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Front Cover: 'Hummingbird' 6Y-Y, Olivia Welbourn's Mini White Ribbon entry in the Portland Show.

Kirby Fong photo

Back Cover: A small portion of the daffodil plantings at Jonquilawn. See story page 153.

Beth Holbrook photo

JUNIOR DESIGNS IN ST. LOUIS
(Story on page 150; photos by Jean Morris)



No. 1: Heather Trokey (age 18)



No. 2: Brenda Culbertson (age 17)



No. 3: Chris Morris (age 14)



No. 4: Nick Yowell (age 14)



No. 5: Ben Geigle (age 9)



No. 6: Alexa Cahalan (age 12)



**No. 7: Lauren Harvath
(age 13)**



**No. 8: Ben Geige
(age 9)**



**Unidentified Cultivar
at Jonquilawn
(Story page 153)
*Beth Holbrook photo***



**Unidentified Cultivar
at Jonquilawn
(Story page 153)
*Beth Holbrook photo***

OUR GREATEST RESOURCE: YOUTH

Carolyn Hawkins, *Jonesboro, GA*

You have heard the idea expressed in the title of this article time after time, but again it must be stated that encouraging children in gardening enterprises is a wise endeavor. They may leave gardening as they venture out into the world, but many times they return to it later in life.

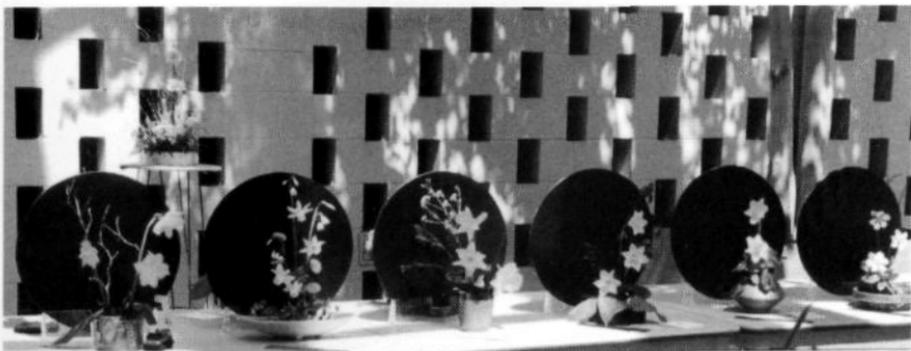
I have seen first hand that when youth are asked to help in yard work, they don't have an interest in such activities as weeding and digging unless they are going to see some results. These results can be the inspiration for a future avocation or hobby, or even a way to lessen the stresses of life. And of course, what could be an easier success to achieve than to plant the reliable daffodils?

The efforts of the Greater St. Louis Daffodil Club to involve youth is to be commended. At its show in April, 2000 at the Missouri Botanical Garden a number of classes for youthful designers were established. Young people had the choice to use fresh and/or dried plant materials, and these young designers brought in their own cut specimens as well.

The class "St. Louis" ("Join a neighborhood celebration on your own street"), for ages 14-18, inspired Heather Trokey (age 18) to create the design shown in Photo No. 1 on page 148 using variegated pittosporum and scotch broom with daffodils. Brenda Culbertson (age 17) entered the design in Photo No. 2 that uses wax flowers, pittosporum, daffodils, and dried stems. Chris Morris (age 14) combined some of the same materials for the design in Photo No. 3, while Nick Yowell (age 14) used green foliage and scotch broom with daffodils for his depiction of St. Louis in Photo No. 4.

Ben Geigle (age 9) created a design for the "Germany" class, shown in Photo No. 5. A traditional beer stein holds aglaonema foliage, ivy, dried flowers, and an assortment of different cultivars of daffodils. This class was restricted to male entrants only.

The "New York" Class, described as "Along with thousands of revelers, watch the ball fall at Times Square to ring in 2000," included designers ranging in age from 9 to 13. Alexa Cahalan (age 12) did the design shown in Photo No. 6, which was judged best overall youth design. An assortment of flowers, with daffodils being dominant, was used in this mass design in a cream pitcher. Lauren Harvath (age 13) also chose an assortment of flowers, including daffodils, and foliage in a low black container for the design in Photo No. 7 on page 149. Ben Geigle (age 9) entered tulips, lilacs, foliage, daffodils, and some dried line material for his design in a brass container in Photo No. 8.



“St. Louis” class

photo by Jean Morris

The photo above gives an overview of the “St. Louis” class. The size of the backgrounds, which are 15” black rounds, guides the exhibitor as to how large the design must be. The black color creates a dramatic contrast for daffodils. The overview of the “New York” class, below, shows rounds of frosty green. These are the reverse sides of the black rounds so the table space was wisely used. These classes deliberately restricted designs to a small size to be less intimidating to youth or even a first-time participant of any age.

It is hoped that sharing this show information involving youth will



“New York” class

photo by Jean Morris

give others an idea of how to do the same with their clubs as they plan their spring shows. Many thanks go to Jean Morris of the Greater St. Louis Daffodil Club for providing the photographs and information on each designer.



**Unidentified Cultivar
at Jonquilawn**
(Story page 153)
Beth Holbrook photo



**Unidentified Cultivar
at Jonquilawn**
(Story page 153)
Beth Holbrook photo



Low 8-6-9, 9W-GRR
**(‘Glory of Lisse’ x Watrous
W666-21)**
Rose Ribbon: Leone Low
Dayton, OH
Tom Stettner Jr. photo



Wheatley 91-82-13, 2W-P
(‘Refrain’ x ‘Artful’)
Rose Ribbon: Charles Wheatley
Cincinnati, OH
Tom Stettner Jr. photo

JONQUILAWN

Beth Holbrooke, *St. Louis, Missouri*

While phoning for show judges from an old list last fall, I talked to a woman who has kept acres of daffodils as they were when her mother-in-law last planted them over fifteen years ago. These are the "show beds" that Margaret Roof planted in the fields around "Jonquilawn," the name the family had given the property. Even more intriguing was the description of the "old field," which is an acre of daffodils first planted in 1916, even before the house was built. This acre has rows and rows of Twin Sisters (formerly *N. x biflorus*, now called *N. x medioluteus*), 'Emperor' 1Y-Y (W. Backhouse, pre-1869), 'Empress' 1W-Y (W. Backhouse, pre-1869), 'Laurens Koster' 8W-Y (Vis, pre-1906), and other historic daffodils. At this point in the conversation it didn't matter that I had not found a judge for our show--I had found something even better!

I was invited to view the display in the spring and perhaps help to identify some of the clumps that had lost their markers over the years. Knowing my limitations in naming older cultivars, I enlisted the help of Jason Delaney, who is the bulb horticulturist at the Missouri Botanical Garden. He has been identifying daffodils since he first pulled buds apart as a four-year-old trying to see what the flower would be. (He also transplanted several clumps of daffodils as a child while the flowers were still blooming, but that is another story!)

We first took the three-hour trip to Paducah, Kentucky in mid-March. The frosty cold morning had given way to showers and some hailstones before we arrived to a sea of yellow and white daffodils against a background of evergreens and bright blue sky. Carolyn Roof, Margaret's daughter-in-law, met us at the end of the drive and walked us to the show beds. The image I had made in my mind was nothing compared to what I saw: rows and rows of huge clumps of daffodils with each one different and more colorful than the last. It was like being in a candy store--over 3,000 different cultivars and only five rolls of film! Jason recognized many that had grown in the yards of his Aunt Imogene and his grandmother while he had been growing up. 'John Evelyn' 2W-O (Copeland, pre-1920), 'Greenore' 2W-WWY (Richardson, pre-1937), 'Brunswick' 2W-Y (Williams, pre-1931), 'Mabel Taylor' 2W-WWP (Oregon Bulb Farms, 1955) and 'Charity May' 6Y-Y (Coleman, pre-1948) all had twenty or more blooms to a clump. Many of the other varieties we saw were, "Look at this one! I don't know who it is but it's gorgeous!"; and a few were just, "Oh, my God. Come look at these!"

Enthusiasm is contagious, and all three of us wandered down the rows turning blooms up to see them better.

Margaret Roof had planted these rows over the years with no help but her gardener/handyman. She had not allowed anyone else to pick the blooms, even though she gave masses of stems away. Only after several years was Carolyn invited to follow along and help with the cut stems as they prepared for design and horticulture competitions. The fields had been planted slowly over the years, with mowing kept to a minimum. The bulbs had multiplied and been kept from drought by the fallen grass that covered them, and the wide spaces between clumps. Even now the field is mowed only once in June.

After we had wandered up and down the rows at least twice, we set about labeling the bulbs that we recognized. Carolyn had not been able to find the charts that mapped out the fields, although she did have several index card boxes that listed the bulbs by name and row. (There were some that listed the purchase price as \$0.40 a bulb, and most clumps had started as only three or fewer bulbs.) Once we found a few obvious names, we reconstructed the rows as best we could. There were many older Mitsch varieties, as Margaret bought most of Grant Mitsch's introductions and Carolyn still has all the catalogs. But the most exciting find to me was 'Sun 'n' Snow' 1Y-W because reverse bi-colors are my favorites.

After a few hours we stopped for coffee and a snack. Carolyn brought down the collection of old Grant Mitsch catalogs, one of which showed Elise Havens and her sister as teenagers. It was amazing to see some of the older varieties that are still leading the lists of ribbon winners today. We matched photographs to some of the flowers we had seen, which helped confirm Jason's original choices and made others identifiable.

When we went back to identify flowers I stopped to take a "few" slides. This involved lying down and shooting upwards to include the sky, and I sacrificed a pair of soon muddy jeans in the effort. It was hard to choose which ones to photograph. I hope that some of the unknown cultivars will be labeled or confirmed through our efforts.

As we found out later, the white plastic markers with indelible ink names became too short once the grass had been allowed to grow. We will switch to longer flags in various colors next year.

We traveled back once more to identify a few more bulbs, and twice again to dig up some of the labeled bulbs to move to a raised bed. Since the bulbs had never been divided, the effort was very productive. Once it rained so hard that I thought I would float away, and once the weather had become so dry that almost no effort was needed to dig the bulbs out.

When I went back in October to plant back the bulbs we had cleaned and labeled, Carolyn had made several raised beds in a separate field. These beds hold the re-identified bulbs and will hold additional new ones. This year (2000) Elise Havens has named one of her seedlings 'Jonquilawn' 7YYW-Y to honor the efforts of Margaret Roof and her love of daffodils.

(A secondary purpose of this article is to ask for help in identifying some of the cultivars we could not identify. Please see the photos on pages 149 and 152 and drop a note to Beth Holbrooke at 1538 Ross Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63146 or Jason Delaney at 4344 Shaw Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63110. You may also call Beth at 314-577-6516 or Jason at 314-577-0234. Jason's email address is jason.delaney@mobot.org.)

RHS Award of Merit Varieties(for Exhibition)

'Goldfinger'
'Lennymore'

'Silverwood' 'Doctor Hugh'
'Notre Dame' 'Walldorf Astoria'
'Campion' 'Patois'

'Gold Bond'
'Dateline'

RHS Award of Garden Merit Varieties(after Trial at Wisley)

'Barnum' 'Dispatch Box' 'Tyrone Gold'
'Notre Dame' 'Triple Crown' 'Serena Lodge'
'Kaydee' 'Reggae' 'Chesterton'

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CIVIL UNIONS IN THE GARDEN, PART ONE

Jason A. Delaney, *St. Louis, MO*

Only a few years ago the sole focus in my garden was the spring daffodil display. So insatiable was this fixation that a horticultural service pertaining to the welfare of plants should have had me hauled off to jail. The charges: neglect of non-daffodil plants and the garden's overall design intent. My manager at the time often and ominously pointed out, "What we are striving to achieve is a display from a showcase of many *different* bulbous plants blooming over the course of many months, not *just* your exclusive daffodil collection!" Obviously, there were problems I wasn't aware of. I often pondered this concern over the summer and fall displays--or the lack thereof--and found no resolution. The colorful and cheery daffodils, long since retired to their subterranean dwellings, had left in their wake a few assorted shrubs and trees and an occasional dandelion to foot the bill. And what was so wrong with that? Was that not enough? I went so far as to convince myself that the vast expanses of mulch *were* aesthetically pleasing, especially when different types and colors were employed to create artistic designs (including subliminal messages and spacecraft landing strips). Besides, what else could I plant that would add to the landscape, yet wouldn't tarnish the daffodil's spring display? Nothing--or so I thought.

That old mind-set was nothing less than a lazy attitude and sheer prejudice toward plant diversity. After heeding the advice of my mentors (and the direct commands of my boss), I began experimenting with different annuals, perennials, and other bulbs and found that companion planting *is* possible with daffodils. And because my job pertains to so much more than just daffodils, the old attitude had to take a hike. Think about it: What sacrilege can be committed by opening up your mind and daffodil beds to a mixed planting--creating a harmonious dichotomy of daffodils and other, *different* plants--especially when it's been proven to work? With this first installment I will share with you some of my fundamental, gardener-tested, plant-approved techniques on companion planting with daffodils--civil unions in the garden, if you will.

Too often we Narcissophiles fail to consider the balance and camaraderie of a garden's generic makeup--how different plants, including but not limited to *Narcissus*, complement each other in so many ways. A garden boasting a plethora of genera--not the homogeneous "daffodils only" garden--lends the necessary elements of structure, texture, color, character, interest, and beauty to an otherwise dull setting. Sure, daffodils alone can offer many of these desirable

elements, but again, just how long can that mulch be attractive once the daffodils have gone under? With proper calculation and the right assortment of plants you can extend the life of your display from a couple months to a year-round continuum.

Choosing your companion plants can be somewhat difficult at first. You might be inclined to utilize only what you know or already grow, or what the neighbor has been promising you divisions of for years. Too, the local garden center may have a sale of assorted novelties, with prices you just can't pass up. However difficult it may seem, resist these temptations and study the big picture first: *Your garden's primary intent is to grow and show many different daffodils in a year-round, four season setting.* You must remain focused on that intent and work around it, while considering the many factors involved in the overall equation of companion planting. (Otherwise, your free will might lead you to discover plants equal to or greater than the daffodil, and that, my friends, could create a very ugly situation.) The five factors you will need to consider when selecting your companion plants are root space, water, longevity, nutrient requirements, and personal taste.

Root Space

The first factor (and in my opinion the most important) to consider when choosing companion plants is **root space**. How much root space are these companion plants going to require, and will their roots interfere with the normal growth of the daffodils? Just as you wouldn't plant a tree or shrub atop your daffodil beds you shouldn't plant certain annuals or perennials amongst them, either. Look for plants which have known *shallow* root systems—these plants are typically fleshy versus woody, though some exceptions apply. Such plants can spread their roots across the globe if necessary, so just be sure they're shallow. This is especially handy if you're choosing annuals. At the end of the season they will pull with such ease that the job will be a breeze. And if you're going with perennials, you won't have to dig very deep to divide or remove them, keeping your bulbs out of harm's way. The overall rule of thumb is to avoid aggressive and big plants of all sorts around your daffodils.

The above-soil space a plant requires should also be considered, of course. Perennials whose growth would obscure the foliage and flowers of daffodils at the time of full bloom would not be desirable.

Water

The second factor is **water**. Select plants which will survive on a minimum of water--this should quickly eliminate many from your list. The development boom in this country over the past decade or so has given rise to a number of reputable native plant specialists offering plants which grow very well on limited water. And many of these native plants

have very shallow or non-aggressive root systems, too. Check your local conservation department, extension service, or the Internet for native plant suppliers. If, however, you absolutely *must* have water-loving plants, grow daffodil varieties more tolerant of such situations, or situate your bulbs in very well draining conditions so that any liberally applied water can quickly pass through the soil. The water's movement through the soil can be facilitated by adding generous portions of horticultural grit *below* and to the daffodil holes at planting time.

