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IN THIS ISSUE

The English Season ........................................ George Tarry 67
Northern Ireland Show Report .......................... Sandy McCabe 75
Report of the Daffodil Group Spring Show, Banff, Scotland ........................................... Jim Davidson 79
U.S. Registrations in 1985 ................................. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson 80
Narcissus poeticus Lady Serena .......................... Willis Wheeler 84
Which Herbicides Are Safe for Bulbs? ................ Dr. Arthur Bing 86
Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden Receives Daffodil Collection ........................................ Polly Brooks 89
Writing and Interpreting a Show Schedule .......... Mrs. Hubert Bourne 90
1986 Daffodil Show Dates ................................. Mrs. Hubert Bourne 93
Registration Forms, 1986 Convention ................. 96
Puzzle ......................................................... Joy Mackinney 97
The Wister Award .......................................... Marie Bozievich 98
A Remembrance ............................................ Elizabeth Capen 100
Bulletin Board ............................................... 100
Here and There ............................................ 107
Competition versus Exhibition ........................... Meg Yerger 107
1985?? ......................................................... Elizabeth Capen 108
Oakwood Daffodils .......................................... Harold McConnell 110
Beginners' Corner .......................................... Frances Armstrong 112
The Charming Triandrus .................................... Helen K. Link 113
Narcissus or Daffodils ....................................... Mrs. S. H. Snider 115
A Man Can Change His Mind, Too! .................... James S. Wells 116
Roberta Watrous's Garden ................................ Richard Ezell 121
April Tears and Hawera .................................... James S. Wells 126

THE COVER PHOTOGRAPH

is of Grand Monarque, 8 W-Y. Said to be of Dutch origin, it was registered in 1890. It is well suited for growing in pots.
(Gripshover photo.)

THE ENGLISH SEASON, 1985

GEORGE TARRY, Cheshire, England

Photos by the Author

The English weather in the first half of 1985 appears to have been a sharp contrast to that in America with an emphasis on cloud, rain, cool temperatures, and very little sunshine. Although records show that temperature increased between March and June, this was not particularly noticeable, and I began lifting bulbs in the same clothing—pullover and anorak—that I wore for the early inspection of developing growth. Flowers were later than most growers expected, and while many were very good, it was inevitable that others were cut and staged before they reached their full potential. In such a season as this, a show report tends to mislead the unwary as the early part of the season relies heavily on pot-grown bulbs. Thus the range of cultivars is influenced unduly by the
minority of exhibitors who are prepared to adopt pot culture on a major scale and the number of suitable bulbs available to them.

The pattern of RHS show dates throughout the year is governed by factors other than the needs of the daffodil, and unfortunately the available dates were unsuitable for the usual early competition at the end of March, and the main daffodil show had to be held on 8 April, too early for most growers to follow their well-established routines. We started off, then, with the premier competition of the season, the Engleheart Trophy for twelve cultivars by the raiser, and this was rather an anticlimax. With the passing of John Lea in 1984, we had expected a number of contenders from recent years to make a special effort, but the overall standard of the five exhibits which were staged could only be described as disappointing. The Trophy went most deservedly to Brian Duncan who overcame the handicap of growing in a very late area, and of a very long journey, to set up a well-balanced collection. By the high standard that he has set himself in recent years, one or two blooms, although good, were not outstanding; but there was no need for the judges to hesitate in reaching their verdict. Five of his named blooms are now familiar on both sides of Atlantic—Dr. Hugh, Regal Bliss, Rimmon, Ulster Bank, and High Society—while the sixth, Limbo, set a new standard for smoothness for orange perianths. I refrain from comment on those under number as this serves little purpose until we know that they are likely to be named and made available.

Brian Duncan's winning Engleheart Collection included: top, D-719, Doctor Hugh, D-745, D-596; center, Regal Bliss, D-525, Rimmon, D-729; bottom, Limbo, High Society, Ulster Bank, and D-535.
In second place was veteran exhibitor, Tom Bloomer, whose collection lacked balance with only two yellow perianths. Even more unusual, all twelve were named and included 1985 releases Ravenhill 3 W-GYO, Algarve 2 W-GPP and Mentor 2 W-GPP to assist those contemplating purchase. Even more interesting were Chief Inspector 1 W-Y and Megalith 2 W-Y, both of which won single bloom classes and should provide valuable reinforcement to two weak classes.

