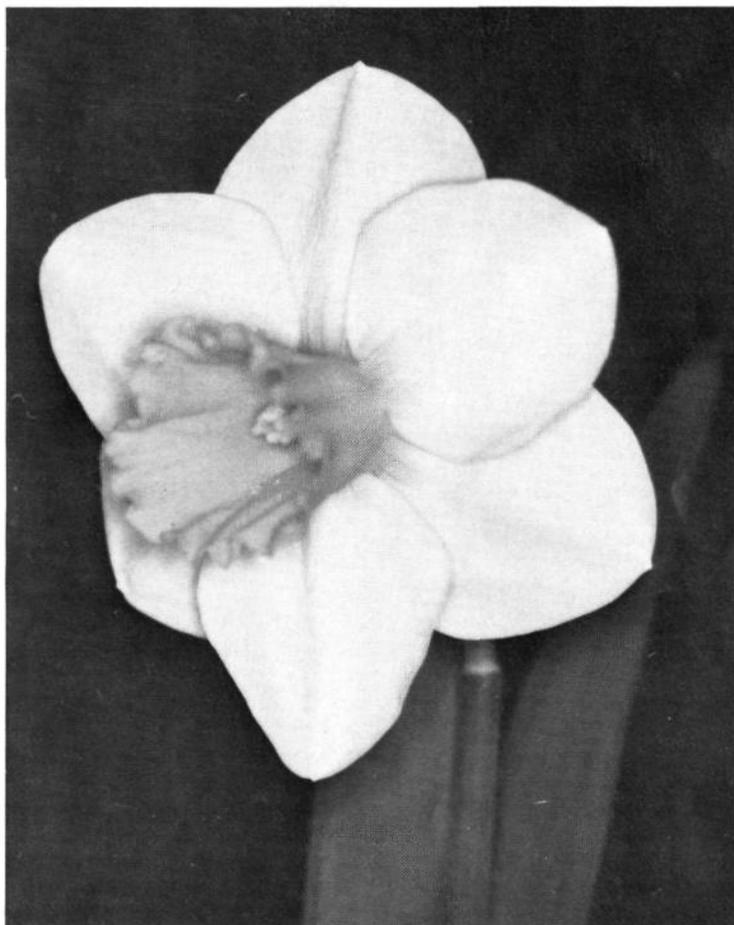


Vol. 18, No. 3
March 1982

The

DAFFODIL

JOURNAL



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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Vol. 18

Number 3

MARCH 1982

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APRIL 15, 1982

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual	\$10.00 a year or \$27.50 for three years (Juniors, through 18 years of age, \$5.00 a year)
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ON THE COVER

Flash Affair 2 W-Y (R.H. Glover, 1973) has been appearing in—and winning prizes at—shows in Australia and New Zealand. George Tarry photographed it at the Launceston show in Tasmania.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON A VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

GEORGE TARRY, *South Wirral, England*

Photos by the Author

Having retired from employment in the early part of 1980, I was able to look seriously at the many invitations I had received over the years from friends overseas. After very careful consideration, I decided to visit Australia first as I had made more friends in that country than any other. In addition I had formed the impression that their daffodils were spread more evenly throughout the season and their cultivars were less well-known than those of most other countries. My objectives therefore were to see my friends, then their daffodils, and finally something of the country, with my priorities in that order.

My visit covered a period of six weeks, shared between the states of Victoria and Tasmania, and during this time I attended eight shows and called on fifteen dedicated daffodil growers. To give a detailed day to day report would take too much space and entail the record of much detailed information that would be quite valueless to most readers and so I confine myself to overall impressions for much of this report.

From my travels in Britain I was already aware that every area has a character quite distinct from every other and I found both Victoria and Tasmania so completely different from anything I had seen at home, and quite beyond my limited powers of expression. Every car in Victoria proclaims that this is the "Garden State" and the spacious, well laid out eastern suburbs of Melbourne, filled in spring with a succession of *prunus*, magnolias, camellias, and rhododendrons, as well as many native shrubs not so easily identified, fully justify this claim. Tasmania was less colorful but retained a beauty which revived memories of the England of my boyhood in the days before we were organized, mechanized, and standardized by modern developments. Overall both were extremely pleasant and can be recommended without reservation to anybody contemplating a similar tour.

Although there is a wide difference in approach between the daffodil enthusiasts in Victoria and Tasmania, both show the influence of the problems caused by Australia's strict plant quarantine regulations. No plant can be imported without a special permit obtained in advance and limits are also enforced by the capacity of the quarantine system. All plants are first grown in isolation by trained scientific staff and are subject to the examination of plant material by electron microscope before release to the importer. Any suspect symptoms result in the destruction of the plant concerned without any right of consultation or appeal. The cost of the period of quarantine has to be paid for and when this is added to the cost of bulbs, conveyance by air, and the rate of loss to quarantine rejection and acclimation, it can be appreciated that only a very few enthusiasts are prepared to undertake imports. The attitude to exports is much the same, as the extra work involved in the treatment of bulbs for inspection can so easily exceed their normal value.

With such isolation from the rest of the world, it is not surprising that many Australian growers are not interested in international registration as they can exhibit and distribute their cultivars in Australia without any problem. At many of the smaller shows, a proportion of the flowers were unnamed but this caused the judges no problems, nor did the public attending the show find this any detriment. All blooms are produced from the open, and while I did see that some growers had constructed devices to protect individual blooms, I doubt if, in total, they would have covered twenty flowers.

The shows in Victoria followed broadly the pattern which is common in Britain with collections of twelve cultivars, single stems, six vases of three blooms, and a full range of single bloom classes by division and color. At the major early show at Wandin, Lindsay Dettman won the collection of twelve cultivars with a fine set of flowers that were very well staged. I noted Ellimatta Gold 1 Y-Y, an outstanding early trumpet; Sir Samuel 1 W-P with a slender tubular trumpet; and Tablecloth, a large and well-formed 1 W-W as his best flowers; and I was flattered to see that he had included a 2 Y-RRO that he had raised from seed I had sent him some years ago. The champion bloom was a magnificent 2 W-W over five inches across which was labeled Knowehead, although its form varied from the borderline trumpet typical of the cultivar as known in Britain. In the other open classes, J. N. Hancock were the most successful exhibitor while in the Amateur Classes Dimitrij Betz



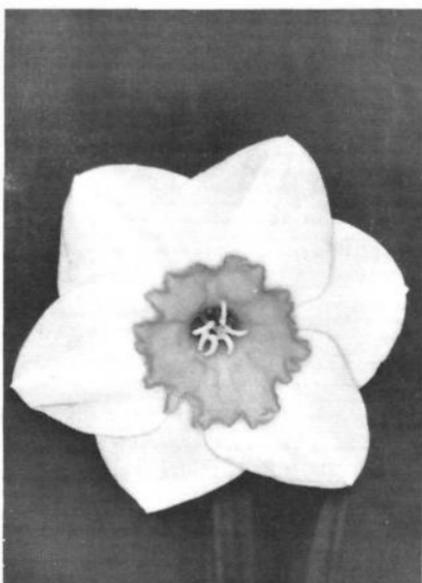
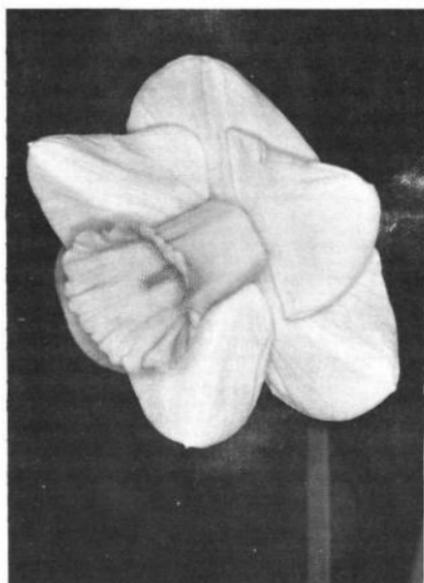
Left, Champion Bloom at Wandin, 2 W-W; right, Champion Bloom at Hobart, Cross #10-1, 1 Y-Y.

had Champion Bloom with Maxine Gray 2 Y-O.

In addition to the familiar classes, there was a special class to accommodate the popularity of the yellow trumpets which required a vase of six blooms of one cultivar and a further six single blooms of another six cultivars. Then there was a separate section for "decorative" daffodils which had a separate pointing scale from "exhibition" daffodils with a premium on color and stems. The main "decorative" class called for a vase of nine blooms, and with nine entries staged, this made a colorful spectacle for the public and gave valuable guidance on the cheaper cultivars most suitable for a quality display in the garden.

I saw only the early season shows in Victoria and these were very similar in size and quality to many British local shows although I seriously doubt if we could stage such comprehensive shows before midseason without the use of pot culture or similar methods. The daffodils were always supported by classes for other flowers, particularly camellias in a full range of types and colors, and such native Australian flowers as *banksias*, *grevilleas*, and *leptospermum*.

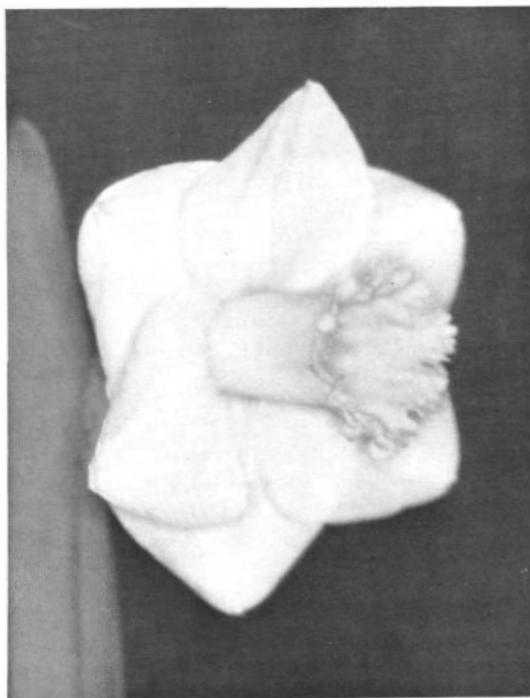
The major Tasmanian shows were quite different with the daffodils completely dominating the show and any other flowers were only a very minor portion. At both Hobart and Launceston there are very large sections for seedlings, with more than twenty classes, and these form the main entries of interest. The full range of seedling classes require sixty blooms at Hobart and forty at Launceston if every class is contested, and with nine growers involved overall there was much for the enthusiast to enjoy and discuss. At Hobart, Harold Cross took Champion Bloom with seedling 10-1, 1 Y-Y, with a broad perianth of good outline and tubular trumpet only slightly expanded at the mouth. Unfortunately the record of parentage was not available. Reserve to



Left, Voltage 2 W-P; right, Cybele 2 W-YYO.

this was Jackson's 13/75, 1 W-Y, from Betrim \times Lod, one of the best of a number of seedlings in this color at present under trial at Dover. I was also impressed by the following cultivars already in commerce: Voltage 2 W-P, best bloom in the Restricted Growers Section; Cybele 2 W-YYO, an attractive non-predominant bloom; and Anytus 2 W-Y with clear contrast.

At Launceston, the major trophy for twelve seedlings was won with a very smooth collection staged by Ross Glover, a senior raiser with twenty-five years experience. His Tony John was selected as best 1 Y-Y and I was also impressed by his seedling from Panache \times Lady Slim, 1 W-W. David Jackson was placed second



Champion Bloom at Launceston, Jackson 215/77.

for this major trophy but had the consolation of Champion Bloom with seedling 188/76 (Verran x Cathlin), a repetition of the cross that produced Vahu some years ago. Another fine flower was Jackson 215/77, Gunsynd x Brett, best 2 W-R. Harold Cross was successful with Arilba, best 3 W-YR, and although they received no special recognition he had some very fine all yellow doubles, particularly seedling 25-1. The parentage of this was not recorded, but I would be very surprised if it varied very much from the others which came from Fiji pollen.

Away from the shows, I visited many leading growers and noted a wide variation in their systems of planting. In Britain we use beds between four and five feet wide with the rows across the beds. In Australia, only a small minority followed this practice while the majority favored long rows with a wide variation in spacing. I noted one grower using single rows at least two feet apart so that every bloom was readily accessible, while others grouped them in two, three, or four rows with spacing between rows from a few inches to about one and a half feet. Having used my present layout for many years, I saw nothing in the long row system to convince me that a change would be beneficial.

The best of the named flowers, and those of the immediate future, were seen at the shows but further important developments can only be seen at the raisers' gardens, and I set out a few notes of some of these that came to my notice.

Jim Martin, Warrnambool. A nice range of early pinks under trial, all raised from Ann Cameron as seed parent. Clear color in both perianth and corona, suggesting that there may be good prospects from the use of the pollen of American or British pinks on this cultivar.

Mrs. Evelyn Murray, Kyneton. Probably her most important introduction has been My Word 2 W-P, very early and well-colored on opening. Lacks the form and substance for exhibition but already in demand as a garden and cut flower. Another most attractive cultivar is Just Fred, a pale reversed bicolor on the borderline of Divisions 1 and 2, raised from Content x Daydream. This is not contrasted enough for exhibition but most eyecatching for decorative purposes.

Fred Silcock, Mount Macedon. One of the newer raisers and although seedling stocks are small he has shown good progress, and has an impressive range of early 1 Y-Ys, all from Ristin pollen on a number of different seed parents. Later in the season he had a very fine display of his main interest, reversed bicolors, where he is now working on his second generation.

Jim Radcliff, Devonport. I was most fortunate to call on the day that a new seedling opened for the first time, in the distinctive color of 1 W-YOO. This was the outcome of more than forty years hybridizing and the new seedling came from a 1962 seedling crossed with the pollen of a similar and related seedling although neither of these parents were Division 1 or showed the clear orange color. Over the years many combinations of seed and pollen parents had been used without success but the required mixture had been discovered at last.

Throughout my travels I was welcomed everywhere and treated most generously and spent many hours exchanging ideas on all aspects of the daffodil. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those who made my visit the experience of a lifetime, and I hope others will not hesitate to sample all the delights of Australia in springtime.

BULLETIN BOARD

COMING EVENTS

March 30-31, 1982	RHS Early Competition, London, England
April 1-3, 1982	ADS Convention, Nashville, Tennessee
April 14-15, 1982	RHS Daffodil Show, London, England
September 25, 1982	ADS Fall Board Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 7-9, 1983	ADS Convention, Williamsburg, Virginia

CONVENTION SCHEDULE, APRIL 1-3, 1982

March 31, Wednesday	2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.	Show entries accepted, Cheekwood
April 1, Thursday	8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Show entries accepted, Cheekwood
	10:30 a.m.	Judging begins
	2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.	Shuttle service from hotel to Cheekwood
	4:30 p.m.	BOARD MEETING, Cheekwood
	6:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.	Dinner, Cheekwood
	9:30 p.m.	Last bus leaves Cheekwood for hotel
April 2, Friday	9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.	Lectures, Radisson Hotel
	9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.	Boutique
	8:00 p.m.	Dinner, Hermitage Hotel
	9:00 p.m.	ANNUAL MEETING, Hermitage Hotel
April 3, Saturday	9:00 a.m.	Buses leave for garden tours
	4:00 p.m.	BOARD MEETING, Gripshovers' home
	7:30 p.m.	Dinner, Radisson Hotel
	8:30 p.m.	Mr. Robin Reade, Speaker

CORRECTIONS FOR DAFFODILS TO SHOW & GROW

The raiser of Beauty Tip 2 W-W should be corrected to read Grant Mitsch, not C. Reginald Wootton as it now reads. Beauty Tip is a sibling of Gull, and both were raised by Mr. Mitsch from seed sent him some years ago by Mr. Wootton.

Growers should also make note of the fact that several of Murray Evans's proposed names were not accepted by the RHS, and those who bought Drama 1 Y-P should note the correct name is now Unity 1 Y-P; Felicity is now Sugar Loaf 4 W-P; and Sunray is now Ceremony 2 Y-YYO.

Last, but not least, make note in the list of hybridizers that C. E. Buckingham is from New Zealand.

AGNES ZERR MEMORIAL

The American Daffodil Society and all daffodil lovers suffered a loss in 1981 with the death of Mrs. Agnes Zerr of Kansas City, Missouri. Agnes Zerr enjoyed—and helped others enjoy—daffodils over a very long period of time. She was especially active in the Kansas City Garden Club, particularly as it related to her and our favorite flower, the daffodil.

As a memorial to Mrs. Zerr, the Society has received checks from the following: Kay Haines Beach, The Kansas City Garden Club, and Barbara and Nathan Lauderdale.

The Society and all its membership thank Mrs. Zerr for her contribution of a lifetime of love for daffodils. The contributions cited above are gratefully accepted and will be lovingly used with Agnes Zerr in mind.

MINIATURE ENTRY CARDS

Something new for the show tables! First Vice President Quentin Erlandson is an innovative man and he was distressed to see small daffodils hidden

behind large show entry cards. He devised cards one and a half inches by four and a quarter inches and used them with great success at the Maryland Daffodil Society Show. The card folds on the serrated line. The back has a place for naming the variety and for marking awards. The miniature entry cards can be purchased from the Executive Director—250 for \$7.50 and 500 for \$12.50. First come, first served. Only 5,000 have been printed.

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AWARDS	Hon. Special
① ② ③	○ ○
	Mention Award
SECTION _____ CLASS _____ RHS Div _____	
EXHIBITOR No. _____	
NAME _____	
ADDRESS _____	

DO IT NOW!

The Executive Directors are always willing, but are not always at home. "The Season" arrives early for them and by late March they are off to shows and to the convention. They come home to find letters several days old requesting 1000 entry tags by tomorrow. Check your show needs now and be certain rather than worried and sorry later.

