



**Pasqueflower**  
*Pulsatilla vulgaris*

Height: 8 inches

Spread: 8 inches

Spacing: 6 inches

Sunlight: ○ ●

Hardiness Zone: 2a

Other Names: Prairie Crocus

**Ornamental Features**

Pasqueflower has purple cup-shaped flowers with yellow eyes at the ends of the stems from early to mid spring, which are interesting on close inspection. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its deeply cut ferny compound leaves remain green in color throughout the season. The silver fruits are carried on plumes from early summer to early fall.

**Landscape Attributes**

Pasqueflower is an herbaceous perennial with a mounded form. It brings an extremely fine and delicate texture to the garden composition and should be used to full effect.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and is best cleaned up in early spring before it resumes active growth for the season. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Pasqueflower is recommended for the following landscape applications;

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

**Planting & Growing**

Pasqueflower will grow to be about 8 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 8 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 6 inches apart. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 5 years.



*Pasqueflower flowers*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



*Pasqueflower in bloom*  
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder



This plant does best in full sun to partial shade. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist growing conditions, but will not tolerate any standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for a low-water garden or xeriscape application. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider covering it with a thick layer of mulch in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is not originally from North America.