Longevity

The third factor is the **longevity** of your daffodil planting. You should first consider how long your daffodils will be in the ground; from there you can quickly determine how long-term these companions will be, whether annual or perennial. For those staunch advocates of annual or bi-annual bulb digging, I recommend using annuals and nothing more. A well-planned perennial garden will never fully mature in the care of such green-thumbed masochists (affectionately stated), always digging their beds in pursuit of progress and blue-ribbon show flowers. But for those of us who plan on keeping the daffodils *in situ* for a number of years, the sky's the limit. Perennials which rarely need dividing are certainly a plus, as well as annuals, or both. In this situation, though, I would be most tempted to employ the resourcefulness and beauty of other bulbs.

There are many advantages to using bulbs as companion plants to other bulbs. Their blooming season outruns that of any herbaceous or woody perennial, starting in late winter with *Eranthis* and *Galanthus*, sailing into late fall with *Cyclamen*, *Colchicum*, and *Crocus*. If well-planned, a ten-month display of continuous interest can be obtained from a one-time planting. (Of course this depends on your hardiness zone; some may have a year-round display from various bulbs, others less. We average ten months in Saint Louis.) And if they are carefully laid out in a staggered fashion with your daffodil bulbs, and planted at the proper depth, they shouldn't require any division to alleviate an otherwise crowded situation. Additionally, most other bulbs require the same treatment as your daffodils: adequate moisture and well draining soil, many of the same dormancy requirements, and similar (if not the same) nutrient requirements. Which brings me to the next factor.

Nutrient Requirements

The fourth factor is **nutrient requirements**. If you select heavy feeders as companions to your daffodils you will in turn be feeding your daffodils more than they need, opening a Pandora's box of disease susceptibility and rot to your prized bulbs. Most companion plants will grow just fine on average garden soil, and others will thrive. If ever in

doubt, add a little balanced fertilizer with micronutrients to the soil each season, or to be more accurate, have your soil tested at the end of each season to see what it lacks or has too much of. Just remember, when talking fertilizer, "Too much of a good thing" is *not* wonderful.

Personal Taste

The fifth and final factor to consider is **personal taste**. Someone once told me, "We all have taste, but for some it's only in their mouth." From that statement you should clearly understand that *your* garden is meant to be appreciated first and foremost by *you*, leaving others to think of it as they please. What you do with your garden--the companion plants you choose and how you arrange them--is solely up to you, just do it wisely. Talk about possibilities! Be creative and have a theme garden, use monochromatic plants to create a formal look, or employ different colors to add some "attitude" to a display. Go out on a limb and get crazy, incorporating pieces of "art" into the daffodil beds. Give your neighbors cause to wonder! Your garden should reflect not only your creativity, interests, and knowledge of plants, but also (and to a great extent) your personality. Consider your garden as your outlet for self-expression.

So there you have it. The foundation has been laid for your convenience. Now it is time for *you* to implement some ideas and get to work constructing your masterpiece. Always keep in mind your garden's main intent, growing and showing daffodils, and the five factors in the companion plant selection process: root space, water, longevity, nutrient requirements, and personal taste. Broaden your horizons and diversify your garden to lend seasonal interest all year long. You'll regret not having done it sooner! By following this advice you will surely achieve a successful and successive garden for many years to come.

(Watch for next issue's "Civil Unions in the Garden, Part Two" when Jason shares with us several tried and true companion plantings displayed at the world-renowned Missouri Botanical Garden.)

Narcissus

EXTENSIVE LISTING OF
VEGETATIVELY PROPAGATED BULBS

Nancy R. Wilson

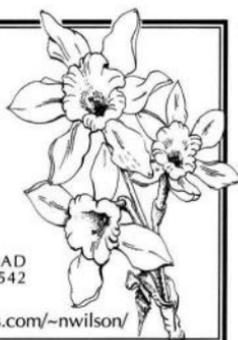
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NEW DIRECTIONS IN BREEDING MINIATURES

(Condensed from the Panel Discussion at the 2000 Convention)

Delia Bankhead, Hendersonville, NC

(The speakers are identified by their initials. To preserve the continuity of ideas and make a more readable text, I have eliminated unnecessary questions and condensed some of the dialogue, hopefully without destroying the sense of it. Also, the tape was a bit garbled in places, and I apologize if I have inadvertently misquoted anyone. db)

The purpose of this discussion is to call attention to the most serious needs in breeding miniatures and to explore possible ways to meet those needs. Today we will focus on the need for more--and better--cultivars in Divisions 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9, plus the pressing problem of getting color into miniatures in all divisions.

We have a most distinguished international panel: John Blanchard from Great Britain, Mike Temple-Smith from Tasmania, David Adams from New Zealand, and from the U.S., Frank Galyon and Harold Koopowitz.

DB: Let's begin by considering Divisions 2, 3, and 9 together, as the approaches to them should be pretty similar. Just to review, we have only eight registrations now in Division 2. Probably only 'Mustardseed' 2Y-Y (*asturiensis* x *poeticus*) is fully fertile. In Division 3, there are only six, all rather large for miniatures, and only 'Three of Diamonds' is probably fertile. There are no miniature *poeticus* cultivars, though there are purportedly two miniature species, *N. p. hellenicus* and *N. p. verbanensis*. John, what are your thoughts for these divisions?

JB: I think I've got to leave it to those who have tried. Obviously *poeticus* is where you're going to get the color from, but there is a big problem in getting them small. Many, many years ago, a guy called Sir John Arkwright carried on at the London shows year after year with a tiny little *poeticus* seedling. It can't have been more than—my memory, and it is 50 years ago—an inch and a half in diameter, but as far as I know, it died with him. So, it's not very encouraging, but it just shows that it can be done.

DB: I am sure it can be done. Murray Evans' poet seedling, N25/6, is not more than an inch and a half in diameter. Steve has it, and so do I. There are a few other very small poets. We have also 'Mustardseed', which is fertile both ways and 'Three of Diamonds'. Frank, have you any thoughts about how we might create more Division 2s, 3s, and 9s?

FG: Well, I think that 'Mustardseed' might be crossed back with *asturiensis* to get smaller flowers, 'Three of Diamonds' might also be crossed with *asturiensis*.

DB: What about in Division 3? In addition to 'Three of Diamonds,' we have 'Fairy Circle', which I don't know if any of you have used, but it is a very small flower, and we also have some small diploid standards such as 'Dreamlight' and 'Ruby'. I've been on the track of 'Ruby' and I hope I'm going to be able to locate enough of it to distribute some to hybridizers this year. These are the only things that I've been able to pinpoint, outside of some other small poets. Mike, do you have thoughts or ideas about how we might produce better flowers in these smaller cup divisions?

MT-S: In terms of Division 2, I suppose what my father and I tried to do is downsize from bigger flowers and one of the ways we've looked at doing it is--my father produced a very brightly colored flower from 'Caracas' by 'Jetfire' which is a bit smaller than 'Jetfire' and not cyclamineus in form, more a Division 2, and we've been using *asturiensis* on that. Try to get the size down with the orange color into something that would resemble a Division 2 miniature. So that's the way we're attempting to get some color into Division 2.

I haven't done much at all in Division 3, so I really can't comment on that, and Division 9 is a blank, too.

DA: Well, I just want to quote Alec Gray for a start. He's giving reasons for producing miniatures. "The third reason is to try to produce new forms and colors, for nature has not thought of everything; miniature red-cupped narcissi, for example." He wrote that in 1965 and in 35 years what's happened?

HK: Well, I think that you're all looking at this in very traditional ways. And perhaps I need to look at it in a totally different light. I think one of the important ways of getting into color is to breed through the few intermediates we have; and we have Brian Duncan to thank for making a wonderful selection of strongly pink flowers, which could be used, and most of them are fertile. But I think that what we also need to do is to take things like the 'Segovias' and 'Sewanees' and make them fertile, which is very easy to do. You just have to have enough bulbs so that you don't feel bad when you chop them up to force them to make little bulblets and double the chromosomes. I think that this is the way around sterility problems in all the divisions. I talked about it a little yesterday. This is very important in the miniatures.

The other thing is that perhaps we're a little too rigid in our ideas of what makes a miniature daffodil and we should be more tolerant in the areas where we don't yet have what we really want. So that people aren't

afraid of having something that is a little too big, and then using it for breeding.

Another way to look at it is, there are a lot of species out there we don't use for breeding now, which may be better keys, like *nevadensis*. What we need is someone to go out into the mountains, John, and find the smallest of the individuals. I was in Spain for the first time last November, looking for *serotinus* because I'm going to be making miniatures that you can't use in your shows because they'll all flower in November. I found a good range of flowers, good shapely flowers, that you'd all give 90 points to, ranging from about 3/4 inch in diameter to those over 2" in diameter. We need to be selecting the very tiniest and shapeliest of all the species to use in the breeding as well to help get the size down. And that's just a start.

DB: John Blanchard bred a wonderful flower called 'Pequenita', which has perfect Division 2 form. As this flower is bred with two from the same section, it is fertile both ways, and I think it might be one of the ways we could work toward better Division 2s, and possibly even Division 3s. We could even try breeding it with something like *serotinus*. I don't know if that would work, Harold, but it might be worth a try.

HK: Yes, I think you could do things like that and they should be tried, but again as soon as you use *serotinus* you're going to have everything flowering in November and December. Or maybe we will have our autumn daffodil shows but they're going to be shows of miniatures.

DB: Well that wouldn't be a bad idea. There'd be nothing wrong with having an autumn daffodil show! I'm sure we'd all enjoy it very much. What about *viridiflorus* in terms of gradually working it around to spring, or at least somewhat later?

HK: Well it's fairly easy. People who have played with *viridiflorus* have been able to move it into the spring as well as flower where it is now, but nearly everyone who has used *viridiflorus* has put it with the larger flowers. There really hasn't been a great attempt to make minis. Manuel Lima made a very interesting cross between a triandrus and *viridiflorus*, and I actually grew one of those before it went to the great compost heap in the sky. And it was a very charming green flower. It was still a little too early but I think with some of these things you can manipulate the bulbs and hold them back so that it flowers when you want it to. However, remember that *viridiflorus* is fertile because it's a tetraploid and if we start putting it with our diploids we're going to run into fertility problems.

JB: Delia, can I say one thing here, which I was going to save up until we started talking about Division 1, but I think perhaps it more

appropriate here. We've got two problems, haven't we? One is to get color into miniatures, and the other is to get miniatures which are fertile so we can go on to another generation. Now, to get the color in doesn't seem to me too impossible if we think more broadly, because there is a wild hybrid, which I will be showing in my talk later this morning, which is a hybrid between *alpestris* and *poeticus*; and as you will see, it has a nice bit of color in it. As far as I know it's sterile, but then don't give up because all our hybrid daffodils--all our standards--were originally bred from trumpets crossed poeticus. It was a long struggle to get them fertile, but in the end, by doing enough of it, it has happened. So I think that this is another line of approach. *Alpestris* is a flower that comes in many sizes, and if you choose the smallest of those and interbreed them with the smallest species in the poeticus you can find, there is a very good chance you could get color in the first generation and there is a remote chance that some of those may turn out to be fertile and you can go on to further generations.

DA: It seems to me that we've got two other problems when it comes to hybridizing with miniatures--and that's for most of us in New Zealand; the first is the lack of availability of miniatures in order to do a lot of hybridizing. I've got a fairly reasonable collection, but a lot of them have only 2 or 3 bulbs. And the other thing, of course, is if we're going to get poeticus in, you've got to start storing pollen, because most of the ones you want to cross onto are 6 or 8 weeks earlier.

HK: Storing pollen is very easy. I was in Tasmania 2-1/2 years ago and I'm still using pollen that I got from Rod Barwick. It's very, very simple: all you need is a kitchen refrigerator and just a little bit of know how. In fact, in the latest *Journal*, (March, 2000, page 175. db) there's a little bit that tells you how to do it.

DB: In the triandrus hybrids, we have nineteen total registrations, eleven are all yellow, seven all white, and one reverse bicolor. All but three of them involve a cross between a triandrus species and a jonquil species, and are therefore sterile. Though some are listed as fertile, they would be only marginally so.

I wonder why we continue to breed triandrus and jonquils together when the results are so similar, and further progress is not possible? The late Jim Wells had some very good looking seedlings bred from two different triandrus species, and I am truly puzzled that no one else seems to be working with two or more triandrus species, which should give us fertile offspring and possibly better form and vigor, too.

Also, in thinking of how we might proceed with Division 5, a question occurred to me about the relative health of a plant depending on seed or pollen parent. To illustrate--in the two triandrus cultivars that are

bred with *N. dubius* as seed parent ('Icicle' and 'Raindrop'), both are poor growers and tend to die out. They are two of the most beautiful of all triandrus cultivars, but they just don't live very long. On the other hand, John Blanchard's two new Division 8s, which use *dubius* as a pollen parent, are quite vigorous.

So my questions of you all are--first, is *dubius* a way we might go in breeding other triandrus hybrids, and if so, might it make healthier offspring if it were used more as a pollen parent?

JB: Well, first catch your *dubius*. When it does flower, if you've only got one flower, you've only got one pistil, but you've got a comparatively large amount of pollen. So I think from that very fact alone you're going to get more success from using its pollen than getting seed from it.

DB: Do you have other thoughts on how we might proceed in Division 5?

JB: No, I think it's probably the most difficult division to get color into. Of all the existing registrations, they all show a great sameness; I have no real thoughts about how to proceed within that division, and once you start crossing with other divisions you get the problem of what division you've produced.

FG: This year I was quite lucky in that I bloomed a truly miniature 5 W-W from 'Silver Bells' x *triandrus triandrus*. Over the years this is the second flower that I have obtained from this cross. It doesn't seem to be a likely cross to obtain a miniature because 'Silver Bells' is so large, but it is possible on occasion to obtain them. The problem is, will the bulbs endure over the years? The first one has been lost for a long time. I now have a second one which apparently is fertile both ways. There were three flowers of it that bloomed this spring. I self pollinated all those, and furthermore I used the pollen from this miniature white-white onto standard 5s that were fertile. So time will give us the answer on whether these are viable.

MT-S: I can't add anything to the discussion on *dubius*, but what I would like to say is that--and this is a bit off the track of triandrus, but it involves triandrus--is that if we ignore the fertility problem there's a lot of potential to increase the form in the number of small miniatures. One of the things I did was actually cross *triandrus triandrus* with some of the doubles, and I actually got a 2-headed double with a flower about an inch and a half across. And I think, particularly if you look a bit more widely at some of these crosses, you can do a lot of crossing and get smaller flowers with color--this double had white and yellow petals--so don't feel constrained, it's obviously not going to be fertile so you can't breed with it, but it is a new form and a very attractive. It's been very

hard to keep. I've lost a few, but I still have a couple of bulbs which I hope I can keep. Don't confine yourself too much, they will produce new types of flowers.

DA: In New Zealand I've seen a 50-O slightly bigger than a miniature, but quite gorgeous, and this was from Bill Dijk. He's also got some miniature splits from triandrus crossing. One of the things he does is he uses *triandrus capax* or *loiseleurii* rather than *triandrus triandrus*, and I wonder if that might be part of the clue with getting better triandrus cultivars. I've got some notes here from Dr. Thomson, the raiser of 'Hawera.' *Ha-weer-a (laughter)*. And he in a lot of his crosses used *calathinus*, which I think, John, is now *loiseleurii*?