ATTENTION JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS

The brand new *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*, 1981 edition, is now available. The old 1974 edition was enormously successful and is still an excellent guide for fine judging but it is now considerably outdated, especially as regards to the color code. The new book is entirely rewritten and has entirely new chapters. It is a must for all ADS judges and nearly so for all exhibitors. It can be purchased from the Executive Director for \$3.50.

30,000 PURCS TO DISSEMINATE

In his letter of 17 October 81 Phil Phillips wrote from New Zealand, "There will be a bumper crop of seed and I will send you some to distribute. There should be a lot of good seed this time as I have changed the name from POPS to PURCS—Phillips Un-Recorded Cross Seed." PURCS are available free on request from W.A. Bender, 533 South 7th Street, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

If you've "always wanted to grow daffodils from seed" but never got around to pollinating flowers, here's an opportunity to start planting seeds this year. If "the weather was bad" and you didn't get good fertilization, supplement your own seed production with PURCS to keep your seedling pipeline flowing.

If you aren't sure your present cultural practices are best for your climate, request enough PURCS to prove them. Plant 100 seeds at three different depths; plant 100 seeds at two week intervals from July through October; plant 100 in a pot and 100 in the open on your usual sowing date; plant 100 seeds in a four-inch pot to be lined out after the second year to compare per cent of germination and labor requirement with 100 seeds planted one inch apart in a "double row" to be left down until first bloom.

PURCS are mixed seeds, most likely over 95% from the first four divisions in a broad color range. PURCS harvested in October '81 and planted late summer '82 should germinate 75% or better in Spring '83 with a few stragglers in '84, '85 and even '86. Obviously the percentage of new cultivars worthy of registration will be less than from seed from \$100 × \$100 stud plants, but you may well get a color break or hybrid vigor which can broaden your useful genetic base and incidentally win a Rose Ribbon. Experience gained from growing PURCS seedlings at only the cost of labor may well pay dividends when you graduate to \$100 stud stocks.

A sheet of seed planting suggestions for beginners will be included only if requested.

SEED BROKER #2

SPECIES NOMENCLATURE

An article by John Blanchard, reviewing changes in bulb names and status as published in *Flora Europaea*, Vol. 5, appeared in the RHS publication, *Daffodils 1981-82*. Until official notice of changes (if any) is received from the RHS, we will continue to use the present nomenclature.

REFRESHER COURSES

An especially interesting series of lectures with emphasis on species miniatures, hybridizing miniatures, judging miniatures, and exhibiting miniature seedlings will comprise the refresher course to be held at the Nashville convention. Judges auditing the course will pay a fee and must have with them copies of the new *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils* and must make sure they are credited with attendance. Certificates of attendance will be mailed to those judges who took the course for credit.

Judges may also renew their certification by attending a Judging School Course. Course II of Judging School is tentatively planned in Arkansas in Spring 1982. Information may be obtained from Local Chairman Mrs. Volta Anders, 1628 Maul Road N.W., Camden, Arkansas 71701.

Refresher Courses may be set up in the various states and regions with approval by the National Schools Chairman. The proposed instructors and subjects to be covered must be approved before the instructors are invited. Generally the subject matter covered should be such that it would improve the quality of judging ability. Plans for such courses should be made far enough in advance that notices can be printed in *The Daffodil Journal* so that all judges may avail themselves of the opportunity to attend.

MAKE-UP COURSES FOR REGULAR JUDGING SCHOOL COURSE SUBJECTS

Student judges requiring make-up in any subject that is part of the regular judging school course should contact the Regional Vice-President who can arrange for a make-up with the approval of the National Judging Schools Chairman. This is relatively easy to accomplish when it involves a written examination on theory. The setting up of specimens for make-up in identification is more difficult while to set up an entire "small show" requires so much work that approval for this is usually not granted for fewer than three people. For this last it is necessary not only to set up the small show classes of three exhibits in each class but to get judges to point score and write comments. Make-up fees are charged on a basis of expense involved.

—MRS. MERTON YERGER, *Judging Schools Chairman*

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February Bicolor 2 W-Y

Icicle 5 W-W

Raindrop 5 W-W

Quince 6 Y-Y

Cyclataz 8 Y-O

Halingy 8 W-Y

N. x dubius 10 W-W

N. x macleayii 10 W-Y

Astalot 1 Y-W

Polaris 1 W-W

Competitor 2 Y-YYR

Bali Hai 4 W-WRR

Coppins 4 W-Y

Onward 4 Y-YOO

Whang-Hi 6 ?

Divertimento 7 W-P

Love Call 11 W-OOY

Ruth Haller 5 Y-Y

Aztec Gold 1 Y-Y

Tarzan 2 W-O

Star Trek 3 W-GYR

any Division 12s

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Burlington, Washington 98233

ATTENTION BOARD MEMBERS

The Board meetings at the Nashville convention will be held at 4:30 p.m. Thursday, April 1, at Cheekwood, and Saturday, April 3, at 4:00 p.m. at Grifshovers. You will not be getting an agenda in the mail.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

With this issue we inaugurate a new feature, "Come into My Garden," where we hope to share with you the gardens—large and small—where our members grow their daffodils. For this feature to be successful, we need your help. Please tell us about gardens you find interesting, and by all means do send photos (color or black and white negatives, or slides). Tell us about the gardener and the garden—what grows there after the daffodils, with the daffodils, whatever you find interesting. (Garden photos must include daffodils.)

It's also been suggested that we begin a companion column, perhaps called "The Spring Scene," which would show daffodils in public places—parks, industrial parks, along the roadways, etc. While it's said that a picture is worth a thousand words, a descriptive paragraph would also be nice. So won't you let us hear from you?

A REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

As my term of office draws to a close, these notes afford an opportunity to thank all of the ADS members whose many letters have offered suggestions, encouragement, and support. It has been especially gratifying that the members of the Board of Directors have participated so fully in the business of the Society, particularly concerning decisions of future importance.

The ADS has moved ahead in many ways during the past two years. We have published the second edition of *Daffodils to Show and Grow* and the new, expanded *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*. A fund has been established to promote daffodil research and education. Our test garden program has been expanded and information gathered from the various regions. A new award for garden daffodils has been established and is in the process of implementation. The slide programs available for rental have been updated and a new one added. Our fine *Journal* has won National Council of State Garden Clubs awards in both 1980 and 1981. Our fiscal position has been re-evaluated with respect to the unprecedented inflationary costs of postage and printing, and the necessary adjustment of dues has been voted.

For all of these accomplishments I am deeply grateful to the Committee Chairmen, our Editor, and the Executive Directors, and all of the other members of the Board of Directors. Thank you!

—MARIE BOZIEVICH

A DAFFODIL IS . . .

It was a day when-
Were there time enough,
I would have tread all roads . . .

Tree vied with tree
For avian abodes;
A warm and buttered sky
Was lined with fluff.
Even a breeze
Designed to tease my hair,

And suddenly it was there!-

A single daffodil
Inclined to its own will
And bent on spring.

It made my day!

Whatever else its offering,
This we can say:
A daffodil is SPRING.

—PEARL HAND COCKRELL,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Rathowen daffodils



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VISIONS. ULVERSTONE DAFFODIL SHOW 1981

T. H. PIPER, *Tasmania*

(from the *Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter*, October, 1981)

I was asked by one of the Ulverstone daffodil committee members if I would write an article on the 1981 Daffodil Show. I at first demurred as I considered I would be usurping the prerogative of the adjudicator.

After giving it some thought I came to the conclusion, if I did write, it would not be as a critique, and a difference of opinion, if any, would only raise a smile from Hubert, the judge.

On the northwest coast, during July and August, we registered an abnormal twelve inches, or 300 mm of rain, followed by a dry, mild first week of September, which hastened growth considerably, with the result exhibitors had no difficulty in filling the schedule of early shows, and to wit, with exceptionally well-developed blooms. I cannot account for the phenomenon, but whilst observing the very fine set-up on the benches, my thoughts and vision were transposed to the Guy Wilson—J. L. Richardson epoch. Apart from several of their raisings still being exhibited, I could discern the antecessors of many others on the benches. We Antipodeans have much to thank those Irish raisers for their contribution to our breeding stock during their era. Their bulbs, in all divisions, many enhanced by their attractive soft Irish names, were imported or exchanged by those late doyens, C. E. Radcliff, Wm. Jackson and Stephen Bisdee, who, in their turn, helped other lesser lights with increases therefrom.

During service in World War I, I was fortunate enough to obtain accumulative leave and decided to spend it in Londonderry, "Derry" to the Irish. Even in my young days I was attracted by the soft-sounding Irish place names, as I passed through the verdant countryside on my journey from Dublin to Londonderry, with many a "Bally" and "Killy" as a prefix, and, I might add, also to those most alluring, smiling Irish eyes of the very pretty lassies I met there. Well! Here I am, well into my ninety-first year and still admire a beautiful woman, and a fine daffodil.

They say when a man cannot do that, he is dead, so I am still hopeful of a little while longer, to enjoy this most entertaining and beautiful world the Great Creator has provided for us. No doubt many of the senior growers will recall the arrival and propagating of some of these Irish bulbs with names culled from the Irish countryside.

So many form the nucleus of our present exhibition cultivars, names such as Cushendall, Carnlough, Glenarm, Slemish, Ballycastle, Portrush, Dungiven, Kilrea, Broughshane, Banbridge, Enniskillen, Kingscourt, Glendalough, Ballymena, Ballysally, Limerick, Killaloo, Ballymoss, Kilkenny, Ballymoney, Killymoon, Dundrum, Rose of Tralee, Ballymeadow and others. Most of the above, all of which I have grown, are from the stables of Guy Wilson and Willie Dunlop. J. L. Richardson told me he selected many of his names from the lists of racehorses. He certainly raised some outstanding cultivars.

Whilst not forgetting my "terms of preference" maybe we could linger a little longer, whilst on matters Irish. I had a second visit to Ireland during 1954-55. A most interesting one too. At that time I was Federal president of the Iris Society of Australia, and a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, England, whose secretary I had been in touch with, as to my pending

visit, so on my arrival in England, was given V.I.P. treatment. The secretary had arranged for me to visit one of the early shows in London, where I was introduced to many of the daffodil growers including the Richardsons, Guy Wilson, W. Dunlop, Mr. Lea, and Mr. Wootton from Birmingham who, after the show was completed, asked me if I would be kind enough to judge the Midland daffodil show at Birmingham. I accepted with alacrity and had the pleasure of meeting several other English and Irish daffodil raisers. Whilst at the London show, I accepted invitations from Mr. & Mrs. Richardson and Guy Wilson for a short stay, respectively, at "Prospect House," Waterford, Ireland, and at "The Knockan," Broughshane, near Ballymena in Northern Ireland. I visited Wm. Dunlop whilst staying with Guy Wilson as he had his plot within walking distance. It was a delightful pleasure meeting these growers and I acquired much knowledge from them, plus a choice selection of bulbs, all of which arrived in due course, in good condition, at Ulverstone, with some unexpected additives. Whilst down in Waterford I made a visit to Wexford on Wexford Bay near the extreme south-east tip of Ireland. I had heard it was an extremely old town, and I found it so. From the shoreline of the harbor I could see several old rock circles and crumbling towers well out in midstream which perplexed me. Quite close to the old inn where I had booked in were the ruins of an old abbey.

Making inquiries from "mine host" about these interesting structures elicited little. He suggested I go down the street to the parsonage of the local priest, Father O'Toole, who knew the history of the area well. I found him to be a dear old white-headed cleric. He displayed much delight in thinking that a visitor from Tasmania should show such an interest in his parish. We had quite a long chat—far too much to relate here.

The old abbey was built by the Danes in the late 990's and named Selskar Abbey. The circular towers were built from rough rock, by the local tribe of Gaels, as watch towers against the raiding Vikings during the 9th and 10th centuries. During that period these Norsemen settled and established Ireland's first towns along the East Coast, Wexford being the first one.

From then on, it has been a sad history of disturbances. At the time of my visit there in 1955 Irish folk were migrating to the U.K., Canada, U.S.A., and Australia at the rate of 90,000 a year and there was much poverty extant. Of latter years, especially since Ireland joined the E.E.C., I believe Ireland has experienced unparalleled growth and prosperity.

Foreign firms have purchased land and built factories to the tune of four billion dollars and provided the locals with full employment. I do so hope the siting of these factories will not detract from the entrancing beauty of the verdant landscape. "Shure and begorrah now." Be I writing of auld Ireland.

Returning to our 1981 show. I mentioned earlier of beautiful, well-developed blooms on display there. They were not in such profusion as is usual.

I missed many of the robust, colorful blooms Jim Radcliff usually stages at the Ulverstone show and without other outside growers contributing much, competition was not so keen.

The bulk was left mainly to the Broadfields and grandfather Ross Glover who evidently can still supply the younger generation plenty of opposition.

A well grown and developed 1 Y-Y Craig and a 1 W-W Heralding have been to date, my classics, as I consider they each include the finer details desired in the perfect daffodil. There were several 1 Y-Y's in the show which I thought could rank with Craig. Many 1 Y-Y's have now attained such a high standard, I consider it is simply a matter of personal preference as regards to perianth shape, type of trumpet, and color.

Since studying the grand champion at the show, which was a rare and delightful 1 Y-Y raised and exhibited by Ross Glover, I certainly must "raise my sights."

Its parents were Dream Prince (Noble Prince × Molong) of Ross Glover's raising with pollen from Jackson's Warbin. Not an overly large flower, being about four inches across the perianth, which was on a perfectly flat plane, quite unique. The major perianth petals were two inches broad, shovel shaped and well overlapping, with the minor ones about 1¾" across a broad ace of spades meeting at the rounds. With its deep yellow color and smooth as marble texture it formed a most refined back to accommodate a well balanced, pleasing, serrated, slightly rolled-edged trumpet of deeper gold. Overall a cultivar of superb form and quality.

The champion 1 W-Y was Lod. Now this 1 W-Y has held sway since 1966 taking over from the old stalwart Preamble. Apart from its startling color I find little to commend it with its ill-proportioned trumpet and sparse perianth. High time some of the breeders produced something in keeping with the advancement made in other divisions recently. The champion 1 W-W, Ross Glover's Concessa × Lady Slim, was a most appealing pure white of excellent quality as are most of Lady Slim's progeny.

We northern breeders have made much use of Lady Slim over the past, nearly twenty years, since the late Mrs. C. E. Fairbairn sent it to me from Victoria. It would be pleasing to know of its parentage. The 2s and 3s were dominated by Broadfields which included a clear Merry Princess and a most distinctive red and white from Matapan × Yin Nell.

The T. H. Piper trophy for three pinks staged four entries, which I thought displayed much improvement in quality in this interesting class. From what I can gather from reliable sources this has been the case at all shows this season. Unfortunately my remarks are confined to the Ulverstone show.

Ross Glover and the Broadfields have, as usual, given me entree to their gardens which has provided much interest to me to await the opening of their new cultivars. Our energetic Newsletter editor, Don Broadfield, has generously given us a complete typed list of all Tasmanian shows, so it would be futile of me to go into detail. Overall our Ulverstone event was a most interesting one with many superb blooms on display. I was particularly pleased to see new entries by young folk in the Intermediate and Novice sections by R. Howe and Debra Glover, also the continued solid support of the little Lambs from Wynyard.

