

American Daffodil Society

Pacific Region Newsletter, Summer 2013

Margaret Oberg, Pacific Region Vice President

Daffodil Club Meetings

In the Pacific Region we have two local daffodil clubs, the Northern California Daffodil Society and the Oregon Daffodil Society. These are separate organizations and are not chapters of the American Daffodil Society. Living in Oregon or California and being a member of the American Daffodil Society does not make you a member of one of these clubs. The Northern California Daffodil Society will hold its fall meeting Sunday, November 10, noon 'til 4:00, at Alden Lane Nursery, 981 Alden Lane in Livermore. The meeting includes a bulb raffle, a bulb auction, and a pot luck meal. For details, contact the NCDS president, Melissa Reading, at the e-mail address on page 7. The Oregon Daffodil Society meeting will be Saturday, October 26. For details, contact Margaret Pansegrau at the e-mail address on page 7 or call 541-730-5829. Some of you may remember that there have been ADS Pacific Region fall meetings; however, there will not be one this year. Maybe there'll be one next year.

ADS Fall Board Meeting

The American Daffodil Society Board of Directors is having its fall meeting in Tucson, Arizona October 19. You can find some more information about it at <http://www.daffodilusa.org/2013FallBoard/index.html>. But, you say, you're not a board member, so why would you care? The business meeting will be Saturday morning, and ADS members are welcome to attend. More interesting will be the tours Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. If you'd like to meet the board members or join them on the tours, this is your opportunity. The registration form is now available. The meeting starts with dinner on Friday night, the Saturday afternoon tour is to Sabino Canyon, and the Sunday tour is to the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. If you've ever wanted to go sightseeing in Tucson, this is an opportunity to see Tucson as well as meet fellow daffodil enthusiasts.

Color in the Newsletter

Those of you with e-mail addresses are receiving this newsletter as a PDF file. Those without e-mail addresses are getting a paper copy. The cost of printing the Spring newsletter in color was more than we can sustain, so the paper copies are now in black and white. If you got this newsletter as paper but have an e-mail address, let the regional vice president know so that we can add you to the electronic distribution list. Color pictures make the newsletter more interesting, and e-mail allows us to deliver color at no cost for postage or printing.

Purple Ribbon Winner at Portland

So, let's have a color picture! We showed Gold, White, Miniature Gold, and Miniature White Ribbon winners in the spring newsletter. We'll continue with some other award winners in our region. Below is the Steve Vinisky's photo of the Purple Ribbon winner at this year's Portland show. He posted it on Daffnet, so you may have seen it already. Margaret Pansegrau was the exhibitor. The flowers at the top are 'Areley Kings' 2W-GWW, 'Hambleton' 2YYW-Y, and 'Misty Glen' 2W-GWW. The lower flowers are 'Craig Stiel' 2O-O and 'Pink China' 2W-P.



Intermediate Collection at Amity



Above we have Steve's photo of his intermediate collection that won the ADS award for best collection of five intermediates at this year's Amity show. Previously, there was an award only for the best intermediate bloom, but there are now awards for the best set of three intermediates and the best collection of five intermediates. The flowers above are 'Small Change' 2W-P, seedling V02-42-45 1Y-Y (the best intermediate), seedling V03-48-9 1W-P, seedling V04-36-9 2Y-O, and seedling V05-18-1 2Y-Y.

ADS Pacific Region E-Mail Server

If you're an ADS member in the Pacific Region and if we have your e-mail address, you received this newsletter as a PDF file attached to e-mail. We maintain the mailing list on a server that belongs to the ADS. If you're on the mailing list (which you are if you received this newsletter from adspacreg), then you can also send e-mail to adspacreg@daffodilusa.org. Please be responsible and send to this address only those items related to daffodils in the Pacific Region. It would be better if you recorded the address elsewhere than in your computer's address book. There have been instances where a person's computer has been infected with malware that sends spam to everyone in their address book. Should that happen to this mailing list, we'll have to put the list on "moderation" which means incoming mail is held for a moderator to approve before it goes out to the list.