JB: I'm not going to get involved in an argument about that. It could go on until the next session starts (*laughter*).

DA: I suspect that it was the larger triandrus which was used quite successfully. One of the things we know about triandrus is that the anther links are different--3 up and 3 down. But also the style links are different with what we call *heterostyly*. And I wonder if the significance in breeding future triandrus, maybe even onto 'April Tears' and 'Hawera' and so forth, is to take cognizance of the heterostyly.

HK: That was nasty (*laughter drowns out remarks*). We can't do anything about it unless you know what the exact triandrus was that was used for breeding 'Hawera', and what its style position was. There are a few other things--just comments: it's very difficult to get color into standard triandrus hybrids, extremely difficult, so one shouldn't be surprised if we have trouble doing it with the miniatures. 'Silver Bells' is, I think, a good key. And I found that with 'Silver Bells' it was very easy to make things like pink triandrus. I did this years ago but none of them were really classy enough to do anything with, and they were a little bit too big. I have tried to remake 'Icicle' the other way around and I just ended up getting plain triandrus out of it. So it really wasn't successful, but maybe I need to try again. I have a fair stock of *dubius* and it flowers regularly for me. Maybe it has to be grown in Southern California. There's one other point I wanted to make. If you are breeding with the triandrus, it comes in a very wide range of sizes and shapes and I think you need to be breeding with the smallest of these and the more petite ones.

JB: Delia, you expressed perhaps a little surprise that 'Pequenita' was fertile.

DB: No. (*I really didn't. I have seed and pollen crosses on 'Pequenita' going back to 1992. db*)

JB: I'm not the least bit surprised because I think hybrids between two different species of the apodanthe are usually going to be fertile, and

I suspect that *atlanticus* is a white form of *cuatrecasasii*. And hybrids between *rupicola* and *watieri* are also fully fertile. Again *watieri* is only really a white counterpart of *rupicola* so they are very close together. The other thing I was going to say is don't get too carried away by this possibility of breeding from *dubius*. I'm no geneticist, and I'm hoping that maybe Frank or Harold can help on this, but *dubius* has a unique chromosome count, $2n=48$, which is quite different from anything else in *Narcissus*. I believe it's called an allohexaploid.

FG: Allohexaploid.

JB: Allohexaploid is it? Right, well you've learned something, so have I. But you tell me whether that affects the breeding possibilities of it.

FG: Oh, indeed it does affect the breeding possibilities. It's hard for me to envision any seedling from *dubius* being fertile in the first generation. Interestingly, *dubius micranthus* has 50 chromosomes; it's the allohexaploid; *dubius dubius* has only 36 chromosomes, so there is a difference between these two varieties of *dubius*.

DB: We've been trying to locate some *dubius micranthus*, but no luck. Harold, do you have it?

HK: Actually, it's growing in my garden, but I don't have it. It belongs to Marilyn Howe. We were hoping to get flowers, but it hasn't happened this year.

DB: What species of triandrus, talking about the most petite forms, would you particularly recommend that we use, if we're not wanting to use the larger ones, *loiseleurii*, *capax*, or *calathinus*?

JB: Well forget *capax* and forget *calathinus*, because as far as I know the only true *capax* comes from a little island off the French coast of Brittany, and I have never seen it. I don't know anybody else who has seen it, or has any plants that can actually trace their origin to those islands. I would love to be able to; it's been carefully conserved there, and maybe one day some Frenchman will make it available, but at the moment, forget it. I think all the ones in cultivation that people call *capax* or *loiseleurii* are the ones from the northern ranges of Spain which are just *triandrus* var. *triandrus*. They vary quite a bit in size; probably you would be wise to look for the smaller ones to breed miniatures from and the bigger ones to breed standards from. The only other two species of triandrus are *pallidulus* and *concolor*, both of which I will be showing you later this morning if you've got the stomach to have another session on miniatures today. I personally wouldn't recommend *concolor*, which is the deep yellow one, for breeding because I don't think its shape is as attractive as *pallidulus*. You've got more color there, but I don't think the shape is as good for breeding. It's a squat, stubby little flower.

DA: Delia, we've just heard a comment from John, and Harold made one similar before about the fact that the resultant cross, the F1 hybrid, the form is no good. And yet if we go back to people like David Bell hybridizing standard daffodils, some of his parents looked ugly. I mean in his yellow-pinks he used 'Hicol' and if you've ever seen it, it's awful. But it had some good characteristics which he bred on into the next generation and I wonder if in throwing away something that doesn't look appealing, we may be missing that step which is important.

DB: I think you're quite right, and I think we should not throw something out because it's ugly, if it has some characteristic that we might be able to use in the second generation. I would like to see a cross between, say, *concolor* and a well-formed *triandrus triandrus*.

Well, what about Division 6? We have a million 6Y-Ys, three 6W-Ws, and there isn't anything else. What about getting a little color in Division 6 minis, John?

JB: I don't think there's any problem in getting color into cyclamineus; the trouble is getting color combined with miniature proportions. I've never done very much with this. Like many people, what breeding I've done in Division 6 has been to get big ones with color rather than little ones. But I don't see that there's any great problem, and I would have thought that crossing *cyclamineus* with intermediates is likely to produce quite a fair number with color in them.

DB: I just wonder why we haven't done it.

JB: So do I.

FG: Just this season I have made crosses between 'Arrowhead' and the species *cyclamineus*, also 'Straight Arrow' with *cyclamineus* in the hopes that we'll have both color and smallness of size.

DB: And you also flowered, did you not, a 6Y-O that was small?

FG: Yes, I have flowered a bloom from 'Mite' x 'Snipe' which is really quite a tiny, tiny thing. It was in bloom out at Elise's yard by the house there, so tiny that most people probably didn't even notice it.

MT-S: Well, certainly I think there are 6 yellow-oranges of miniature proportions in selected seedling beds in Tasmania at the moment, certainly from crosses of *cyclamineus*. David will tell you the same sort of thing. So I'd like to get back to the difficulty, probably getting to the next step down to a really tiny one is going to take time.

DB: Do you know what those crosses are made from? The ones that are flowering.

MT-S: They were made from small standard daffodil cyclamineus [cultivars] and some of those have been crossed yet further with *cyclamineus* again, but it's a matter of increasing the intensity of that color by crossing it back to the bright parent.

DA: My friend, the late Alf Chappell, crossed 'Mitzy' with *cyclamineus*. He ended up with 6Y-Y, 6W-Y, and 6W-W, all of perfect cyclamineus form and size. I mentioned Colin Crotty, and some of you have seen his patch of 6W-Ws, which is very extensive, and many of them are small. At our last national show, Hugh McKay had some Division 6 seedlings about 2 cm long, very diminutive, absolutely gorgeous. Brian, do you know what the cross was, because I forgot to ask him?

Brian Duncan: 'Mitzy' x *cyclamineus*, and 'Snipe' x *cyclamineus* were the main ones I think.

DA: OK, so if you've got 'Mitzy' and *cyclamineus*, do it.

HK: Rod Barwick's 'Swagger' is 'Gipsy Queen' x *cyclamineus*. It opens W-Y then goes to W-W. It's tiny, and extremely fertile--takes just about anything you put on it. I'm sure Rod's got some very interesting things with color down there, and I've been using it, and I know that Steve Vinisky has been using it a lot as well. I've been using it onto Brian's little intermediate pinks, hoping to make a real pink cyclamineus.

DA: I've got a photo of a couple of Colin Crotty's in my bag, if you want to see it later.

DB: Has anyone thought of using 'Hummingbird' for color? It is fertile both ways, and has three 6Y-Os in its background. (*No response.*) It is a very good seeder, and well worth trying, I think.

We've now come to a division that has few, and mainly poor, representatives, and that's Division 8. I'd like to hear some thoughts and ideas on how we might breed more and better miniature tazettas. Rod Barwick has some nice seedlings from 'Canaliculatus', but other than those, the only good things I know of are John's 'Crevette' and 'Shillingstone'.

JB: Yes, well now we're back to the *dubius* question. The question is whether there might be any other Division 8 species which might be useful in breeding, and I think the one that has not been tried very much thus far is *panizzianus*. And until we've tried it, I don't know. It is on the big side, it is a much bigger plant than *dubius*, but I would have thought it well worth trying.

FG: Perhaps the species *tortifolius* should also be used. This, I believe, is also a 36-chromosome tetraploid tazetta type, so in the first generation one would run into the sterility that exists in crosses with *dubius*. This year I have made two crosses for possible small Division 8s—'Gloriosus' x 'Snipe' and *cyclamineus* x 'Gloriosus.' I hope Harold will grow these out for me, because I would never live to see them bloom in Knoxville, Tennessee.

MT-S: The only experience I've had is with using *tazetta bertolonii*, and I've crossed that onto 'Jetfire' and produced a--it doesn't look like a Division 8 because it's a single flower—but it's a very nice borderline miniature called 'Moriarty'. So I would suggest having a look at *tazetta bertolonii* as a parent for crosses in that direction.

DA: The only species *tazetta* I've got is *panizzianus* and quite a small form of it. I've found its pollen very viable, but in New Zealand certainly smaller Division 8s we haven't touched.

HK: I've done quite a bit with Division 8, being in California, and we're using *aureus*. I've got seed into *aureus* with *jonquilla*. It's fairly small. The problem with a lot of the Division 8s is that you've small flowers with big leaves. The largest of the plants with the smallest of the flowers is *pachybolbus*, which has really tiny flowers, beautifully shaped tiny flowers, but on a humongous plant. That seems to be a recessive character, the large plant size. One of the things I've tried and hopefully we have embryos popping in tissue culture is 'Little Beauty' by 'Gloriosus'. That is one way I was trying to get color into them and maybe large cups [?]. I also thought of *bertolonii* and I think that's a good thing to use. 'Canaliculatus' is fertile, I have seedlings from it and pods at the moment with both *jonquilla* and *dubius*. But I think *dubius* is really the way to go because it allows color to come through so well in the progeny.

DB: We've talked about several *tazetta* species as well as some other species, and I'm wondering how we might create a stock of these that we could distribute to people who were serious about hybridizing miniatures. Is there any way that you all could think of that we could have a bulb pool or a pollen pool, a sort of cooperative that will allow--and now, I'm just talking off the top of my head--that would allow access to bulbs and pollen? Is anyone around who is multiplying these who might provide us with bulbs?

JB: How widely available is *pachybolbus* in the States?

DB: Not very, I would say. Does anyone have a thought about that? Steve?

Steve Vinisky: I will speak to both of those. Bill Welch raises and has it, and Nancy Wilson has a good stock of *panizzianus*. Bill has a stock of small flowering *panizzianus*. Bill has a much smaller stock of *pachybolbus*, but probably enough to get 50 bulbs or so. You'd have to talk to Bill about that.

HK: Ron Scamp has *bertolonii*, I believe.

JB: He also has *pachybolbus*, but I don't know how much.

HK: One of the problems with *pachybolbus* that although it gives you a tiny flower, it gives you a hell of a lot of them, and it may give you too big of an umbel to put into a miniature.

DA: I think one of the problems with tazetta is the key to timing of pollination, and it seems to me that Harold's got the ideal climate for breeding tazettas. For most of us, even if we spread the bulbs around, Delia, I'm not sure that our climate would be very good, as it seems that you need some fairly hot, dry weather for the tazetta to take pollen.

DB: That's very true. The crosses I've made in cold weather, or even cool weather, have not taken.

JB: I find that *panizzianus* self seeds quite regularly in my garden

MT-S: Just to answer your question, Delia, about pollen exchange, I've certainly tried on the pollen side of things. Moving bulbs around and getting bulbs into Tasmania is a bit of a problem. I think there's a great potential for moving pollen around between the various countries, and furthering our breeding in these areas.

DB: Do you think we should explore the possibility of setting up a pollen bank? (*General agreement from all.*)

Steve Vinisky: One bit of hard-won knowledge is that, in my experience, the first year a Division 8 is planted, it is a much better seed setter, and a very poor pollen giver. In the second, third, and fourth season it gives very good pollen, but is much shyer with seed set. So a way to possibly address tazettas is to keep two stocks, keep lifting and dividing one group for seed, keeping the other in place longer for pollen. That may be an effective strategy.

HK: I just want to point out that 'Canaliculatus' is widely available. You just have to remember that this is like an annual (*laughter*).

DB: Well, now we've very little time left to discuss a division that everybody loves--the trumpets. Again, we have a jillion self yellows, a few all whites and little else. There's no record of the parentage on most of the trumpets, including the Alec Gray whites, all of which seem to be fully fertile. 'Alec Gray', 'Camborne', 'Candlepower', 'Pledge', 'Sprite'--there's not a word in the literature about where they came from. We have a number of seedlings from 'Small Talk'. I hope we all saw Steve Vinisky's wonderful 'Small Talk' OP with an orange trumpet (*now named 'Smidgen'. db*). It was in his garden and also on the show bench. I'd like to have some thoughts and comments on making better and more colorful trumpets. So many of what we have, especially in the all yellows, are look-alike flowers, and I'm so tired of looking at another 'Bagatelle', 'Wee Bee', or 'Little Gem' type, so let's have some thoughts on what else we might do.

JB: I agree that they are all look-alikes, and I think it's the white-whites that most need improvement. I've used 'Alec Gray' quite a bit, but it does seem to continue its narrow petals through the generations. Now I think one is going to get broader petals if you cross it with, say, things like *cuatrecasasii* or *atlanticus*, but then you'll get into fertility problems in the next generation. I have not been successful in getting any color into the yellow-yellow miniatures.

DB: You might try using it with 'Camborne', which is the only white-white with a broad perianth.

MT-S: I think this is where using 'Swagger' and perhaps *asturiensis* with some of the crosses with *cyclamineus*. They're hard to get them to set seed, but you can get them to set seed, and a number of those I think is the way to get some orange into Division 1.

DA: Isn't it interesting that we've got a panel of experts up here and really they've got no answers. And a lot of us haven't actually done a lot with what we're talking about (*laughter*).

DB: Thank you, David! That's *exactly* why all of you are here--I want you to think about *doing* these things!

DA: One of the things you should know is that our Silver Medal winner and panel leader is not only leading this discussion, but has been pro-active. Last September I received a packet of bulbs from Delia and each one was labeled seed or seed and pollen fertile, so she is making sure that we start doing something.

DB: Well, I want to see some more good miniature introductions before I die, so you guys have got to get busy.

(At this point, the tape should have reversed automatically, but didn't, so the rest of the remarks are lost. It was very near the end, though, as we were nearly out of time. db)

I would like to thank all the panelists again for their many thoughtful contributions to this discussion. One of my aims was to collect *in one place*, many ideas for future miniature breeding for the use of hybridizers everywhere, and I hope the record of this meeting will be an inspiration to everyone interested in miniatures to create new and more distinctive miniature daffodils.

POSTSCRIPT ON MINIATURE BREEDING

Delia Bankhead, Hendersonville, NC

After editing the Portland miniature breakfast discussion for the *Journal*, I just couldn't stop thinking about the possibilities that exist in miniature breeding today--many more than I could ever carry out, or even live to see. So, this is a sort of wish list for the future: some ideas

for crosses, and a few thoughts on how to avoid dead ends. Some of these thoughts are just a reiteration of what most of us know, but somehow we seem to forget when pollinating time arrives, and the temptation to spread pollen around without too much thought can be pretty strong.