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1982 SHOW DATES

MRS. PHIL LEE, *Awards Chairman*

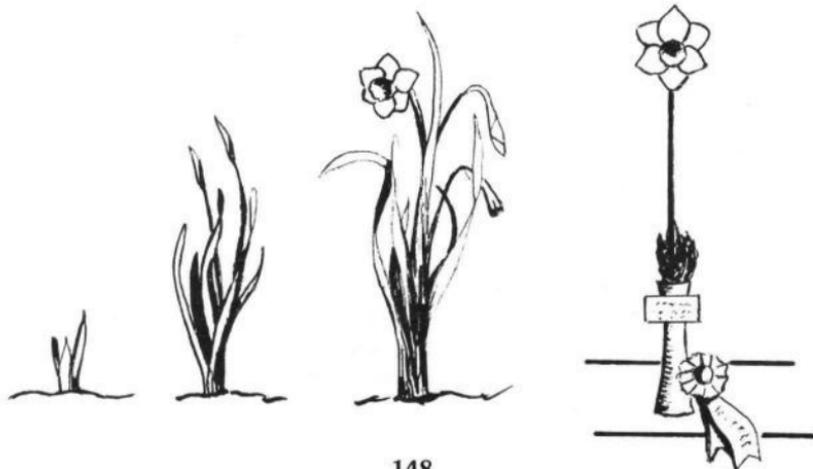
- February 27-28—Corona del Mar, California. Southern California Daffodil Society and the Sherman Foundation Center at the Sherman Foundation Center, 2647 East Pacific Coast Hwy. Information: Jay Pengra, 954 St. Katherine Dr., Flintridge, CA 91011.
- March 12-13—Dallas, Texas. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center. Information: Mrs. Ben Denman, 7173 Kendallwood Dr., Dallas, TX 75240.
- March 13-14—La Canada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr. Information: Jay Pengra, 954 St. Katherine Dr., Flintridge, CA 91011.
- March 13-14—Ross, California. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Marin Art and Garden Center, Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Information: Joseph Allison, Yosemite Rd., San Rafael, CA 94902.
- March 13—Clinton, Mississippi. Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Vesper Room, Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, MS 39056.
- March 20-21—Fortuna, California. Pacific Regional—The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, Sixth & Main Sts. Information: Mrs. Mary Lou VanDeventer, 366 Garland Ave., Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 20-21—Hernando, Mississippi. Southern Regional—The Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Rd. Information: Mrs. Edward Entrikin, 3065 Holly Springs Rd., Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 20—Morrilton, Arkansas. Southwest Regional—The Arkansas Daffodil Society and Morrilton Garden Clubs at Conway County Intermediate High School, 701 E. Harding St. Information: Mrs. W. H. Crafton, 618 Oliver St., Conway, Ark. 72032.
- March 25—Oxford, Mississippi. The Oxford Garden Club at the University Museum. Information: Mrs. Thomas Avent, 101 Park Dr., Oxford, MS 38655.
- March 25-26—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional—The Georgia Daffodil Society at the Plaza, Rich's Store for Homes (Downtown). Information: V. Jack Yarbrough, 3700 Thackston Rd. SW, Atlanta, GA 30331.
- March 27—Memphis, Tennessee. Tennessee State—The Memphis part of the Mid-South Daffodil Society and the Merry Weeders Garden Club at the Goldsmith Garden Center, Audubon Park. Information: Mrs. Mary B. Winton, 4930 Roane Rd., Memphis, TN 38117.
- March 27-28—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The Garden Club Council of Chapel Hill and Carrboro and North Carolina Botanical Garden at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Mrs. Everett Wilson, Tenney Circle, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514.
- April 1—Nashville, Tennessee. National—Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood, Forest Park Dr. Information: Mrs. Don McEachern, 3220 Knobview Dr., Nashville, TN 37214.
- April 3—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. Richard Puffinburger, 10 Manokin Rd., Crisfield, MD 21817

- April 3-4—Hampton, Virginia. Tidewater, Virginia, Daffodil Society at the Holiday Inn (Coliseum). Information: Mr. Henning Rountree, Jr., 276 Harris Creek Rd., Hampton, VA 23669.
- April 7-8—Portsmouth, Virginia. Garden Club of Virginia at the Scottish Rite Temple, 3401 Cedar Lane. Information: Mrs. Arthur Branan, Jr., P.O. Box 6061, Portsmouth, VA 23703. (NOT ADS)
- April 9—Scottsburg, Indiana. Indiana Daffodil Growers at the Catholic Church Parish Hall. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, RFD 3, Box 187A, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 10-11—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School. Information: Mrs. William Masek, Jr., Matsuda, Gloucester, VA 23061.
- April 10-11—Washington, D.C. Washington Daffodil Society. Information: Alice H. Battle, 5607 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington, VA 22207.
- April 13-14—Chillicothe, Ohio. Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Mrs. Wyman Rutledge, 704 Ashley Dr., Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.
- April 13-14—Lawrence, Kansas. Lawrence Daffodil Club et al. at the Lawrence Arts Center, Ninth & Vermont. Information: Mrs. Vernon E. Carlsen, 811 Sunset Dr., Lawrence, Kansas 66044. NOT ADS.
- April 14-15—Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society at Fountain Court, Plymouth Meeting Mall. Information: Mrs. Kevin W. Keenan, 1543 Old Welsh Rd., Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.
- April 17—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Public House and Gardens at the London Town Public House and Gardens. Information: Mrs. R. Gamble Mann, P.O. Box 176, Edgewater, MD 21037.
- April 17-18—Louisville, Kentucky. Kentucky Daffodil Society at the Shelbyville Mall, St. Matthews Rd. Information: Mrs. Wynant Dean, 1629 Cowling Ave. Louisville, KY 40205.
- April 17-18—Cincinnati, Ohio. Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Eastgate Mall, State Route 32 & I-275. Information: Mrs. Tom Ragouzis, 425 Rawson Woods Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.
- April 20-21—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania State—Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South Third St. Information: Mrs. Owen Hartman, 105 Farmington Rd, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 21-22—Baltimore, Maryland. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charles and Woodbrook Lane. Information: Mrs. R. B. Lyon, 8948 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, MD 21208.
- April 22—Indianapolis, Indiana. Indiana State—Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. United Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian St. Information: Mrs. Walter Vonnegut, 8141 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, IN 46260.
- April 22—Greenwich, Connecticut. Twenty-fifth annual show by the Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Greenwich Garden Center, Bible St., Cos Cob. Information: Mrs. Clark T. Randt, 59 Husted Lane, Greenwich, CT 06830.
- April 23—Wilmington, Delaware. Northeast Regional—Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Rd. Information: W. R. McKinney, 535 Woodhaven Rd., West Chester, PA 19380.

- April 24—Shrewsbury, New Jersey. New Jersey Daffodil Society at Fellowship Hall, Presbyterian Church, Sycamore Ave. Information: Mrs. John H. Miller, 558 Ridge Rd., Fair Haven, NJ 07701.
- April 24-25—Columbus, Ohio. Midwest Regional—Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Upper Arlington Municipal Services Bldg., 3600 Tremont Rd. Information: Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43220.
- April 26-27—Nantucket, Massachusetts. Nantucket Garden Club at the Harbor House. Information: Mrs. Jean MacAusland, Box K, Nantucket, MA 02554.
- April 27-28—Cleveland, Ohio. Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland, 11030 East Blvd. Information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124.
- April 28-29—Downingtown, Pennsylvania. Garden Class of Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Woman's Club House, Manor Ave. Information: Mrs. James C. Patterson, 130 Woodland Circle, Downingtown, PA 19335.
- May 5—North Shore Garden Club. Information: Mrs. Al Conrad, 454 Hale St., Prides Crossing, MA 01965.
- May 7-8—Worcester, Massachusetts. New England Regional—Worcester Horticulture Society and Zone 1 of the Garden Club of America. Information: Gary Cipro, 30 Elm St., Worcester, MA 01608.
- May 14-15—Dublin, New Hampshire. Garden Club of Dublin at the Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Wellington Wells, Box 308 RFD, Marlborough, NH 03455.
- May 15—St. Paul, Minnesota. Daffodil Society of Minnesota at the Landmark Center. Information: Julius Wadekamper, 10078 154th Ave., Elk River, MN 55330.

NEW ADS AWARD

At the October Board Meeting the following new award was adopted: "The Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton Class—for a collection of fifteen standard cultivars, one stem each, from fifteen different RHS classifications—each labeled with name and classification. Open only to ADS members." This award is available to all shows.



OPEN POLLINATED SEEDS

(from the Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter, April, 1981)

As you know, I've been involved in daffodil breeding for a couple of decades. When I began I asked why daffodils did not set seed on their own except for an occasional pod, and then usually only one or two seeds to a pod. I was given a number of factors involved and for twenty-odd years I've accepted that in Tasmania, at least, self-set seeds are the exception.

But this last season caused me to question this. I had a below average result to my own efforts at pollinating but I noticed an unusually large number of self-set pods. I always gather these just on the off chance that something good could come of it.

This year I found that these seedpods contained an above average number of seeds; some of them were crammed full. When I tallied them I found about 8,000 fine fat seeds.

In previous seasons a few dozen would have been all; I can not explain it and I wonder if any reader of the *Daffodil Newsletter* has had a similar experience or can advance possible explanations for it.

H. G. CROSS, *Tasmania*

GOOD SEEDERS

(from the Newsletter of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, January, 1981)

Since 1967, I have kept records of the number of flowers pollinated, the number of pods harvested, and the number of seeds obtained from each cross. The average number of seeds per pod obtained in this area is about fifteen when hand pollination is carried out and about half that number with open pollination.

Some varieties used as seed parents have consistently produced more seed than average, with Easter Moon and Woodland Prince being the only two varieties to average more than thirty seeds per pod each year.

The following list may be of interest to would-be hybridizers as a guide in planning crosses. The most prolific seeders in each subdivision are shown, with average number of seeds per pod shown in brackets.

- 1 Y-Y Arctic Gold (18), Golden Rapture (20), Verdant (25).
- 1 W-Y, 2 W-Y Dunmurry (26).
- 1 W-W Empress of Ireland (22).
- 2 Y-Y Golden Jewel (22)
- 2 Y-R, 3 Y-R Gettysburg (23), Sun Magic (32), Chungking (33),
Altruist (22), Richhill (21).
- 2 W-W Easter Moon (31), Glendermott (29)
- 2 Y-W Daydream (20)
- 2 W-P Interim (30), Polonaise (19), Fragrant Rose (32), High Society
(28), Gracious Lady (23).
- 3 W-Y Aircastle (21), Woodland Prince (40).
- 3 W-GYR Merlin (34).
- 3 W-W Chinese White (40), Monksilver (20).
- 4 Papua (29), R.3509 (30).

Further study of the records would indicate varieties which are consistently poor seeders, or almost sterile. It is hoped that Dr. Willis will be able to extend his preliminary work at the University into the viability of the pollen of more modern varieties. Such information would be invaluable to hybridists.

—BRIAN DUNCAN, *Northern Ireland*

TAZETTA TALK

WILLIAM WELCH, *Carmel Valley, California*

My experience with the poetaz hybrids has been that due to their poeticus ancestry their behavior is much like the standard daffodils in that they prefer a long, cool spring. They offer a cold-winter equivalent to the tender tazettas, in that they do best in climates where daffodils in general do best, and in most cases are probably as hardy as the standards. Though I have better luck with them than with most daffodils, I have found that it is usually the earlier ones which really thrive, while most of the later ones can only be grown well if irrigated once in May and once in June, as the rainfall here ends in April.

I have found, however, that one characteristic of this climate is most helpful to working with poetaz. That is the occurrence of warm, dry periods even during the rainy season, so that I am able to make crosses with them, often with relative ease. Next to Matador and Orange Cup, mentioned in my September article, Elvira has been the most reliable seed parent. Venice Brink and others in colder climates have also found it to be one of the more likely to set open pollinated seed. The seed I have has been from using Matador pollen, and this pollen has also given me a few seeds on Martha Washington, Orange Prince, and a Hermani seedling. I have collected open pollinated seeds from Cragford, two last year, in spite of complete failure using Matador onto dozens of clusters. Both seeds were from the last-opening florets on their respective clusters, and I have often noticed, both with poetaz and true tazettas, that in a variety that is usually sterile it is the last-opening florets that are most likely to set seed. Also the pollen is more plentiful and of better quality on such florets. I'd love to know why.

Recently I have been receiving information from several sources that has added many to the list of poetaz that have given open pollinated seed for various people. In addition to Matador and Elvira, others that have been reported are Aspasia, Early Perfection, Laurens Koster, Abundance, Orange Wonder, Richard Tauber, Canarybird, Allard Pierson, Chinita, Xenophon, L'Innocence, Martha Washington, and Golden Dawn. I put at the start of this list those that have had the most reports about them. I have found the pollen of Aspasia to be fertile, but have never had seed from it, although I know several others who have. In fact, Helen Link reports many seeds from Aspasia \times *jonquilla* and Aspasia \times Tangent, also a few from Aspasia \times Ambergate. I think it is safe to say that as a parent, Aspasia is of similar fertility to Matador and merits much more breeding attention than it has received. It is a nice looking flower in its own right, blooming late and of good cold-hardiness and overall vigor. Helen also got seed from *jonquilla* used on Elvira, Irmelin, and, of particular interest to me, Hiawassee. I love Hiawassee. It is hardier than its pollen parent, Paper White, though it is more tender than the ordinary poetaz. Here it is tall and vigorous.

It would be useful if readers would report to me on any other poetaz that have set open pollinated seed. I think that is a useful guide as to those most likely to set seed if crossed. Sometimes it seems as though almost any poetaz will set seed occasionally, but there are some that will do it more often.

Most poetaz produce pollen, particularly during warm, dry conditions, and under these conditions I feel the pollen contains viable grains more often than generally realized. I think it's always worth a try. This is how Martha Washington and Chinita came about.

Now for some news on results from poetaz seeds. Most information I have is of rather recently produced seeds, so there is little news yet of flowering, but one notable success is Scented April. Venice Brink raised this from Richard Tauber o.p. and when I had it for the first time last year it gave two stems, each with two florets of very nice form. I would describe it as similar in color to Elvira (white with yellow cup and thin orange-red rim) but of better form. It did not set seed, but there was plenty of pollen. Scented April seems to be a good vigorous grower.

Bill Roese raised three seedlings from Golden Dawn o.p. Interestingly enough, all reverted back to the pure tazetta type. One similar to Soleil d'Or, another similar to Grand Monarque, and the third (of which I have the stock) very similar to two look-alikes, Scilly White and Polly's Pearl. All have in turn set open pollinated seed of their own.

Matador open pollinated has given some variation in vigor and Sid DuBose has one with more frilly edged cup, such as I see on Orange Cup.

Helen Grier has three seedlings from Abundance \times *jonquilla*. I have, newly received, the one registered as Merry Child as well as one of the others. It is interesting that *N. jonquilla* pollen is so useful for getting seed on poetaz, and giving good results, too. I would certainly recommend its use on a wider range of poetaz. The *jonquilla* fragrance is strongly apparent in such seedlings. I have a number of the Tuggle Matador \times *jonquilla* seedlings and their *jonquilla* ancestry is clearly apparent.

I would like to digress for a moment to White Owl, a triandrus hybrid of New Zealand origin. For me this grows with tazetta vigor, others have reported the same, and the heavy broad foliage seems to suggest there may also be some tazetta in it as well. Its pollen is horrid, but it sets seed easily. It gives secondary stems and more, with up to four florets of nice rounded overlapping form in a cluster on a tall stem. I believe there is great potential here that has been overlooked. My original bulb came from Phillips, with additional big bulbs from Helen Link. Graham Phillips refers to it as a tazetta hybrid and bulbs do tend to be monstrous. Why it has not become more widely known is a real mystery to me.

As might be expected, due to their reported tenderness further north, Cragford and Matador are well adapted to this area, making them my most successful poetaz. Cragford starts blooming at the end of January, along with Matador, and continues with two more crops of stems to the end of the season. Matador gives one crop at the beginning and one at the end. Last year's last stems of Matador received Quick Step pollen (?) which gave the biggest pods I have ever seen on it, with 15-25 seeds in each, and every floret set. Seeds were uniformly smaller than ordinary Matador seeds, also suggesting jonquil ancestry.

One of the most successful poetaz here is Cheerfulness and its variations, Primrose Beauty and Yellow Cheerfulness. They provide a good crop at Easter, with secondary stems soon afterward. I have always admired their good perianth form, also shared by the single ancestor, Elvira, and Yellow Elvira. My Yellow Elvira appeared as a reversion in the stock of Yellow Cheerfulness. It is very similar in appearance to Chinita, but a little smaller. Chinita does very well here, too. I look upon it as one of the best yellows. Being from a back-cross of the old yellow poetaz Jaune a Merveille onto a poet, it has larger florets than most poetaz and usually 1-2 per stem. If left on the plant the stem becomes very tall as the perianths fade to a creamy yellow.

One much underrated poetaz is Polglase. I would call it an edition of Medusa with better form. It is one of the earlier ones, white with orange cups, 1-3 per stem. Mine came from Broadleigh Gardens, apparently the only commercial stock still in existence. Similar to this is Glorious. These English-raised poetaz have more of the poet blood in them than do the Dutch types [?] and would probably be the most cold-hardy of all. In this same category, but with extra-large florets are Pride of Cornwall and Kingcraft. These all make plentiful pollen, but although I have used it I have not yet taken the time to mark where it was used and observe the results.

There are a number of interesting doubles among the poetaz. Fairness, from Admiration, is rather shaped like a dahlia. It is a full flower of yellow with an orange-red center. A new one, and very good, is Sir Winston Churchill from Geranium. It blooms at the same time as Cheerfulness, but is of larger floret size and thicker stems. The center is much darker than Cheerfulness.

Bridal Crown, the double form of L'Innocence, is the earliest of the double poetaz. It is a fuller double than Cheerfulness, but of similar color and size.

Primrose Beauty is a lighter yellow form of Yellow Cheerfulness. There is also Primrose Cheerfulness, but this one I have not grown. Pollen can be found on all the Cheerfulness group, and it should be worth a try.

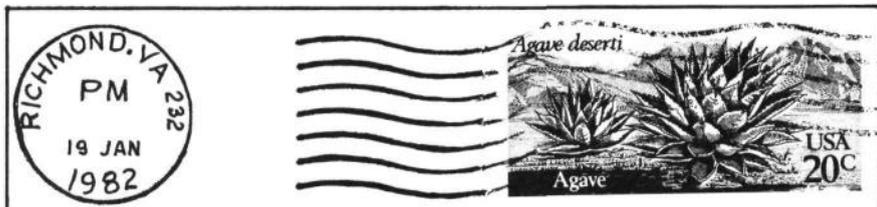
One double I have never been able to get appears in the Classified List as Da Costa (Sport from Laurens Koster), 1936. It seems strange that while Laurens Koster has enjoyed such wide distribution, apparently nothing came of its double. There is a single yellow sport called Yellow Koster but I have not gotten this yet.

For those who want cold-hardy versions of Grand Monarque, there are three down under varieties bred from it, where the pollen parent has been a standard daffodil. All three, Pleiades, Sanda, and Killara, are white with lemon cups just like Grand Monarque and the florets are of larger size than the poetaz. From Grand Monarque they have inherited large bulbs, massive stems and foliage, and an all-around larger size than seen in the poetaz. They vary enough to make all three worth trying. So far no luck crossing them though.

Others of interest from that part of the world are Highfield Beauty, of the Martha Washington type but much better form, a sure show winner of yellow with orange cups, 1-3 per stem. It is tall and vigorous, though some have reported it to be not as hardy in the north as its background might suggest. Green Goddess is another of similar size, this time white with greenish-yellow cups. Usually there are only 1-2 florets per stem, rather like Division 3's of tazetta vigor. Another New Zealander is Harbour Lights, but this is much more like the Dutch kinds, and its catalog description as being a more lightly built version of Geranium seems to be very accurate.

