

NEWSLETTER

PACIFIC REGION

American Daffodil Society, Inc.

SEPTEMBER, 1976

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We extend a warm welcome to the following new members:

Mrs. Claude Lanselle
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Rt. 1, Box 105
Loleta, CA 95551

Van Lierop Bulb Farms, Inc.
13407 - 80th Street, East
Puyallup, WA 98371

Dear A.D.S. Members,

Welcome Fall - my second favorite season. I deeply enjoy this time of year and its activities. Besides daffodil bulbs are arriving and with them comes a certain amount of excitement --- checking orders, planting bulbs, anticipating Spring blooms. Another raised planter is underway to receive the newest hybrids and although I say it's the last one my family doesn't really believe me.

Happily, this Fall I started a nephew in Seattle planting daffodils. And it's not too late for you to start someone. We actually helped him get them in the ground. Now my hope is that they grow well and dazzle him into a "believer". With all that rain they should do well there.

On our way north we stopped to see Murray Evans, grower and hybridizer, at Corbett, Oregon. Murray, as you might guess, was preparing to go fishing on this "misty moisty" morning. But Stella stopped to make coffee before we tramped off to the bulb shed to do business. Both know how to spread a warm mantle of hospitality.

Bears visit Murray, also, for we saw the evidence of a mutilated cherry tree which had been stripped of its fruit. Perhaps you can wind your way up the mountain to visit and to meet TURK. A stop at the hardware or a call ahead will give you directions to their road.

Correction:

PINK PAGEANT and VIOLETTA are both Brian Duncan's of Rathowen. Our June newsletter did not make this clear. PINK PAGEANT is a new 1976 introduction 4 WWPP (FALAISE x DEBUTANTE) x POLONAISE. VIOLETTA was a 1975 introduction 2bGPP ROSEWORTHY x MINERVA. Both should be credited to B. S. Duncan.

I thought you might like to know the dates for the Puyallup Valley Daffodil Festival in case you might like to attend. Mr. C. J. Gould, plant pathologist at Washington State University, kindly sent the dates for this event which is set for April 9 - 17, with the parade on the 16th. Additional information can be obtained from the Daffodil Festival Board, 206-627-6176.

We drove through Puyallup on our vacation and saw a large golden daffodil painted in the middle of several intersections, and it reminded me of Mr. Gould's invitation to visit their festival.

I want to personally thank our contributors to the Pacific Newsletter. Your interests and insights delighted our readers.

May you all get your bulbs in the ground early and bring your best blooms to San Francisco come March.

I am looking forward to meeting all of you.

Mrs. Robert C. Robinson
Regional Vice-President

Notes on Hailstorm
by
George E. Morrill

Hailstorm is a delightful little daffodil that undoubtedly will be added to the miniature list eventually. It is pictured in the 1969 RHS Yearbook and is the result of a cross between *N. triandus loiseleurii* and *N. rupicola*. One of the ADS members in the Portland area obtained two small round bulbs of it from Broadleigh and they bloomed nicely for him this year. One of the bulbs had two stems with two and three florets; the other had only one stem with two florets. Stems were about six inches tall, with white flowers about an inch across. No doubt as the bulbs enlarge, there will be more florets per stem.

lost. Tastes and fashions in flowers have changed and although we are just as rigorous, if not more so, than early growers in our requirements for standard daffodils; we are also more prepared to admit that unorthodox flower shapes can also be pleasing. The mind boggles at the idea of a cross between Carita and N. cantabricus petunioides but what fascinating offspring there could be.

Alex Grey has had a wonderful time with the smaller species but he has really barely scratched the surface. There is much room for other amateurs to join in the fun.

The fall blooming species are considered an oddity but with our modern pollen storing techniques there is no reason why one cannot introduce N. viridiflorus blood into other divisions. Whether one would end up with more fall blooming varieties or larger green-blue blossoms remains to be seen but the outcome would certainly set one up as a unique hybridist. At a minimum some one should be encouraged to remake the N. serotinus x N. viridiflorus hybrids so that we could have other autumn blooming narcissus.

One quite unusual species is N. pachybolbus which looks like and is related to the tazettas. The head is a spherical cluster of minute paperwhite like florets and the anthers protrude into and fill the small cup with yellow-orange pollen to give the spike a most distinctive appearance. Whether or not these would be useful in breeding new tazettas remains to be discovered.