Top: left, Algarve; right, Chief Inspector. Bottom: left, Megalith; right, Mentor.
John Blanchard created a ripple of excitement by staging twelve hybrids from species, but a close inspection and a moment's reflection confirmed that first generation seedlings cannot compete on equal terms with cultivars from Divisions 1-3 with many generations of careful selection of form and color behind them.

The Guy Wilson Memorial for three stems each of six all white cultivars does not attract the support it deserves, but it was no surprise that Rathowen won this with a set that came close to perfection and included Sartoria 1 W-GWW, which I had not noticed before.

The single bloom classes contain all the best current exhibition cultivars grown to the highest standard and merit close attention to see if any of the new releases are likely to displace the established favorites. The most likely candidate was Loch Maberry 2 Y-R, raised by John Lea and staged by Clive Postles, which won in the keenest competition in this section. Clive, who has taken over and will now distribute most of John Lea's stock, also produced an immaculate specimen of April Love 1 W-W which fully merited the award of Best Bloom in Show.

In the Amateur classes, only Jack Gilbert was able to assemble the fifteen vases of three blooms required for the Bowles Cup, and they made a magnificent display. He also staged an equally impressive set of twelve blooms to win the Richardson Cup, and although one or two blooms showed the signs of being out of their normal season, Loch Carron 2 Y-R, Loch Maberry 2 Y-R, and Cairn Toul 3 W-ORR were outstanding by any standard, with Loch Carron taking the award for Reserve Best Bloom.

The Guy Wilson Trophy winner (left) included: top left, Sartoria; right, Vigilante; center left, Silent Valley; right, D-311; bottom left, Rutland Water; right, Muirfield. Right, April Love, Best Bloom in London.
In the following ten days, we had a short period of warm sunshine and both the flowers and their growers showed how much they appreciated this by staging the best Daffodil Society Show at Solihull for many years, the highlight of the season for most of us, especially as Brian Duncan made his first visit to the show with a complete range of flowers.

The coveted Board Medal (3 vases of 3) attracted the best competition for this award that we have seen to date with Clive Postles taking first place from Brian Duncan by a narrow margin and including in his exhibit the Best Seedling in the Show, Lea 1-38-73, 2 Y-R, of such refinement and quality that it surpassed all the named cultivars of this type from the same raiser. Clive also retained the Bourne Cup for twelve by the raiser, the judges deciding that he had sufficient quality to overcome the handicap of lack of balance with only four yellow perianths. Again, Brian Duncan was placed second.

Although the Cartwright Cup, for twelve in commerce, had only two entries, the winning set from Paul Payne was, for me, the finest collection I saw in the whole season. He used Tullygrove, Loch Lundie, and Torridon, all 2 Y-R, with Rockall 3 W-R to supply brilliant color; and among those to set these off was Broadland 2 W-W, which provided variation of form with its star-like outline in cleanest white.

Brian Duncan's entries in the series of cup classes for six of one type added a new interest, and he scored successes in three—the Williams for all yellows; the Arkwright for bicolor trumpets; and the one he coveted most of all, the White Daffodil, as Northern Ireland has long been considered the home of the white trumpets. His Empress of Ireland 1 W-W was most impressive even in the company of the most recent and expensive of its type; and he also staged very fine specimens of Jumbo Gold 1 Y-Y and Scoreline 1 Y-Y, both of his own raising.
The Open single bloom classes were the scene of Clive Postles's other efforts, where he was the principal winner with Gold Convention 1 Y-Y (Best Bloom in Show), Loch Hope 2 Y-R, Golden Jewel 2 Y-Y, Loch Brora 2 W-O, Dailmanach 2 W-P, Cairn Toul 3 W-ORR, Ben Hee 2 W-W, and Delos 3 W-GWW. In its present form, Gold Convention has changed considerably from the style of the blooms first exhibited by John Lea in the Engleheart Cup, and careful measurement shows that fewer and fewer blooms are appropriate to Division 1, so early transfer to Division 2 has become probable.