The latent fertility and wide variation found in poetaz makes them an interesting group with which to work. I expect much can be accomplished by growers in the colder climates crossing them with standard cultivars, while in warm climates another possibility is to backcross them with the true tazettas. I have some that Harry Tuggle raised from Matador \times Soleil d'Or and there are some really good ones among them, including one that is fertile. Barbara Fry has also raised some excellent seedlings from Matador \times various other true tazettas. Some of these have yielded pollen which I am trying.

I have added many cultivars to my collection this past fall so expect a wide range of poetaz to be coming into bloom this spring, to provide much additional information.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am writing to see if it is possible to have some articles on planting down under bulbs. I am confused on the best way to plant these bulbs.

Last spring I planted two orders from down under, one in February and the other in March. Some of the bulbs grew foliage, some bloomed, some didn't do anything. A few had foliage into December when the snow buried them! I am wondering what's going on down there.

Some articles stated plant bulbs as soon as possible, some hold in sand in a cool atmosphere until September, another plants in pots, refrigerates, and plants in fall.

I wonder if we could get some input on some of the methods and the results. (*Readers, let's hear from you—Ed.*)

Various authors, articles, and authorities recommend using chlordane for the control of the large narcissus fly. This chemical is outlawed and dangerous to use. Some say it is available in country stores. I can't find it.

The newer approved chemical is Dylox. The only problem is you have to buy a ton of it to obtain it. Some system should be provided so members can buy Dylox in small quantities. (*Maybe a project for the regions? - Ed.*) In the meantime I wonder if there is a plan to find a cheaper, more available chemical to combat the fly.

Sincerely,
Jack Ward

Fly seems to be more of a problem of late. Wouldn't it be nice if someone submitted a proposal to Dr. Koopowitz and his Research Committee for research into fly control?—Ed.

Dear Editor,

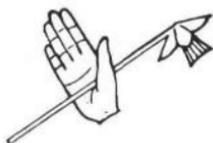
Mr. Phillips's article in the December issue of the *Daffodil Journal* on the subject of American Daffodil Society judges was interesting. He cataloged not only our errors but ways he feels we should change our system. His list was extensive.

No one is perfect and most of us acknowledge it. Our accredited ADS judges do not claim infallibility. That is one reason we have judging teams of three. In that way you have more than one opinion. An award does not rest on the judgment of one person as in New Zealand judging.

It is evident our systems vary, and valid criticism will be welcomed by the Chairman of Judges and her committee, and should be addressed to her.

Sincerely,
Katherine L. Bloomer

Carncairn Daffodils Ltd.



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HERE AND THERE



DIANNE MRAK PHOTO

In spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of . . . daffodils! Eight-year-old David Mrak enjoys the daffodils almost as much as his mother, Dianne.

Regional newsletters have been received from the Pacific and Middle Atlantic Regions with news of bulb sales, show dates, and a summary of the Middle Atlantic Fall Regional Meeting. Fall meetings are a little like a mini-convention, with informative

speakers, and a chance to get better acquainted with those who share your love of daffodils. We also received newsletters from the Central Ohio Daffodil

Society, Kentucky Daffodil Society, Daffodil Society of Minnesota, and our Public Relations Chairman, while overseas mail included the newsletters from the Tasmanian Daffodil Council and the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group. The Central Ohio group participated in a Plant Society Fair and is busily making new labels for the Whetstone Park Garden, while the Kentucky group is busily planning their 1982 show. The Minnesotans will hold their 1982 show in conjunction with the Minnesota State Horticultural Society at the historic Landmark Center.

Bertie Ferris, Southwest Region RVP, finds time to be active in more than one plant society. She received the Regional Service Award of the American Hemerocallis Society at their 1981 convention.

Matthew Zandbergen sends us interesting notes from time to time, and a recent letter included the photo below taken at Lanarth, home of P. D. Williams in 1929. From left to right are Mrs. P. D. Williams, Guy Wilson, A. Williams, Mrs. A. Williams, and P. D. Williams with his dog, Spite.



A new member from Burlington, Washington, Dwaine Ploeg, reports he planted a bulb of Bridal Crown that had eight offsets tightly joined to the mother bulb, and asks what is the highest number of noses per bulb you have heard of, and what cultivar was it. (Editor heard of a Kinglet with fifteen noses grown in Ohio.)

Jack Ward, of Stow, Ohio, tells us that a gift of some Patricia Reynolds bulbs from our genial treasurer led to some correspondence with Father Bede Reynolds, the hybridizer. Father Reynolds is doing well at the Westminster Abbey in British Columbia, has just completed his sixth book, and was to celebrate his 90th birthday in January.

THE LURE OF DAFFODILS

R. J. MC ILRAITH, *Waverly, Australia*

(from the Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter, September, 1979)

My introduction to daffodils started at a very early age. Brought up in the atmosphere of the typical New Zealand backblocks, gardening around the farm houses mainly survived against other farming activities. Most such gardens were "Old English" in style with backgrounds of towering trees, bushes and shrubs, intermingled with the season's flowers. Digging, weeding, cutting lawns and trimming edges were a child's weekend chores before allowed out to play. Clumps of daffodils, jonquils and other types of bulbs growing amidst the confusion of plants, thrusting their spiky shoots through the frozen ground awoke the mysteries of plant life and the beginning of "The Love of Daffodils."

A journey into the town of Ashburton during the early 20s started at 4:30 a.m. with a fifteen mile horse and cart drive to catch a train that eventually arrived at its destination around 9:15 a.m. Ashburton, a thriving mid-Canterbury farming town, situated approximately halfway between Christchurch and Timaru, was well known by rail, bus and car passengers as the morning and afternoon "tea-break" town. While meandering through the Ashburton Domain on one such visit to grandparents, the sight of flowering daffodils growing in garden beds, sparkling in the crisp morning air, added zeal to the desire of knowing more about such springtime flowers.

During one of youth's infrequent visits to Christchurch, the largest city in the South Island, seeing thousands of yellow daffodils blooming in profusion along the meandering banks of the Avon River further increased the longing and desire to grow such bulbs in future years.

As childhood developed, horticultural interests grew—under the guidance of the headmaster at the Mayfield Primary School, a farming village situated on the Canterbury Plains, surrounded on two sides with hills, mountains and snow capped peaks. The Mayfield School in the 20s and 30s was recognized as one of the leading gardening schools in New Zealand, winning the "Best School Gardening Award" in the Dominion three consecutive years. Every child had his garden plot and learned the rudiments of practical gardening from the start of school life. Daffodils and other types of bulbs commenced each year's nature studies, and winning one of the weekly garden prizes with two King Alfred and a hyacinth jammed into a ginger ale bottle was a proud moment in one's child's life and subconsciously fostered a dream to grow a Champion Daffodil flower somewhere along life's pathway.

As a teenager into the 20s sport became the major interest with gardening a secondary pastime until age decided that a more leisurely life was necessary. Then daffodil growing started to predominate in horticultural activities—attending shows and discussing the pros and cons of daffodil culture and exhibiting techniques with other growers. As memory recalls the first daffodil bulbs purchased were King Alfred, Golden, Kingscourt, Sir Heaton Rhodes, Armada, Glowing, Ceylon, Chinese White, and Mrs. W. Copeland.

On the outbreak of World War II, enlisting in the RNZAF, during Airforce training at Rotorua, daffodils flowering in parks and home gardens glossed over the rigid Airforce life. Rotorua and surrounding districts are perhaps where daffodils are grown at their best anywhere in New Zealand and

Australia. Advance Airforce training and Instructional duties under the Commonwealth Training Scheme in Canada further enlarged the scope of bulb culture. Springtime in Canada from the air is daubs of color against landscape views of settlers' homes and barns, villages and towns, railroad tracks and silos and patches of daffodils, tulips and other flowering bulbs in gardens and parks amid the snow covered terrain. A happy release from the vicious cold winters. Gardening in Canada is vastly different from that known in Australia and New Zealand. Winter varies from province to province, east to west, and frost penetrates the ground in depth anywhere from two to five feet. As fall advances, plants have to be protected by earth molding and coverings as a precautionary measure against stem cracking when the thaw sets in. To the outsider, one of the most amazing things is how the dormant bulbs come to life, thrusting green shoots through the solid frozen ground and commencing another growth cycle. Daffodil flowers nodding above the ranks of green spears is a wonderous sight after months of snow, sleet and frost. The flowers are fresh, clean, intense in color and very attractive.

Returning to Canada after discharge, bulb growing began in earnest. Varieties first obtained included King Alfred, Arctic Gold, Kingscourt, Armada, Galway, Salmon Trout, Chinook, Chinese White, and others. "Blossom Sunday" in Ontario is a leisure crowded drive from Toronto along the Niagara Peninsula to Niagara Falls. Along both highways, to and fro, is a massive color of flowering ornamental and fruit trees, picturesque home gardens and landscape views of color, intermingled with patches of receding snowdrifts. The gardens at Niagara Falls feature all kinds of spring bulbs. Pathways bordered with daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, and jonquils, flowering in garden beds and containers, are an unforgettable sight. Viewed from afar, a tapestry of color against the rising mists and glowing waters of the Canadian Horseshoe and American Falls is a photographic delight.

Coming to Australia in the early 60s, residing at Mt. Waverley, in the City of Waverley, growing daffodils became one of the major horticultural activities. Daffodil bulbs imported from New Zealand, after meeting quarantine regulations, formed the basis for building up show stocks—Hereami 1Y-Y, Viking 1Y-Y, Trousseau 1W-Y, Empress of Ireland 1 W-W, Fox Hunter 2Y-R, Crepello 3W-GWY, Lemonade 3Y-Y, Salmon Trout 2W-P, Sir Heaton Rhodes 2W-R, Gold Script 2Y-Y, Waikato 2W-W, and Erlicheer 4W-W. As a foundation member of the Waverley Garden Club and due to previous show work, formulating the monthly competitions, Spring and Autumn Shows became one's responsibility. After two successful Daffodil and Camellia Shows, these shows were abandoned for that of other horticultural interests.

Considerable success at shows over the years culminated in a bloom, Arctic Gold 1Y-Y, as best daffodil in show, and received high acclaim from Mr. Lindsay Dettman, one of the top world authorities on daffodils (quote)-"As good an Arctic Gold as I've ever seen" (*American Daffodil Journal*, Vol. 15 No. 2). Due to limited garden space "Growing Daffodils in Containers" became an integral part of daffodil culture over recent years, and after experimenting with soil mediums, type of containers, insulation properties, good show blooms are now becoming evident.

From a child's awakening, through youth's travels into manhood—a world's conflagration—gardening in three countries, "the lure of the daffodil" has become a reality and a lifetime of pleasure.

ROUND WITH THE ROBINS

RICHARD EZELL, *Chambersburg, Pennsylvania*

I trust you read James S. Wells's eloquent "Cry for Help" on pages 114-116 of your *December Journal*. Of course, and very likely with many a sadly smiling nod of recognition and agreement, remembering your own confusions and frustrations in attempting to secure true stocks of miniature daffodils. Perhaps you will recall that Mr. Wells determined that "Something just had to be done about all this, because being one of those more or less tidy-minded people, I want to know what I have." No idle talk that. Since writing those words James Wells has been to England, bearded numbers of lions of miniature daffodils in their dens, and returned to New Jersey with numerous bulbs . . . possibly properly named. Let's hear it, please, for all the "tidy-minded people" of the world, especially James Wells. Better yet, join James Wells, and a few others interested in the growing of miniature daffodils, in a recently formed Robin devoted to the little ones. We have room for two or three more correspondents; beginners or experts will be equally welcome.

-0-

Should you want to write to me in order to join the new miniature Robin, or for any other reason, please note the following curious fact: although I have not moved, I have a new address. I have complained several times over the past year to my local post office over the fact that a number of letters have been dispatched to me that have simply never arrived. In an effort to correct this lamentable state of affairs the post office has given me a new address, 94 Willowbrook Drive, superseding the old 1341 Lincoln Way East. They pointed out to me with some asperity that I did not actually live on Lincoln Way East, but rather on Willowbrook Drive, and that this discrepancy might very well have caused some confusion to the mail carriers. Quite true. But when I had raised the same point on moving in here eight years ago, the postal people had assured me that this house had *always* had a Lincoln Way address, because when it was built 145 years ago Willowbrook Drive was a mere cowpath with no name at all. Not to worry. I didn't worry. But some of my mail didn't arrive. Ah, well . . . I now have a "proper," if less historic address. Let us hope the carriers will speed all your dispatches to me with an unaccustomed alacrity and accuracy.

-0-

Several of the Round Robins have been commenting, in their recent flights, on which daffodils perform best as flowers for "garden decoration," the ones, that is, that you can put down and forget for five or ten years and still have acceptable bloom, those that hold themselves up proudly in spite of wind and rain, bringing color and grace to garden, lawn, or woodland, whether or not they ever excel upon the show bench. The results have been interesting, though not, perhaps, of much help in the attempt to decide upon a fair and reasonable system of making awards to garden flowers of special merit. There was almost no agreement at all upon good garden performers in Divisions 4, 10, 11, or 12. Many poets were named by several correspondents, but three stalwarts led the rest: Actaea, Cantabile, and Milan. Among trumpets Golden

Harvest and Slieveboy in yellow, and in white Beersheba and Mount Hood were most nominated, though Vigil and Celilo also had support. Only Prologue among the bicolors was mentioned more than once. Not surprisingly, Division 2 had more cultivars proposed than any other. Those most often mentioned were Butterscotch, Carlton, St. Keverne, Ceylon, Hollyberry, Festivity, Accent, and Daydream. (Of that lot, only Daydream might cause lifted eyebrows, many having been just about unable to grow that lovely flower at all.) Division 3 produced few suggestions, but the classic Chinese White received several mentions, as did trim Omagh, a newer and perhaps underrated flower. Harmony Bells and Tresamble in Division 5, February Gold and Charity May in Division 6, Sweetness and Stratosphere in Division 7, and Early Splendour and Silver Chimes in Division 8 rounded out the list of favorites of Round Robin members among standard daffodils. Among miniatures it was Tete a Tete with little competition, alas.

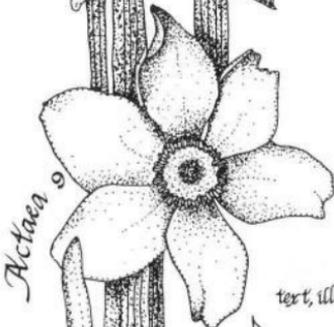
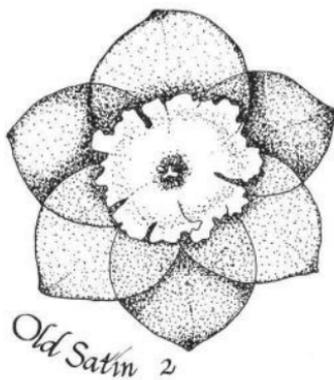
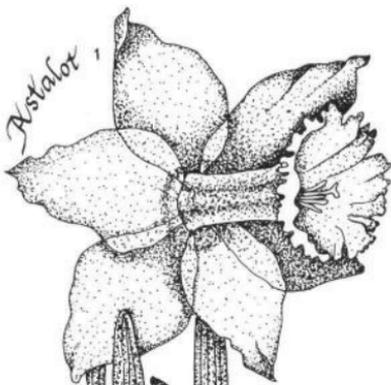
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Nashville, 1982, is almost upon us, and that happy taste of spring cannot come too soon for those of us in these more northern climes. But some are already looking forward with anticipation to 1983 and Williamsburg. Wells Knierim is one of those; he writes that he took an opportunity this past fall of checking out the hotel in which we shall be convening in Williamsburg, and reports it to be "a wonderful location."

Wells is well-known as one who shares his fine bulbs most generously. I wonder how many test and display gardens have been stocked from his surplus, how many garden clubs have planted their first good bulbs after he spoke at a meeting and distributed bulbs. Well, he tosses it all off as merely the inevitable result of the tremendous increase he gets. . . .and digging, as he does, six or seven thousand bulbs a year, one can well believe he doesn't want to replant them all. Still, you might consider this tale: last fall, after giving away his usual several thousand bulbs and replanting the ones he was keeping, he received an urgent request from a church group for some daffodil bulbs to plant among the church shrubbery. Understand now, this was mid-November, and Wells must surely have been a little tired, both of giving and of planting. Did he reply politely, "Sorry, you're too late this year, maybe next"? He did not. This is what he did. He scoured all the garden centers in town, *buying* what daffodil bulbs they had left, and donating them to the church. What's more, he went and helped plant them. Now *that* is daffodil missionary work.

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The most recent Round Robin across my desk had over \$1.00 in postage upon it. As the price of mailing continues up, up, and away, onion skin paper is being used by many of the Robin writers in the attempt to keep the price of one Robin flight under that of one of John Lea's newer introductions. The onion skin seems sturdy enough, though it is a bit more trouble to handle and to read. As more international correspondents are being added to Robin rosters, the saving in weight, and therefore postage, might well become even more appreciated.



Spring Hope

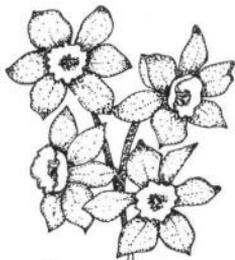
text, illustration and calligraphy by Gene Bauer • Running Springs • California

Written for the March-April 1981 issue of The National Gardener
this is one of a series of seasonal articles on general gardening.

