **large amounts** of Hydrangea bark, leaves or flower buds are ingested, nausea, stomach pain, vomiting and sweating can occur. Keep these plants out of reach of children and pets.