

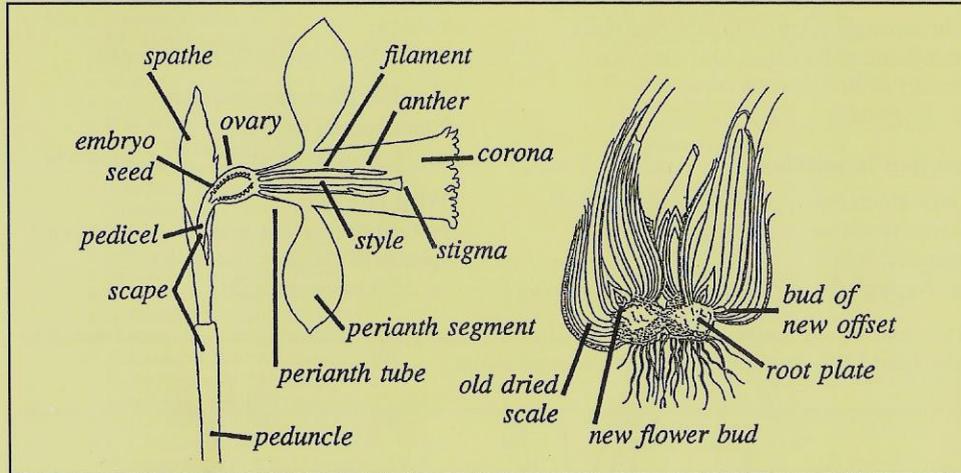
HYBRIDIZATION

Controlled pollination of daffodils can be undertaken using pollen from within the same flower or pollen from a different species or cultivar.

Parents are chosen for characteristics desirable in the offspring.

The hybridizer looks for:

- Well presented flowers of consistently good size, shape and colour with sturdy stems
- New forms or colours
- Early or late flowering
- Disease resistance, especially to basal rot
- Good bulb increase
- The desirable characteristics of daffodils no longer in cultivation



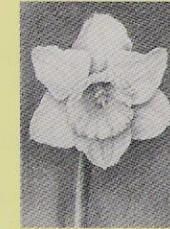
[Diagrams adapted by permission of Penguin Books Ltd from *Hardy Bulbs 2* (1964) by Cyril F. Coleman]

REGISTRATION OF CULTIVAR NAMES

A seedling distinct in form and/or quality and of consistently good habit is worth naming as a new cultivar. Send proposed names to the Royal Horticultural Society, International Registration Authority for the genus *Narcissus*.

Registration precludes legitimate use of the same name by another grower. Appearance in the International Register helps prevent illegitimate use of the same name and broadcasts an agreed classification and description.

Application forms and further advice on registration may be had from Daffodil Registrars in Australia, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.



DAFFODILS

Daffodil or narcissus?

Either will do

Each is a common name for any member of the genus *Narcissus*

The world's biggest grower of daffodils?

Great Britain:

with more than 11,000 acres under cultivation

The world's biggest marketplace for daffodils?

Holland:

with a turnover of more than £30m per annum

CULTIVATION

Outdoors

Plant bulbs

- in grass or in borders or rock gardens or under deciduous trees or shrubs
- by the end of October
- on a well-drained site in moisture retentive soil
- with the bulb nose 3"-5" [7.5cm-13cm] deep depending on bulb size

After flowering

- Remove dead heads only if desired
- Leave stems and leaves on plants for at least 6 weeks. Do not cut or damage them or tie them into knots
- Divide congested clumps in June/July

- Dry and clean bulbs if not replanted immediately. Keep in a cool well-ventilated place until replanted
- Destroy diseased or otherwise softened bulbs

For flowering indoors

Plant bulbs

- in bulb bowls in bulb fibre or in 8" or 10" pots in loam-based compost
- with the bulb nose protruding

Keep bowls and pots

- in a cool, moist, frost-free place outdoors or plunged 4" [10cm] deep in moisture-retentive soil or similar medium

Transfer to flowering quarters

- after 16-20 weeks

Always destroy any diseased plants immediately

CLASSIFICATION

For garden purposes daffodils are classified in 13 divisions

Division number = form

Letters = colours

For example:

1 W-Y = a trumpet daffodil with white perianth segments ("petals") and yellow corona ("trumpet")

2 Y-YYO = a large-cupped daffodil, all yellow except for a band of orange at corona ("cup") rim

11b W-O/YW = a papillon daffodil with white perianth segments and longitudinal bands of orange, yellow and white in the corona, with orange predominant