I suspect that it must be very useful in hybridizing to be ignorant of what others have tried to do. The actual rules that the flowers themselves follow are quite obscure and what succeeds for one person often fails for another while someone else's successes may fail for you. A good example is Winter Bells a fall blooming tazetta from Cotter in New Zealand. This is reputed to have come from a cross where Silver Chimes was the pod parent and White Owl (a 2C) was the pollen parent. As far as I am aware no one else has ever set seed on Silver Chimes but much has been said of its failure as a parent. People should be encouraged to try and repeat crosses which are known to be "impossible". Who know, one might astound the world.

A Note on Fall Blooming Tazettas.

Barbara Fry of the Rosewarne Experimental Station in Cornwall, England very kindly sent seed from open pollinated fall blooming tazettas to us for eventual use in our breeding program. Although an exact count was not taken we estimate that some 500 seed were sent. These have been planted in the greenhouse at the University of California at Irvine and we expect that they will add immeasurably to our chances of producing top rate fall blooming cultivars. We have been informed that Rosewarne has upwards of 30 clones of fall blooming tazettas which are presently under observation. As they belong to the Ministry of Agriculture they cannot be disseminated until they have officially been released and this may be some years in the future. Many of the clones start blooming in September and a large number of them set seed, last year. Our present hope is that we can get them into continual growth once they germinate and so reduce the time between germinating and blooming.

PLANT THEM IN CONTAINERS

by
Gerard H. Wayne

Many of us are quite short on the space we would like to devote to our beloved daffodils, and I am no exception. Having concluded some years ago that filling up the pool and/or ripping out the driveway were out of the question, I began to experiment with container grown bulbs. Having no other choice, it was relatively easy for me to ignore the advice of those that said it cannot be done successfully.

However, before continuing, I must emphasize that I know of no form of daffodil culture that can compete with a properly constructed raised bed or a well drained properly prepared level bed. It is a well known fact that the finest show flowers, with very few exceptions, are grown primarily in raised beds and secondarily in level beds. It is not the purpose of this article to convince anyone that containers can consistently compete with raised and level beds. It is the purpose of this article to convince the reader that has not grown daffodils successfully in containers that it can be done, and with reasonably little effort. Will containers produce quality show flowers? As I won my first Blue Ribbon with three stems of Rima grown in a plastic container, I know it can be done, and I therefore, know that others can (and do) do it, too.

The advantages of container culture are mobility, safety from the tunnels of furry pests, total nutrient control (if desired), excellent drainage (if properly prepared) and minimal chance of loss of labels. The disadvantages are the danger of loss of bulbs as a result of soaring soil temperatures, necessity to water more frequently and more heavily and the tendency of most cultivars to increase much more slowly, and in some cases, not at all.

First, let us discuss types of containers. Obviously, these are almost infinite. They can be large deep redwood boxes or tubs and they can also be six inch clay pots or one gallon plastic containers. The larger the container, the more difficult the mobility. Nevertheless, the larger the container, the less chance of soaring soil temperatures. The smaller the container, the greater the hazard of high soil temperature if the container is allowed to remain in the hot sun. But small containers are easily moved, thereby reducing this hazard to a minimal or insignificant level. My favorite containers are plastic and vary in size from one to three gallons. I prefer plastic over clay simply because they are so much lighter in weight. Last fall I planted over sixty containers of daffodil bulbs, in addition to beds and borders, and I can assure you the difference in weight becomes very significant. Except for minatures, I personally consider it generally inadvisable to use a clay pot smaller than the eight or nine inch size, and they are fairly heavy. Whatever the container size, it is imperative for proper culture that there be at least five inches, preferably six inches of soil between the base of the bulb and the bottom of the container. The more, the better will be your results. It is also important that the container be of adequate diameter so that the bulbs will not be crowded and have at least two inches of soil between them and the sides of the container. It is difficult to avoid an overlapping discussion of containers and culture in that the size and number of bulbs will usually dictate the type and size of the container to be used. On a very hot day or to avoid a violent storm, the smaller plastic containers can be moved with relative ease, regardless of the distance (within reason) required to avoid the devastation of the elements. Large and very heavy redwood tubs and

boxes, even on casters, can be moved only so far. Frequently, it may not be far enough. Furthermore, you will have to make decisions based on aesthetics to suit your personal tastes. Plastic containers are black, dark green and white. Clay pots and redwood containers can be painted any color you wish, if you wish to bother.