Unless you are prepared to care for thousands of seedlings for the years it takes to bring them to bloom and then evaluate them, prioritize your heart's desires and focus your attention on just a few areas that are most important to you. Look for divisions/colors that have little or very poor representation now.

Though the pool of parents is only a fraction of what is available in standard daffodils, it is still possible to find parents that exhibit more than one desirable characteristic. Don't use a poor flower whose only attribute is that it is fertile. Unless it has something else going for it, don't waste your time--find a better parent.

We have too many lookalike miniatures now, so don't waste more time remaking the same old crosses, just because they're easy and you know they'll produce something. We really don't need any more all-yellow Division 1s, 5s, 6s, or 7s, unless they are exceptional, perhaps with better form, much more vigor, or the ability to extend the season. (At the risk of earning the wrath of some hybridizers, I believe it is time to reinstate the attribute of distinction, both in judging seedlings and in assessing seedlings for naming.)

One of the goals of miniature breeding ought to be to produce fertile first generation (F1) seedlings in order to continue the blood lines to future generations. For the benefit of those new to hybridizing, here are some combinations that are likely to have fertile offspring:

- two trumpet cultivars or species
- a trumpet and a cyclamineus cultivar or species
- possibly a trumpet and a poet
- two species from the same section (a possible exception seems to be *N. assoanus* with *N. jonquilla*); we badly need crosses with two triandrus species to improve Division 5)
- two fertile cultivars that have the same chromosome count

Remember that most existing miniature cultivars are sterile. A few are marginally fertile ('April Tears', for example) but don't waste time pursuing these. Concentrate on the few good ones that are fully fertile. Get a printout of miniature cultivars from the Data Bank chairman (Mary Lou Gripshover, address on inside front cover). This gives most known fertility data, though a few are listed as fertile that really aren't. Ones I especially recommend are:

- 1W-Ws—‘Alec Gray’, ‘Camborne’, ‘Candlepower’, and ‘Sprite’ (these are the best W-Ws)
- 1YYW-WWY—‘Gipsy Queen’ (can produce whites, yellows, and reverses)
- 2Y-Y—‘Mustardseed’ (ugly, but if crossed back to either parent could produce something worthwhile. Good possibilities for Divisions 2 and 3)
- 3W-GWO—‘Three of Diamonds’ and ‘Fairy Circle’
- 6Y-Y—‘Heidi’ (one of the best) and ‘Hummingbird’ (possibly for 6Y-Os as suggested by its parentage)
- 6W-W—‘Swagger’ (smaller and better than ‘Snipe’ or ‘Mitzy’)
- 7Y-Y—‘Pequenita’ (gorgeous; the only fertile Division 7; excellent possibility for Divisions 2 and 3)
- Division 9—small standards such as ‘Doily’, ‘Proxy’, Evans seedling N25 series, or most any other small diploid poet

Crossing these with each other should produce a fair percentage of fertile offspring. They could also be crossed with intermediates or other small standards, especially intensely colored ones like ‘Brooke Ager’ 2W-P, which may produce seedlings that are good enough to stand on their own, even if they turn out to be sterile, which most probably would.

Producing great first generation miniatures can also be a goal, and one that needs to be pursued by everyone who can grow things like *N. dubius*. Because of its unique chromosome count, *dubius* will never produce fertile offspring, but it is so beautiful and transmits its form and size so well, that it should be used extensively to produce new flowers that could be so good it wouldn't make any difference whether they were fertile or not. It has great possibilities for Divisions 5 and 8 especially, and reportedly allows the color from its partners to come through very well. In the discussion, I raised the question about the relative vigor of flowers with *N. dubius* as seed parent or pollen parent. We don't really know, but my guess is that if used as the pollen parent, it will produce stronger growing flowers. There are other tazettas mentioned in the discussion that could prove excellent parents for anyone who can grow them, so I encourage everyone who can flower these to get into the act.

It pays to have a general understanding of fertility. It took me ages because I never saw everything explained all in one place. For a long time I thought every diploid flower would be fertile, and every triploid infertile. Not so. Many diploids are sterile (all those with parents from different sections), and a few triploids can have viable pollen, though this happens fairly rarely. (‘Ice Chimes’, a very good small standard Division 5, occasionally has viable pollen.) You don't have to be a geneticist, just do a little homework before you start waving that pollen brush around.

Above all, don't be afraid to try something new, or a "crazy cross." What we need most in miniature breeding is more imagination and innovation, including for new forms. Now that bulbs for breeding are a bit more readily available to anyone truly determined to find them, this should be entirely possible. And don't wait until you have lots of stock of a really good cultivar; use it right away. Get going and good luck!

(Reminder: pollen is easily stored. See Harold Koopowitz's article in the March, 2000 *Journal*.)

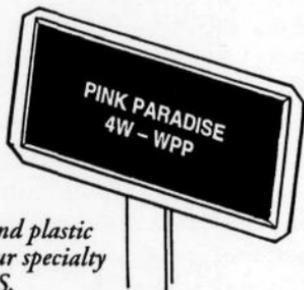
Also a hint: if you order the miniature list printout by division, it is very easy to see where all the deficiencies are.)

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ADS APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURE CULTIVARS, NOVEMBER, 2000

(The miniatures list in the December Journal inadvertently omitted the following cultivars which have been added to the list: 'Golden Bells' 10Y-Y, 'Gumnut' 6Y-Y, 'Niade' 2Y-Y, 'Star Music' 6Y-Y, 'Wyandot' 1Y-Y, and 'Wynken' 7 W-W)

'Alec Gray'..... 1W-W	'Flute'..... 6Y-Y	'Midget'..... 1Y-Y
'Angel's Breath'..... 5Y-Y	'Flyaway'..... 12Y-Y	'Minicycla'..... 6Y-Y
'Angel's Whisper'..... 5Y-Y	'Fyno'..... 10W-W	'Minidaf'..... 1Y-Y
'Angel o' Music'..... 5Y-Y	'Gambas'..... 1Y-Y	'Minnie'..... 6Y-Y
'April Tears'..... 5Y-Y	'Gipsy Queen' 1YYW-WWY	'Minnow'..... 8 W-Y
'Arctic Morn'..... 5W-W	'Golden Bells'..... 10Y-Y	'Mite'..... 6Y-Y
'Arrival'..... 1W-Y	'Golden Quince'..... 12Y-Y	'Mitimoto'..... 10W-Y
'Atlas Gold'..... 10Y-Y	'Gumnut'..... 6Y-Y	'Mitzy'..... 6W-W
'Atom'..... 6Y-Y	'Halingy'..... 8W-Y	'Moncorvo'..... 7Y-Y
'Baby Moon'..... 7Y-Y	'Hawera'..... 5Y-Y	'Mortie'..... 6Y-Y
'Baby Star'..... 7Y-Y	'Heidi'..... 6Y-Y	'Muslin'..... 10W-W
'Bagatelle'..... 1Y-Y	'Hors d'Oeuvre'..... 8Y-Y	'Mustardseed'..... 2Y-Y
'Bebop'..... 7Y-Y	'Hummingbird'..... 6Y-Y	'Nanty'..... 6Y-Y
'Bird Flight'..... 6Y-GYY	'Icicle'..... 5W-W	'Niade'..... 2Y-Y
'Bird Music'..... 6Y-Y	'Jessamy'..... 10W-W	'Northam'..... 2W-W
'Bobbysoxer'..... 7Y-YYO	'Jetage'..... 6Y-Y	'Norwester'..... 6Y-Y
'Bow Bells'..... 5Y-Y	Jonq. 'Fl.Pleno'..... 4Y-Y	'Odile'..... 7Y-O
'Camborne'..... 1W-W	'Joy Bishop'..... 10Y-Y	'Opening Bid'..... 6Y-Y
'Canaliculatus'..... 8W-Y	'Julia Jane'..... 10Y-Y	'Orclus'..... 10W-W
'Candlepower'..... 1W-W	'Jumble'..... 12Y-O	'Oz'..... 12Y-Y
'Cedric Morris'..... 1Y-Y	'Junior Miss'..... 12W-Y	'Pango'..... 8Y-Y
'Chappie'..... 7Y-O	'Kehelland'..... 4Y-Y	'Paula Cottell' .. 3W-GWW
'Charles Warren'..... 1Y-Y	'Kholmes'..... 10W-W	'Peaseblossom'..... 7Y-Y
'Chit Chat'..... 7Y-Y	'Kibitzer'..... 6Y-Y	'Pencrebar'..... 4 Y-Y
'Clare'..... 7Y-Y	'Kidling'..... 7Y-Y	'Pequenita'..... 7Y-Y
'Coo'..... 12Y-Y	'Laura'..... 5W-W	'Petit Beurre'..... 1Y-Y
'Crevette'..... 8W-O	'Likely Lad'..... 1Y-Y	'Picarillo'..... 2Y-Y
'Cupid'..... 12Y-Y	'Lilliput'..... 1W-Y	'Piccolo'..... 1Y-Y
'Curlylocks'..... 7Y-Y	'Little Beauty'..... 1W-Y	'Picoblanco'..... 2W-W
'Cyclataz'..... 8Y-O	'Little Becky'..... 12Y-Y	'Pixie'..... 7Y-Y
'Demure'..... 7W-Y	'Little Emma'..... 12Y-Y	'Pixie's Sister'..... 7Y-Y
'Doublebois'..... 5W-W	'Little Gem'..... 1Y-Y	'Pledge'..... 1W-W
'Douglasbank'..... 1Y-Y	'Little Lass'..... 5W-W	'Poplin'..... 10Y-Y
'Drop o' Gold'..... 5Y-Y	'Little Miss'..... 6Y-Y	'Quince'..... 12Y-Y
'Elfhorn'..... 10Y-Y	'Little Missus'..... 7Y-Y	'Raindrop'..... 5W-W
'Elka'..... 1W-W	'Little Rusky'..... 7Y-GYO	'Rikki'..... 7W-Y
'Eystettensis'..... 4 Y-Y	'Little Sentry'..... 7Y-Y	'Rip van Winkle'..... 4Y-Y
'Fairy Chimes'..... 5Y-Y	'Little Sunshine'..... 6Y-Y	'Rockery Gem'..... 1W-W
'Fenben'..... 7Y-Y	'Lively Lady'..... 5W-W	'Rockery White'..... 1W-W
'Ferdie'..... 6Y-Y	'Loyce'..... 7Y-YYO	'Rosaline Murphy'..... 2Y-Y
'First Kiss'..... 6Y-Y	'Mary Plumstead'..... 5Y-Y	'Rupert'..... 1W-Y
'Flomay'..... 7W-WWP	'Mickey'..... 6Y-Y	'Sabrosa'..... 7Y-Y

'Sassy'.....	12Y-Y	'Sprite'.....	1W-W	'Tosca'.....	1W-Y
'Sea Gift'.....	7Y-Y	'Stafford'.....	7Y-YYO	'Toto'.....	12W-W
'Segovia'.....	3W-Y	'Star Music'.....	6Y-Y	'Totten Tot'.....	6Y-Y
'Sennocke'.....	5Y-Y	'Star Song'.....	6Y-Y	'Treble Chance'.....	10Y-Y
'Sewanee'.....	2W-Y	'Stella Turk'.....	6Y-Y	'Tweeny'.....	2W-Y
'Shillingstone'.....	8W-W	'Stocken'.....	7Y-Y	'W.P. Milner'.....	1W-W
'Shrew'.....	8W-W	'Sun Disc'.....	7Y-Y	'Wee Bee'.....	1Y-Y
'Shrimp'.....	5Y-Y	'Sundial'.....	7Y-Y	'Wideawake'.....	7Y-Y
'Sir Echo'.....	1Y-W	'Sunny Maiden'...6Y-GYY		'Woodstar'.....	5Y-YWW
'Skelmersdale Gold'.....	1Y-Y	'Swagger'.....	6W-W	'Wren'.....	4 Y-Y
'Skiffle'.....	7Y-Y	'Taffeta'.....	10W-W	'Wyandot'.....	1Y-Y
'Small Talk'.....	1Y-Y	'Tanagra'.....	1Y-Y	'Wynken'.....	7 W-W
'Smarple'.....	10W-W	'Tarlatan'.....	10W-W	'Xit'.....	3W-W
'Snipe'.....	6W-W	'Tete-a-Tete'.....	12Y-Y	'Yellow Fever'.....	7Y-Y
'Snook'.....	6Y-Y	'Three of Diamonds'.....		'Yellow Pet'.....	10Y-Y
'Snug'.....	1W-W	3W-GWO	'Yellow Xit'.....	3W-Y
'Spider'.....	6Y-Y	'Tiffany'.....	10Y-Y	'Yimkin'.....	2Y-Y
'Spoirot'.....	10W-W	'Tiny Tot'.....	1Y-Y	'Zip'.....	6Y-Y

LOST MINIATURES?

A few of the older cultivars on the ADS Miniature List are thought to be lost to cultivation entirely. The following names will soon be removed from the list unless stock can be located on any of them. Anyone who grows, or knows of the existence of, any of these, please contact Miniatures Committee Chair Delia Bankhead, 118 Chickadee Circle, Hendersonville, NC 28792; 828-697-8122; email: deliab@ioa.com.

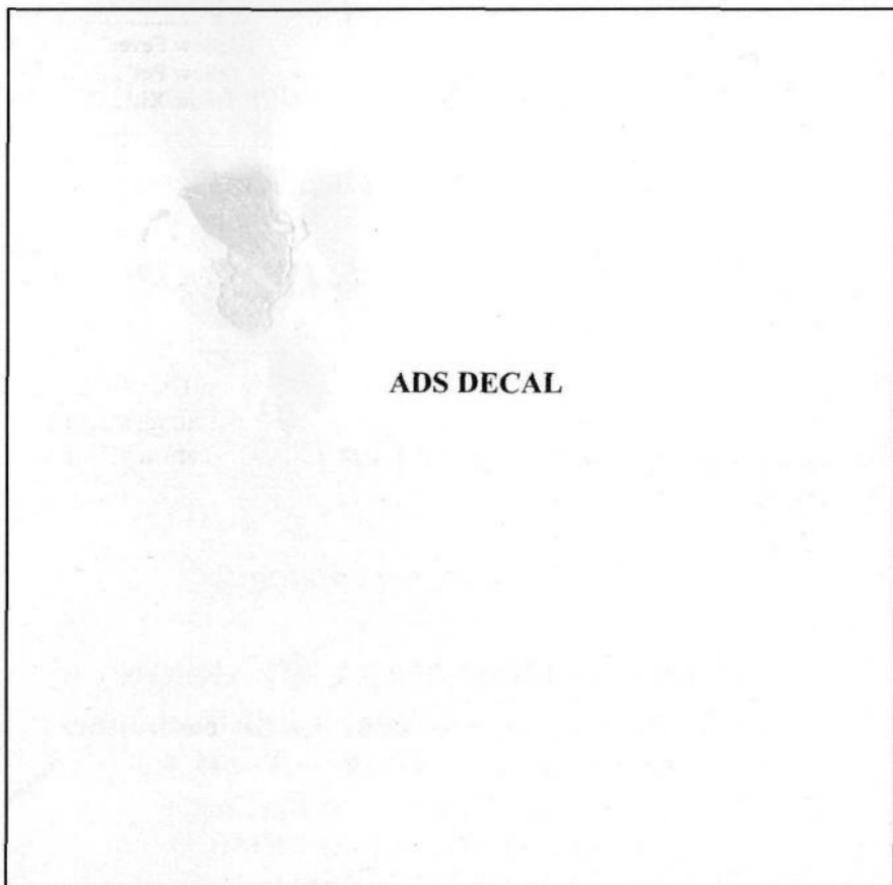
- 'Haliny' 8W-Y (not the bulbs sent out 3-4 years ago for ID that turned out to be a Div. 7)
- 'Jetage' 6Y-Y
- 'Little Miss' 6Y-Y
- 'Minidaf' 1Y-Y
- 'Picarillo' 2Y-Y
- 'Rockery Gem' 1W-W
- 'Sea Gift' 7Y-Y
- 'Skiffle' 7Y-Y (not the mislabeled bulbs that look like 'Sun Disc')
- 'Snug' 1W-W (not the mislabeled bulbs that turned out to be 'Minnow')
- 'Tiny Tot' 1Y-Y
- 'Totten Tot' 6Y-Y
- 'Tweeny' 2W-Y (not the Aus. or NZ stock that was mislabeled and corrected to 'Yellow Xit')

Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated. If you can spare any bulbs that could be twin-scaled for salvaging the cultivar from extinction, please advise.