Whether of wild or cultivated origin, once a selection has been distinguished by a cultivar name it should be assigned to Divisions 1–12. Daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name should be assigned to Division 13

NB The characteristics for Divisions 5 to 10 are given for guidance only; they are not all necessarily expected to be present in every cultivar assigned to those divisions. Divisions 12 and 13 are not illustrated owing to the wide variation in shape and size between the flowers involved



Division 1

Trumpet daffodil cultivars

One flower to a stem; corona ("trumpet") as long as, or longer than the perianth segments ("petals")



Division 5

Triandrus daffodil cultivars

Characteristics of *N. triandrus* clearly evident: usually two or more pendent flowers to a stem; perianth segments reflexed



Division 2

Large-cupped daffodil cultivars

One flower to a stem; corona ("cup") more than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments ("petals")



Division 6

Cyclamineus daffodil cultivars

Characteristics of *N. cyclamineus* clearly evident: one flower to a stem; perianth segments significantly reflexed; flower at an acute angle to the stem, with a very short pedicel ("neck")



Division 3

Small-cupped daffodil cultivars

One flower to a stem; corona ("cup") not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments ("petals")



Division 7

Jonquilla and Apodanthus daffodil cultivars

Characteristics of Sections Jonquilla or Apodanthi clearly evident: one to five (rarely eight) flowers to a stem; perianth segments spreading or reflexed; corona cup-shaped, funnel-shaped or flared, usually wider than long; flowers usually fragrant



Division 4

Double daffodil cultivars

One or more flowers to a stem, with doubling of the perianth segments or the corona or both



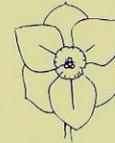
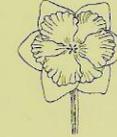
Division 8

Tazetta daffodil cultivars

Characteristics of Section

Tazettae clearly evident:

usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem; perianth segments spreading not reflexed; flowers usually fragrant



Division 9

Poeticus daffodil cultivars

Characteristics of the *N.*

poeticus group: usually one

flower to a stem; perianth segments pure white; corona very short or disc-shaped, usually with a green and/or yellow centre and a red rim, but sometimes of a single colour; flowers usually fragrant



Division 10

Bulbocodium daffodil cultivars

Characteristics of Section

Bulbocodium clearly evident:

usually one flower to a stem; perianth segments insignificant compared with the dominant corona; anthers dorsifixed (ie attached more or less centrally to the filament); filament and style usually curved.

Division 11

Split-corona daffodil cultivars

Corona split – usually for more than half its length

a) Collar Daffodils

Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments opposite the perianth segments; the corona segments usually in two whorls of three

b) Papillon Daffodils

Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments alternate to the perianth segments; the corona segments usually in a single whorl of six

Division 12

Other daffodil cultivars

Daffodil cultivars which do not fit the definition of any other division

Division 13

Daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name

PROPAGATION

From propagation to first flowering is:

- 1-2 years for **bulb offsets**
- 3-6 years for **seed**

Bulb offsets will be identical to the parent

- Detach offsets carefully
- Plant in the same way as full-size bulbs

Chipping is a means of more rapid increase but requires special skill and extra facilities

Seedlings will not necessarily resemble the parent(s)

- Collect seed in June or July as pods turn yellow
- Sow in pots or boxes in loam-based compost as soon as possible
- Sow 1" [2.5cm] apart, up to 1" [2.5cm] deep
- Keep outside. Keep cool and moist. Avoid prolonged freezing
- Plant seedlings out for selection after the second season
- Plant about 3" [7.5cm] apart, 4" [10cm] deep

WILD ORIGINS

The genus *Narcissus* includes an estimated sixty-five species grouped as follows:

Sections Tapeinanthus, Serotini and Aurelia

Autumn flowering unlike the other sections

eg. *N. serotinus*

Section Tazettae

Up to twenty scented flowers to a stem

eg. *N. tazetta* & *N. papyraceus*

Section Narcissus

The strongly scented Poet's Narcissus with pure white petals and disc-like, usually multicoloured corona