Whatever the type of container, drainage holes are of paramount importance. They are always adequate in ordinary clay pots and plastic containers, but redwood containers sometimes require the drilling of additional holes which is a minor chore. Many of the most attractive (and expensive) ceramic containers have no drainage holes at all, or ridiculously tiny ones. These should be drilled or enlarged to adequate size by the vendor to suit you. A special ceramic drill is required, and he usually has such equipment on hand. If he breaks the container, it's at his expense, not yours. A clay or ceramic pot of eight or nine inches in diameter should have a drainage hole at least one inch in diameter, and don't let anyone talk you out of it. Without adequate drainage, your efforts will be doomed to almost certain failure. Happily, the black or green plastic containers have four large drainage holes in the sides at the base, and the white plastic containers (which resemble the shape of clay pots) have several to many smaller holes in the bottom.

After you have selected the various kinds of containers you wish to use, you must choose a suitable growing medium or mix. One of the most popular, and that used by one of our most successful and experienced amateur hybridizers, is a mixture of peat moss, horticultural perlite (the smallest size of "sponge rock") and medium-fine silica sand in equal proportions. All three of these ingredients are available in relatively sterilized form, and allow you to have complete control over the quantities and concentrations of nutrients you choose to provide. Unless you have little or no interest in the welfare of the bulbs after flowering, bulbs planted in the above mix will require more fertilizing and with a greater frequency than those planted in a soil mix. If you wish to experiment with various nutrients in varying quantities and frequencies, as well as with supplemental foliar feedings and/or are bent upon achieving perfection of bloom, the peat moss - perlite - silica sand mix is ideal. It also retains water well while providing sufficient drainage as a result of its friability.

I personally prefer to use a high grade sterilized potting mix called "Supersoil". Having a fir bark base, it also contains humus and sand in proper proportions, plus certain "added nutrients" not disclosed by the manufacturer. For me, bulbs grown in this mix have almost always produced fine flowers. If anything, it may be a bit too rich for daffodil culture. I overcome this possibility by adding some horticultural perlite and a very small amount of silica sand. Supersoil is quite friable, thereby providing sufficient water retention and excellent drainage.

There are many growing mediums or mixes that will produce fine flowers and plants. As long as the mixture is not overly rich in organic matter and is sufficiently friable to allow adequate water retention without inhibiting drainage, it should work well. To be quite candid, I believe that the mix that works best for you is the "best" mix.

Whether you choose to use a prepared mix such as "Supersoil", or go to the trouble of preparing peat moss - perlite - silica sand mix, this mix need not be discarded after unpotting and hanging your bulbs for the summer. It can be used

again, provided you take the precaution of drenching it with a good fungicide such as Benlate, and a powerful insecticide such as Chlordane. This is really not the chore it would seem. The easiest way to store your growing medium is in a large plastic bag (such as the tough plastic bags that "Supersoil" is packed in, which have small perforations) or a plastic garbage can with many small holes drilled in the bottom. After you have dipped your bulbs in your Benlate/Chlordane solution after digging preparatory to hanging, simply pour the used solution on to the stored mix. This will assure you of a mix free from insects and fungus, provided you use sufficient solution to drench the mix thoroughly. I am sure many people reuse their mix without taking this precaution, and that a goodly number of them do not encounter problems. As for me, if I am going to reuse the mix, I would rather not take the chance. The safest way is to use new mix every year. If you find that one of your container grown bulbs is diseased by a fungus, virus or shows significant insect damage, by all means discard the mix in the trash to be removed from your property.

Having chosen your containers and growing medium, the manner of planting the bulbs in the container is very important, but quite simple. Remembering that drainage is of paramount importance, be sure that the drainage holes are not obstructed. The large holes in the sides at the base of plastic containers usually need no attention. Only a minute amount of mix will actually be lost. Holes in the bottoms of plastic, redwood and ceramic containers should be covered with the concave side of pieces of broken clay pots, thereby providing a small "shield" over the hole to insure uninhibited drainage and avoid clogging. If you wish, you may add a layer of dampened perlite one half inch deep over the bottom of the container.