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NOTES FOR THE NEWCOMER: AFTER THE BLOOM

Peggy Macneale, Cincinnati, OH

As daffodil blooms end we will all be looking at flopping foliage. This is when the question, "When can I cut off the leaves?" is persistent on the Internet. This is where the daffophile is separated from the ordinary gardener. The correct answer, which doesn't satisfy those who like neat flower beds, is that one must wait for six whole weeks *after* the flowers have faded from any one clump before the foliage can be safely removed.

Then comes the next question: "How about folding the leaves down and putting a rubber band around them so I can plant my petunias?" The answer is that this solution is a bit better than cutting, but it still prevents sunshine from reaching enough leaves to have effective photosynthesis to produce buds for next year's flowers. The chlorophyll in leaves reacts with sunshine to produce carbohydrates that are stored in bulbs and roots, and this food is what initiates growth the following year. Every leaf is precious--which is why U.S. flower show schedules prohibit the use of daffodil leaves to brace the flower in the tube holder.

So what do we do? The first thing to do is stop and think. In the midwest, the blooming season is over about the end of the first week in May. That is only one week before the last frost normally occurs, and before seedling annuals should be planted. Granted, you don't want to wait until mid-June before setting out those petunias, but maybe you can persuade yourself to try some other plan. There are a number of perennials that begin to bloom almost as soon as the last daffodil has faded--columbines come to mind, and these plants happily expand into lovely clumps between and above the fading daffodil leaves. *Allium aflatunense* stalks, tucked between your daffodils, will attract the eye upwards, away from the other bulb greenery. And then, peeking up over the whole bed are seedling larkspur, poppies, and alyssum that you sowed last fall, and now will provide a colorful picture through June, when you can clean up everything and plant marigolds and zinnias for a summer show. These will last till you have to remove them to make room for new daffodils.

All this time, of course, you have been doing the usual garden clean-up of weeds, and just for the sake of appearance you have probably been pulling off the faded flowers from the daffodil stems. Should you worry about removing the ovaries which may be swollen? Many think letting these ripen completely will weaken the bulb. You will find that most of them do not really have any viable seeds, but if you have time, go ahead

and cut them off, leaving the remainder of the stem because it contributes to the photosynthesis process.

There is another clean-up job, however, that is important: watching out for diseases or insects. Diseases are manifested by too-soon yellowing or streaked foliage. These unfortunate plants should be dug up and put in the garbage can promptly; do not add them to the compost pile where the disease can spread. As for insects, the pesky narcissus fly begins to cruise around daffodil plantings at the end of the bloom season. The female lays an egg at the base of the leaves, and in a few days the larva invades the bulb. A number of bulbs can be thus infested by a single fly over a period of ten days or so, and the entire fly period lasts until about the end of May. If not checked, a serious problem can build up in a few years. The best cure for both of these possible troubles is prevention. Avoid planting bulbs from an unknown source. Reputable growers aim to send you only the cleanest, disease-free bulbs, so go for quality every time--bargain bulbs are often no bargain in the long run. This is a reminder that our good friends, the advertisers in this *Journal*, are ready to send out their catalogs; do send for some, get your orders in early, and then figure out where you will plant these new treasures, come fall.



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U.S. REGISTRATIONS, JULY 1, 1999-JUNE 30, 2000

(Editor's Note: To conserve pages, listings have been edited to show Division, color code, parents, flower diameter, season of bloom and other selected characteristics. For a file that contains full registration details, email the editor.)

BENDER, W.A., Chambersburg, PA: 'Dylan Thomas', 'James Joyce', 'Lackawanna', 'Phantom Dancer', 'Satin Moon', 'Willowbrook' (Registrant, Richard Ezell)

BLOM, WALTER J. M., 3280 Countryman Circle, Albany, OR 97321: 'Federal Gold', 'P.D. Williams', 'Sunlife'

DUBOSE, SIDNEY P., 309 Best Road South, Stockton, CA: 'Poetic License' (Registrant, Stephen Vinisky)

FREY, J. & E., P.O. Box 186, Canby, OR: 'American Goldfinch', 'Homecoming Princess'

GRIPSHOVER, MARY LOU, 1686 Grey Fox Trail, Milford, OH 45150-1521: 'Casey'

HARTMANN, HENRY, 58 Van Duyn Ave., Wayne, NJ 07470-4705: 'Jump Start'

HAVENS, R. & E., Box 218, Hubbard, OR: 'Blue Lake', 'Clavichord', 'Copper Coin', 'Early American', 'Emerald Light', 'Fertile Crescent', 'Fertile Plains', 'Harpsichord', 'Jetstart', 'Jonquilawn', 'Miss Judy', 'Olive Branch', 'Rugged Realism', 'Sonar', 'Southern Hospitality', 'Spanish Fiesta', 'Ticonderoga', 'Velvet Spring', 'Wilderness'

LOW, LEONE, 387 N. Enon Rd., Yellow Springs, OH 45387-9764: 'Crimson Rim'

MITSCH, GRANT E., Canby, OR: 'A Capella', 'Dartmouth', 'Hawaiian Skies', 'Latin Music', 'Magic Charm', 'Natural Beauty', 'Pink Polynomial', 'Postlude', 'Roman Rim', 'Rose Lake', 'Skyfire', 'Sunday Pink' (Registrant, R. & E. Havens)

REED, DR. JOHN, 2330 West Bertrand Rd., Niles, MI 49120: 'Ace of Spades', 'Angel Dust', 'April Cheer', 'Armageddon', 'Aunt Renee', 'Baby Cakes', 'Bacall', 'Big Fella', 'Big Mo', 'Blackstone', 'Bold Prospect', 'Buchanan', 'Celestial Flame', 'Cherry Ice', 'Chicago Fire', 'Chicago Hope', 'Chicken Hill', 'Cinco de Mayo', 'Circle of Friends', 'Commodore Perry', 'Dave's Favorite', 'Doctor Bathrick', 'Doctor David Hough', 'Dowagiac', 'Earth Angel', 'Elkhart', 'Excimeter', 'Galien', 'Garbo', 'Garden Gate', 'George Gershwin', 'Good Looking', 'Goshen', 'Granger', 'Great Scott!', 'Irish Kiss', 'Jayne Mansfield', 'Jet Wings', 'Joan Collins', 'Lapaz', 'Laporte', 'Madison Center', 'Michael's Dream', 'Millennium Gold', 'Millennium Pink', 'Mishawaka', 'Most Divine', 'Nappance', 'New Balance', 'New Carlisle', 'New Paris', 'Oakwood Delight', 'Old Cheddar', 'Osceola', 'Pawating', 'Pink Flush', 'Pink Scissors', 'Pretty Woman', 'Split Decision', 'Steve's Favorite', 'Tarnished Gold', 'Tippecanoe', 'Uncle Bill', 'Vandalia', 'Wakarusa', 'White Suffusion', 'Williams Glen', 'Wyatt', 'Zsa Zsa'

SPOTTS, ROBERTA, 409 Hazelnut Dr., Oakley, CA 94561-2403: 'Brooke's Bears', 'Hohokam', 'Storyteller', 'Sun Kachina'

VAN BECK, JOHN, 6061 Weeping Willow Way, Tallahassee, FL 32311: 'Miss Sara'

VINISKY, STEPHEN J., 21700 S.W. Chapman Rd., Sherwood, OR 97140-8608: 'Amity Angel', 'Cardinal Knowledge', 'Chapel Bells', 'Chapel Chimes', 'Incandescent', 'Salmon Circle', 'Smidgen', 'Tangelo', 'Wind Dancer'

WELCH, WILLIAM R.P., P.O. Box 1736, Carmel Valley, CA 93924-1736: 'Avalanche of Gold', 'Liquid Sun'

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, P.O. Box 268, Hartford City, IN 47348: 'Pink Silver Sand'

'A CAPELLA' (Mitsch) 2W-P; ('Precedent' x 'Magician') 2T10/2A; fl.dia 110mm; mid-season

'ACE OF SPADES' (Reed) 1W-Y; ('Bravoure' x 'Pops Legacy'); 86-26-2; fl.dia 103mm; mid-season

'AMERICAN GOLDFINCH' (Frey) 7W-GYY; ('Barbet' x *N. jonquilla*); QEE9/3; fl.dia 46mm; scented; dwarf; late
 'AMITY ANGEL' (Vinisky) 2W-W; ('Misty Glen' x 'Rhapsody'); V92-93-35; fl.dia 95mm; mid-late season
 'ANGEL DUST' (Reed) 2W-GWW; ('Angel' x 'Misty Glen'); 85-26-2; fl.dia 102mm; mid- to late-season
 'APRIL CHEER' (Reed) 6W-GWW; ('Broomhill' x *N. cyclamineus*); 84-101-1; fl.dia 55mm (with petals reflexed); dwarf; early-midseason to mid-season
 'ARMAGEDDON' (Reed) 2Y-R; ('Loch Hope' or 'Home Fires' x 'Lipstick' or 'Fire Raiser'); 85-18-1; fl.dia 118mm; sunproof; mid-season
 'AUNT RENEE' (Reed) 11aW-GPP; ('Phantom' x 'Space Ship'); 84-121-8; fl.dia 90mm; mid-season (Pronounced Aunt Ree Knee)
 'AVALANCHE OF GOLD' (Welch) 8Y-Y; ('Avalanche' x 'Newton'); fl.dia 42mm; spicy scent; 8-15 blooms per stem, 3-4 stems per bulb; pollen fertile; early
 'BABY CAKES' (Reed) 1W-GPP; ('Sedate' x 'Verran'); 83-90-1; fl.dia 85mm; mid-season
 'BACALL' (Reed) 11aY-PPY; ('Phantom' x 'Lorikeet'); 87-1-15; fl.dia 103mm; sweetly scented; mid-season
 'BIG FELLA' (Reed) 2Y-Y; ('Dream Prince' x 'Celtic Gold'); 87-40-1; fl.dia 115mm; early mid-season
 'BIG MO' (Reed) 1Y-Y; ('Gold Bullion' x 'Gold Convention'); 83-40-1; fl.dia 90mm; mid-season
 'BLACKSTONE' (Reed) 2W-PRR; ('Magician' x 'Quasar'); 83-68-2; fl.dia 115mm; sunproof; late mid-season
 'BLUE LAKE' (Havens) 2W-W; ('Broomhill' x [('Vigil' x 'Empress of Ireland') x 'Panache']; UH66/1A; fl.dia 110mm; mid-season
 'BOLD PROSPECT' (Reed) 1W-GYY; (? Possibly 'My Love' x ?); 76-1W-Y; fl.dia 105mm; very sweetly scented; mid-season
 'BROOKE'S BEARS' (Spotts) 8W-Y; ('Matador' unrecorded); 8-104; fl.dia 50mm; 5-7 florets per stem; midseason.
 'BUCHANAN' (Reed) 6Y-GWW; ('Broomhill' x *N. cyclamineus*); 84-101-2; fl.dia 65mm; late mid-season
 'CARDINAL KNOWLEDGE' (Vinisky) 2Y-R; ('Chianti' x 'Loch Lundie'); V88-16-3; fl.dia 115mm; early midseason
 'CASEY' (Gripshover) 2W-YYO; ('Merlin' x 'Rainbow') #80-15; fl.dia 85mm; mid-season
 'CELESTIAL FLAME' (Reed) 2W-GRR; ('Quasar' x 'Refrain'); 88-89-1; fl.dia 92mm; mid-season
 'CHAPEL BELLS' (Vinisky) 5Y-Y; ('Hillstar' x *N. triandrus capax*); V92-72-27; fl.dia 40mm; usually 3 florets per stem; mid-late season
 'CHAPEL CHIMES' (Vinisky) 5W-W; ('Hillstar' x *N. triandrus capax*); V92-72-3; fl.dia 50-58mm; 3-4 florets per stem; mid-late season
 'CHERRY ICE' (Reed) 2W-R; ('Decoy' x 'Ken's Favorite'); 83-28-1; fl.dia 95mm; late mid-season
 'CHICAGO FIRE' (Reed) 2O-O; ('Heath Fire' x 'Wild Fire'); 84-148-1; fl.dia 85mm; mid-season
 'CHICAGO HOPE' (Reed) 1Y-GYY; ('Golden Jewel' x 'Dream Prince'); 85-7-1; fl.dia 101mm; mid-season
 'CHICKEN HILL' (Reed) 1YYW-WWY; ('Rushlight' x 'Impressario'); 79-1-1; fl.dia 102mm; early mid-season
 'CINCO DE MAYO' (Reed) 2W-GPP; ('Melody Lane' x 'Dailmanach'); 81-1-1; fl.dia 110mm; sunproof; late