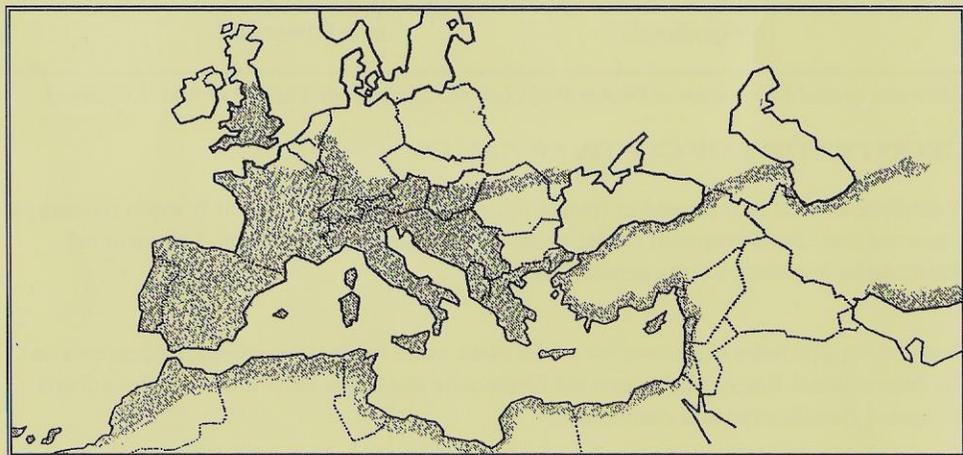
eg. *N. poeticus*

Section Jonquilla

Dark green leaves and up to seven small, scented, yellow or green flowers on a rounded stem

eg. *N. jonquilla* & *N. viridiflorus*

Two species are native to Britain, *N. obvallaris* (the Tenby Daffodil) and *N. pseudonarcissus* (the Lent Lily), both in Section Pseudonarcissus.



Approximate areas where wild daffodils may be found. Little is known of their distribution in many countries and a long history of cultivation makes it difficult to know if some plants are genuinely wild or are garden escapes.