Legitimate items for this mailing list are announcements of daffodil shows, displays, and events open to the public. Inappropriate items are sales pitches and advertising. If you have daffodil related material for sale, you can make a brief announcement and ask people who are interested to contact you directly. The reason is that the ADS is a tax-exempt, non-profit organization and must not favor or even appear to favor any particular vendor.

Daffodil Exhibit Banners

Several years ago the ADS proposed a project with the Science Museum of Minnesota and the National Science Foundation to create some educational banners. The project was accepted, with the ADS supplying photos and information and the Science Museum of Minnesota doing the design and layout. The ADS purchased eight sets of banners, one set for each of the eight ADS regions. At that time, others could also order sets so that the setup cost could be prorated over more sets. In addition to the Pacific Region set, the Northern California Daffodil Society bought a set, and an individual in California bought a set. The set consists of four banners. The one shown below is 30" wide and 84" high. All banners come in their own display stand so you can set them up anywhere where the wind

won't blow them over. The one we're showing here just features the American Daffodil Society. Do you recognize the daffodil fields at the bottom of the banner? Who in the Pacific Region has such fields? The reason for an article in this newsletter about the banners is to let you know that a set might be available for your daffodil event. The Pacific Region set is currently held by Nancy Ellis in Oregon. The set was previously used at a couple shows in Utah. The ADS will pay a limited amount to defray the cost of shipping the set from place to place. The Pacific Region includes

Discover daffodils!

Join the American Daffodil Society



Visit us at daffodilusa.org

- Learn how to grow daffodils.
- Find quality sources for superior bulbs.
- Travel near and far to see flower shows and gardens.
- Meet daffodil enthusiasts in your community and from around the world.
- Join Daffnet—an international daffodil discussion group.
- Explore thousands of photographs and searchable data at DaffSeek.org.

The Discover Daffodils exhibit was developed by the American Daffodil Society in collaboration with Science Museum of Minnesota through Community Partnerships Serving Science, a project funded by the National Science Foundation.

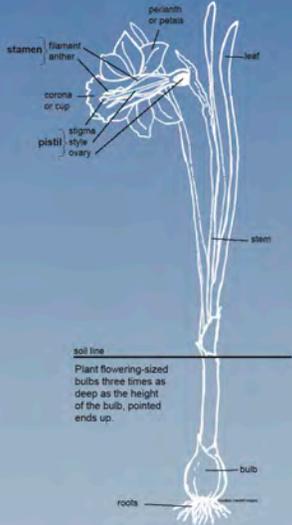


Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona. If you're holding a daffodil show or other event featuring daffodils, you may borrow the Pacific Region set subject to scheduling conflicts and shipping costs. If you're in California, you may also ask if you can borrow the set owned by the Northern California Daffodil Society. The Fortuna Garden Club has used the NCDS set at their daffodil shows in recent years.

The banner in the left column is 36" wide and 84" high. It illustrates both the growing of daffodils from seed and increase by offsets. The banner shown below is 48" wide by 84" high and illustrates all thirteen divisions of daffodils. By the way, if you set these first three banners side by side in the right order, you get a "panoramic" view of a daffodil field. We use quotes because a close examination of the two banners on this page will reveal that one is merely the mirror image of the other.

How do daffodils grow?

Our daffodil story begins and ends with a flower. Discover the steps needed to produce a new flower—from pollination to flowering bulb.



Pollination starts the process

Be like a bee
Pollinate a blossom using tweezers or a paintbrush. Take tiny pollen grains from the anther of one daffodil and transfer them to the stigma of another growing daffodil flower.

Look for the six anthers covered with pollen. They surround the stigma.
Notice that the entire stamen is being used to dab the pollen.

Within hours of pollination

Wait for fertilization
Each pollen grain grows from the stigma down the style to fertilize one immature egg cell in the ovary and may result in one daffodil seed.

Locate the stigma, style, and ovary in this cutaway daffodil.
Can you find the immature egg cells in this cross-up of a cutaway ovary?

About 2 months later

Harvest and plant ripe seeds
When you shake the dried seed pod or ovary and can hear the mature seeds rattle around inside, it's time to pluck the seed pod. Plant seeds in a light soil mix one-half inch deep.

