



# TED LARE

## Design+Build



### **Pulcinella Red Poppy**

*Papaver nudicaule 'Pulcinella Red'*

Height: 15 inches

Spread: 15 inches

Spacing: 12 inches

Sunlight: ☉ ●

Hardiness Zone: 3a

Other Names: Iceland Poppy, Arctic Poppy

#### **Description:**

This fast growing variety produces volumes of stunning, long lasting scarlet-red blooms all summer; great for rock gardens or massed as a border planting

#### **Ornamental Features**

Pulcinella Red Poppy features bold scarlet round flowers with yellow centers at the ends of the stems from mid spring to early fall. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its tomentose ferny leaves remain grayish green in color throughout the season.

#### **Landscape Attributes**

Pulcinella Red Poppy is an open herbaceous perennial with tall flower stalks held atop a low mound of foliage. It brings an extremely fine and delicate texture to the garden composition and should be used to full effect.

This plant will require occasional maintenance and upkeep. Trim off the flower heads after they fade and die to encourage more blooms late into the season. It is a good choice for attracting hummingbirds to your yard, but is not particularly attractive to deer who tend to leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration;

- Self-Seeding

Pulcinella Red Poppy is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- Rock/Alpine Gardens
- General Garden Use



*Pulcinella Red Poppy flowers*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



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### Planting & Growing

Pulcinella Red Poppy will grow to be about 12 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 15 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 12 inches apart. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 3 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter, and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen! As this plant tends to go dormant in summer, it is best interplanted with late-season bloomers to hide the dying foliage.

This plant does best in full sun to partial shade. It prefers dry to average moisture levels with very well-drained soil, and will often die in standing water. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. 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 is a selection of a native North American species.