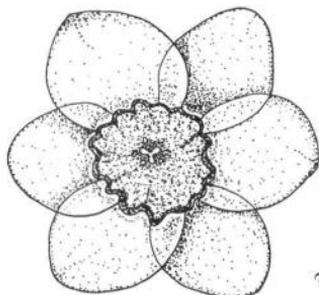


Hope. This lovely word is synonymous with the season known as spring. No flower is more symbolic of hope than the myriad members of the genus *Narcissus*. Dormant during the warm summer months the bravest of these brave flowers burst open in late February and provide much warmth on dark dismal days.

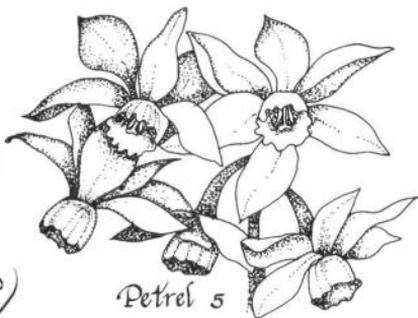




Chit Chat 7



Bee Mabley 3



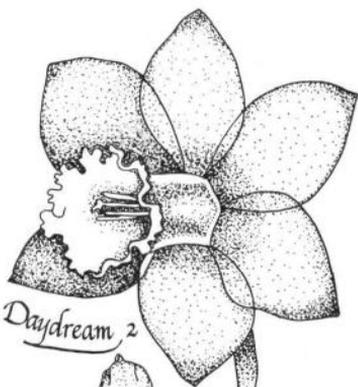
Petrel 5

The blustery skies of March and April seem not to deter the blooming of these delightful flowers. Late snows often freeze stem, foliage and flowers.

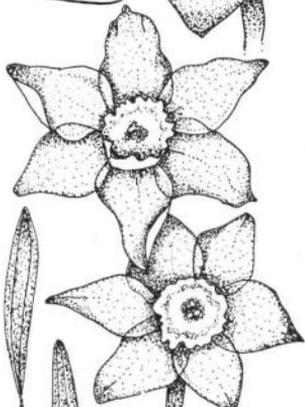
But what resilience.

Under the first warm sun rays these courageous plants thaw, straighten up and seemingly smile, laugh and even dance.

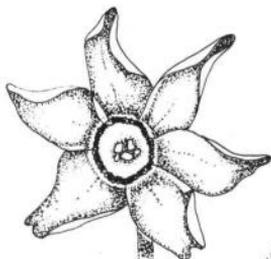
There is great variation in color, size and shape of daffodil blooms. Colors are basically white and yellow including every shade and nuance from soft and ethereal to clear and brilliant. All daffodils have been classified into twelve divisions according to their flower form. Shown in the accompanying border are some of the typical forms of this flower of hope.



Daydream 2

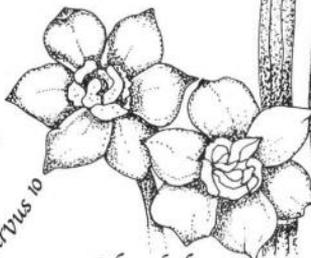


Stratosphere 7

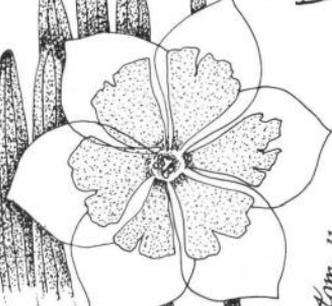


Narcissus poeticus

recurvus 10



Cheerfulness 4



Phantom 11

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING, OCTOBER 24, 1981

(Abridged from the Secretary's report)

The Fall Board Meeting was held in Dallas, Texas, with thirty-nine directors and two guests present.

Minutes of the Newport Beach meeting were approved as mailed.

The Treasurer, Mr. Knierim, reported cash on hand of \$232.22, money market fund of \$13,838 (9/81), corporate income fund (11/81) \$16,217.25, savings account \$2,588.25, and \$10,000 in Ford Motor Bonds due 3/15/91.

Executive Director Ticknor reported that with the hiring of a clerk to do a large part of the time consuming membership record keeping, he and the Associate Executive Director are willing to stay on at least until the spring of 1984, maybe even until 1986, but no longer. He warned that the Society is in trouble financially. Printing and postage have outrun membership dues. Sales are down. There are no new windfalls, and interest will decrease if we are forced to use up our assets.

Regional reports were received from eight of the nine regions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

BREEDING AND SELECTION: Dr. Bender reported the hybridizers' breakfast at the California convention was attended by twenty-seven hybridizers from six different countries. Subsequently two articles appeared in the June, 1981, *Journal*. Establishment of a pollen bank is being worked out by Dr. Koopowitz. Dr. Bender has dispersed some 20,000 daffodil seeds to fifteen or more people.

CLASSIFICATION: This committee has considered color changes for Starfire, Highfield Beauty, Park Springs, and Revelation.

DATA BANK: The Data Bank is in good shape and the file of information will shortly be rebuilt. Dr. Throckmorton is planning a new addition to the program which will provide almost instantaneous retrieval, deletion, alteration, or addition. Mrs. Pardue has agreed to share the labors of the Data Bank with the Throckmortons, and its ultimate responsibility.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL: The Editor's report stated that the ADS has, for the second consecutive year, received an Award of Merit from the National Council of State Garden Clubs for "excellence in horticultural education" for the four issues in 1980. She thanked Wells Knierim for photos, and expressed appreciation to contributing authors; she also sought new articles and authors. The *Journal* cover is not in color because of cost (about \$550 additional). *Journal* costs are approximately \$1.74 per copy. She issued a strong appeal to raise overseas members dues to at least a par with domestic dues.

HEALTH AND CULTURE: Dr. Snazelle said he had received requests for information on the possible use of Banrot as a substitute for Benlate for basal rot control, and the use of Durstan (used by the Dutch) for bulb fly control. He had no recommendations at this time. He reported on the use of Roundup for weed control. It is recommended for dormant beds; Roundup usually kills anything green. He outlined a method for fumigation of well-prepared beds with formaldehyde prior to planting.

JUDGES: Mrs. Barnes stated there are 276 accredited judges and 81 students. Of the accredited judges, 126 have had a refresher course. There are seven retired judges.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Bloomer's report stated that the *Bulletins* issued by Judge Quinn from May, 1957, through May, 1964, are owned by the Library in duplicate and are currently being bound. These *Bulletins* are the forerunners of our *Journal*. It was moved and seconded that neither set be mailed out due to their fragile condition. Mesdames Link, Cox, and Yerger all have full sets which they are willing to loan for xeroxing.

MEMBERSHIP: Current membership stands at 1626, with a net gain since March [1981] of 24. Life memberships have increased by three.

MINIATURES: Icicle has been added to the Approved List of Miniatures. A forthcoming article in the *Journal* will discuss miniatures for possible de-listing next year.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Mrs. Bourne stated that all scripts were re-written and re-typed in the eight basic sets. Materials were inventoried and evaluated. A ninth program dealing with poeticus has recently been completed in conjunction with members of the Poet Round Robin. She is working on two programs on hybridizers. She moved the expenditure of \$125 to purchase new slide trays and mailers. Approved. She then moved that a new fee schedule of \$7.50 for ADS members and \$10.00 for non-members be adopted. The motion was amended to provide for a \$15.00 fee for non-members, and approved.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mrs. Perry presented a comprehensive review of the many fine articles and newspaper photographs sent to her from individuals all over the country.

REGISTRATION: Six hybridizers have registered twenty-six new daffodils in 1981.

SCHOOLS: Four judging schools were offered this past spring in which 33 members participated with 29 passing. Make-up courses were given in three locations.

OLD BUSINESS:

CLERK FOR EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS: Mr. Erlandson moved that the Executive Director be authorized to hire, supervise, and terminate clerical help as necessary. The Executive Director will be responsible for compliance with Federal and State regulations applicable to clerical help. The salaries and wages of the Executive Director, Associate Director, and Clerical Help will be as specified in the annual budget as prepared and approved in accordance with the By-Laws. Approved.

JUDGES HANDBOOK: Mr. Anthony reported on three years of work to update the original *Handbook*, and moved that the revised *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils* state that the use of color codes on entry cards and name tags at ADS shows will continue to be optional and each schedule must specify whether or not color coding is required. Approved. Mr. Anthony expressed appreciation to all who worked with him, especially the President. Mr. Ticknor expressed the appreciation of all to Mr. Anthony for his detailed work. The new book will be required study material for all levels of the schools and all judges.

NEW BUSINESS:

Mr. Ticknor read a letter from Tony Kingdom [see December, *Journal*] expressing regret at the death of Louise Hardison.

BOARD VACANCIES: The Executive Committee recommended that Quentin Erlandson move up to First Vice President and Helen Link be appointed Second Vice President. Approved. The Board appointed Donald Sauvain of Indiana to fill Mrs. Link's unexpired term as Midwest Director.

GARDEN DAFFODIL AWARD: Preliminary reports gathered from regional representatives and sent to the ADS Chairman by August 1 of each year will form the basis for choosing cultivars to be tested over a three year period. The information in these reports will come from individuals who grow many cultivars, from test gardens, and from display gardens. The criteria used in these reports are the same as those to be used on the three bulbs each participating individual or garden will study:

1. The cultivar must be a good, floriferous grower.
2. Flowers should be long lasting, of clean color, showy at a distance, and reasonably sunfast.
3. Foliage should be vigorous, resistant to disease and frost damage.
4. Stem should be taller than foliage, strong and sturdy.
5. Bulbs should be resistant to basal rot and not prone to splitting up.
6. Cultivar may be of show quality but emphasis is on performance in the garden.
7. Cultivar should be readily available.

Mrs. Link, who authored this report, indicated that participants would be expected to file yearly reports noting number of blooms and commenting on other criteria. At the end of three years the bulbs would be dug and weighed. The ADS Chairman would compile all results and send them to individual participants who would then vote on whether to give or withhold the award to be known as the John and Gertrude Wister Award. Considerable discussion followed on sources, origins, climatic differences, length of test period, etc. The President suggested that the committee proceed on suggested guidelines incorporating feelings of the Board and report at the next meeting. Approved.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE: Dr. Koopowitz reported on three possible uses for the interest generated by the Larus Fund for Education and Research. 1. A pilot project—a trial to see if a particular project were feasible. Using these data, the investigator could apply elsewhere for funds to continue or perform the project. 2. Student projects—short-term projects for undergraduate or graduate students. Funds would cover cost of supplies. 3. Getting information to the public such as the use of color in the *Journal*, or publication of a scientific research paper in the *Journal*. He outlined a timetable for funding research. Major emphasis of the research should have some direct bearing on either the biology or horticulture of the genus *Narcissus*; indirect costs will not be permitted, a report is required, funds are to be assigned on a yearly basis and must be sought each year for a project requiring more than one year to complete. ADS retains the right to publish all results from the research it funds and requests 10% of any royalties resulting from patents or inventions. Dr. Koopowitz suggested the possibility of dropping the Larus name from the fund in hopes of raising more money in the future from people who did not know the Laruses but may be willing to contribute to an Education and Research Fund. Mr. Anthony favored keeping the Larus Fund as such and designating interest from it to go to the ADS Education and Research Fund. The Board was reminded that only interest from the Larus Fund was to be used. It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Approved. Mr. King moved that the Education and Research Committee be established as a Standing Committee. Approved. Other suggestions made on ways to raise money for education and research included memorials and a box on dues notices for contributions.

BUDGET FOR 1981: Mr. Erlandson presented a budget with a deficit of approximately \$4000 under the current dues structure. He moved acceptance of the budget as submitted. Approved.

DUES INCREASE: Treasurer Knierim presented the following dues increases: Individual, one-year, \$10.00, three-years, \$27.50; family, one-year, \$15.00, three-years, \$35.00; sustaining, \$15.00; contributing, \$25.00 or more; life, \$100.00; overseas, one-year, \$7.50, three-years, \$20.00; junior, (until 19th birthday) \$5.00. Mr. Roese moved that Life Memberships be increased to \$150. Seconded and approved. Mr. Roese moved that dues be increased as amended effective January 1, 1982. Mrs. Armstrong moved that overseas dues be the same as those in the United States. Mrs. Kraemer seconded. The amendment was defeated by a show of hands. The dues structure as shown above was approved.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Mrs. Richard Frank of Tennessee is Chairman, and will welcome suggestions.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL NOMINATIONS: The president requested that letters of nomination be sent to her in triplicate.

THROCKMORTON AWARD: Dr. Bender moved the establishment of a class in shows honoring Dr. Throckmorton, a special ribbon class, possibly fifteen single stems, all different classifications, correctly labeled and classified. Approved. A committee was formed to present final recommendations at the next meeting.

Mrs. Bozievich adjourned the meeting.

NARCISSUS FLY CONTROL — AN EXPERIMENT

RICHARD L. BROOK, *Wakefield, England*

Since narcissus fly control is causing concern at the moment, I give my own experience for what it's worth.

From 1970 to 1975, I relied entirely on hitting the adult flies of both species with a pyrethrum-based household aerosol flyspray, which must be the cheapest and safest aerosol available. This is great fun, stalking the flies till

you can hit them squarely with the foaming liquid. Any further away is no use, as the concentration of spray is not enough out of doors. Spraying long, wasteful bursts into the air at a fly that is out of range also affects other more susceptible insects.

I could kill forty flies with the aerosol in a couple of hours, and numbers declined noticeably on successive days. However, in our climate in the north of England the flies are only active from about 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and only fly in sufficient numbers to make patrols profitable on warm, sunny days.

Control depends on being able to spend a couple of hours in the garden around lunchtime most warm, sunny days during their active season. But even if you can manage that, it is always incomplete, as a few come out on cloudy or breezy days, and in poor summers much of their egg-laying may be done in such weather.

From 1974 to 1976, I was unable to get home regularly at lunchtime. On lifting my four year old seedlings in 1974 and 1975, I found large fly grubs in at least one in ten, and as many as one in three in some batches.

A chemical barrier was called for, to intercept the flies when I was not there. As my bulbs are rarely lifted, a systemic dip was not convenient. It had to be a surface dusting. I chose carbaryl (Sevin dust) because it would not taint food crops if soil from the seed boxes was thrown on the vegetable garden. Gamma-BHC, the dust recommended here, does.

Since 1976, I have kept the soil surface around the daffodils, and the base of the foliage, white with carbaryl most of the time from the end of May, when the flies emerge, till the leaves have died down in mid-July. The heavy application seems to be necessary, as control is incomplete if the dusting is skimped. I make it so the flies or newly hatched grubs have to walk in it to reach the bulbs.

With the replenishment after heavy rain, usually three or four applications each season, I protect forty square yards of bed and boxes, containing 15,000 seedlings and modern cultivars at one-inch to three-inch spacing, plus 150 naturalised clumps of older cultivars, for an annual cost of about \$20.

I still see plenty of flies, but these have come from other gardens or from cheap, unprotected cultivars. The difference is that in over 4,000 bulbs lifted in 1980 and 1981, only between one in 100 and one in 300 contained grubs. Carbaryl has reduced fly damage to one-thirtieth of its former level. I can now expect over 80% of the seed I sow to reach flowering size, instead of 50%.

Although the flies seem reluctant to land in the dust, I still hunt any I see with the aerosol, and fill in the holes left by the dying foliage.

Carbaryl is obtainable here in all garden shops, in 300gm or 370gm (13 oz.) puffer packs costing \$2 each. I buy a national drugstore chain's own brand (Boots Garden Insect Powder), as it is cheaper and just as effective. It takes three or four packs to dust all my stocks once. Being a very fine dust, it puffs well and goes a long way, unlike Py Powder (pyrethrum dust) which is too coarse.

Carbaryl dusting would be more expensive in areas where the flies have a longer active season or heavy rainstorms are frequent, and it would not be as economical on well spaced stocks, but it is quite easy to spot-treat individual plants or rows.

EVE'S GARDEN

OTIS ETHEREDGE, *Saluda, South Carolina*

That Eve Robertson is a kind and generous lady is well known. That she is modest to a fault is also well known. But how modest—especially concerning her daffodil seedlings—was clearly evident during a short trip to Greenville in late March, 1981.

Since my permanent move to Saluda, my friend, Buzz Craft, and I can't take as many daffodil "jaunts" as in the past. However, last March we met in Saluda early one Saturday morning and journeyed the 100 or so miles to spend the day with the Robertsons.

Mr. Robertson has not been very well, so Eve has restricted her travel; and since we daffodil folk see each other so little, most of the earlier part of the day was spent in daffodil talk. How wonderful that is for people who are starved for it!

Then came the trip down several flights of stairs to the wonderful daffodil patch. Please remember that the beauties I'll try to describe were only those seen during *three* hours of *one* day of *one* spring. What excellent seedlings must have been there earlier and would be there later—unfortunately not to be seen by the present visitors!

After a walk down the long rows of named cultivars, we hurried to the seedlings. Here, indeed, were Eve's treasures. I'm sure I've missed a few but an attempt will be made to tell you about some that were outstanding.



Robertson 104

ETHEREDGE PHOTO

1. A regal 5 W-W, #104, from Brunswick \times Thalia, blooms on very tall scapes. The perianth reflexes nicely and the whole blossom creates a fine picture. But, it still does not please its hybridizer because it comes only one bloom to the stem. The first year it greeted the spring with two florets per scape. Even Eve thought it good. Since that time it has disappointed with only a single bloom, thus not receiving a name. In any case it fully deserves a name and introduction. Note: Eve has several very nice multiple blooming triandrus hybrids, one of which has a rather starry perianth and is crystalline white. She is keeping an eye on this one.