Look for small, black daffodil seeds that have settled in the seed pods.
Notice the small seeds dropped into slight depressions in the soil. The soil should be kept slightly moist until the seeds sprout.

One year

Nurture young seedlings
Be sure your plants receive at least half a day of full sun. Check with your local growers about water requirements.

Young daffodil seedlings look like small, wild onion sprouts. Their little bulbs must grow several years before they flower.

Two years

Grow bulbs over time
Dig and replant young bulbs as needed to give them room to grow.

Like an onion, daffodil bulbs grow in layers and increase in size. These tiny bulbs are just 2 to 3 years from mature bloom-size bulbs.

Three to seven years

Plant mature bulbs
It takes from 3-5 years for a miniature or 5-7 years for a standard daffodil to bloom from seed.

Daffodil bulbs multiply and divide over time, providing more bulbs to plant or to share with a friend.

What is a daffodil?

'Orange Queen' 7 Y Y
'Orange Queen' is a juncos hybrid or Division 7 daffodil with yellow petals and a yellow cup.

Daffodil or Narcissus?
They're the same thing! Narcissus is Latin, and daffodil is English for the same thing.

Daffodil or Jonquil?
They're not the same thing! Jonquils are only one division of daffodils (Division 7). So all jonquils are daffodils, but not all daffodils are jonquils.

Daffodils...so many choices!

Daffodils are separated into thirteen divisions. Shape or form defines Divisions 1 through 12. Division 13 daffodils are the wild species. In every division you can find daffodils of different sizes and colors!



Division 1: Trumpet Daffodils. The cup length measures more than one-third of, but less than equal to, the length of the petals. Each stem carries one flower.

Division 2: Large Cupped Daffodils. The cup length measures more than one-third of, but less than equal to, the length of the petals. Each stem carries one flower.

Division 3: Small-cupped Daffodils. The cup length measures one-third or less of the length of the petals. Each stem carries one flower.

Division 4: Double Daffodils. The cup and/or petals are double with multiple layers of petals. Each stem carries one or more flowers.

Division 5: Double Daffodils. The petals vary down the length of the petals. Each stem carries one or more flowers.

Division 6: Cyclamen Daffodils. The petals appear wavy except. Each stem carries one flower.

Division 7: Juncos Daffodils. The foliage is narrow and stiff. Each stem carries one or more upright flowers.

Division 8: Tazetta Daffodils. Three or more flowers bloom on each stem. The foliage and stem are very broad.

Division 9: Pouter Daffodils. Extending with petals around the cup—a small, curled one. Usually yellow with a pale center and a red eye. There's usually one largest flower per stem.

Division 10: Bicolored Daffodils. Daffodils in the "trumpet" form display larger cups and try petals. Each stem usually carries one flower.

Division 11: Split-Cupped Daffodils. The cups are split at least one-half of their length and usually lie flat against the petals. There's usually one flower per stem.

Division 12: Miscellaneous Daffodils. This category holds unique daffodils that don't fit in the first 11 divisions.

Division 13: Species Daffodils. Species daffodils, including wild hybrids and variants, are located in this division.

Unravel the code

Y = Yellow petals or petals colors from the outside in
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
M = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out
W = cup or corona colors from the inside out

Excerpts from "Daffodils" by William Wordsworth

*I wonder how I love a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I see a pink,
A boat, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*

*Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.*

*For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.*

The fourth and final banner is on the next page. It is 36" wide and 84" high. The general public is aware of only yellow daffodils, so this one traces the breeding that led to pink cup daffodils. With widths from two and half to four feet and heights of 7 feet, these banners can't be missed! Where they've been used, members of the public do stop and look at them, so they perform

their intended task of educating the public. You don't have to have a daffodil show to borrow and show them; you can use them at any event where you want to teach the public about daffodils. We realize you can't read the text on these reduced versions in this newsletter. You can retrieve them as PDF files from the ADS web site's references and resources page at:

<http://daffodilusa.org/references/references.html>

There're hyperlinks to each of the four PDF files approximately half way down the references and resources page. If you have a wide bed plotter (and lots of paper and ink), you might also print your own set.