Other winners, with blooms which were good enough to outclass those of Clive Postles, were Reg Nichol with April Love 1 W-W and Horace Goodwin with Colley Gate. The most interesting class of all was for Division 9, where there was a direct challenge of the traditional poet, Vers Libre 9 W-GYR from Brian Duncan, by Killearnan 9 W-GYR, raised by John Lea and staged by Clive Postles. Although Killearnan is a most striking flower and has been confirmed as appropriate to Division 9 by the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee, the judges gave preference to the traditional Vers Libre.

The Amateur classes maintained the overall standard of the show, and in the Norfolk Cup, with its price limit of one pound a bulb, Derek Williams reminded us once again that there are still many reliable exhibition cultivars at a modest price with his Verona 3 W-W fully deserving the award for Best Amateur Bloom.
In the following week, it was the Harrogate Show, primarily for northern growers, although the collection classes were dominated once again by the East Anglian pair, Paul Payne and Geoff Bell. This show continues to progress in both quality and quantity, and approaches closely the standing of the shows at London and Solihull.

The premier class is the Northern Championship which was won by Paul Payne with a set that included most of those cultivars that he has relied on for several years now. King’s Stag 1 Y-Y, Loch Lundie 2 Y-R, Dailmanach 2 W-P, Achduart 3 Y-R, Rockall 3 W-R, and Unique 4 W-Y, head a list which must form the basis for any amateur exhibitor. Tony Noton showed a renewed interest in the show and took second place mainly with old favorites Olympic Gold 1 Y-Y, Empress of Ireland 1 W-W, Irish Light 2 Y-R, Golden Aura 2 Y-Y, Rockall, and Unique. Geoff Bell was placed third, but took the award for Grand Champion (Best Bloom) with an exceptional specimen of Purbeck 3 W-YYO. He also had the Reserve with Silent Valley 1 W-GWW which he staged in the single bloom class as its slim elegance failed to fit into the overall pattern of his championship collection.

From the other subdivisional champions, I was again impressed by Osmington 3 W-R, which appears to be more consistent than most of its type, and by Misty Glen 2 W-GWW staged by a first time exhibitor with very few facilities, Peter Dent.

The final event of the season was the Late Competition at the RHS London on 30 April. By this time, most flowers were in their natural season and there was an improvement in quality, particularly in the seedlings where Brian Duncan was again successful in the class for twelve blooms. This time he had seven named, but only two are catalogued, Sportsman 2 Y-R and Rimmon 3 W-GWY, and these have been available for some time. John Blanchard was second with a conventional set from Divisions 1-4 and included two noteworthy blooms. Bulbarrow 2 Y-Y was best bloom in show, bred from Camelot × Golden Aura, with a very smooth perianth of great substance, and its seedling number 71/19A indicates that it has taken some time to reveal its full potential. The second selection was a 3 Y-Y under number, from Ferndown pollen which gives a lead to those seeking to improve this scarce section.

The Devonshire Trophy attracted five good entries to make the finest group of exhibits of the season. Clive Postles took the trophy with Rathowen second, and the peculiar pattern of the season was illustrated by the winner including Loch Hope 2 Y-R and Ben Hee 2 W-W, normally at their best in early season, alongside late cultivars Dailmanach 2 W-P, Liverpool Festival 2 Y-R, Cool Crystal 3 W-GWW, and Dr. Hugh 3 W-GOO. Rathowen relied on their familiar Midas Touch 1 Y-Y, Silent Valley 1 W-GWW, White Star 1 W-W, and Dr. Hugh 3 W-GOO, together with High Society 2 W-GWP, which we have seen for several seasons now but is still not available in the catalogue. The leading amateur in this class was Jack Gilbert in third place, who also completed a double with another RBB, Citronita 3 Y-Y.
The single bloom winners were mainly a repetition of a familiar catalogue with two notable exceptions. The class for non-predominant pinks was won by Noel Burr's Cherrygardens 2 W-GPP, with its rim of deepest color, which might even be considered as a shade of red or purple by other specialist flower societies with a wider color range at their disposal. In the doubles, Brian Duncan staged a seedling in white and apricot, the latter a color not adequately catered for under the present classification system. If worldwide uniformity is to be achieved, then guidance must be given by reference to standard color charts.