2. There were at least three splendid 1 W-W's with Courage as the seed parent. The pollen parents were Empress of Ireland and Vigil. These very white flowers reminded me somewhat of an all white Elegant Lady, Mrs. Robertson's excellent 1 W-Y. She is watching these seedlings carefully, as one of her goals is to breed healthy whites for our Southeastern Region. Empress of Ireland is not rot resistant here, so hopefully fusarium resistance can be added to its progeny through a careful hybridizing program.

3. What seems to me to be a unique cyclamineus (from *N. cyclamineus* × *Passionale*) demanded attention. This 6 W-YR has a sparkling white reflexed perianth to complement an absolutely flat cup. The orange-red edge of the cup shades into a grey-green yellow. Form-wise, the description of Rathowen's cyclamineus hybrid, Shuttlecock, sounds as though it might resemble this seedling. Mrs. Robertson's notes show the listed parentage, but Buzz and I both think that a bee coated with some poet's pollen visited that *N. cyclamineus* before Eve. An amazing flower!

4. Mrs. Robertson's cross of *Homage* × *Angel* yielded a myriad of exquisite Division 2 and 3 flowers. In color the perianths are of *Angel*'s whiteness and many of the cups are banded yellow. They all bordered on perfection of form and according to Eve are very consistent. This might be expected from these two excellent parents.

5. A *Fairy Maid* × *Ariel* seedling presented an excellent perianth and a cup of ethereal beauty. Whether it was a Division 2 or 3 I didn't determine, but this I do know: its cup put *Ariel* to shame with orange-pink tints. No number for this one yet.

6. Number 350 (*Kilrea* × *Angel*) proved to be one of Buzz's favorites. Here was a lovely 2 W-GWY with a smooth, white, overlapping perianth with large minor petals. At the junction of its beautifully fluted cup and perianth was a green halo. This gave the flower a wonderfully cool appearance. Buzz was so attracted to this seedling that he insisted that Mrs. Robertson give it a number.

7. A lovely 3 W-WWY, #557, has an interesting pedigree which I must mention. Its parents are *Robertson 27A* × *Chinese White*. Now *27A* is a very pale *Aircastle*-type flower which was bred from *White Sentinel* × *Green Island*. It is years older than the earliest of the "flushed" cultivars now offered. In fact Harry Tuggle urged Eve to register this flower, but she felt it was too inconsistent to be really of top rank. *Modesty* reared its head again. Now back to its offspring, #557. This proved to be one of my favorites of the day with a perianth width of over 4½ inches with large minor petals. Its green-eyed wrinkled cup lay absolutely flat with the edges recurved against the perianth in the manner of *Artist's Model*.

A delightful lunch provided a needed rest for tired eyes, bounty for the taste buds, and more daffodil talk. Afterward, instead of taking the direct path to the beds, we walked down some wonderful stone steps to view a splendid planting of *Snipe* and *Raindrop*. If *Snipe* was exciting enough to see in such numbers, the *Raindrop* was amazing. There were two strains of *Raindrop*. One was of the type that one sees—pretty enough with two or three florets per scape. It is a rare and lucky daffodil lover to have this one. But the other!! Would you believe up to seven florets per scape? This is not an exaggeration. I have a slide to prove it. Mrs. Robertson said that she had sent a "spent" seven-floret scape to a friend of hers. *Phil Phillips* happened to be visiting and it evidently startled *Phil* as much as it did *Buzz* and me. The bed borders on steep steps with a retaining wall containing the beds on both sides. Thus one views the miniatures at waist-high level—a wonderful display!

8. Now, back to the seedlings and the two best ones at that. During lunch I had become entranced with #554 which was in a vase on the dining table. This was a handsomely formed and boldly colored 2 Y-R from 64 [(*Tinker* × *Chungking*) × *Flaming Meteor*]. The globular shaped cup was slightly less than one-half length and shaded from a reddish-orange to a yellow throat. Even Eve complimented it and said it had proved to be extremely consistent. I suspect a possible trial and name here.

9. While Mrs. Robertson, Buzz, and I were walking down a row of seedlings, I noticed our hostess become slightly more animated with every step taken. Well, I discovered why. There at our feet was a large and superb 1 W-P from [(Lisbreen x Accent) x C. E. Radcliff]. Unbelievably, Mrs. Robertson's modesty level lowered slightly, as I could tell that she thought it rather good. However, it did take a phone call to make sure I could mention this beauty. There exists only a mother bulb so she didn't want to encourage false hopes in anyone hearing of it or seeing it. But, I can assure you that it far surpasses anything in its class I've ever seen.

Reluctantly Buzz and I bade our thank-yous and farewells. Our visit to Eve's garden had to end. What treasures must be there that were not seen by the two visitors of that day! On the way home I concluded that if that other Eve (of yore) had had daffodils in her garden to equal the ones we had seen during the past few hours, she would have left that apple tree alone.

A DREAM OF SPRING

In winter-weary frame of mind,
I searched for something fair.
Something which would please mankind,
And make him stand and stare

So many wonders did I see,
T'was hard to make a choice.
Young lambs a'gambolling in the fields,
Or birds with trilling voice.

The opening buds upon the trees,
The raindrops glistening there.
The silv'ry tumbling mountain streams,
All made a picture fair.

And still I searched until I saw,
A distant, wondrous sight.
A field of gold, or so it seemed,
A'glinting in the light.

With anxious step and beating heart,
I hurried down the hills.
And then I found that field of gold,
Was full of daffodils.

The slender grace of swaying blooms,
With trumpet heads held high.
And pollen-dusted stamens too,
So lovely to the eye.

T'was then I knew that here was Spring,
And all was bright and fair.
The daffodils with all their joy
Had made *me* stand and stare.

—MARJORIE SMITH
Nottingham, England

BULB COLLECTING IN THE BRITISH ISLES

JAMES S. WELLS, *Red Bank, New Jersey*

Two years ago upon retirement, I reactivated a long held interest in miniature daffodil hybrids and species. Bulbs were ordered from three sources in England and upon arrival planted in pans so that they could be enjoyed in mid-winter in a cool greenhouse. As the pans began to develop it appeared that things were somewhat "mixed." Referring to the three main written sources of information available to me, Gray's book on *Miniature Daffodils*, *Collins Book on Bulbs* by Patrick Syngé and of course the *AHS Daffodil Handbook*, descriptions of each species were written down so that as the bulbs began to flower I could check for correctness of name and type.

What a mess. Nothing that I had agreed with what was written, quite apart from such glaring errors as a pan of *N. cyclamineus* which turned out to be straight *N. asturiensis*. About this time I joined the ADS, and browsing through back issues of the *Journal* it quickly became apparent that I was not alone. Time after time there was a request for this or that, and apparently no really reliable source for many of the less well known or more choice items in this country yet. I say "yet" because last spring I paid a visit to Brent Heath at Gloucester, Virginia, and he certainly does have a fine collection and is working hard to develop it and to increase stocks. Correspondence with one or two other potential suppliers indicated that what they had available was strictly limited and mostly items available by importation from Holland. Van Tubergen has a special list of rare bulbs which contains a host of most interesting things, but only eleven species of dwarf narcissus and none of the hybrids. Their standard list is confined to such standard items as Jack Snipe, Peeping Tom, and Tete-a-Tete. The best source I have found in Holland is without doubt the firm of Groeneveld & Lindhout of Noordwijk, Holland, the firm who took over and has largely maintained the fine collection grown in the past by Matthew Zandbergen. An order was accordingly placed with Mr. Lindhout and although I have great faith in Dutch integrity and sense of order, I still felt that I wanted to go right back to a known basic source and then use this as a yardstick to judge everything I already had and might yet obtain.

Reading through back copies of the *RHS Daffodil Yearbook* one name cropped up again and again, that of John Blanchard of Shillingstone, Dorset, England. Clearly he was a daffodil expert carrying on the fine work started many years ago by his father. He was a member of the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Committee* and for many years was responsible for the most interesting and informative "Miniature Diary." So I wrote to him and in due time received a most warm and helpful reply. Yes, indeed, he would be glad to let me have a bulb or two from those pans which he planned to lift this year, and what was not lifted now would probably become available next year. But he could not ship. His bulbs, while being grown to perfection are not inspected on a regular basis by the English authorities so that they could issue a certificate of health. Quite understandable really, for John Blanchard is a solicitor and daffodils are a hobby. I then asked him if he knew of any other source of miniature species and he gave me the name of Paul Christian, Pentre Cottages, Minera, Wrexham, North Wales, and I wrote to him.

I thought that I had "struck oil" with John Blanchard but here appeared to be a second strike, for his list, confined strictly to dwarf bulbous species, carried a fine array of many of the narcissus species and variants that I was seeking. But again, he could not ship. In the meantime I had been in touch

with Broadleigh with whom I had dealt many years ago when it was owned by Walter Stagg. Again the story was the same—cannot ship, and so I came to realize that if I wanted to get going NOW—and I did—there was only one answer and that was to make a trip and collect what I wanted from these various sources. But what of the certificates of health?

In past years I have found that the USDA officials at ports of entry are most helpful if you will just explain your problem. They have a job to do and the one thing that they resent is being looked upon as enemies. Conversely, if you seek their aid they will do everything humanly possible to help you overcome problems, and if the plants you want to bring in are not on the forbidden list, then a close inspection upon arrival to ensure general freedom from disease will ensure the passage of the plants through without delay.

Knowing this I wrote to the officials at Kennedy Airport explaining what I wanted to do, and as I expected, immediately received word to go ahead. All they needed to know was the date and flight number of our return so that we could be met, the bulbs inspected, and if found clean and healthy, handed back to us. With this assurance I went ahead with my plans.

A letter first to John Blanchard, setting a date for September 16, then to Broadleigh giving them an order and a pickup date of about September 22. A similar letter and order to Paul Christian with a pickup date of about September 24—all to be confirmed the day before on the phone—and finally a visit to Walter Stagg's new business, Avon Bulbs at Bathford near Bath on September 26. Let me say, now, that it all went like clockwork!

John Blanchard had asked us to come over about 6 p.m. and stay to supper. What an interesting evening that was. There was nothing much to see in the way of daffodils of course, although John took me around to see his greenhouse with pans already planted, and his larger daffs in a part of the garden. In conversation he said he was trying to cut back his collection and had managed to reduce it from 1000 cultivars to about 800!! One point of interest. I noticed that all pans were covered with quite a deep layer, at least half an inch deep, of fine grey stone chips. The depth of this layer was much deeper than any I had presumed to use and it was clearly beneficial. If John Blanchard's interests were in daffodils, Mrs. Blanchard's energies were devoted to animals, an astonishing collection presumably assembled over the years as it became known that she provided a haven for the unwanted. A herd of goats in the field, sheep, ducks, some foxes, a pony, and a donkey, together with a simply astonishing collection of birds, cats, and dogs. It all made for a most interesting and stimulating evening. But after supper John brought out a little box filled with small envelopes each with its quota of bulbs. The list was astonishing, at least to me.

N. asturiensis. A form collected in Spain with good stiff stems.

N. atlanticus × *N. cuatrecasasii*. A Blanchard cross not named.

N. cantabricus petunioides. One bulb—but how pleased I was to have it.

N. cantabricus petunioides minor A collected plant similar to *N. c. petunioides* but with smaller flowers.

N. b. romieuxii.

N. cuatrecasasii (which used to be known as *N. rupicola pedunculatus* Grazalema form) collected Sierra Cazorla, Spain.

N. gaditanus.

N. humilis. Formerly called *Tapeinanthus* but now placed in narcissus

N. henriquesii.

N. Nevadensis.

N. pseudonarcissus. Yellow form collected Spain.
N. rupicola × *N. gaditanus*. Blanchard cross. Unnamed.
N. Shrimp
N. tazetta aureus, form *bertolonii*.
N. canariensis.
N. triandrus albus × *N. bulbocodium*, Wild hybrid.
N. watieri × *N. calcicola*. Blanchard cross.

Do you wonder that I was delighted? John also gave me the text of a paper he had written for the upcoming issue of the RHS Daffodil Yearbook in which he discusses the proposed new nomenclature for narcissus species. If it becomes "law" then a great number of the old and well known names will no longer be valid.

Before leaving for this trip I had received a letter from Brent Heath. Hearing that we were going, he asked if I would take a bulb of Flomay to Alec Gray. Named after his wife, he had apparently lost his stock and of course I readily agreed. The bulb was packed together with one of my own and immediately upon arrival in England the package had been posted. By return we received a nice letter from Mr. Gray asking if there was any chance of coming down to see him. The last time I had been to Camborne was long ago in 1962 when I obtained some bulbs and a copy of his book. We decided that it would be a pleasant day's run down so after leaving the Blanchards moved into Devon and then to Camborne. It was a splendid day, bright and sunny all the way and we enjoyed every minute of it. Tortuous lanes outside Camborne brought us finally to "Segovia" where Mr. and Mrs. Gray were there to greet us. Tucked away under the lee of the Treswithian Downs the cottage was as trim and snug as could be imagined and the lunch that Mrs. Gray provided was Cornish fare at its very best. One can hardly say more. Mr. Gray is still active and interested, but of necessity has had to curtail his activities. After all, he is 86. He was delighted to know that, as he put it, "one is not entirely forgotten in the States." I am sure that if anyone reading this feels like writing him a chatty letter about their daffodil interests he would be delighted. Alec Gray, Segovia, Treswithian Downs, Camborne, Cornwall, England, is the address.

Being so near we just had to call at Rosewarne. Mrs. Gray called and Miss Fry said by all means come. More narrow lanes, in which we lost our way, circled Camborne, and being back at the beginning, there was Rosewarne. A splendid place, and Miss Fry was charming and most informative. Their main interests are of course in commercial production of bulbs and flowers but we discussed the potential of the cultivar, Matador, this being one of the few tazettas with good pollen.

The next day took us to Broadleigh. More narrow lanes, tortuous in fact. You receive directions and wonder whether you are indeed going in the right direction. But persist and after a mile or two and countless twists and turns, there is a sign which says Broadleigh. Brisk, businesslike, and well run was the order of the day here. Nice bulbs ready for us, but clearly if one wishes to obtain bulbs from here, or indeed anywhere in England, a firm and early order is mandatory. We tried to add to our list and did obtain a few items, but mostly things were either sold out or planted back. So although we chose mid-September as being about the middle of the shipping season—which it is—nonetheless one needs to think ahead and place an order well in advance to ensure getting what you want. Good news here too. They expect to be shipping to the States again next year. Not quite certain, but clearly possible.

The list of bulbs obtained there was as follows: *N. cantabricus clusii*, *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, *N. bulbocodium mesatlanticus*. *N. bulbocodium obesus*, *N. bulbocodium romieuxii*, *N. rupicola*, *N. moschatus*, *N. watieri*, *N. Bebop*, *N. Gambas*, *N. Skelmersdale Gold*, *N. Samba*, *N. Segovia*, and *N. Xit*. The list was growing, but regretfully, no *N. c. petunioides*.

On to Pershore in Worcester where we stayed with friends, travelling north first to the Wedgwood factory at Barlaston where my wife picked up some china. Although this was mainly a bulb collection trip there had to be some light relief.

Then across to Wales to find another well hidden nursery, that of Paul Christian. The roads were not quite so narrow—two small cars could pass slowly, with care—and there it was, a sharply sloping meadow on the side of a Welsh hill with a section set out to well spaced frames and beds, in which bulbs of all kinds were beginning to come through. Paul Christian is a young man with, I understand, a degree in botany, and how he manages to run this nursery I don't quite know for he lives fifty miles away in Liverpool. But run it he does, specializing in all types of small bulbs, but only in collected species and natural hybrids. This does not mean that he collects and sells collected material. It simply means that he does not sell any of the dwarf hybrids, such as those we obtained from Broadleigh. In many instances Paul has established the history of the stocks he is growing, tracing it back to the original collection in the wild by a certain botanist at a certain location. Where he has been able to do this he lists his stock as "pedigree" which in this respect it certainly is. One had the impression that the nursery was a relatively new operation although this year's catalogue is No. 18.

Because of the nature of the plants he is growing, stocks are presumably somewhat limited and in a few cases the bulbs supplied were rather small. However he had warned me of this and in any event I was glad enough to obtain even small bulbs of known origin and type. I hope that the material I obtained from him and from John Blanchard will begin to form that yard stick against which I can judge other stocks obtained elsewhere. The list obtained from Paul Christian was as follows:

N. b. citrinus, *N. b. obesus*, *N. b. nivalis*, *N. b. Tenuifolius*, *N. b. mesatlanticus*, *N. cantabricus foliosus*, *N. b. romieuxii* # JCA 805 yellow group, *N. b. romieuxii* # JCA 805 white group, *N. cantabricus monophyllus*, *N. c. tananicus* and, (happy day) one bulb of *N. c. petunioides*. Also *N. r. marvieri*, *N. triandrus cernuus*, *N. t. concolor*, *N. t. loiseleurii* *N. scaberulus*, and *N. watieri*. Only one problem here—the nursery is not yet cleared for shipment to the U.S.

Our last call was Avon Bulbs at Bathford, near Bath. a relatively new business which Walter Stagg has started in the last few years. He has incorporated Mars of Hazlemere and is forging ahead with an excellent list of many dwarf bulbs but unfortunately not yet too strong on narcissus. I obtained a bulb of *N. serotinus*, a few *N. Nylon*, *N. Rip Van Winkle*, and some more *N. rupicola* but that is all. I had obtained a rather good type of *N. b. romieuxii* from him last year which has done extremely well here in New Jersey, and which has proved to be an excellent parent for hybridizing. Avon is cleared for shipping to the U.S.