(An important note for ease in handling perlite: to avoid the choking fine dust that fills the air when handling perlite, pre-moisten it by sprinkling it with water containing a few drops of any good wetting agent, such as "Water-In".)

As stated earlier, the more soil between the bottom of the bulb and the bottom of the container, the better. This does not mean that the top of the bulb should be exposed or even with the surface. Ideally, the container should be of sufficient size to allow a minimum of five inches of growing medium below the bulb, and a minimum of one and a half inches above the bulb. If you have a choice of increasing the amount of mix below the bulb or above the bulb, increase the amount below. After filling the container to the proper depth, firm the mix but do not pack it down. Place the bulbs on top of the mix, but allow at least two inches of mix between the side of the bulbs and the walls of the container, and allow at least two inches between the bulbs. Next, add mix around the bulbs, firming it with your fingers, and cover the bulbs with at least an inch and a half of mix, if possible, but be sure to leave at least an inch between the top of the mix and the top of the container for watering. Now heavily water the container. Addition of a wetting agent in the water will facilitate more rapid and complete absorption.

A mulch must now be added to completely fill the container to the brim. The purpose of the mulch is primarily to further inhibit early leaf growth before adequate root development can take place; it also acts as an excellent insulator against hot sun and drying winds, precludes mud spattering of blooms and prevents weed growth. There are probably as many mulches as there are growing mediums. One favorite is redwood shavings, which usually is not readily available except in very large quantities. My favorite is the small size redwood bark chips packed

in large plastic bags for use as a Cymbidium Orchid growing medium. It is sterile, easy to handle and light weight. It can also be reused in the same manner as the growing medium, and is easily removed from the top of the container prior to removing the mix. After filling your containers with the redwood bark chips (or shavings) be sure to water with water containing a liberal amount of wetting agent to prevent the wood from floating. You will only have to do this initially.

A word of caution about the type of mulch you select: Do not choose a heavier organically rich mulch (such as oak leaf mold, etc.) or any type of mulch that retains a great deal of moisture as they tend to be conducive to various crown rots. (At least such has been my experience with seemingly innocuous pine shavings and sawdust, both of which became waterlogged.) If you choose to use Supersoil or a similar mix, it is not necessary to fertilize more than twice, and this is not imperative. However, upon emergence I fertilize lightly with muriate or sulfate of potash; immediately following blooming, I fertilize lightly with a granular 0-10-10 fertilizer. Be sure to water in the fertilizer thoroughly. If you choose to use the peat moss - perlite - silica sand mix, you should probably fertilize every two or three weeks with a good liquid 0-10-10 or 2-10-10 fertilizer (half strength) until the leaves are partially ripened. Foliar feedings with low nitrogen liquid fertilizers can also prove rewarding, but should be used in a supplemental context. Liquid drench fertilizing and foliar feeding can be as simple or as complicated as you may personally choose.

I place all my containers in light shade until growth appears, at which time I move them into areas providing a half day of full sun or a full day of dappled sunlight. Naturally, cultivars having cups that tend to burn easily should be moved into areas protected from full sunlight when their buds begin to open. Try to place your containers in areas where the sides are protected from full sun. At the edge of my formal bed there is an ivy bank in which I placed a ten foot by twelve inch by one inch redwood plank upon which I place about two dozen various size plastic containers. The ivy is allowed to grow to the height of the containers and shades them from direct sun, thereby avoiding soaring soil temperatures on warm days. A little innovation can go a long way in protecting your choice bulbs and producing remarkable results.

In areas subject to hard freezes, it is probably a good idea to keep the containers in a cold frame or unheated garage until growth appears. My experience with container culture is limited to an area of Southern California in which a few hours of freezing temperature is a rarity, and frosts occur only three to ten nights per winter season. We usually have frost warnings in adequate time to move or cover containers and other tender plants.

Adequate watering cannot be overemphasized, particularly after growth appears. It has been stated that it is virtually impossible to over water daffodils during their growing and blooming season. This is doubly true when you are growing them in containers, provided the containers have adequate drainage. On warmer dry days containers should be watered daily. If you can place your containers at the edges of lawns or borders watered by sprinklers, this chore is greatly simplified, as you will be turning on the sprinklers almost daily, particularly in warm dry weather. The group of containers that I keep on the plank in the ivy bank bordering my formal bed are watered by the sprinklers that water the formal bed. I water the balance with a water wand with a "shower-head" screwed on the end. This device allows you to water your containers without splashing out the mulch, and with great ease in very little time. It is available at almost any nursery at

modest cost, and will serve you well for many years.