One of the duties of the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee is to adjudicate on new cultivars presented to it for assessment, a service which is not used as much as it should be. At this show, Paul Payne presented two vases with ten blooms in each, all beautifully matched and in pristine condition, of Broadland 2 W-W, for which he received an Award of Merit for Exhibition purposes. There are already a good number of cultivars of this section, so it will meet stiff competition, but the display presented must be a good indication of this cultivar's quality and consistency.

We ended the season with most growers having flowers still unopened and we are looking forward to the early months of 1986 in the hope that by that time the sun will have restored the British Isles to its itinerary.
NORTHERN IRELAND SHOW REPORT

SANDY MCCABE, Ballymena, Northern Ireland

Following an extremely long cool spring, our show season opened on
13th April when Gilnahirk Horticultural Society hosted the Championship
of Ireland and Associated Classes. The London Show had just ended two
days earlier and the N.I. Contingent had arrived home on 12th April.
Consequently it was a mad rush to see what had opened in our absence.
The Championship of Ireland attracted four entries and I was
particularly sorry that I had not entered due to the fact that I had felt that
any entry which I could put up would not have had the range of color
necessary for such a class—twelve cultivars, one bloom of each from at
least three divisions. My regret was compounded when my Golden Joy
was awarded Best Bloom. Seven other first places meant that I had more
than the nucleus of a good twelve even though it would only have
contained one red cupped flower, Silent Beauty. However, nothing
ventured, nothing gained, though I've learned my lesson for another year!
Capisco, shown by Ballydorn, was best Division 3 and Pink Paradise
was best Div. 4 for Rathowen. The first winner of the William Toal
Award—a Silver Spoon—was our Secretary, Sam Bankhead. This trophy
is awarded to the Best Div. 5-9 at our Championship Show, and Sam was
successful with a well reflexed and smooth Charity May which he had
picked that morning whilst I was sounding the horn of my car to get him to
hurry up!

Back to the Championship, which I felt did not have the overall quality
of previous years. Nevertheless, the entries were sufficiently close to give
our visiting judge, Wilson Stewart, much food for thought. Victory for the
umteenth time went to Brian Duncan as did the Royal Mail Trophy (six
cultivars—Ulster Raised—three blooms of each) and the Roese Bowl (five
American Raised cultivars). Best blooms on display were Dr. Hugh, Loth
Lorien, Silver Surf, Old Satin and Eland. D714 (2 W.GYY), which was
Best Bloom in Ballymena in 1984, confirmed its promise by winning the
Div. 2 Seedling Class. The Northern Bank Trophy for best unregistered
seedling went to Gilbert Andrews with a seedling from Carncairn—W1/2/68.

The following week saw three shows in direct competition, with
Hillsborough, Bangor, and Coleraine Societies all endeavoring to attract
visitors. Sir Frank Harrison writes of Hillsborough that it was a good,
well-supported show. This Society initiated two special classes for
Schools in which the awards went to Hillsborough Primary School for five
single blooms of seedlings provided by the Society and to Beechlawn
School for the best single bloom. The Society is to be commended for the
very worthwhile project of endeavoring to attract the younger generation
to the delights of daffodil exhibition, and perhaps other societies might
follow suit.
Another innovation here was a class for their members. The Society had specially selected eight cultivars and had supplied them to the members at a nominal cost. The class called for three blooms of one of these cultivars and was won by J.E. Cranston with Golden Amber. Best bloom in the Show was Galahad shown by F. Mc. Anderson who also showed Silver Surf (Best Div. 2) and Kimmeridge (Best Div. 3), whilst Highfield Beauty also won for him the title of Best Div. 5-9. J.P. McCausland, of whom more was and will be heard, had best Div. 4 with Tahiti.