'CIRCLE OF FRIENDS' (Reed) 3W-GWO; ('Hampstead' open pollinated); 81-198-2; fl.dia 75mm; burns easily; mid- to late-season
 'CLAVICHORD' (Havens) 11aY-W; ('Hillstar' x 'Pink Holly'); Y100/4; fl.dia 75mm; late
 'COMMODORE PERRY' (Reed) 1W-GPP; (Lea 1-19-66 x 'Obsession'); 87-70-1; fl.dia 80mm; early mid-season
 'COPPER COIN' (Havens) 3Y-R; ('Altruist' x 'Ambergate'); VH31/2; fl.dia 85mm; late
 'CRIMSON RIM' (Low) 9W-GGR; ('Glory of Lisse' x Watrous W.666-23 or selfed); #86; fl.dia 33mm; scented; dwarf; very late
 'DARTMOUTH' (Mitsch) 3W-W; ('Limpkin' x 'Wedding Band'); 2T47/5; fl.dia 110mm; late
 'DAVE'S FAVORITE' (Reed) 2Y-O; ('Safari' x 'Bunclody'); 84-142-1; fl.dia 87mm; sunproof; late
 'DOCTOR BATHRICK' (Reed) 2Y-Y; ('Gold Bullion' x 'Gold Convention'); 83-40-3; fl.dia 93mm; mid-season
 'DOCTOR DAVID HOUGH' (Reed) 1Y-Y; ('Gold Bullion' x 'Gold Convention'); 83-40-2; fl.dia 103mm; mid-season
 'DOWAGIAC' (Reed) 1YYW-WWP; ('Milestone' x 'Memento'); 83-81-2; fl.dia 80mm; late
 'DYLAN THOMAS' (Bender) 9W-GYR; ('Milan' x 'Cantabile'); 71/8; fl.dia 75mm; scented; late
 'EARLY AMERICAN' (Havens) 3W-YYO; ('Late Snow' x 'Coral Light'); TEH14/1; fl.dia 95mm; sunproof; late
 'EARTH ANGEL' (Reed) 3W-GWW; ('Angel' x 'Valediction'); 89-79-1; fl.dia 94mm; mid-season
 'ELKHART' (Reed) 2W-GRR; (Evans W-2, Reed selection #5 x 'Ruby Red'); 91-72-1; fl.dia 90mm; late mid-season
 'EMERALD LIGHT' (Havens) 3W-GYO; ('Lemon Tree' x 'Emerald'); TEH102/3; fl.dia 60mm; very late
 'EXCIMETER' (Reed) 1YYW-P; ('Milestone' x 'Memento') 83-81-4; fl.dia 80mm; mid-season
 'FEDERAL GOLD' (Blom) 6Y-Y; ('February Gold' x 'Glen Clova') 205-1; fl.dia 90mm; very early
 'FERTILE CRESCENT' (Havens) 7YYW-YYW; ('Hillstar' x 'Quick Step'); Y91/2; fl.dia 70mm; 3 florets per stem; fragrant; late
 'FERTILE PLAINS' (Havens) 7YYW-Y; ('Hillstar' x 'Quick Step'); Y91/12; fl.dia 65mm; late
 'GALIEN' (Reed) 2W-Y; ('Easter Moon' x 'Chapeau'); 82-7-2; fl.dia 92mm; mid-season
 'GARBO' (Reed) 11aY-P; ('Dear Love' x 'Kabonova'); 87-63-5; fl.dia 99mm; sweetly scented; mid-season
 'GARDEN GATE' (Reed) 3W-YYP; ('Fragrant Rose' x 'Kerstin'); 86-62-1; fl.dia 84mm; very sweetly scented; late mid-season
 'GEORGE GERSHWIN' (Reed) 2W-O; ('Preamble' x 'Johann Strauss'); 80-129-5; fl.dia 88mm; mid-season
 'GOOD LOOKING' (Reed) 1Y-Y; ('Phil's Gift' x 'Dream Prince') 88-34-2; fl.dia 90mm; mid-season
 'GOSHEN' (Reed) 2W-PPW; ('Memento' x 'Decoy'); 83-12-1; fl.dia 85mm; mid-season
 'GRANGER' (Reed) 2W-YRR; ('Fragrant Rose' x 'Culmination'); 83-117-2; fl.dia 103mm; late mid-season

- 'GREAT SCOTT!' (Reed) 2W-O; ('Kilworth' x 'Johann Strauss'); 80-41-1; fl.dia 110mm; sunproof; mid-season
- 'HARPSICHORD' (Havens) 11aY-P; ('Hillstar' x 'Pink Holly'); Y100/10; fl.dia 75mm; sunproof; late
- 'HAWAIIAN SKIES' (Mitsch) 2W-YYP; [(('Silken Sails' x 'Cool Flame') x 'Magician'); 2T18/1; fl.dia 105mm; sunproof; mid-season
- 'HOHOKAM' (Spotts) 7Y-Y; (*N. jonquilla henriquesii* x *N. asturiensis*); 87-14-1; fl.dia 35mm; 2-5 florets per stem; early
- 'HOMECOMING PRINCESS' (Frey) 2W-GWP; ['Coral Ribbon' x IEE5/2 ('Gossamer' x 'Caro Nome')]; PEF1/10; fl.dia 80mm; late
- 'INCANDESCENT' (Vinisky) 3Y-R; ('Suntory' x 'Stanway') V92-137-3; fl.dia 115mm; mid-late season
- 'IRISH KISS' (Reed) 2W-GPP; ('Valinor' x 'Verran'); 85-40-4; fl.dia 80mm; mid-season
- 'JAMES JOYCE' (Bender) 9W-GYR; ('Milan' x 'Sea Green'); 89/50; fl.dia 93mm; light poeticus scent; mid-season
- 'JAYNE MANSFIELD' (Reed) 11aY-YPP; ('Phantom' x 'Lorikeet'); 87-1-8; fl.dia 95mm; sweetly scented; mid-season
- 'JET WINGS' (Reed) 6YYW-WWY; ('Wheatear' x 'Cotinga'); 82-138-1; fl.dia 78mm (with reflexed petals); mid-season
- 'JETSTART' (Havens) 2W-O; ('Jetfire' x 'Dawncrest'); TEH51/2; fl.dia 90mm; sunproof; early.
- 'JOAN COLLINS' (Reed) 11aY-P; ('Phantom' x 'Lorikeet'); 87-1-5; fl.dia 96mm; sweetly scented; mid-season
- 'JONQUILAWN' (Havens) 7YYW-Y; ('Hillstar' x 'Quick Step'); Y91/16; fl.dia 68mm; 3 florets per stem; scented; sunproof; late
- 'JUMP START' (Hartmann) 1Y-Y; ('Galahad' x 'Gold Convention'); 9418; fl.dia 102mm; very early
- 'LACKAWANNA' (Bender) 2Y-Y; ('Golden Joy' x 'Resplendent'); 90/205; fl.dia 95mm; early
- 'LAPAZ' (Reed) 2Y-P; ('Lorikeet' x 'Memento'); 83-30-15; fl.dia 95mm; mid-season
- 'LAPORTE' (Reed) 2Y-WPP; ('Milestone' x 'Memento'); 83-81-3; fl.dia 96mm; mid-to late-season
- 'LATIN MUSIC' (Mitsch) 11aW-Y; ('Sentinel' x 'Shrike'); 2R6/1; fl.dia 105mm; mid-season
- 'LIQUID SUN' (Welch) 8Y-O; ('Newton' x 'Autumn Sol'); fl.dia 32mm; 10-12 flowers per stem on main stem, 5-8 flowers per stem on side stems; very early
- 'MADISON CENTER' (Reed) 2Y-O; ('Vulcan' x 'Sutton Court'); 81-7-3; fl.dia 80mm; mid-season
- 'MAGIC CHARM' (Mitsch/Havens) 2W-R; ('Decoy' x 'Magician'); 2V1/1; fl.dia 110mm; sunproof; late
- 'MICHAEL'S DREAM' (Reed) 11aW-GPP; ('Phantom' x 'Space Ship'); 84-121-1; fl.dia 100mm; mid-season
- 'MILLENNIUM GOLD' (Reed) 1Y-Y; ('Golden Jewel' x 'Dream Prince'); 85-7-5; fl.dia 92mm; mid-season
- 'MILLENNIUM PINK' (Reed) 2W-P; ['Brian's Favorite' x Reed 83-14-3 (Brogden T20 x 'Dailmanach')]; 91-33-1; fl.dia 92mm; mid-season
- 'MISHAWAKA' (Reed) 2YYW-WWY; ('Euphony' open pollinated); 83-103-1; fl.dia 88mm; mid-season
- 'MISS JUDY' (Havens) 2W-P; ('Pink Valentine' x 'Pink Flame'); VH20/2; fl.dia 95mm; sunproof; late

'MISS SARA' (Van Beck) 8W-Y; (*N. papyraceus* O. P.) *N. jonquilla* is likely parent; scented; sunproof; mid-season

'MOST DIVINE' (Reed) 1W-GPP; ('Sedate' x 'Divine'); 83-26-3; fl.dia 100mm; mid-season

'NAPPANEE' (Reed) 2YYW-WWY; ('Rushlight' x 'Impressario'); 79-1-20; fl.dia 98mm; early mid-season

'NATURAL BEAUTY' (Mitsch) 11aW-P; [{{('Precedent' x 'Carita') x ('Radiation' x 'Mabel Taylor')}} x 'Interim'} x 'Phantom']; 2T16/19; fl.dia 95mm; sunproof; mid-season

'NEW BALANCE' (Reed) 2W-GWW; ('Misty Glen' x 'Immaculate'); 82-53-2; fl.dia 98mm; mid-season

'NEW CARLISLE' (Reed) 2YYW- YWY; ('Rushlight' x 'Impressario'); 79-1-21; fl.dia 90mm; sweetly scented; mid-season

'NEW PARIS' (Reed) 2W-P; ('Ken's Favorite' x 'Obsession'); 85-39-2; fl.dia 100mm; late

'OAKWOOD DELIGHT' (Reed) 7W-GWW; ('Quick Step' x 'Misty Glen'); 81-39-11; fl.dia 72mm; very strongly scented; usually two blooms per stem; very late

'OLD CHEDDAR' (Reed) 2W-GOO; ('Old Satin' x 'Eclat'); 81-45-8; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof; mid-season

'OLIVE BRANCH' (Havens) 3W-GGY; ('Lemon Tree' open pollinated); TO54/1; fl.dia 75mm; very late

'OSCEOLA' (Reed) 2W-PYP; ('Precedent' x 'Roseate Tern'); 84-30-3; fl.dia 101mm; mid-season

'P. D. WILLIAMS' (Blom) 6Y-Y; ('Peeping Tom' x 'Glenfarclas'); 206-3; fl.dia 105mm; very early.

'PAWATING' (Reed) 4W-Y; ('Spun Honey' x 'Camelot'); 83-70-3; fl.dia 94mm; late mid-season

'PHANTOM DANCER' (Bender) 11aW-P; ('Phantom' x 'Eclat'); 91/113; fl.dia 90mm; mid-season

'PINK FLUSH' (Reed) 2P-PPY; ('Culmination' x 'Music'); 90-163-2; fl.dia 88mm; late

'PINK POLYNOMIAL' (Mitsch) 11aW-P; ('Decoy' x 'Mission Impossible'); 2T4/4; fl.dia 85mm; sunproof; mid-season

'PINK SCISSORS' (Reed) 11aW-YPP; ('Phantom' x 'Vahu') 83-23-1; fl.dia 105mm; mid-season

'PINK SILVER SAND' (Wheatley) 2W-P; ('Fragrant Rose' x 'Culmination'); 88-135-7; fl.dia 90mm; late

'POETIC LICENSE' (Dubose) 2W-P; [{{('Inverpolly' x ('Carita' x 'Cordial'))} x 'Pink Silk'}]; N100-34; fl.dia 90mm; midseason

'POSTLUDE' (Mitsch) 3W-YYO; ('Impala' x Evans seedling); 2T44/1; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof; late

'PRETTY WOMAN' (Reed) 11aY-P; ('Phantom' x 'Lorikeet'); 82-57-1; fl.dia 100mm; sweetly scented; mid-season (Listed as 'Painted Lady' in his 2000 catalog)

'ROMAN RIM' (Mitsch) 2W-WWP; ('Easter Moon' x 'Rubythroat'); 2P9/3; fl.dia 105mm; mid-season

'ROSE LAKE' (Mitsch/Havens) 2W-P; [{{('Easter Moon' x 'Cool Flame') x 'Pink Silk'}}]; 2X14/5; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof; mid-season

'RUGGED REALISM' (Havens) 2Y-P; ('Pay Day' x 'Dawncrest'); TEH16/1; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof; late

'SALMON CIRCLE' (Vinisky) 2W-WWP; ('Broomhill' x 'Eileen Squires') V87-39-12; fl.dia 103mm; late

'SATIN MOON' (Bender) 3Y-Y; ('Old Satin' x 'Moonfire'); 83/203; fl.dia 90mm; late

'SKYFIRE' (Mitsch) 2W-P/W; [(‘Silken Sails’ x ‘Cool Flame’) x ‘Magician’];
 2T18/3; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof; mid-season
 'SMIDGEN' (Vinisky) 1Y-Y; (‘Small Talk’ open pollinated); V93-312-6; fl.dia
 27mm; early-midseason
 'SONAR' (Havens) 2Y-YYR; {(‘Ardour’ x ‘Ceylon’) x [‘Playboy’ x (‘Klingo’ x
 ‘Ardour’)]} x [(‘Armada’ x ‘Paricutin’) x ‘Falstaff’]; SEH81/1; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof;
 early
 'SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY' (Havens) 4Y-R; {‘Grebe’ x [(‘Armada’ x ‘Paricutin’)
 x ‘Falstaff’]}; SEH54/1; fl.dia 95mm; early
 'SPANISH FIESTA' (Havens) 11aY-R; (‘Trogon’ x ‘Tiritomba’); UH60/1; fl.dia
 80mm; sunproof; mid-season
 'SPLIT DECISION' (Reed) 11aY-YWY; (‘Split’ x ‘Salem’); 80-110-4; fl.dia 90mm;
 early mid-season
 'STEVE'S FAVORITE' (Reed) 2W-GRR; (‘Ken’s Favorite’ x ‘Quasar’); 83-1-8;
 fl.dia 85mm; mid-season
 'STORYTELLER' (Spotts) 8Y-O; (‘Matador’ x ‘Pequenita’); 88-178-P; fl.dia 39mm;
 4-6 florets per stem; early
 'SUN KACHINA' (Spotts) 2YWG-W; (‘Suede’ x ‘Irresistible’); 87-28-1; fl.dia 82mm;
 midseason
 'SUNDAY PINK' (Mitsch) 11aW-P; [(‘Pink Frost’ x ‘Accent’) x ‘Rubythroat’];
 2S4/1; fl.dia 100mm; sunproof; mid-season
 'SUNLIFE' (Blom) 1Y-O; (‘Red Curtain’ x ‘Glenfarclas’); 20-6; fl.dia 100mm; early
 'TANGELO' (Vinisky) 3W-YYO; (‘Random Event’ x ‘Spring Magic’); V92-168-1;
 fl.dia 115mm; mid-late season
 'TARNISHED GOLD' (Reed) 2Y-Y; (‘Temple Gold’ x ‘Gold Convention’); 83-36-1;
 fl.dia 110mm; mid-season
 'TICONDEROGA' (Havens) 3W-YYO; (‘Merlin’ hybrid); TEH108/10; fl.dia 75mm;
 sunproof; late
 'TIPPECANOE' (Reed) 2W-GPP; (‘Accent’ x ‘Vahu’); 84-6-4; fl.dia 95mm; late mid-
 season
 'UNCLE BILL' (Reed) 1Y-O; (Lea 1-6-60 x ‘Trumpet Call’); 82-160-1; fl.dia 90mm;
 mid-season
 'VANDALIA' (Reed) 3Y-GYY; (‘Green Howard’ x ‘Citronita’); 82-92-1; fl.dia
 81mm; late
 'VELVET SPRING' (Havens) 2Y-Y; (‘Festivity’ open pollinated); ZO21/1; fl.dia
 110mm; sunproof; late
 'WAKARUSA' (Reed) 2YYW-W; (‘Rushlight’ x ‘Impressario’); 79-1-13; fl.dia
 93mm; rot resistant; early mid-season
 'WHITE SUFFUSION' (Reed) 2YYW-GWW; (‘Rushlight’ x ‘Impressario’); 79-1-20;
 fl.dia 90mm; mid-season
 'WILDERNESS' (Havens) 11aW-P/W; (‘Phantom’ x (‘Pink Frost’ x ‘Accent’)); QEJ19/1;
 fl.dia 100mm; mid-season.
 'WILLIAMS GLEN' (Reed) 2W-GWW; (‘Misty Glen’ x ‘Williamsburg’); 83-60-1;
 fl.dia 100mm; late mid-season
 'WILLOWBROOK' (Bender) 3Y-Y; (‘Old Satin’ x ‘Coldbrook’) 82/56; fl.dia 112mm;
 mid- to late-season
 'WIND DANCER' (Vinisky) 6W-Y; (‘Phalarope’ x ‘Trena’) V91-30-3; fl.dia 69mm;
 dwarf; early
 'WYATT' (Reed) 2W-GPP; (‘Fragrant Rose’ x ‘Culmination’); 83-117-1; fl.dia.
 90mm; scent similar to ‘Fragrant Rose’, but not as intense; late mid-season
 'ZSA ZSA' (Reed) 11aY-PPY; (‘Dear Love’ x ‘Kabonova’) 87-63-1; fl.dia 100mm;
 sweetly scented; mid-season

MORE HIGHLIGHTING HYBRIDIZERS

Leone Yarborough Low, *Yellow Springs, OH*

Almost all of the Hummingbird members and several of the New Hybridizers Robin members have won ADS Awards with their seedlings and cultivars. Some of their more interesting comments follow.