What to Do This Fall

If you've bought new daffodils or dug them for dividing during the summer, you should be preparing to plant them in the fall. Veteran growers know what to do, so this article is primarily for those of you who are starting to be serious about daffodils. Your first consideration is where to plant them, assuming you're not going to plant them in pots. Daffodils need good drainage, so pick a spot that won't get waterlogged. Daffodil roots descend from the base of the bulb, and the base of a standard size bulb will probably be six inches below the surface of the soil, so you'll want a place where the soil is loose enough for the roots to grow down at least six inches. This means you'd like at least twelve inches of good soil. Daffodils need sun so pick a spot that has sunlight most of the day during growing season. A spot under a deciduous tree is okay if the tree leaves don't come out until the daffodils have finished for the spring (and if the tree roots don't obstruct planting). If you've ever pulled up a daffodil bulb while it still had roots, you'll know that daffodils have a modest number of rather thick roots compared, say, to an azalea which has a mass of fine roots. The azalea can pick up moisture and nutrients from a large area near the surface around it. A daffodil root system typically occupies a cone below the bulb. That means the daffodil needs good drainage to bring nutrients near the surface down to its root zone. Thick roots don't have as much absorptive area as the equivalent mass of very fine roots, so the daffodil is particularly dependent on a flow of nutrients to feed it. This explains the folklore that says daffodils need a lot of water during the growing season in order to grow well. It's not so much the water they need as it is the nutrients the water brings. Good drainage assures that a lot of water can move past the roots. If spring is windy where you live, try to find a spot with some wind protection; you don't want gales blowing your daffodils down into the ground. Since daffodils tend to face the sun, plant them where they'll be facing your viewing location. On the next page is an example of planting among deciduous

Trace the path to pink

Search the family history of a modern pink-cupped daffodil back to some of its wild ancestors. A flower has many ancestors, just like you.

People make daffodil history
For generations, daffodil lovers from around the world have artfully paired daffodils in pursuit of prized offspring—new hybrids. Hybridizers select daffodil parents for their color, shape, form or for other characteristics, such as how well they grow. They mate—or cross—two flowers by transferring pollen from one flower (the pollen parent) to the stigma of the other flower (the seed parent). The cross is recorded as seed parent x pollen parent or, for example, 'Dailmanach' x 'Cuasar'—the match that produced 'Asserion'.



'Asserion' 2 W.P. 1997,
Walter S. Clouman, Northern Ireland

'Asserion' is a Clouman 2 large-cupped daffodil with white petals and a pink cup. It was registered in 1997 and hybridized by Walter S. Clouman of Northern Ireland in 1996.

Parents of 'Asserion'
'Dailmanach' x 'Cuasar'

'Cuasar' 2 W.P. 1977,
Murray W. Evans, United States



'Dailmanach' 2 W.P. 1972,
J.S.D. Lee, England



Two grandparents of 'Asserion'

'Cordal' 2 W.P. 1970,
Murray W. Evans, United States

The parents of 'Cuasar' are 'Cordal' and 'Procion'. That makes 'Cordal' one of the two grandparents of 'Asserion'.



'Inverpity' 2 W.P. 1980,
J.S.D. Lee, England

'Inverpity' is a parent of 'Dailmanach' and, therefore, another grandparent of 'Asserion'. Though the eventual goal may have been a pink flower, the hybridizer chose a white-petaled flower, perhaps for its smooth petals, large cup, or other desirable features.



Recurring relatives of 'Asserion'



'Green Island' 2 W.GNY, pre1938,
J. Lionel Richardson, Ireland

'Green Island' appears twice in the ancestry of 'Asserion', once as a great grandparent and once two generations earlier. Registered before 1940, 'Green Island' is an historic outfall.

'Stemardie' 2 W.YYO, pre1907,
Philip John Worley, England

'Stemardie' is also twice an ancestor of 'Asserion'—six and again eight generations back.