This brought us to the end of our collecting but not by any means to the end of the task. During the two days prior to our return, each bulb in each packet was closely checked for any sign of disease or abnormality. Two bulbs were found with grubs and were of course discarded. Each bulb was then

meticulously cleaned. Every vestige of old roots was removed, also the old corky root plate, and then each bulb was wiped with a damp rag to remove all dust and any old layers of outer tunic. When the task was finished they looked like a collection of well polished hazel nuts. A task, yes, but well worth it; first, for one's peace of mind, and second for the warm approval received from the USDA official at Kennedy airport when the bulbs were inspected. Not one bulb could be faulted and we were passed through without the slightest hesitation or difficulty. I am more than ever convinced that in matters of quarantine one gets much further more quickly by enlisting the aid of the USDA officials, and then trying very hard to meet their simple and most reasonable requirements.

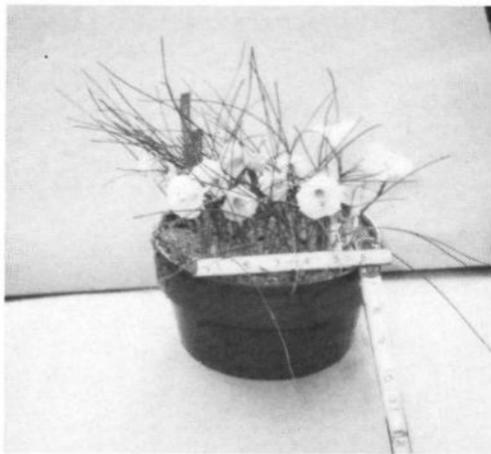
And so back home once more with a small shoulder bag containing a splendid group of packets which kept me engrossed for the next few days potting and recording the pans, while my wife unwrapped and stored her china. Altogether a trip well worth while and one which I plan to repeat—perhaps next year.

LATE BULLETIN

One of the bulbs collected in England last September was a Blanchard cross # 71-3D. John Blanchard spoke well of this and said that it was a good grower.

The pan illustrated was planted on September 29, 1981, and brought into a cool house—maximum 40° F—on November 6. At that time all bulbs were above ground and growing well. On December 5th the first flower buds were to be seen and by December 22nd, sixteen flower buds could be counted. The first flowers opened just before the new year and the picture was taken on January 6, 1982.

It is too soon to judge exactly, but this bulb does seem to be an excellent addition to the hybrid miniatures, with many virtues. Clearly it is a “good doer” which I place right at the top of the list. It increases rapidly and always flowers well according to John Blanchard. The individual flowers might well rival *N. c. petunioides* for they are all one and one half inches across, opening a pale citron yellow fading to cream. The flower stems seem quite stiff and upstanding and there is a delicate fragrance.



J. WELLS PHOTO

Hardiness out of doors is of course not yet known. It has been shown by John Blanchard at the RHS on a number of occasions, I believe, as part of his many award winning entries. I hope that he will give it a name shortly, for I believe it is bound to become a first class commercially available bulb before too long.

A VISIT WITH JACK P. GERRITSEN

THEODORE E. SNAZELLE, PH.D.
Clinton, Mississippi

"Let there be no racial prejudice in our daffodil family and let us accept every member on equal terms, even if it be a split!"

Matthew Zandbergen, *The Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook 1964*, RHS.

With the retirement of Jack Gerritsen of split-corona fame, I began to recall my visit to his home several years ago. In late August, 1978, my wife and I flew to the Netherlands to attend the Fourth International Congress for Virology at The Hague. As this was our first trip to Europe, we were in a near state of ecstasy as we disembarked from our KLM 747 at Schiphol, Amsterdam's International Airport. We then took a bus to Central Station in The Hague. From there, we rode a tram to our hotel in Scheveningen. After getting settled in at our hotel, we began our routine: my wife, Bea, toured the Netherlands with other spouses, and I went to meeting, after meeting, after . . . until I even dreamed about going to meetings while I slept! Well, I had not planned on spending all my time in meetings. So, before leaving the States, I mentioned in a letter (which I sent with my bulb order) to Jack P. Gerritsen that I would be in the Netherlands for a meeting. By return mail came a letter inviting me to visit him in Voorschoten. Also, I had written a letter to the Bulb Research Center at Lisse (Laboratorium voor Bloembollenderzoek) asking to make a visit. Again, a letter came by return mail with an invitation to come for a visit to the laboratory.

The appointed day came for my departure from a daily regimen of scientific papers for a visit with the Gerritsens and a visit to the Bulb Research Center. An arrangement was made for Mrs. Gerritsen to pick me up at the Gouden Wieken Hotel at about 8:00 a.m. one morning early in September. After a short automobile ride, we arrived at the Gerritsen house in Voorschoten. Mr. Gerritsen was more than I had expected. He was a man in his early seventies who looked to be no more than sixty—tall, strong, and quite distinguished in appearance. (Figure 1) Also, he and Mrs. Gerritsen were the perfect hosts. Mr. Gerritsen and I talked for several hours about his experience in breeding split-corona daffodils. I won't repeat much about that experience as it is told quite well by Mr. Gerritsen himself in *Daffodils 1973* and *Daffodils 1980/81*. However, I had heard about what I thought was the epitome of split-corona daffodils—Flyer (11 Y-Y).

Flyer (Figure 2) is quite the most distinctive split-corona daffodil that I have ever seen. Unfortunately, I did not see it in bloom because of the time of year (September), but I did admire it in a slide which Mr. Gerritsen gave me. Flyer looks like a double daffodil at first glimpse; however, upon closer examination, one can see that it really is a split-corona daffodil. Mr. Gerritsen told me about selling one bulb of flyer for 1000 Dutch guilders, approximately \$417.00 (1978 dollars).

After talking about daffodils, Mr. Gerritsen walked me around his house and showed me where he planted his daffodils, stored them for drying (Figure 3), and packed them for shipping. We then returned to the house for a delightful lunch which was interrupted several times by the Gerritsens' dog sneaking into the dining room and laying her head across my lap, an act which resulted in the dog being scolded and ordered to leave the room only to



Top left, Figure 1, Jack Gerritsen; top right, Figure 2, Flyer; lower left, Figure 3, Mr. Gerritsen and bulb storage.

return when Mr. Gerritsen wasn't looking. Unfortunately, the time had slipped away, and it was time for me to depart. Mrs. Gerritsen then drove me through the Netherlands countryside to the place of my next visit, the Bulb Research Center at Lisse.

My trip to the Netherlands remains a pleasant memory and is kept alive by the hospitality shown to me by the Gerritsens and by a desire to return some spring for a visit to the gardens at Keukenhof.

SPECIES, WILD FORMS, AND WILD HYBRIDS

POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

There seems to be a growing interest in this group of daffodils. To some of us, these were the first daffodils we knew. We called the yellow trumpets "jonquils" which we now know as *pseudonarcissus*. The "Bread and Butter" which grew in many gardens, chicken yards, graveyards, etc. are now *Telemonius Plenus*. The "narcissus" was the \times *biflorus* [\times *medioluteus*] of today; the Poets were called "narcissus" also. A fragrant wild *jonquilla* was "Perfume Bottle" to me. I recall a thick long row of it against a barn where it was always sunny and warm. This must have been \times *odorus* *Rugulosus*—the one with rounded petals, three blooms to a stem and of medium height.

Why shouldn't there be an awakening in interest in Division 10 daffodils? This is where all modern daffodils came from. There are many good daffodils in Division 10 that could and should be on the show bench as well as in the garden. If the schedule-makers for shows could provide two classes instead of one, it could possibly interest more exhibitors to enter their wild daffodils. One class could be for daffodils with one bloom per stem such as *obvallaris*, *poeticus*, etc. The other class could include daffodils which normally have more than one bloom per stem, such as *Compressus*, \times *intermedius*, \times *odorus*, etc.

Among the better varieties for shows, I think, are the following.

N. pseudonarcissus obvallaris - A most perfect form and bearing. Although usually too early for most shows, it makes a show of its own in the early garden.

Compressus - This can only be beaten by a more tender yellow *aureus*. Several years ago I saw a specimen of *aureus* in a show that could very well have been the best in the show.

\times *odorus* - There are several good ones in this group including the double form.

\times *intermedius* - Good in cool weather, otherwise the first-opened florets dry before the rest of the buds open. I have never had one with orange cups as listed in *Daffodils to Show and Grow*.

N. poeticus Flore Pleno - The beautiful fragrant double white which came near the end of the season used to be sold as *albo pleno*. When I grew it in a cooler climate, it was absolutely exquisite. Here it seldom blooms.

\times *biflorus* [\times *medioluteus*] (sometimes called twin sisters) - Closes the season and can be of show quality. Sometimes it has three blooms, sometimes two blooms, and mine most often have only one bloom. Last spring I saw it nearby with four blooms per scape.

It was the yellow "jonquils" that I knew and loved the most when I was a child. I remember running over the creek and through the woods to a spooky graveyard enclosed with a spikey iron fence not far from a dilapidated haunted house. The "jonquils" spread all over that place—hundreds of them each spring. Hurriedly I'd pick all I could hold in my empty hands and run back to "jam" them into jars and bottles in my playhouse. These bloomed early—perhaps early March. Years later when I lived in the San Joaquin Valley in California, the "jonquils" greeted me during Christmas holiday as I beat a short cut through the alley to the grocery store to cash in on my hoarded meat ration coupons.

"Butter and Eggs" I picked many a morning, clutched them in my bare

hand all the way to school to place on my teacher's desk where they lay all day to wilt and die. (She either didn't like flowers or didn't know child psychology.) I have planted this double daffodil several times in several locations in recent years but they will not do for me anymore. Last spring I did see a perfect specimen which grew along the Appomattox River. It was lovely. So I planted a few more. Childhood memories do not die nor fade away.

Back to my childhood and the playhouse where I "jammed" those "jonquils" into jars and bottles. As other wild flowers came into bloom, I'd bring them here. I knew and loved them all by some name and local lore. The fringe tree was "thunder bush" from which hung long narrow white smithereens of lightning after a thunderclap during early summer thunderstorms. The whippoorwill told where to find the pink lady slippers if we listened very carefully the evening before from which direction he was calling. And sure enough—there they were! The pretty damsels dressed in their finest who didn't make it to "The Ball" waited patiently, hopefully for the "Prince Charming" to appear. The Virginia blue bells (*mertensia*) grew along a stream where Pocahontas had her secret powwow with Captain John Smith, and if you put your ear close to the water you could hear what they were saying, if you didn't fall into the water first. The blue flags (wild iris) stood watch in openings in the wooded area where the Indians hid from the white man to hold their meetings. The preacher in the jack-in-the-pulpit listened for any bad words spoken by children to report to the "powers that be" for punishment. The cardinal flower which grew along the streams was so very red because the blood dripped from the perch and pike that the "mean boys" caught in the streams. The small straw-colored tassels on witch hazel appeared shortly after Halloween as bits of straw fell from the witches' brooms in their haste to get away.

I hunted for all of these—and for many more—and loved them all. But it was the "jonquil" that I loved the most and recall with fondest memories.

To some it was known as "Early Virginia" in the Williamsburg area, "Trumpet Major" in the Gloucester-Mathews area, "North Carolina jonquil" to a friend who brought it to Richmond from her childhood home in North Carolina, etc. By whatever name, they persist and bring forth joy every early spring to all who have eyes for them.

WHY HYBRIDIZE?

HELEN LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*
(from *Narcissus Notes, March, 1981*)

About thirty years ago, I decided after seeing Richardson's Salmon Trout that I would like to find out what I could originate. It seemed relatively easy to smear a little pollen from one daffodil onto the stigma of another.

Little did I realize that such an act was not as easy as it seemed; nature has its own way of doing things. There are a number of things to be considered when hybridizing: viability of pollen, ability of seed parent to set seed, and genetic and physiological aspects.

Unless viable pollen is used there is no hope for union of sperm and egg. Pollen can easily be tested by looking at it with a magnifying glass. If it appears fluffy and oily it probably is viable; however, a small amount placed on a glass slide, stained with a methylene blue solution, and viewed with a microscope will verify morphological perfection. Grains which may be viable will be fat, chaff and imperfect grains will absorb little or none of the dye. To

be absolutely sure of viability the grains may be germinated on a gelatin solution, stained and then viewed through the microscope. (Procedure for this method of testing pollen may be found on page 79, December 1970, *Daffodil Journal*).

Many cultivars have no viable pollen and are useless for breeding, others may have only a few viable grains. Many of the species are between 85 and 95 percent viable.

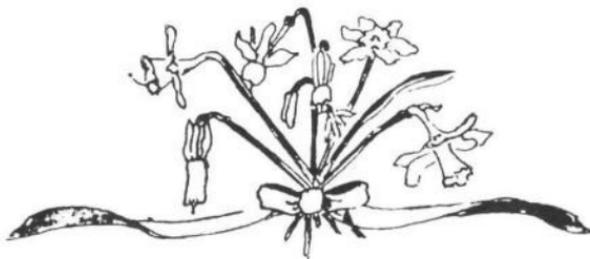
Viable pollen does not mean you will get seed. As the old saying goes, "There is many a slip between cup and lip." If and when sperm and egg unite a second sperm must unite with the fused polar nuclei to form a food supply (endosperm). If this union does not occur or for some unknown reason dies, the seed pod will have only black shells—no viable seed. What seems so simple and easy is governed by nature and perhaps for a reason.

One of my first crosses was Dinkie \times *N. triandrus albus*. I could vision a triandrus hybrid of light yellow with red rim on the cup. I got nothing after pollinating all my blooms. I have tried the same cross several times since. One time I got one seed pod with viable seed, but when the seeds matured to blooming size, not a single bloom opened, all were deformed and remained so for several years. They all ended up on the trash pile. Seven years ago I again pollinated all the blooms, perhaps 25 or 30, and got one seed pod with two seeds. One bloomed two years ago for the first time and turned out to be a very nice medium sized triandrus hybrid, 5 W-Y. The other plant has yet to bloom. I know the pollen of *N. triandrus albus* is over 90 percent viable; it can't be the pollen, the difficulty has to be with Dinkie. So it is with many other crosses. I think weather conditions play an important part. Hot dry winds do not help germination.

The real thrill comes when a cross is productive of something beautiful and different. A cross of Green Hills \times *N. triandrus albus* gave Tu Tu, a medium-sized triandrus hybrid, 5 W-GWW, a real beauty. Another cross, Gossamer \times *N. jonquilla*, produced Roberta Watrous, a dainty, light yellow perianth with the pink rim of Gossamer on the cup. It is a hybrid jonquil with one to three flowers to the scape. Both of these crosses gave siblings of worth varying from all white to bicolor, etc.

Who says hybridizing can't be a worthwhile thrilling experience? The law of averages is bound to prevail once in a while.

A word of warning: don't be anxious to register a new hybrid, carry it along for a few years. Ugly ducklings sometimes become swans, and perhaps the first blooming swans may pass on to oblivion.



A TEST GARDEN—ITS CONCEPTION, ANTICIPATION LABOR, AND REALIZATION

BILL SCHRADER, *Sandusky, Ohio*

Most of us have seen or read about the test garden maintained by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society in Whetstone Park, Columbus, Ohio. Few of us have access to such a fine planting, and certainly there is none in our area.

We do have a relatively new tri-county joint vocational school with a well equipped Horticulture-Earth Science Department. It remained only to convince Ruth Pardue, ADS Test Garden Chairman, that this spot on the north edge of the United States almost within sight of Lake Erie near Sandusky, Ohio, would be ideal for a major planting of daffodils.

It was not difficult to interest the Horticulture Department of Ehope [Erie, Huron, Ottawa Vocational Education] School because it fits into the school calendar perfectly, and plenty of space was available. The school consists of eight buildings on about fifty acres of rural land. This space gave the students options on bed location, exposure, soil types, etc. They decided that the first year's planting should be visible to the student body, and also take advantage of previously prepared raised beds. This also provided protection from traffic between class buildings.

The first shipment of about 400 bulbs was planted on a beautiful October day by forty students, two instructors, one monitor (me), one reporter and one photographer. The resulting newspaper story was enjoyed by the students, and was accompanied by a promise to return during spring bloom time for a follow up report.

Of course all beds were charted and stakes made with name and color code on both. I provided a copy of *Daffodils to Show and Grow* so each cultivar record could be complete. We expect to provide the school with a copy of the *Data Bank* print out for those students interested in an in-depth experience.

During the winter we will have a couple of slide programs courtesy of ADS to give the students an idea of what will be available to them in the future.

To this group, daffodils are rapidly becoming more than "that funny shaped yellow flower that blooms in the spring." This was the description by one boy, and is the reason I am finding so much pleasure in showing them our world.

BROKEN FLOWER STEMS

RICHARD L. BROOK, *Wakefield, England*

Other breeders may be interested to know of my success with splinting broken flower stems.

Every year some quite precious pollinated flower is sure to get cracked by the wind or sat on while attending to one at the opposite side of the path.

The best material I have found for repairing such casualties is masking tape. When wrapped tightly round the stem in spiral fashion, this sticks firmly

to itself, and to the stem if dry, and is completely waterproof. Being made of paper, it seems to let the stems breathe. I have had a few dozen badly bruised and folded stems survive the two months from flowering time to seed harvest without a single case of fungus attack.

Sellotape tends to mist up and encourages fungus diseases. It also lets in rainwater and slackens. Plastic insulating tape is hard to stick to the stem or wrap tightly, and tends to stretch and unwind.

When using insulating tape on bad breaks, or any tape in awkward positions where you have not been able to wrap it round tightly enough, twist ties above and below the break will prevent the broken ends splaying out.

Success rates are high if the break is in the lower or middle part of the stem, though a proportion of the seeds may be aborted. I have had less success with breaks in the thinner part up near the sheath, and never succeeded with breaks in the solid pedicel above the sheath.