(The above information is not to be confused with "forcing". There are relatively few cultivars that really lend themselves to forcing, and the procedure is quite different. In forcing, the object, of course, is to "force" the bulb to produce a bloom well ahead of its normal time. The procedures outlined herein are solely for the purpose of growing and blooming daffodils in containers within their normal outdoor time frames.)

I have never had the courage to plant a new rare and/or expensive lone bulb in the ground. The container has been my solution for the first year or two of growth of such bulbs. They cannot be misplaced, tunnelled under, waterlogged or found without a label. Well marked plastic stakes or wire mounted labels are easily inserted into containers.

Many people prefer to carefully remove the entire root ball from the container, immediately after blooming, and plant it intact in a pre-selected location. If adequate precautions are taken to prevent breaking the root ball, the procedure is very successful, particularly with cultivars that tend not to increase in containers.

Most, but not all, whites, pinks and cyclamineus do well in containers. However, I have had spectacular results with some cultivars from almost all the Divisions. It is an enjoyable challenge to experiment with container culture, and you will rarely, if ever, lose a bulb. It is also much more practical than filling up the pool and/or ripping out the driveway. Plant them in containers!

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We appreciate permission to reprint from the April, 1976 issue of Pacific Horticulture, Journal of the Pacific Horticultural Foundation. W. George Waters, Editor. Formerly F. Owen Peach, Editor.

Species and Miniature Narcissus in Berkeley

by

Nancy Wilson

(This is an excerpt from her article)

I have grown all of the following Narcissus in my Berkeley garden.

Narcissus rupicola has a five inch scape and a yellow, one inch flower that looks like a little pancake. It is identified by a six-lobed corona. The flower is fragrant and blooms in March. Successful hybrids include "Sundial" and "Bobbysoxer". "Sundial" is an excellent garden bulb, blooming from February through March. It has two to three deep yellow, fleshy flowers with a greenish tint. It is a good increaser. "Bobbysoxer" blooms in late March, the sun fades its orange corona. *N. watieri* is similar to *N. rupicola*, but white. It has gray foliage. This bulb does not multiply well, but sends up one or two beautiful flowers every year. *N. scaberulus* grows naturally in a pine woodland and appreciate a pine mulch. It usually has lax, curling foliage with a typically rough edge. The scape carries two or three flowers that are smaller than *N. rupicola*.

The perianth is yellow and the corona a soft orange. *N. jonquilla* is a large species often fifteen inches high. It has round, dark green foliage and three to six dark yellow, one and one-half inch flowers which are very fragrant. It is a good increaser and is happy in a pot. Hybrids include "Hawera" and "April Tears". "April Tears" is six inches high and has one to four yellow flowers with reflexed perianths. The corona faces the ground giving the flower a shy appearance. "Hawera" is similar, but does not have the elegance of "April Tears". "Sea Gift" is a natural hybrid found on the Cornish Coast by Alec Gray. The flowers are larger than *N. jonquilla*, the corona is longer and the scape shorter. Smaller species similar to *N. jonquilla* and *N. gaditanus*, five to eight inches high and *N. fernandesii*, a stronger appearing plant about ten inches high. *N. willkommii* grows eight to ten inches high and has thick, stiff, dark green leaves. These three species are excellent increasers and are effective if planted in front of *N. jonquilla*. *N. viridiflorus* is from Gibraltar and Morocco. The flower is a dull gray green. The perianth segments are curved and their tips resemble a little crochet hook. This flower is very fragrant. It does not come up every year, but the bulbs stay in good health during dormant years. It is easy to miss the bloom unless you are on the watch for it in early December. *N. gracilis* is a natural cross of *N. jonquilla* and *N. poeticus*. The flower is light yellow and grows ten inches high.

Narcissus triandrus has one to five pale yellow, cernuous flowers. It grows naturally on granite soil in grassy slopes and pine woods. There is also a white form of *N. triandrus*.

Narcissus panizzianus is of the tazetta section and has been in Berkeley gardens for a long time. It is smaller than *N. papyraceus*, similar in form and very fragrant.