'Wild Scarlet' 2 W.O., pre1895,
Rev. G.H. Engelheart, England

'Wild Scarlet' shows up three times as an ancestor of 'Asserion', in generations six, seven and eight. Hybridized from two species daffodils, *N. albicincta* x *N. radiiflorae* postquam, 'Wild Scarlet' was considered so eagerly by some breeders that they refused to grow it, fearing an accidental cross-pollination.



Madame de Craaff' 1 W.W. pre1897,
de Craaff Brothers, Holland

Madame de Craaff appears in several early generations of 'Asserion'. Compare early and modern hybrids and note the differences in shape or form. Modern daffodils tend to be more symmetrical than earlier daffodils, with smoother, flatter petals that overlap each other.



Species start it all

N. albicincta is one of several species found in the 6th generation back.

The wild daffodils are called species. Most daffodil species are found in Portugal, Spain, France, and Austria, with a few discovered in northern Africa and other countries. Crosses between species produced the first hybrid daffodils. Hybridizers often cross modern daffodils with species to see what results.



Poets write more than pink

N. poetica

Following the path to pink in 'Asserion', we find *N. poetica* in its ancestry six, seven and eight generations back.

Daffodil colors other than yellow or white come from the species, *N. poetica*. The red is the one of its six progenies pink, orange, and red colors in all modern outfalls!





trees. It's at the farm of Paul and Jill Grissé in Granville, Ohio. Nutrients from the fallen and rotting leaves feed the daffodils.

Plant when the soil temperature has cooled below 54 degrees Fahrenheit (but before freezing!). Basal rot fungus is active at warmer temperatures, and you don't want your newly planted bulbs subjected to any more perils than necessary. If a bulb feels soft rather than firm, discard it because it is likely starting to rot inside. Dark purple stains where the bulb tissue should be cream colored are also signs of basal rot; discard such bulbs as there's nothing to be gained by putting more fungus back into the soil. The tip of a bulb will generally be cream or tan colored where the stem was broken off at the end of spring. If it's hard and black, break it off because it's a sign of dormant fungus waiting to be rehydrated. Bulbs should be planted about twice their height or about six inches deep. If you're aiming for an effect like the one shown below, plant bulbs about eight inches apart so that there's room for them to form clumps over the years. If the soil is poor, mix in some low nitrogen fertilizer below where the bulb will sit. The bulb should not be in direct contact with fertilizer.

Depending on where you live, you may receive enough late fall rain to moisten your soil down to the daffodil root level. If not, water after you plant. Moisture in the root zone softens the soil so new roots can penetrate more easily. Until it becomes very cold, daffodils are busy making roots during the cool season. If you've ever seen a tazetta bulb pushing out roots in the fall before you've planted it, you'll understand that fall is rooting time. If you're growing daffodils for exhibition, label your plantings, or at least make a planting chart to keep track of the names. Now relax and wait for spring!

Renewing ADS Membership

You're of course receiving the quarterly *The Daffodil Journal* from the ADS since you're a member. The *Journal* constantly reminds you the membership year runs from July 1 through June 30 and urges you to renew prior to the expiration date on your *Journal* label. If the most recent issue says your dues are paid through 6/13, please renew now. One of the least pleasant duties of the ADS Executive Director is contacting people with expired memberships and reminding them to renew.



Submit a Newsletter Article

Do you have something you'd like to tell other members of the Pacific Region through the Pacific Region Newsletter? Send your article to regional vice president Margaret Oberg at margaretoberg@yahoo.com. It could be about daffodil displays, plantings, culture, pests and diseases, events, or anything else related to daffodils.

A Few More Award Winners

The Purple Ribbon winner at the 2013 Livermore show was a Division 8 collection shown below. It's not often that tazettas can win the Purple Ribbon. The flowers in the back row are 'Caitlin's Favorite' 8W-Y, 'Avalanche of Gold' 8Y-Y, and 'Rua' 8W-W. In front are 'Hilary Marea' 8W-Y and 'Sugar Cups' 8Y-Y. The exhibitor was Kirby Fong.