In 1981, a very important flower snapped just above ground level and left hanging by a thread four days after pollination ripened eighteen perfect seeds nine weeks later.

Even completely severed stems can be taped back on. In 1970, five out of six were saved, some by grafting them onto other stems of the same diameter, and I harvested twelve to twenty-five good seeds from each of them five to eight weeks later. Host stems whose own flowers had not set seed may wither along with others of their kind a week or so before the pods ripen, but the pods will still ripen if left where they are, and the seeds will be all right.

Good seed has also been harvested from stems that had rotted off at the bottom and been put in water for the last two weeks.

LEAF SCORCH OF NARCISSUS

PROGRESS REPORT

ARTHUR H. MCCAIN, LYLE E. PYEATT, and LOUISE PIERCE

Leaf scorch caused by the fungus *Stagonospora curtisii* attacks *Amaryllis* and *Narcissus* species and some related genera. Early symptoms of the disease—blighted leaf tips—resemble frost or herbicide injury. Under wet conditions, the infection extends down the leaf, producing reddish brown elongated areas. Tissues around these areas turn yellow and wither, and the plants appear scorched. The fungus produces minute fruiting structures (pycnidia), which appear as small brown specks in the lesions. Spores exude from the pycnidia when water is present and are spread by splashing or by contact with equipment or workers. The infection may extend into the bulb, and in this manner it is introduced into new areas.

Treatment of bulbs with fungicidal dips is helpful. The disease can cause appreciable damage in plantings that remain in place for several years, as is done in cut flower cropping of Chinese Sacred Lily (*Narcissus tazetta*). In this situation, fungicidal sprays may aid in control of the disease. A trial to determine which fungicides are most effective was established with a grower of field-grown *N. tazetta*. The planting had been in place for three years, and the disease had been severe in the previous two years.

The fungicides were applied to runoff at two-week intervals using an air-pressurized garden sprayer. Applications were made from November 8, 1979, until March 20, 1980. Disease ratings were made periodically. Differences in the plots were not evident until February, probably because the disease is not active in cold weather. A final evaluation was made in March. Materials used and results are presented in the table.

Anilazine provided the best control followed closely by captan and mancozeb; however, none is registered for use for controlling the disease. Several copper-containing fungicides are registered, but in this trial the copper-containing fungicide was not nearly as effective as the first mentioned materials.

Control of Narcissus
Scorch with Fungicides

Product (active ingredient)	Concentration <i>lb/100 gal</i>	Disease rating*
Dyrene (50% anilazine)	2.0	1.0
Captan (50% captan)	2.0	1.3
Fore (80% mancozeb)	1.5	1.5
Chipco 26019 (50% iprodione)	1.0	2.0
Daconil 2787 (75% chlorothalonil)	1.5	2.0
Tribasic (53% Cu, tribasic copper sulfate)	4.0	2.0
Tersan 1991 (50% benomyl)	0.5	2.3
Bayleton (25% triademefon)	0.5	3.0
Control (not sprayed)	—	3.0

Arthur H. McCain is Plant Pathologist, Cooperative Extension, University of California, Berkeley; Lyle E. Pyeatt is Farm Advisor, Santa Clara county; and Louise Pierce is Staff Research Associate, U.C., Berkeley.

NOTE: Progress reports give experimental data that should not be considered as recommendations for use. Until the products and the uses given appear on a registered pesticide label or other legal, supplementary direction for use, it is illegal to use the chemicals as described.

*Average of four replications: 1 = light disease, good control; 2 = moderate disease, some control; 3 = severe disease, no control.

The above article is reprinted from *Flower & Nursery Report for Commercial Growers* with the permission of Cooperative Extension, University of California, Division of Agricultural Sciences.

BEGINNERS' CORNER

DO YOUR HOMEWORK

(from the Newsletter of the Southeast Region, February, 1979)

Making entries in a daffodil show starts well in advance of the show date. Hopefully, you have planted bulbs which are suitable for exhibition in addition to those for landscaping and cutting for the house. When you receive your show schedule, study it, and take it as a challenge to exhibit the very best you have.

Over the years Bill and I have exhibited, we have worked out a routine which has done well for us. Flowers of blue ribbon quality only are generally cut in the early morning or late afternoon, plunged into a bucket of warm water (comfortable to your hand), after their names have been written on the stems with a ball point pen. Cutting is done over four or five days and the flowers kept carefully misted in an old-fashioned refrigerator (not a frost-free or self-defrosting one), or in some other cool, moist place. Immediately after cutting, flowers are groomed. So far this is general standard procedure but from here on the Ticknor Technique differs somewhat.

Shortly before going to the show, the dining room table, as many card tables as needed, indeed any flat surface is cleared for use. Each flower is carefully checked over for any imperfection we may have missed in the garden and any final grooming is done, name and classification are re-checked, and each bloom is put in a soft drink bottle and listed by division. The bottles are then grouped by division so a glance across the table can tell us what collection possibilities we have.

If we decide to enter a Quinn Collection, we check to be sure we have five divisions, then pick out possible blooms to use. These are separated from the rest of the mass and sometimes there are thirty-five or so from which to select. We stage a collection and keep selecting out the weakest ones until we are satisfied that we have the strongest possible entry plus a couple of back up blooms in case a change is needed. After finishing the most important, or largest, entry we plan to make, we begin to work through other collections, vases of three stems, and eventually single entries.

As an entry is selected, it is packed one of two ways. For years we carried flowers to a show either nearby or at a long distance in wooden soft drink cases holding twenty-four bottles. Of course, each bottle held two or three stems, or whatever could be held firmly and safely, and bottles were spaced in the case with sufficient head room in between so the blooms would not touch each other. In recent years we have tried and successfully used the Richardson-Bozievich-Hardison method of dry packing in a wooden box. A schedule is marked with each entry we plan to make. Entry tags are usually prepared at the same time and a list compiled of each entry.

In other words, we cut thoughtfully, groom (clean, help pose, or straighten the axis, etc.) just after cutting, pre-select our entries at home, do as many of the details as we possibly can at home, then go to the show area and stage blooms to go on the show tables. We have found we can be more selective and thorough in the quiet of our home than in a crowded staging area where you can't help but speak to people you haven't seen in months or exclaim over a flower with someone. Preparing entries for the show tables takes less time this way and we have been able to place more entries because of our work beforehand.

This method has worked quite well for us in the past and we will try our hand at it again before too many more weeks.

—LAURA LEE TICKNOR, *Tyner, North Carolina*

NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL SHOWS

P. PHILLIPS, *Otorohanga, New Zealand*

The North Island National Daffodil Show, held at Howick, was down on entries from last year due to a severe storm two days before the show, the lateness of the season, and the absence of Jim O'More due to surgery.

This is not intended to be a full account and only those classes of special interest will be detailed.

Most interest centered on the class for twelve varieties, one of each, where there were five entries. First was awarded to P. & G. Phillips who showed seven of their own breeding, including Hiromi 2 Y-R, with a well-colored yellow perianth and a saucer-shaped corona of bright red; Bogside 3 W-R, Trelay 3 Y-R, and 75-27-3, a 2 W-R. Peter Ramsay was second, but the competition was so close that this could have been decided by the toss of a coin. He showed good flowers of Vahu; Golden Hope, with a well-rolled golden trumpet; Atro, although large and smooth, was not clear and bright in color; Placid 3 W-Y, was large and smooth, but had a few white flecks in the cup, a common fault with this cultivar; and O'More 40/60, 1 W-W, which had a lovely slender trumpet.

The strongest classes were those for six yellow trumpets and six bicolor trumpets, three of each. These had four very good entries in each. The yellow trumpets went to Peter Ramsay who had excellent flowers of Arkle, big and bold, Golden Era, also large with a well-formed trumpet, Kingscourt, Lordship, neat and smooth and shown in all four entries. Mavis Verry was second with good flowers of Kingscourt, Lordship, Golden Horn, Viking, Oratia, and 1A/77.

Mavis Verry won the bicolor trumpets with clean well-contrasted flowers of Bar None, O'More 80/61, Tudor King, Mareea, and two seedlings.

There was only one entry for the Bozievich Bowl, that of P. & G. Phillips who were awarded first for Monticello, Daydream, New Penny, Jolly Roger and Chemawa. The nine pinks were won by Peter Ramsay with good flowers of Dear Me, Recital, Vahu, and Profusion.

The Amateur Classes were very strong with nine entries for the Waikato Trophy, twelve varieties, one of each. This was awarded to Robin Hill who showed Kapuni, Red Cameo, Alisrat, Kialoa, Glenlee, Torridon, Tonga, Dear Me, Golden Vale, Falstaff, and Butter Flower.

There were six entries for the six cultivars New Zealand raised and this also went to Robin Hill who showed Landmark, Reward, Alisrat, Golden Era, and Gold Script. The six Australian raised was won by Stan Clapham with Anitra, Patricia, Heralding, Odin, Mission, and Tami. There were five entries for the British raised, which also went to Robin Hill showing Tonga, Ben Hee, Jervis Bay, Arkle, Falstaff, and Torridon.

Named cultivars earning Premier honors were Golden 1 Y-Y, Pontes 1 W-Y, Anitra 1 W-W, Flash Affair 2 W-Y, Dear Me 2 W-P, Mission 2 W-W, Daydream 2 Y-W, and Orotava 4 Y-Y. Champion Bloom was Brogden X74-8, 2 Y-R.

Robin Hill was successful with a vase of three Kibitzers, while Ezra 2 Y-R earned Best Amateur Bloom honors for Jack Faithfull.

In the evening, eighty members of the National Daffodil Society and the Howick Horticultural Society attended a buffet dinner and social, at which the Howick Ladies' Institute provided entertainment. A four piece dance band played music for dancing and this was rated as one of the best social events

that the daffodil exhibitors have attended, as it was rather on the style of entertainment provided at the daffodil banquets in Ireland.

The South Island National Show was held in the Centennial Hall in Blenheim on September 19-20th, and this was an excellent show with more entries than the North Island. However, most of the flowers came from the North as it was still too early for the main South Island growers. There were five entries for the British Raisers' Gold Cup which was won by Peter Ramsay who showed a well balanced and superbly groomed lot of flowers including Orotava, Ben Hee, Kingscourt, Falstaff, Canisp, Richardson 333, Viking, Achduart, and Loch Hope. Darwin Hayes was second with tall-stemmed, large flowers, that had been pot grown. Some of the best were White Prince, Gay Song, Acropolis, Gay Challenger, Unique, and Empress of Ireland.

The class for twelve varieties was won by Gordon and Alma Yates with a superb entry that included fine flowers of Lady Slim, Glaston, Demand, Mercedes, Atro, Goldmine, Loch Hope, Drumrunie, Kapuni, Falstaff, Golden Vale, and Tainui. Alf Chappell was second with good flowers of Dear Me, Viking, Ziska, Safari, Devon Loch, Juel, and Vahu.

The class for twelve raised by the exhibitor was awarded to P. & G. Phillips who showed 2 W-49, with a clean white perianth and green in the base of the straight corona; 3 W-Y-49, a round flower with a pale lemon flat cup and a good neck; 4 Y-O-47, a good orange and yellow double with not too many petals, all nicely placed; 2 W-P-46, smooth clean white perianth, and bright pink corona with distinct roll and good carriage; and 2Y-48 a golden flower with neat straight corona. Second was awarded to M. E. Brogden, showing Gold Gem 2 Y-Y, which was Champion Bloom; three very good pinks with broad smooth perianths, the best of which was X69/2; Danger 2 Y-R, very bright and colorful, and Gold Charm 2 Y-Y, a lovely gold flower with a near cylindrical corona.

There was only one entry in the class for twelve New Zealand raised, three of each, which was won by Jim O'More with good flowers of Red Coat 2 Y-R, Apia 1 W-Y, Bouquet 4 W-P, and Demand. Twelve varieties, three of each, was won by Mavis Verry with good flowers of Kazuko, Norval, and Sharif. In the class for six yellow trumpets, three each, first prize went to Jim O'More with Bright Gold, Gold Plate, Golden Rapture, Gold Flush, Reward and 72/57, all good smooth flowers and well colored. Second went to P. & G. Phillips with Yappa, Lordship, John Morris, Viking, Oratia, and Golden Rapture, while third went to Mavis Verry with Lordship, Oratia, Loyal Chief, 1A/77 (all her own breeding) Spanish Gold, and Golden Rapture.

The bicolor trumpets class was won by Miss Verry with Tudor King, Mareea, neat and well coloured, and Bar None. In the 6 x 3 Red Cups, M. E. Brogden exhibited a dazzling lot of yellow and reds that stood out from the rest to win quite easily. They were all of Brogden's raising: Salute, Danger, Color Parade, a flat solid red cup rather large but a real eye catcher, and numbered seedlings.

The 6 x 3 White was won by P. & G. Phillips with numbered seedlings and Broomhill. Mavis Verry was second with Ben Hee, Springston Gem, Ludlow, Canisp, Ave, and Ellanne.

In the class for the 6 x 3 Small Cups Peter Ramsay was placed ahead of P. & G. Phillips and showed good flowers of Kazuko, Krishna, Placid, Caleen, Dimity, and excellent Audubon. The second prize lot considered of Kazuko, Rockall, Placid, Polar Imp, Viza, and 3 Y-R-39.

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The American Silver Salver was won by P. & G. Phillips with Chemawa, Audubon, Daydream, Canby, Festivity, and Macaw. Second went to Jim O'More with Replete, Evans L43, and Honeybird.

The class for nine pinks was won by Peter Ramsay who included Recital and Vahu. Jim O'More was second with Dear Me, Dresden China, and Vision. The nine doubles class was won by Peter Ramsay with Kawau, Gay Challenger, Orotava, Bouquet, Fiji, and Lingerie.

The entries in the miniature class were very good, the best vase of three being won by Maurice Butcher with Snipe. The Amateur Section was also very strong with Mrs. McQuarrie winning the class for twelve varieties with flowers of good size, substance, and clear bright colors. They were Steward, Revelry (very good), Zenobia, Baradoc, Ave, Janz, Pennant, Tonga, Kowhiri, Devon Loch, and Jaguar. Robin Hill was second with Red Cameo, Ezra, Abona, Jandara, Ellanne, Empress of Ireland, Orion, King's Stag, Ginger, Mrs. D. Calvert, and Daydream.

There were six entries for the six British raised and this was won by Tom Bright with Lapford, Galway, Signal Light, Golden Rapture, Polindra, and BorderChief.

Named flowers among the Premier Blooms were 1 W-Y Betrim, 1 W-W Lady Slim, 2 Y-Y Gold Gem, 2 W-Y Cyros, 2 Y-W Daydream, 2 W-P Dear Me, 3 Y-R Achduart, 3 W-W Verona, 4 W-W Gay Song, 6 Jan Gower, and 8 Y-YYO Highfield Beauty. Gold Gem was Champion Bloom.

In retrospect it can not be considered a favorable season as most people suffered from hail and rain storms, gales, and other frustrations. How we long for the lovely calm weather experienced in U.S.A. in their spring, but in spite of it all there are always some beautiful flowers and some good new seedlings.

COME INTO MY GARDEN



Gene and Dale Bauer

Several years ago (December, 1979), Gene Bauer wrote about her golden mountainside. Subsequently additional articles and artwork have graced these pages. Since some of us visited Gene, her husband, Dale, and their daffodils after the convention last March, it seemed appropriate to begin this series with a return visit to her garden.

Gene's garden is unlike most of ours, being on the south slope of the San Bernardino Mountains in California at 5500' elevation. She has naturalized thousands of bulbs in irregular masses to conform to the contours of the wilderness environment. Over the past twenty-three years, 50,000 bulbs have been planted. They get no artificial watering or fertilizing, but rely on Mother Nature for all their needs, coming forth each spring in more profusion, albeit



MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER PHOTOS

with somewhat smaller flowers. Gene is not interested in exhibiting, and says with the arrival of spring it is a very special treat to watch the hill come alive with the delightful daffodil flowers nodding in the breeze.

Gene says that to be at all meaningful a minimum of fifty bulbs should be planted in one drift, and drifts should be composed of just one cultivar because all the flowers will bloom at the same time, will be the same color, size, and height, and from a distance will appear as a solid mass of color. Some of the older cultivars planted in large drifts include Fortune, Carlton, Rustom Pasha, Tunis, Thalia, February Gold, and Binkie.

She grows some of the newer cultivars in special places where she can observe their growing habits closely, and particularly likes reverse bicolors, lemon colors, and the new yellow/pink combinations.

In the summer Gene gardens in containers—hanging baskets and pots. This makes watering easier and she can provide color where she wants it. While Dale is interested in geraniums, Gene is also interested in indigenous plant material, particularly shrubs and trees. She says she loves the trees almost as much as the daffodils and has supplemented the existing trees with those which will provide beautiful fall color.



PEGGY MACNEALE PHOTO



PEGGY MACNEALE

From 1976-1978 Gene served as Chairman, Arboreta and Botanical Gardens, for the California Garden Clubs, Inc., and during that time authored *Golden Botanical Gardens*. She visited fifty-six public gardens in the state, and devoted one booklet to each of the twenty-six districts of California Garden Clubs, Inc. An introduction, a summary, and one on Gene's Mountainside—which has a charming silk-screen serigraph of Hawera on the cover—brought the total to twenty-nine.

Currently Gene serves as Naturalist Chairman for the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., and has had many articles in their publication, *The National Gardener*.



CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held on Friday, April 2, 1982, at the Hermitage Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee, for the following purposes:

- 1) for the election of officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws
- 2) to take action and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors
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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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