

WHITE PRICKLY POPPY

Argemone albiflora Hornem.

ssp. *texana* G.B. Ownbey

plant symbol = ARALT

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center



USDA NRCS Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center
 Kingsville, Texas

Alternate Names

bluestem pricklypoppy

Uses

The seeds of the white prickly poppy are said to be an excellent source of food for quail and other birds because of their high oil content. Additionally, the oil from the white prickly poppy was used as an alternative fine lubricant during WW II. Dr. Malcolm Gerngross, a researcher at Texas A&M College Station, found the oil content of white prickly poppy seed to be 25.8%, an amount comparable to that found in soybeans.

The white prickly poppy can be used as an ornamental. Its showy flowers make it an interesting addition to a native garden. It can also be used as a cut flower; Ajilvsgi (1991) recommends searing the cut stem over an open flame immediately after cutting.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's

current status (e.g. threatened or endangered species, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values).

Description

General: White prickly poppy (*Argemone albiflora* spp. *texana*) is an erect, prickly, deep-rooted, annual or biennial that contains bright yellow latex (Correll & Johnston, 1996). A member of the poppy (papaveraceae) family, it has a showy white flower, with numerous yellow or reddish stamens (Ajilvsgi, 1991). The sepals of the white prickly poppy are topped with sharp prickles, and the sepals fall off as the flower expands (Zomlefer, 1994).

The leaves also are spiny, which keeps cattle from eating it, since this plant is somewhat poisonous. Ajilvsgi (1991) notes that the leaves of the white prickly poppy are so prickly that cattle will not even eat it during severe drought periods.

The seeds of a related species, rose or spiny prickly poppy (*Argemone sanguinea*), provide food for mourning doves and bobwhite quail (Everitt, Drawe, & Lonard, 1999). This species has white, lavender, or purple flowers (Jones, 1982). It can be found in the southern half of Texas, from the coast, to the far western border of the state (Ajilvsgi, 1991). Jones (1982) notes that the two species are fairly similar, but that white prickly poppy has ascending prickles on its sepals, as opposed to the perpendicular prickles on the sepals of the rose prickly poppy.

Distribution: For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Habitat: It is often found in disturbed areas, along fence rows and railroad tracks, on hills and slopes, and in overgrazed pastures and old fields. White prickly poppies tend to grow in colonies (Ajilvsgi, 1991).

Adaptation

White prickly poppy can be found from northern Arkansas and southern Missouri to Texas (Correll & Johnston, 1996). In Texas, it can be found in all regions except the panhandle and far western portions of the state (Ajilvsgi, 1991). White prickly poppy tends to grow best in sandy or gravelly soils (Correll & Johnston, 1996), although it has been grown successfully in clayey soils at the Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center.

Establishment

White prickly poppy is best grown from seed. The fairly large seeds make it a good candidate for direct seeding methods. White prickly poppy has been successfully seeded at the Plant Materials Center. It can be drilled or broadcast in rows, strips, or small patches to create food plots for birds. Broadcast at 3 lbs of pure live seed per acre, or drill at 1 lb of pure live seed per acre. There are approximately 157,600 seeds per pound. Seeds should be sown in the late fall.

When germination was tested on two occasions at the Plant Materials Center, seed viability tended to vary widely. In 1994, germination percentages ranging from 0 to 76 percent were found for 43 different accessions of white prickly poppy. Average germination for this study was 12 percent. Temperatures for the 1994 germination tests were 10° C for 12 hours of darkness and 25° C for 12 hours of light.

A 1999 study using a twelve accession composite seed source yielded germination ranging from 10 to 22 percent, with an average germination of 17 percent. Temperatures for this study were 10° C for 12 hours of darkness 25° C for 12 hours of light.

Management

Once white prickly poppy has been established, the plot should be disked annually to control competition and to replant seeds.

Seeds and Plant Production

For seed production purposes, seed can be harvested with a combine when the tip of the seed capsule begins to turn brown. If you wait too long to harvest, seed shatter will occur. Under dryland conditions at the Plant Materials Center, white prickly poppy produces approximately 130 lbs of seed per acre.

References

Ajilvsgi, G. 1984. *Wildflowers of Texas*. Shearer Publishing, Fredericksburg, Texas.

Correll, D.S. & M.C. Johnston 1996. *Manual of the vascular plants of Texas*. The University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas.

Everitt, J.H., D.L. Drawe, & R.I. Lonard 1999. *Field Guide to the Broad-Leaved Herbaceous Plants of South Texas: Used by Livestock and Wildlife*. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, Texas.

Jones, F.B. 1982. *Flora of the Texas Coastal Bend*. Welder Wildlife Foundation, Sinton, Texas.

Zomlefer, W.B. 1994. *Guide to Flowering Plant Families*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Prepared By & Species Coordinators:

John Lloyd-Reilley, Manager

Elizabeth Kadin, Research Assistant

Kika de la Garza Plant Materials Center

Kingsville, Texas

07Feb2002 JLK

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS <<http://plants.usda.gov>> and Plant Materials Program Web sites <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>.

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