Over in Bangor, the N.I. Amateur Championship attracted three entries. It was won by Jack Carlisle from W. Davison and Gilbert Andrews. Our correspondent tells me that in the winning twelve he was particularly impressed by Cool Crystal; Misty Glen; Golden Jewel; and a Carncairn Seedling, Spanish Gold x Banbridge. W. Davison’s best were Merlin, Cyros, and Strines; and the pick of Gilbert’s third placed entry were Osmington, Van Dyke, and Cybele.

Best Bloom in the show went to Picasso shown by Carncairn with Ben Hee winning Reserve Best Bloom and Best in Senior Amateur for Gilbert Andrews.

John O’Reilly had a field day in the Intermediate and Novice Sections. He won highest points in both as well as two collection classes. His Newcastle was best bloom in the Novice Section, and W. Davison won the Intermediate Best Bloom Award with Merlin. We look forward to competing against John in the Senior Section in 1986.

Up north in Coleraine it was obvious that Yellow Fever has been gaining ground. None of the recognized stalwarts competed, but competition amongst their own members was extremely keen with Dave Willis, D. Turbitt, and M. Donnell sharing the prizes. D. Turbitt won the main class for six cultivars—but you must really remember to use leaves when staging, David. Best bloom went to Eskylane shown by M. Donnell.

The next venue was at Ballymena on 25th April, though it was not the success that we had hoped for—at least in the Senior Amateur. For one reason or another most of our leading amateurs were not able to compete though competition in the Intermediate and Novice Sections was fierce.

The Open Section was a straight contest in many classes between Rathowen and Carncairn. The twelve cultivar class was won by Rathowen and when one considers that their entry contained Silent Valley (Best Div. 1), Torridon (Best Bloom in Show and Best Div. 2) and Sea Dream (Best Div. 3), it would have been hard to beat. In Carncairn’s entry I was impressed by April Love, a very colorful Irish Light, and an extremely good Saturn.

In the foreign raised class, Rathowen were again successful. Sea Dream was again to the fore in this entry. Other notable blooms in this class were Carncairn’s Quail and my own Bit O’ Gold.

In the open seedling classes, Carncairn showed W 4/7 to win the Div. 3 class. This flower, colored 3 W-YYO, has round overlapping petals and could be a winner. It is one for my notebook. Rathowen won the Div. 4
seedling class with D. 812 (4 Y-YR) which was colorful. Best unregistered seedling, however, went to Sam Bankhead with a seedling from Golden Aura o.p. This flower (naturally 2 Y-Y), though on the smallish side, was so smooth it could have been ironed and also had good form. This was its first year to flower, and it had another success a few days later at Omagh.
As stated earlier, the Senior Amateur was not well contested and I had no trouble retaining the G.L. Wilson trophy for twelve cultivars—I was the only entrant! My best flowers were Bit O’ Gold (Best Bloom Amateur Senior), Silent Beauty, and Loch Hope. I was also pleased to win the 1 W-Y class with Chief Inspector, and the best Northern Light that I have ever grown won the 2 W-R class.

Maurice Kerr won the nine bloom Intermediate Class showing good flowers of Red Cottage and Dunskey. John O’Reilly, however, had another field day sweeping through the single bloom and collection classes, winning twelve classes in all. His Galahad was adjudged best bloom in the Intermediate Section; he also showed excellent Broomhill and a well contrasted Daydream.

The afore-mentioned J.P. McCausland easily won the six bloom Novice Section with an excellent set of flowers of which Tudor Minstrel, Galahad and Irish Light were the pick. Best Bloom in the Novice Section went to my daughter Elizabeth’s Amber Castle.

If Ballymena attracted few entries, the same could not be said for Omagh. This was the show of the season with competitors vying for space on the benches. One fact which augurs well for the future was that in the Intermediate Section I counted six different first prize winners in the first eight classes. Michael Ward, of Dublin, made his first appearance at this season’s shows and he had his customary and well deserved successes. He, George Marsden, and John Ennis shared the placings in all the Senior Amateur Classes.

George Marsden picked up the Best Bloom accolade and also Best Trumpet with Comal and his Amber Castle was Reserve Best Bloom and Best Div. 2. Michael Ward had best Div. 3 and 4 with Doctor Hugh and Gay Kybo respectively, and best Div. 5-9 went to Joybell shown by John Ennis. As previously stated, Sam Bankhead won best unregistered seedling with Golden Aura o.p.