Section Apodanthi

Greyer leaves than the Jonquils and a more ribbed stem

eg. *N. rupicola*

Section Ganymedes

Several pendant flowers to a stem with petals reflexed

N. triandrus only

Section Bulbocodium

Narrow petals and a "hoop-petticoat" corona

eg. *N. bulbocodium* & *N. romieuxii*

Section Pseudonarcissus

The trumpet daffodils

eg. *N. pseudonarcissus* & *N. cyclamineus*

Wild Hybrids

Hybrids occurring in the wild between species in the above sections

eg. *N. x incomparabilis*

PAST INTRODUCERS OF DAFFODILS

Dates are those of commencement to raise daffodils

- | | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1840s | a | E. Leeds Pioneer hybridizer
'Princess Mary' 2W-O 'Elegans' 3W-Y | |
| | a | J. Horsefield 'Horsfieldii' 1W-Y | |
| 1850s | a | W. Backhouse 'Barrii Conspicuus' 3W-YYO
'Emperor' 1Y-Y 'Empress' 1W-Y | |
| 1860s | a | P. Barr Pioneer collector/nurseryman | |
| 1870s | d | de Graaff Bros 'Madame de Graaff' 1W-W
'Chameleon' 1Y-YY 'Pink Pearl' 1W-P | |
| | d | G. van Waveren 'Thalia' 5W-W | |
| 1880s | b | W. B. Hartland 'Countess of Southesk' 3W-W | |
| | a | G. H. Engleheart 'Will Scarlett' 2W-O
'Beersheba' 1W-W 'Horace' 9W-GOR | |
| | d | Messrs van der Schoot 'Elvira' 8W-YYO
'Cheerfulness' 4W-Y 'Geranium' 8W-O | |
| | a | R. O. & Mrs Backhouse 'Hades' 2Y-O
'Texas' 4Y-O 'Mrs R. O. Backhouse' 2W-P | |
| 1890s | a | J. Kendall 'King Alfred' 1Y-Y | |
| | k | J. H. Hinsby 'Lilian Murdoch' 2Y-O | |
| | g | A. P. W. Thomas 'Aorangi' 1W-W | |
| | a | W. F. M. Copeland 'Mary Copeland' 4W-O | |
| | a | J. C. Williams 'Hospodar' 2Y-O | |
| | a | P. D. Williams 'Carlton' 2Y-Y
'Hesla' 7Y-Y 'Beryl' 6W-YYO | |
| | h | C. A. Nethercote 'Gertrude Nethercote' 7Y-Y | |
| | a | The Brodie 'King of the North' 1Y-Y
'Seraglio' 3Y-YYR 'Copper Bowl' 2Y-O | |
| 1900s | d | C. G. van Tubergen 'Dawson City' 1Y-Y | |
| | h | L. Buckland 'Pink'un' 2W-YYP | |
| | b | A. Clark 'First Blush' 2W-P | |
| | a | W. T. Ware 'Fortune' 2Y-O | |
| | a | A. M. Wilson 'Carbineer' 2Y-O | |
| | d | E. H. Krelage 'Mrs Ernst H. Krelage' 1W-W | |
| | d | G. Lubbe & Son 'Rembrandt' 1Y-Y | |
| | a | F. H. Chapman 'Minicycla' 6Y-Y | |
| | h | Messrs West & Fell 'Jean Hood' 2W-OOR | |
| | d | P. van Deursen 'Mount Hood' 1W-W | |
| | b | G. L. Wilson 'Empress of Ireland' 1W-W
'Spellbinder' 1Y-WWG 'Armada' 2Y-O | |
| | d | Warnaar & Co. 'Golden Harvest' 1Y-Y | |
| 1910s | c | J. L. & Mrs Richardson 'Falaise' 4W-O
'Green Island' 2W-GWY 'Kilworth'
2W-YOO | |
| | d | J. W. A. Lefeber 'Papillon Blanc' 11W-W | |
| | d | Zandbergen-Terwegen 'Rockery White'
1W-W | |
| 1920s | a | W. O. Backhouse 'Brer Fox' 1Y-R | |
| | d | J. P. Gerritsen 'Colorange' 1Y-O | |
| | e | C. E. Bailey Pink seedlings | |
| | g | G. S. Lewis 'Artist's Model' 2W-ROO | |
| | k | W. Jackson Sr 'Blodwen' 2W-OOR | |
| | h | O. Ronalds 'Mrs Oscar Ronalds' 2W-P | |
| | k | W. Wolfhagen 'Binkie' 2Y-W | |
| | f | C. T. Hilton 'Albani Beauty' 3W-W | |
| | k | C. E. Radcliff 'Karanja' 1W-P | |
| | e | E. C. Powell 'Hiawasee' 8W-W | |
| | e | Oregon Bulb Farms 'Pink Cloud' 4W-P | |
| | a | D. Blanchard 'Hamzali' 3W-YYR | |
| | a | A. Gray 'Tête-à-Tête' 12Y-Y
'April Tears' 5Y-Y 'Bobbysoxer' 7Y-YYO | |
| | a | G. H. Johnstone 'Ethel' 3W-Y | |
| 1930s | k | W. Jackson Jr 'Comal' 1Y-Y | |
| | a | C. Coleman 'Jenny' 6W-W | |
| | e | G. E. Mitsch 'Quickstep' 7W-Y
'Dovekie' 12Y-Y 'Daydream' 2Y-W | |
| | a | M. P. Williams 'Saint Keverne' 2Y-Y | |
| | b | W. J. Dunlop 'Newcastle' 1W-Y | |
| 1940s | a | J. M. de Navarro 'Estramadura' 2Y-O | |
| | g | P. & G. Phillips 'Demand' 2Y-Y | |
| | a | F. E. Board 'Broomhill' 2W-W
'Altruist' 3O-R 'Shining Light' 2Y-R | |
| | a | J. S. B. Lea 'Gold Convention' 2Y-Y 'Canisp'
2W-W 'Achduart' 3Y-R | |
| 1950s | b | T. Bloomer 'Poet's Way' 9W-GYR | |
| | e | M. Evans 'Replete' 4Y-P | |

a = England, Scotland and Wales b = N. Ireland c = Eire d = Holland e = USA f = Canada
g = New Zealand h = Australia k = Tasmania

ORGANIZATIONS AND COLLECTIONS

- The Daffodil and Tulip Committee (est. 1884) of the Royal Horticultural Society
- The Daffodil Committee (est. 1914) of the Royal General Bulb Growers' Association of Holland
- The Daffodil Society (est. 1898)
- The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group (est. 1976)
- The American Daffodil Society (est. 1954)
- The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand (est. 1926)
- The National Daffodil Association of Australia (est. 1990)
- The Tasmanian Daffodil Council (est. 1966)
- The National Collections of daffodils held in Great Britain under the auspices of the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens (NCCPG)