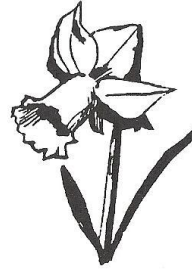


ADS YOUTH NEWS



American Daffodil
Society

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American Daffodil Society Youth Newsletter

Start a List of Your Daffs

How many daffodils do you grow? What colors and kinds of daffodils do you grow? If you don't have one already, start a list of your daffodils today. Each year, as you plant new bulbs, add them to your list. You can keep a hand-written list in a special notebook or save your list on a computer. Draw and keep a map of where you plant your daffodils, too.

Why is it important to keep a list and a map of your daffodils? Print may fade on a label so you can't read it any longer. A playful dog can even pull up labels. I have found a metal label several feet from its correct spot. From the deer tracks left behind, it looked like a deer's hoof kicked up the label!

Here's some other information you may wish to keep on your daffodil list: the division number and color code, the person who hybridized it, how many bulbs you planted, when and where you planted them.

Visit DaffSeek

If you use a computer and have internet access, you can visit the wonderful daffodil database the American Daffodil Society provides for free at www.daffseek.org.

Here's how to look up a daffodil on DaffSeek. Let's try 'Cremesicle', the daffodil named in last year's contest by youth member Amanda McKinney. Start your internet browser and go to the web address: www.daffseek.org. In the box to the right of **Flower Name** type Creme. You don't have to type the whole name. Press your computer's **ENTER** key or click on **Submit Query** to start the search. You will see a list of all the daffodils with Creme included in the name. The little daffodil pictures you see to the right of most of the names under the **Photos** column means there are photographs of this flower in

DaffSeek. There are no photographs of Cremesicle so far. Anyone who takes a photograph of a flower can send it to be included on DaffSeek. If you grow Cremesicle, please photograph it. and email the photo to me at bfoxmatt@united.net or to Nancy Tackett at nancyt@netvista.net.

Now click on the name Cremesicle to see the information on this flower. Click on **Back to List** to look at other flowers with Creme in their name. Click on Cherry Creme to look at it. You can click on the small photograph of the flower to see a larger photo. Click on **New Query** when you are ready to look at other flowers. You can search DaffSeek by Flower Name, by Division or by any category listed. Erase the word Creme from the **Flower Name** box. Click on the little V to the right of the **Division** box. Select **Division 10 Bulbocodium Hybrids**. Click on **Submit Query** to list Division 10 daffodils.

Have fun exploring DaffSeek! Look up some of the flowers you grow and add information from DaffSeek to your own list!

Win a 10 Year Membership

Check out page 202 in your March 2007 *Daffodil Journal* to learn how you could win a free 10 year membership in the American Daffodil Society! One ADS Youth Award will be available each year. Be sure to photograph your daffodils when they are in bloom. You will need ten photographs of your daffodils--one photo of an individual bloom and one photo of a garden view of your daffodils. The other eight photos of your daffodils can be any you wish to submit. Your entry must also include an essay of any length explaining how your daffodil collection began and a statement about how you enjoy your daffodils. Start writing about and photographing your daffodils now to submit for next year's award! See the March 2007 *Journal* for more details.

Did You Know?

Bulbocodium Daffodils (Division 10) are small flowers and resemble a "hoop petticoat" form, usually with a large funnel shaped cup and very tiny petals.

Turning Around Your Downunder Daffodil

"Downunder" is a nickname for Australia and New Zealand. Located in the Southern Hemisphere their seasons are opposite ours. Their springtime happens during our fall. Now when we in the U.S. are enjoying springtime it is fall downunder. To adapt daffodil bulbs from downunder to our seasons is called "turning them around" and is not always easy to do. Graham Fleming, owner of Keira Bulbs in Australia, has donated enough bulbs so that each of you ADS Youth Members can try your luck at turning around a downunder bulb. **Included with this newsletter you will find** either a bulb of Kholmes, a 10 W-W (Division 10 with white petals and a white cup) or Snook, a 6 Y-Y (Division 6 with yellow petals and a yellow cup). Both of these flowers are miniature daffodils and will grow as very small plants with small flowers.

Growers in different parts of the U.S. use a variety of methods to turn around downunder bulbs. I've included a few suggestions and you can choose a method you think will work in your location.

Mary Lou from Ohio: If your ground is frozen, plant the bulbs in pots and refrigerate them until the weather moderates, and then slip the bulb out of the pot into the ground. Choose a somewhat shady location, and the bulbs will usually put up a bloom in June or July. Keep the foliage green as long as possible. The bulbs should then settle down into life in the Northern Hemisphere, sending up growth at the normal time the following spring.

Elise from Oregon: We have experienced both planting at the time of receiving bulbs and keeping until fall, and feel that planting soon is the best for us.

Naomi from Ohio: I have both cultivars (Snook and Kholmes) bloom in the open here in central Ohio. If the bulbs are small I usually plant in a pot using top soil, coarse sand and chicken grit. (Note: Chicken grit is also called Granite Grit and may be available at hardware or farm supply store.)

Kirby from California: Plant in 8 inch pots with a mixture of about 2/3 sterilized potting soil and 1/3 perlite (available at hardware and garden supply stores). I put mine on the north side of the house in the shade. If bulbs are planted very late and you have the space, put the pots in the refrigerator until the leaves come up; then move the pots outside. This assumes you have a separate refrigerator where you're not storing food. Keep the foliage green as long as possible; i.e., water it once a week as long as the leaves are green. It may or may not bloom in July. A new set of leaves is likely to come up in December. We usually don't get hard freezes where I live, so the pots can be left outside from summer through winter until the next summer when the bulb can be transplanted into the ground. If it freezes hard where you live, the pots may need protection during the winter.

Becky from Tennessee: I have turned around downunder bulbs by starting them in pots and by planting them directly in the garden. If I start the bulbs in a pot in springtime I usually plant them out in the garden that fall.

Remember that both Kholmes and Snook are miniature daffodils, so when you plant them outside be sure you locate them where they will not get lost. I plant most of my miniatures in raised beds so I can sit on the edge of the bed and appreciate their precious, tiny flowers up close.

Choose a method and give it a try. If you know any experienced daffodil growers nearby, ask if they have turned around downunder bulbs and what method they used. With a little luck your bulb will sprout leaves by the second year in our springtime and will bloom with your other daffodils. Good luck!

American Daffodil Society Coloring Page

Division 10: Bulbocodium Daffodils



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Daffodils in the "hoop petticoat" form display large cups and tiny petals. Each stem usually carries one flower.

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