

TWIN ROOTS

GARDEN • HOME • GOOD DRINKS

THE HYDRANGEA KIT

PLANT • CARE • BLOOM • REPEAT

Everything you need for beautiful, healthy hydrangeas.

1. PLANT
Choose the right variety, location and soil.

2. GROW
Give them what they need to thrive.

3. MAINTAIN
Keep them healthy, happy and full of blooms.

4. PRUNE (OR NOT!)
It depends on the type.

5. FEED
The right nutrients make a big difference.

6. ENJOY
Stunning blooms year after year.

Happier Hydrangeas Happier You ♡

1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT HYDRANGEA

THERE ARE A FEW COMMON TYPES:



Bigleaf
(*H. macrophylla*)

- Classic mophead blooms
- Can be blue or pink depending on soil pH
- Blooms on old wood
- Best in part sun



Panicle
(*H. paniculata*)

- Large, cone-shaped blooms
- Very hardy
- Blooms on new wood (this year's growth)
- Great for sun to part sun



Smooth
(*H. arborescens*)

- Large, round blooms
- Blooms on new wood
- Very reliable
- Tolerates more sun
- Easy to grow

Different varieties. Same garden love. ♡

2. PLACEMENT & PLANTING

LIGHT
Morning sun + afternoon shade is ideal (4–6 hours). Panicle and smooth types tolerate more sun.

SOIL
Rich, well-draining soil with compost. Keep soil slightly moist (not soggy).

LOCATION
Give them room to grow! Check mature size (usually 3–6 feet wide) and avoid crowded spots.

PLANTING TIPS
Dig a hole 2x the width of the root ball, mix in compost and water well. Add a layer of mulch.

Happy roots = beautiful blooms. ♡

3. SOIL pH & FLOWER COLOR

(BIGLEAF ONLY)



More Blue

Acidic soil (pH 5.2 – 5.5)
Add elemental sulfur
Use a hydrangea fertilizer for blue blooms



More Pink

Alkaline soil (pH 6.0+)
Add garden lime
Color change can take time (be patient!)

Not all hydrangeas change color — primarily bigleaf varieties do. Panicle and smooth types stay within their color range.

4. PRUNE (OR NOT!)



BIGLEAF (*macrophylla*)
- Blooms on old wood
- Do NOT prune in fall or late winter
- Lightly prune right after blooming (if needed)



PANICLE (*paniculata*)
- Blooms on new wood
- Prune in late winter/early spring
- You can prune more heavily



SMOOTH (*arborescens*)
- Blooms on new wood
- Prune in late winter/early spring
- Can be cut back more if desired

When in doubt, wait. You can always prune later!

5. FERTILIZER

FEED FOR STRONG GROWTH & GORGEOUS BLOOMS.



Espoma Holly-tone®
(For acid-loving plants & blue blooms)



Espoma Plant-tone®
(General use)



Espoma Garden Lime®
(For pink blooms or alkaline soil)

Feed in early spring as new growth appears.
Optional light feeding in early summer.
Avoid high-nitrogen fertilizers (more leaves, fewer blooms).

6. SEASONAL CARE CALENDAR

SPRING (Mar – May)
- Feed, clean up, check for winter damage
- Add mulch/compost
- Light pruning (if needed)

SUMMER (Jun – Aug)
- Keep soil consistently moist
- Deadhead (optional)
- Enjoy the blooms!

FALL (Sep – Nov)
- Add fresh mulch
- Don't prune bigleaf varieties
- Let blooms dry for winter interest

WINTER (Dec – Feb)
- Minimal care
- Protect from harsh wind
- Prune panicle/smooth varieties if desired

7. TOOLS & EXTRAS (OUR FAVORITES)



Felco Pruners



Hydrangea Support Ring (or DIY)



Watering Can (A must-have)



Soil pH Meter



Organic Compost



Bark Mulch (or shredded compost)

8. QUICK TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- ✓ Mulch 2–3" deep to retain moisture and regulate soil temperature.
- ✓ Keep an eye out for pests (slugs, aphids, spider mites).
- ✓ Deadhead spent blooms if you prefer a tidy look.
- ✓ In containers, use high-quality potting mix and water more often.
- ✓ Hydrangeas may take 2–3 years to fully establish.
- ✓ Don't stress over one pink bloom in a sea of blue — it happens!
- ✓ Enjoy the process. They're worth it! ♡

Grow a little beauty in your world. ♡

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