Bob Spotts has been interested in developing intermediate daffodils. He has also been using tazettas and *N. viridiflorus* seedlings in his program. Year 2000 seedlings that he noted were:

- a smallish 7Y-YRR with twin florets from 'Vantage' x 'Pequenita'
- a good 8W-Y with 5-6 florets from 'Matador' x *N. scaberulus* (most of the series are Y-Y or Y-O)
- a tall 8W-Y with 7 florets of 2¼ inches in diameter from 'Matador' x 'Symptom'
- a fine intermediate 1Y-Y from 'Fine Gold' x 'Little Gem'

Bob suggested that hybridizers try to create something different, a hybrid unlike any daffodil now existing. His examples of persons who have used this approach include: Gerritsen with his split cups; Richard Brook with 'Tripartite'; Bill Pannill with 'Junior Miss', 'Oz', and 'Toto'; Grant Mitsch with his work in Divisions 5-7 (e.g., 'Stratosphere', 'Jetfire', 'Akepa'); and John Blanchard with miniatures 'Pequenita' and 'Crevette'.

Leone Low reported obtaining seeds using 'Matador' pollen on miniature daffodils. The seed parents were siblings of 7Y-Y 983-1, a jonquil x poet cross which was the 1999 Pittsburgh Mini Rose winner. Seed was also harvested from another 983-1 sibling using pollen from her newly named mini poet ADS Gold Ribbon winning 'Crimson Rim'.

The mild winter may have contributed to the variety of blooms in her mini seedling beds: 7s, 9s, a 3W-YYR, a 3Y-YYR, several reverse bicolors whose pedigree involved 'Gypsy Queen', promising 2Y-Ys, a 6Y-O and some 2W-Ys with Helen Link seedlings in their pedigrees. Other promising miniature seedlings were the Portland Mini Rose winner and a maiden bloom from 'Snook' seeds sent by Steve Vinisky, both 6Y-Ys. In addition to miniature daffodil crosses, Leone's standard daffodil hybridizing in 2000 included crosses between her two lines of 3W-Ps with the goal of using hybrid vigor to obtain larger flowers.

Dr. Harold Koopowitz said that he flowered a borderline miniature pink seedling from 8W-P 'Sammy Girl' x *N. dubius*. He also has about 20 seedlings of a 'Cyclataz' type ('Soleil d'Or' x *N. cyclamineus*). He is endeavoring to breed Division 2 miniatures by putting pollen on about 200 each of 'Little Gem' and 'Little Beauty'.

Donna Dietsch again made crosses with her sunproof 2Y-O seedling from 'Flaming Spring' x 'Caracas'. She particularly likes her 7W-W seedling from 'Misty Glen' x *N. jonquilla* and is looking forward to seeing her 'Intrigue' x 'Hillstar' seedlings bloom. Her fragrant 'Top of the Hill' x *N. jonquilla* seedling is nearly green and shows promise as an intermediate 3Y-Y. She described a 2(?)Y-Y seedling with a half length cup: "The petal color is buff/beige/café au lait. At the base of the petals where they join the cup, the color is translucent orange radiating outward about half the length of the petal. The cup is an intense bright yellow, with a bit of a frill to the rim." Last year Donna made crosses with 11s, 4s, etc. Collectors might be interested to note that she has named several poeticus seedlings after women poets.

In 1999 Charles Wheatley reported success with 'Minder' as a pollen parent after years of trying to breed with the cultivar. He harvested 956 seeds from nine different varieties. Charles also reported his results from hybridizing doubles in 1990. He made five types of crosses onto 100 blooms and picked 85 pods. He replanted 500 bulbs in 1995 and selected 13 seedlings in 1998 and 1999. His favorite is from 'Golden Aura' x 'Tahiti'. A seedling that he thinks has potential but uses primarily for hybridizing is an improved 'Camelot' type from 'Camelot' x 'Demand'.

Henry Hartmann's very early 1Y-Y seedlings were the center of attention in Bill and Diane Tribe's daffodil field during the World Convention Tour. He has named one of them 'Jump Start'.

Gerard Knehans planted seeds from the crosses 'Filoli' x 'American Heritage', 'Relentless' x 'Oregon Pioneer', 'American Heritage' x 'Heavenly Days', 'Cloud's Rest' x 'Harvard', and ('Daydream' x 'Camelot' Y-P seedling) x 'Oregon Pioneer' with a goal of advancement of Y-P daffodils. He flowered the first blooms from his 'Fragrant Rose' x 'Altun Ha' cross this year. Included was a very nice 2Y-P which was awarded the ADS Best Intermediate Ribbon in the St. Louis show.

He named Rose Ribbon winner 'St. Louie Louie' 6W-Y in 1999. He said that it usually takes seven years for most of the seedlings in a cross to bloom in his Missouri garden. Regular application of liquid fertilizer during the growing season appears to have shortened the planting-to-blooming span somewhat.

Sandra Stewart reported a pretty 2Y-O maiden bloom from 'Gunsynd' OP. Her '99 seeds from 'Catalyst', 'Lyles', 'Monticello', etc. showed good growth.

Larry Force harvested 360 seeds in year 2000 crosses with the potential to produce primarily Division 6 miniatures. Some of the parents were 'Zip', 'Hummingbird', 'Mite', 'Small Talk', 'Flashback', 'Gipsy

Queen', 'Sunny Maiden', 'Little Spell', 'Tanagra', 'Little Beauty', and 'Little Gem'.

Larry made crosses with and harvested seed from 'Great Gatsby', 'Happy Fellow', 'Raspberry Rose', 'Remembered Kiss', 'Pops Legacy', 'Bewdy', 'Lancelot', and others. in 1999.

Tom Stettner reported that a nicely formed 'Sandycove' 2Y-P seedling bloomed in only four years from seed in 1999.

Bob Bell said that he planted out the three surviving bulbs from his first cross, which was in 1996. The cross was 'Johann Strauss' x 'Papillon'. He reported that 50% of his crosses produced seeds in 2000. This was an improvement over previous years' results. He obtained seeds from, among others, the poets 'Caedmon', 'Milan', 'Chesteron', and 'Knave of Diamonds'.

Clay Higgins' garden was moved, but he salvaged some of the large quantity of seedlings from jonquilla seed distributed by Keith Kridler. The seed had germinated well and continued to flourish when replanted. In addition, there were many interesting seed pods on 'Corozal', 'Fragrant Rose', 'Hillstar', 'Carib Gypsy', etc, and he was hopeful of a substantial year 2000 seed crop.

There is also increasing interest in fragrant daffodils. Gerard Knehans recommended the garden variety 'Fragrant Breeze', an extremely large 2W-Y. He said that the fragrance is similar to, but more pronounced than, the historic cultivar 'Louise de Coligny'.

ATTENTION, HYBRIDIZERS!

If you are planning to name and register one of your flowers this year, remember that applications to register must be received by the RHS by June 30. That means I must have the application here by June 15 to insure they reach the RHS in time. Application forms can be downloaded from the RHS website (www.rhs.org.uk) or you can get an application form from me. Registration is free; and while there is no requirement to include a photo (or slide), the ADS would like one so that we can include it in the Illustrated Data Bank. The RHS also likes to have them for their records. But if you really want the photo/slide back, that can be arranged as well. Please do not just name your flower without registering it. You run the risk of someone else getting the name you want! Mary Lou Gripshover, 1686 Grey Fox Trail, Milford, Oh 45150; or Daffmlg@aol.com. (Also, see the article on rules for naming daffodils in the December, 1996 *Journal*.)

UPDATE ON 2001 DAFFODIL SHOWS

Kirby Fong, Awards Chairman

CHANGES

Clinton, MS: March 10 only, not March 10 and 11

Conway, AR: March 17-18 instead of March 24-25 at the Faulkner County Library, 1900 Tyler Street

Garden Club of Virginia March 28-29: at the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, not the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

Baltimore, MD: will be the middle Atlantic regional show

Hillsboro, OR: April 13-14, not April 14-15

Yakima, WA: April 20-21, not April 21-22

Wadsworth, OH: show has been canceled

Akron, OH: April 28 at the Chapel Hill Mall, not April 21 at the Rolling Acres Mall

Greenwich, CT: April 25-26, not April 26-27

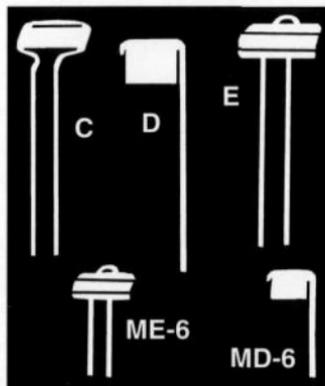
Chanhasen, MN: Edie Godfrey's area code has changed from 612 to 952

Pittsburgh, PA will be at the Galleria Mall, Mt. Lebanon. Contact: John Dittmer, 611 Royce Avenue, Pittsburgh PA 15243-1149, (412) 343-7881, jddittmer@compuserve.com

ADDITIONS

March 17-18, 2001 Dallas, TX Texas Daffodil Society at Dallas Arboretum and Botanical Gardens. Contact: Mrs. Elton Moreland, 428 E. Tripp Road, Sunnyvale TX 75182-9547, (972) 226-2787

April 17, 2001 Charles Town, West Virginia Shenandoah-Potomac District of West Virginia Garden Clubs, Inc. at Zion Episcopal Parish Hall, Washington St. Contact: Mary Koonce, P.O. Box 45, Halltown WV 25423, (304) 725-5609, marykoonce@compuserve.com



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HERE AND THERE

Mavis Verry

Mavis Verry, the hybridizer of 'Trena', 'Tracey', and 'Tinkerbell', died recently. More information to come in the June issue.

*

Breeding Ornamental Plants

Timber Press has just published *Breeding Ornamental Plants* by Dorothy and Brett Callaway. The book covers fifteen different plant groups and Elise Havens wrote the chapter on daffodils.

*

Postal Increase

Due to recent increases in overseas airmail rates, the air mail supplement for overseas memberships will increase from \$15.00 to \$18.00 with your next renewal.

*

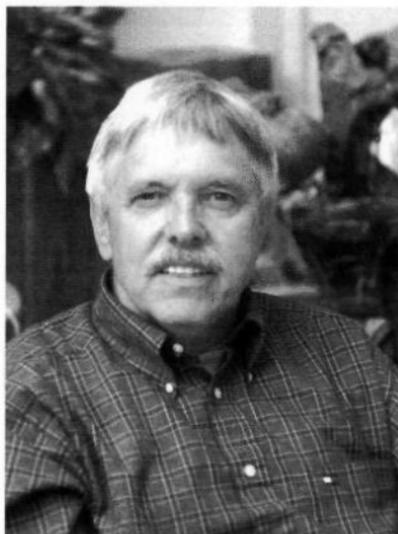
Kids Growing with Dutch Bulbs

The Mailorder Gardening Association in cooperation with the Dutch Bulb Exporters Association and the International Flower Bulb Centre of Holland has sent 200 assorted Dutch flower bulbs to 500 schools across the U.S. The mailing included planting instructions, a video about the history of Dutch bulbs, and suggestions for classroom activities involving the study of bulbs. More information can be obtained from www.mailordergardening.com, the MGA Executive Director Camille Cimino at 410-730-9713, or via email at PR@mailordergardening.com.

*

MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Bill Roese	Kirby Fong
Maureen Kerr	Mrs. Hubert Bourne (Color in the <i>Journal</i> Fund)
.....	Mr. & Mrs. Rodney Armstrong Jr. and Andrew Armstrong
John Van Beck.....	Mary Lou Gripshover (ADS History Book Fund)
Julius Wadekamper	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
.....	Daffodil Society of Minnesota
.....	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Smith
.....	Denis C. Dailey
.....	Mrs. Hubert Bourne (Color in the <i>Journal</i> Fund)
Dr. Tom Throckmorton.....	Mary Cartwright
Roberta Watrous	Mrs. Elisha Hanson
.....	Mary Lou Gripshover (ADS History Book Fund)
.....	Mrs. Hubert Bourne (Color in the <i>Journal</i> Fund)



John Van Beck

Linda Van Beck photo

JOHN CHARLES VAN BECK

John Charles Van Beck, well known in north Florida and south Georgia as “Mr. Daffodil,” died January 14 following heart surgery. He was 66.

John and his wife, Linda, moved to Tallahassee, Florida in 1965. He soon began experimenting with daffodil culture in north Florida and founded the Florida Daffodil Society (FDS) in 1994. Under his direction this organization grew to a membership of approximately 250, the largest of any local ADS-affiliated club. This club donated thousands of bulbs annually to public plantings in Florida and Georgia.

Under the auspices of the FDS, John organized and personally carried out a number of daffodil projects, including numerous lectures with slide presentations for garden clubs, up to twelve bulb sales in Tallahassee and surrounding towns, and three large daffodil shows.

Recently he completed a multi-year project of donating and planting several thousand heirloom daffodil bulbs at Goodwood Museum and Gardens, a restored pre-Civil War plantation home in Tallahassee.

John authored and published the “Florida Daffodil Society News.” He was a regional director of the ADS and made frequent contributions to the *ADS Journal*. His gardening efforts resulted in a list of daffodil varieties that can do well in north Florida. His lectures and bulb sales efforts were instrumental in placing many thousands of these bulbs in hundreds of flower gardens in north Florida and south Georgia.

John served on the ADS Historic Daffodil Committee, which was instrumental in the creation of the Historic Pre-1940 Cultivars Section with an ADS award. His fellow gardeners and friends have proposed that in his honor a new show category featuring heirloom daffodils be developed.

Linda was always with him on dozens of road trips to gather unknown varieties from long forgotten homesteads and gardens, to present lectures and slide shows, and to conduct bulb sales. In reasonable weather, they could always be found working in, and enjoying, their extensive gardens.

No one will take the place of the enthusiastic gardener and gentle friend known in this area as "Mr. Daffodil."

Frasier Bingham



Julius Wadekamper

Mary Lou Gripshover photo

JULIUS J. WADEKAMPER 1930-2001

The world of horticulture lost one of its best friends when Julius Wadekamper passed away on January 10, 2001. Julius was a life member of the ADS, and an ADS judge and judging instructor. He chaired two ADS committees: Research, Health and Culture, 1984-96 (combined with the Test Gardens/Wister Award committee in 1990); and the Scientific and Education Trust Fund, 1990-94. A charter member of the Daffodil Society of Minnesota, Julius held various offices, including president and secretary; he was its treasurer and its mainstay for many years until his recent move to Oregon.

Julius was born in 1930 and grew up on a Minnesota farm. His early love of plants led to a University of Minnesota graduate degree in botany. He joined the Brothers of the Holy Cross of Notre Dame and moved to Brazil, where he founded a boys' school and taught for ten years. Upon returning to Minnesota, he started his life-long nursery business, naming it *Borbeleta*, Portuguese for *butterfly*, which, Julius said, "should have been spelled *Borboleta*, had the first sign-painter not gotten it wrong!" His plant interests were extensive yet eclectic, including lilies, hemerocallis, iris, and rock garden plants. Among daffodils, he was particularly fond of orange perianths. He moved to Oregon, as did his sister, after his retirement, where he continued to grow and sell fine rare and unusual plants.

