Japanese Hydrangea Vine

Schizophragma hydrangeoides



Japanese Hydrangea Vine flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Height: 35 feet

Spread: 4 feet

Sunlight: ○ ◐ ●

Hardiness Zone: 5

Other Names: Climbing Hydrangea Vine

Description:

One of the most sought-after climbers, this vine makes an excellent flowering cover for vertical structures and trees; attractive white lacecap-like flowers ringed with larger white blooms in mid summer; deep green glossy foliage; a self-clinging vine



Japanese Hydrangea Vine in bloom
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Ornamental Features

Japanese Hydrangea Vine is smothered in stunning cymes of fragrant white flowers along the branches from early to mid summer. It has forest green deciduous foliage. The glossy heart-shaped leaves turn yellow in fall. The peeling brown bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Landscape Attributes

Japanese Hydrangea Vine is a multi-stemmed deciduous woody vine with a twining and trailing habit of growth. Its relatively coarse texture can be used to stand it apart from other landscape plants with finer foliage.

This woody vine will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and is best pruned in late winter once the threat of extreme cold has passed. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Japanese Hydrangea Vine is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Hedges/Screening
- General Garden Use

Planting & Growing

Japanese Hydrangea Vine will grow to be about 35 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 4 feet. As a climbing vine, it tends to be leggy near the base and should be underplanted with low-growing facer plants. It should be planted near a fence, trellis or other landscape structure where it can be trained to grow upwards on it, or allowed to trail off a retaining wall or slope. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 70 years or more.

This woody vine performs well in both full sun and full shade. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It may require supplemental watering during periods of drought or extended heat. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in rich soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is not originally from North America.