Below we have the Purple Ribbon winner at the 2013 Murphys show. It's the Division 2 collection. The top row is 'Spartan Gold' 2Y-Y, 'Oregon Pioneer' 2Y-P, and Miller seedling 03-12 2YYW-Y. Lower row is Havens seedling 0S4/4A 2Y-P and 'Banker' 2Y-O. Kirby Fong was the exhibitor.



Above is the Purple Ribbon winner at the 2013 Fortuna show. It's the Division 7 collection. The flowers in back are 'Fertile Plains' 7YYW-Y, 'Peach Delight' 7W-WWP, and Duncan seedling 05/134 7Y-Y. The flowers in front are 'Walton' 7Y-YOO and 'Kokopelli' 7Y-Y. The exhibitors were Ben Blake and Nancy Tackett.



Above is the Red-White-Blue Ribbon winner at the 2013 Albany show. Margaret Pansegrau was the exhibitor. Back row is 'Pantomime' 9W-YYR (Evans), 'Bright Angel' 9W-GOR (Mitsch), and 'Angel Eyes' 9W-GYO (Mitsch). Front row is 'Peaceful Valley' 9W-GYO (Havens) and 'Unknown Poet' 9W-GYR (Havens). Below is the Red-White-Blue and Purple Ribbon winner at the 2013 national show. Karen Cogar was the exhibitor. Top is 'La Paloma' 3W-GYR (Roese) and 'Cinnamon Ring' 3W-WWO (Reed). Front is 'River Queen' 2W-W (Pannill), 'Conestoga' 2W-GYO (Bender), and 'Bon Voyage' 3W-W (Pannill).



New Members in This Region

Marde Ross
Marde Ross & Company
3382 Warm Springs Road
Glen Ellen, California 95442

Joy and Mel Palmer
18710 Burke Drive
Plymouth, California 95669

Diane W. Barrett
780 West 100 South
Box 780387
Torrey, Utah 84775

Daffodil Show Contacts in This Region

Northern California Daffodil Society Shows:

Melissa Reading
1240 Asti Court
Livermore, CA 94550
ncds.president@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.daffodil.org/>

Fortuna Show:
Janean Guest
6159 Rohnerville Road
Hydesville, CA 95547
janean@shovelcreek.com

Oregon Shows:
Margaret Pansegrau
312 Ellingson Road SE
Albany, OR 97322
jmpanse@hughes.net
Theresa Fritchle
4124 SE Schiller Street
Portland, OR 97202
tefportland@gmail.com

Utah Shows:
Mary Durtschi
P.O. Box 88
Stockton, UT 84071
marybdurtschi@msn.com

Some ADS Board Members

President: Becky Fox Matthews
1006 Waller Rd., Brentwood, TN 37027
bfoxmatt@united.net

First Vice President: Harold Koopowitz
14081 Brenan Way, Santa Ana, CA 92705
paph2@earthlink.net

Pacific Region Vice President: Margaret Oberg
8431 Croydon Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90045
margaretoberg@yahoo.com

Pac. Region Director 2011-2014: Steve Hampson
14081 Brenan Way, Santa Ana, CA 92705
shampson@earthlink.net

Pac. Region Director 2012-2015: Margaret Pansegrau
312 Ellingson Rd. SE, Albany, OR 97322
jmpanse@hughes.net

Pac. Region Director 2013-2016: Robert Johnson
165 Cesta St., Napa, CA 94559
mrbobsez@sbcglobal.net

Pac. Region National Nominating Comm.: Kirby Fong
790 Carmel Ave., Livermore, CA 94550
kfong@alumni.caltech.edu

Hybridizing Committee Chair: Steve Vinisky
21700 SW Chapman Rd., Sherwood, OR 97140
stevev@cherrycreekdaffodils.com

Internet Services: Nancy Tackett and Ben Blake
066 Green Street, Martinez, CA 94553
nancy@tackettblake.com
bblake@tackettblake.com

World Daffodil Council Representative: Robert Spotts
409 Hazelnut Dr., Oakley, CA 94561
robert_spotts@comcast.net

Media Programs Chair: Kirby Fong
790 Carmel Ave., Livermore, CA 94550
kfong@alumni.caltech.edu

Margaret Oberg
8431 Croydon Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90045