Narcissus asturiensis is a tiny trumpet type. It is three inches tall and has yellow, one inch flowers. This little flower is like the tiniest "King Alfred" imaginable and is happy in the rock garden. "Little Gem" is a selected form of *N. minor*. The five inch scape has a flower large for its height. A good increaser and consistently a good bloomer, it is excellent for the rock garden and one of my favorites. *N. cyclamineus* is very distinct, the scapes are six to nine inches tall and the corona faces the ground. The perianth segments are tightly reflexed. This bulb likes a mossy location and variants of it seem to bloom at different times. It is popular with hybridizers and has produced "Jumblie" and "Tete a Tete", both available and easy to grow.

Narcissus poeticus "Flore-Plenus" is welcome because of its late blooming period. It has a reputation for producing buds which fail to open, but does well here in a poorly drained, shaded, clay soil that gets some summer water. It is native to moist meadows. *N. poeticus* var. *recurvus*, the pheasant's eye narcissus, grows nearby. These two old varieties are difficult to find now, but worth the effort. They have a freshness and charm that are hard to equal.

A bulb fitting the description of *N. italicus* was found growing in this garden. It is supposed to be sterile, but the form here has off-white, starry flowers that have set seed. In 1973 this bulb bloomed in September when the preceding winter had been cold. Was there a relationship between the early blooming and the cold winter? My records show that "Taffeta" and "Jessamy" bloomed six weeks earlier in 1973. *N. canaliculatus*, reportedly difficult to grow, is common in bulb catalogs. This bulb needs a hot, dry summer and a compacted soil or it will split up into many little bulbs. It grows well in the raised boxes, but not

in the open ground. The corona is a chrome-orange and the perianth white. "Minnow" is an excellent tazetta hybrid with a long blooming period.

My best success has been with the section *Corbularia*. *Narcissus bulbocodium* has grass like leaves and a single, yellow flower on a stiff scape. *N. romieuxii* *zaianicus* has pale yellow flowers and a large, round corona. It is a good bloomer and a choice bulb. *N. obesus* is one of the largest with a one inch, round, very fat corona. It will grow ten inches high and is of easy culture. *N. bulbocodium vulgaris* is the tallest one I grow and the corona is almost orange and very showy. *N. romieuxii* consistently blooms in December and has produced flowers until February. *N. bulbocodium nivalis* has the smallest of flowers; it has a two and one half inch scape, a narrow corona and tiny pointed perianth segments. *N. cantabricus* and its variants have white or very pale yellow flowers. They bloom in the winter. The corona is fairly smooth in the type and is usually ruffled in the case of *N. cantabricus petunioides* and *N. hedraeanthus*. Both of these bulbs are rare in cultivation. *N. hedraeanthus* barely has a scape at all and its flowers are a buffy, yellowish white, much loved by snails. The hybrids between *N. bulbocodium* and *N. cantabricus* are sterile.

"Taffeta" and "Jessamy" are hybrids of *N. romieuxii* and *N. cantabricus monophyllus*. These little bulbs are excellent increasers and are the first to bloom in the fall. "Taffeta" is three to four inches high and its long, bulbous flowers is a little top heavy and humeral in appearance. "Jessamy" is about one half inch taller and more graceful. It opens a lemon yellow and fades to white. It is fragrant. Both hybrids are delightful in clumps because they face in all directions.

Propagation of small narcissus is by division and seeds. Recently there has been an interest in twin scale propagation. The bulb is cut up with a sharp knife. A piece of the basal plate must be left on each piece. The pieces are soaked in a fungicide and put in a sterile medium at 70° F. Bulblets form quickly and it is a good way to increase a rare bulb.

I plant seeds in a gritty loam as soon as they ripen. They often germinate in the fall and remain with green leaves for one and one half years if I feed them once a month with a one fourth strength solution of fertilizer such as Hyponex. When the foliage dies down they are allowed to have a normal dry summer and are put outdoors where they get the rain. The fertilizing seems to speed up the blooming to three or four years from seed.

These small narcissus, suited to northern California, are a delight to grow and lend themselves to rock gardens and small areas with dry summers.

While identification of the species and their hybrids remains difficult, the charm of narcissus is undeniable and unravelling the puzzles they present is for me a fascinating hobby. Among the species, nomenclature is in confusion and some have several names in common use. Bulbs are often improperly identified when they are received from the commercial growers and the keys for identification are not well defined.