A very special gentleman, Julius was a private person, a shy but gracious man of few words. His reserved, soft-spoken manner was endearing, and his smile infectious. He was infinitely patient and generous with his time and wisdom with those of us who knew much less than he. Days before his death, his close friends Jeanie and Frank Driver

went to see him, at his urging, just to talk daffodils. Gene and Nancy Cameron and other Oregon daffodil friends recently took him to see his favorite Shakespeare play, *Taming of the Shrew*. In a last gesture of generosity, he asked them to provide a home for his cherished daffodils, which have now been planted on the newly-created "Oregon Garden" grounds in Silverton, Oregon. As Ruth Pardue said, "He was a real plantsman."

The ADS extends its sympathy to his sister, Nancy Hanley, and family (P.O. Box 445, Parkdale, Oregon 97041).

Myrna Smith

MAURINE KERR

Maurine Kerr, a member of the ADS since 1960 and a founding member of the Texas Daffodil Society, passed away peacefully in her sleep December 19, 2000 in Dallas, Texas. She had been battling cancer for more than a year.

Maurine was the fourth president of the Texas Daffodil Society and served as a Regional Director and Regional Vice President of the ADS. She was also very active in many garden clubs, having served as President of the Dallas Council of Garden Clubs and the Founders Garden Club of Dallas.

In 1987 she received the Garden Club of America Zone Award for Horticulture Excellence and most recently was the first recipient of the Alice Kain Stout Zone XI Mentoring Award.

She was a mentor to everyone who showed an interest in horticulture. Andrew Armstrong stated that "Mrs. Kerr was instrumental in encouraging me to grow and show daffodils. She was like a grandmother to me."

Maurine was very fond of her daffodil friends and enjoyed the many trips she and Jim took with the Society to the national conventions and to countries overseas. We will all miss her.

Rod Armstrong

ROBERTA CHAPMAN WATROUS 1904-2000

She is the last of the founding spirits of ADS, the last of that talented and dedicated group of people who both inspired and implemented its formation in 1954. But that is not the beginning of her lifelong involvement with daffodils.

Roberta Chapman was born in Memphis, Tennessee on March 13, 1904, but grew up and was educated in Washington, D.C., where she graduated from George Washington University in 1926. She had begun



**Roberta Watrous and Her
First Cross, CF-1
(*N. cyclamineus* x 'Fortune')**

Mary Lou Gripshover photo

work at the Library of Congress in 1923, but later moved to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Library, where she worked for many years until her retirement. Six years after her marriage to George Watrous, they built a house in upper northwest Washington in 1937, and Roberta began gardening. By that time, she had made friends with several fine plantsmen at Agriculture, including Robert Moncure, Edwin C. Powell, and the great B.Y. Morrison. She had also been attending the Garden Club of Virginia daffodil shows, and making notes of the daffodils she liked. Her friends shared bulbs and the catalogs of Alec Gray, Guy Wilson, and others, and she was well launched on her long daffodil journey.

She made her first daffodil cross in 1944, 'Autocrat' x *N. cyclamineus*, and continued to hybridize every year thereafter through 1984. Though she made a few standard crosses, she worked almost exclusively with miniatures, at a time when scarcely anything was known about them. She persevered and succeeded in a field with a very small genetic pool (far smaller than now, for lack of availability), a high failure rate, poor chances of continuing beyond the first generation, and many years and losses along the way to naming. Her meticulous records give no hint of the frustration she must often have felt on the loss of a promising seedling, but she had such high standards that she may well have discarded even more good things. Nearly all her work was concentrated in three areas: with her favorites, the Apodanthi and Jonquilla species, and with *N. cyclamineus* and *N. triandrus*. Her best known miniature registrations are 'Sewanee' 2W-Y, 'Kibitzer' 6Y-Y, a quartet of orange-cupped jonquils ('Chappie', 'Little Rusky', 'Loyce', and 'Odile'), and the scarce and enchanting 'Flyaway' 12 Y-Y. Her standard jonquil cultivar, 'Happy Hour' 7 Y-O, is one of the very best garden daffodils--very early, brilliantly colored and unfading, and extremely long lasting.

In 1950 she and a group of people including Carey Quinn held a daffodil show, and later that year formed the Washington Daffodil Society. This was a great success, and soon after, they expanded their

efforts to include a day-long seminar on growing and showing daffodils called the "Daffodil Institute." This was held in connection with the show every year. Though she would never claim credit for it, this was Roberta's idea. She was modest almost to a fault, and really preferred to work in the background, though when pressed, she would take a more visible role. The WDS was truly the child she never had, and she nurtured it, held it together, in fact, in so many ways all her life, as long as she could be active.

An invitation to join a national daffodil society was published in *National Gardener* magazine in 1953, and over 400 people responded. Roberta wrote all those respondents to invite them to the 1954 Daffodil Institute in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of forming a national organization devoted to daffodils. Over sixty people from many parts of the U.S. accepted, and on April 9, 1954, the ADS was born. When the ADS was incorporated four years later, she was one of the three chosen to be incorporators.

From 1959 to 1968 she was Chair of the ADS Breeding and Selection Committee, and wrote a regular column in *The Daffodil Journal*, "The Hybridizer's Forum." At the same time, she was also a member of the Miniatures Committee under the chairmanship of John Larus, and worked tirelessly to promote these little flowers. In 1963, when miniatures were formally recognized by ADS and given a section of their own in shows, the Board of Directors created in her honor the Roberta C. Watrous Award, a class for twelve different miniatures from at least three RHS divisions. It remains the most coveted and prestigious award in the miniature classes to this day.

When she assumed the editorship of *The Daffodil Journal* in 1968, she determined to make it the most respected publication on daffodils in the world, and she succeeded. Pick up any back issue of this time, and be delighted by the quality and diversity of the articles, their readability and often timeliness, even today. Roberta did not permit errors, grammatical or otherwise, and was utterly undone when she discovered one. She once called her friend, Loyce McKenzie, and wailed, "There's a (a!) typographical error in the *Journal*!" Her demon proofreaders included the then Publications Chairmen, Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor, and Lettie Hansen, all superb at spotting errors. During her ten years as editor, she greatly expanded the pool of contributing writers, especially from abroad, and the *Journal's* excellence gained many new members for ADS.

Roberta Watrous is one of only five people who have won both of the two highest awards given by the ADS. In 1972 she was awarded the

Silver Medal for outstanding service to the Society, and in 1987 earned the Gold Medal for preeminent service to the daffodil.

Though many people went in awe of her, Roberta was the quietest and most unassuming of people. She was unfailingly generous with both help and bulbs, always supportive and totally approachable. Though I was taught to call older people by their last names, and did so with many when I first met them in ADS, she became Roberta at once. She never expected recognition and was always genuinely surprised when she received it. She loved her home on Reno Road, where she lived and gardened for over fifty years, and was always so delighted to show visitors her "Back Forty," a small fenced lot across the narrow alley behind her house. She would ceremoniously escort visitors across the alley, and with equal ceremony unlock the padlock on the low gate (which wouldn't have kept anybody out). Hundreds of enchanting little daffodils lined the perimeters of this small plot, and many more were in the inner beds. If you were too late to see the flowers, there were the marvelous red raspberries--two rows very neatly trained on wires in the center of this delightful space. Her main garden was filled with rare and beautiful plants, many given her by famous plantsmen, including one of the first *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* to reach the U.S. (in 1947), which had become a massive and impressive specimen. All of us who loved her grieved to see her leave that wonderful garden when it became too much for her to manage by the early 1990s.

Before she moved, she gave me the few seedlings she considered worthy of further evaluation, but I am certain she was far too hard on the ones that were left. I have often regretted not insisting that we dig them all, but one simply did not argue with this gentle lady.

Roberta slipped quietly out of life as the century drew to its close, on December 28. She was truly a great lady, one devoted to the pursuit of excellence, and she leaves a high standard for all of us to follow. She will be greatly missed. We extend our sympathies to her niece, Janet Crocker, and the other members of her family.

Delia Bankhead

MEMORIES OF ROBERTA

Bill Pannill writes, "We will miss Roberta. When I tried to name my first miniature seedling 'Betty Boop', she made me change it to 'Junior Miss'. I used to tease her by pronouncing *N. watieri*, 'watery eye.'"

From Peggy Macneale comes this apt description: "She was a shining light in those years when she was editor of the *Journal*. I did love Roberta--she was the prettiest and the gentlest person in the ADS."

Loyce McKenzie is fond of recounting how Roberta pulled her into the center of things at her first convention, and instantly made her feel a part of ADS. She writes, "Roberta made a great difference to me personally; she made an equally great difference in the ADS, with her editing of the *Journal*, and a difference for the daffodil. She saw the potential in miniatures before any other American. I am so pleased that this daffodil legend was also my very good friend."

The people who probably knew Roberta best were Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor. Roberta introduced them to daffodils. Laura Lee writes, "I first met Roberta as a close friend of my aunt, Janice Brown, with whom I lived before I was married. When Bill and I bought a house in Virginia in the fall of 1956, my aunt wanted to give us a bushel of daffodil bulbs, but Roberta said no--she would give us a selection of named varieties, which was the beginning of our love affair with daffodils. She brought a lot of beauty, a new, strong interest for both of us and a deep, solid friendship into our lives with that gift. In time, she gave Bill a membership in the ADS, which led to our working together on *The Daffodil Journal*, of which she was an outstanding editor."

At my first daffodil show, in Washington, sometime in the mid 70s, I observed a tiny white-haired woman enter the staging area on the morning of the show, carrying a wicker box neatly filled with tiny bottles, each with a tinier daffodil in it. I just stood transfixed--I had never seen a miniature daffodil before. When she retired from showing, she gave me her "exhibitor's box." It is among my most treasured possessions, one I will pass on to a younger miniature specialist one day.

Delia Bankhead

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

In accordance with the By-laws, the National Nominating Committee is soliciting the general membership for any suggestions they may have regarding possible nominees for Second Vice-President (to become President) and Secretary of the ADS for the 2002 Election of Officers.

Please send your suggestions for names to be considered, signed with your name and address, to The National Nominating Committee Chairman, Suzy Wert (limequilla@aol.com) 7350 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260-3617. **It is neither necessary, nor advisable, to contact the person you suggest for his or her agreement; the National Nominating Committee will handle that part of the selection process.** The deadline for suggestions coming from the general membership is May 15, 2001.

BOOK REVIEW: *A GARDEN OF ONE'S OWN*

Hurst Sloniker, *Batavia, OH*

Elizabeth Lawrence unfortunately did not live to write the book she had intended to call *A Garden of One's Own*, but a book by that very title is nevertheless available. Barbara Scott, a writer and editor of garden publications, and Bobby J. Ward, an environmental scientist, gardener, and writer, have assembled and edited a collection of Lawrence's shorter works, mainly articles from periodicals and newsletters previously unpublished. For this collection the editors have chosen, quite appropriately, to use Elizabeth Lawrence's title. The articles, originally appearing in a number of magazines and journals such as *Herbertia*, the *Bulletin of the American Rock Garden Society*, and *House and Garden*, treat a wide variety of subjects, from trees and shrubs to the small daffodils and species tulips. The editors have arranged all of these inclusions by subject and have updated botanical nomenclature as necessary.

Reading anything by Elizabeth Lawrence is a pleasure. Unlike some authors, she seems to speak personally to you, the reader, as if only the two of you were conversing in her living room or garden. You can succeed with the hoop-petticoat daffodils, she advises, if you give them hot sun and gravelly soil; you can expect better blooms, at least in the south, from *Sternbergia lutea* if you lift and replant the bulbs; you would do well to plant yellow campanelles (*Narcissus x odorus*) for an effective contrast with the "brilliant purple" of *Iris reticulata*. She speaks with an authority conferred upon her by years of close observation, study, correspondence with famous and not-at-all-famous gardeners, near and far, and most of all by the experience--both the failures and successes--of one who has loved and grown plants throughout her life. And if all of this were not enough, she writes in a style which is invariably compelling and, on those occasions when she is especially delighted, even poetic: the delicate flowers of a recently acquired 'Hawera' are "the color of winter sunshine"; the blooms of 'J.T. Bennett-Poe' are "as pale and as delicate as sea foam." You come away from reading these articles knowing that you have been at once both educated and inspired.

The editors have provided several useful compilations at the end of the book: a bibliography of all of Lawrence's published works; an appendix containing names, with brief identifications, of correspondents and authors mentioned in the articles; a bibliography of literary works referred to by Lawrence, followed by a list of works which the editors consulted; an index of plants and persons mentioned in the articles; and a

permissions list for the reprinted material included in the book. In connection with this last, it would have been helpful if the editors had identified at the beginning of each reprint its original source and date, thus saving the reader from searching for such information each time a new article is begun. Aside from this minor inconvenience, the book is well organized.

In the concluding section of the book, one of the editors suggests that with more and more enthusiasts discovering the Lawrence legacy through reprints of her books and newspaper columns, a "regional renaissance" is occurring. While this is undoubtedly true, Katharine White, Allen Lacy, and others have pointed out that Elizabeth Lawrence can no longer be considered merely a regional author but has achieved national and even international eminence. *A Garden of One's Own* will now provide readers even greater access to one of our major American garden writers.

Elizabeth Lawrence. *A Garden of One's Own*. University of North Carolina Press, 1997. \$27.50 cloth. 281 pp.

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SOCIETY AND REGIONAL NEWS

Oregon Daffodil Society: The Oregon Daffodil Society with volunteers from The Oregon Garden, located approximately 15 miles northeast of Salem, Oregon, planted thousands of daffodil bulbs in November, 2000 that were donated by its members and growers in the northwest. The Oregon Garden is a New World botanical display garden that will cover 240 acres when finished. Forty acres will be completed this spring for the official opening.

The Oregon Daffodil Society will hold the Garden's first flower/daffodil show ever, in the 20,000 square foot multi-purpose J. Frank Schmidt Pavilion, March 31 and April 1. The Oregon State Federation of Garden Clubs will enter arrangements with the theme "Daffy About The Oregon Garden."

South Western Ohio Daffodil Society (SWODS): The Peggy Macneale Daffodil Garden at the Cincinnati Civic Garden Center premieres April 9 at noon in a formal champagne dedication ceremony. SWODS used purchased bulbs, bulbs donated by members, and generously-contributed bulbs from Brian Duncan, Elise Havens of Mitsch Daffodils, and David Burdick to plant over 200 cultivars this first year of operation. The garden is named in honor of Peggy Macneale, who was one of the founders of SWODS in the 1960s and was also the first director of the Cincinnati Civic Garden Center in 1942.

The garden also holds a complete collection of Wister Award cultivars, including the newest one, 'Golden Aura'. A second complete collection was planted at the Cincinnati Nature Center (Mr. Krippendorf's Lob's Wood), and a third at the host hotel for the 2002 ADS convention.

Midwest Region: Betty Kealiher, Midwest RVP, organized a panel discussion on "Daffodils from the Ground Down" for the fall regional meeting. The panel consisted of all men--Tom Stettner, Joe Hamm, Chuck Schad, Dan Bellingner, and Bill Lee--who discussed how they amend their soil and prepare their daffodil beds, and there was a lot of audience participation. Now why does Betty associate men with dirt?

(Additional local society news and regional news is welcomed by the editor, as well as information about meeting program topics to inspire other meeting planners.)

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John Reed photos

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