John O’Reilly and M. Kerr fought out a keen tussle in the Intermediate Section and finished level on points. The former was declared the winner through having more first places. Best bloom in this section, however, went to Mrs. I. Turner with Broomhill. J.P. McCausland continued his run of success in the Novice Section, which he won easily, and had the best bloom with a seedling from B.S. Duncan.

The official show season ended on 4th May when Enniskillen held their annual spring show. Michael Ward made his second trip north in eight days and had a virtual clean sweep. His Gay Kybo was again in excellent form and won Best Bloom in the Show. Flowers of note in Michael’s collection classes were Doctor Hugh, Fragrant Rose and three of his own seedlings —67/9/2 (2 W-W), 66/9/4.2 (2 W-P) and 72/14/1, also 2 W-P. Sam Bankhead’s seedling again won the seedling class and our correspondent also noted Misty Glen, shown by John Ennis, and Rivendell shown by G. Marsden.

These notes were compiled with the help of Sir Frank Harrison, G. Andrews, J. O’Reilly, and G. Marsden and my thanks to them for their help.
REPORT OF THE DAFFODIL GROUP SPRING SHOW
BANFF, SCOTLAND

JIM DAVIDSON, Banff, Scotland

The Group’s fourth show—but the first which had prize monies and national status—was held on April 27, 1985. The Championship of Scotland Class of 12 x 1 blooms over three divisions had a creditable six entries. The winner, Jim Davidson, was awarded the Grampian Television Trophy, a Rathowen Daffodils voucher, and 40 pounds. His entry included April Love, Borrobol, Daviot, Dove Wings, Empress of Ireland, Fireman, Gay Challenger, Irish Light, Kilmorack, Rainbow, Shining Light, and Soledad.

Best bloom in show went to a superb Ballylough exhibited by Robin Currie. Other divisional champions were My Love, Irish Ranger, Tahiti, Lavender Lass, Sweetness, and Cantabile. Best American-bred was Aircastle exhibited by Beth Powell, while the best vase of three American-bred also went to Aircastle, exhibited by Jim Davidson.

The Banffshire Horticultural Association, the Group’s Parent Body, is due to celebrate its sesquicentennial in 1986, and plans for the show, to be held May 3-4, include special commemorative classes. Awards are not yet complete, but six bottles of Glendeveron Malt Whisky will be among the prizes.

Suitable mementos are also planned for visitors from distant lands. The Group hope that the event will have international support. Anyone interested and wishing more information should contact myself (Pennyfields, Howe of Gellymill, Banff AB4 3 QL, Scotland).

Finally, may I thank the American Daffodil Society for their awards. The prestige conveyed by the Ribands at the show was most impressive and was commented upon by exhibitors and visitors. The White Riband which I was fortunate enough to win has pride of place in my trophy corner. We hope that similar ADS Awards may be available for 1986.

When suitable Certificates of Merit of the Banff, Scotland, Group are to hand, I will forward them to you so that you can arrange for them to be awarded at your discretion.

Our “summer” this year has been the wettest for many years. Let’s hope our “Darling Daffies” have not suffered too much as a result.

* * * * * *

Need a program for your garden club? Rent an ADS slide program.
U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1985

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations:
BENDER, Dr. W.A.; Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: Coldbrook, Conestoga, Pops Legacy.
CAPEN, Mrs. John B.; Boonton, New Jersey: Doll Baby.
FITZWATER, Mrs. C. E.; Huntington, West Virginia: West Virginia.
HAYCOCK, Stephen P.; Annandale, Virginia: Amanda Jane, Lady Jane, Versa.
LINK, Mrs. Goethe; Brooklyn, Indiana: Angelique, Galactic.
MITSCH, Grant; Canby, Oregon: Beautiful Dream, Emperor’s Waltz, Nile, Spinning Fire.
MITSCH-HAVENS; Hubbard, Oregon: Cortez, Gold Chain, Pink Parade, Pink Valentine, Pink Valley, Presidential Pink, Sunday Chimes.
PANNILL, William; Martinsville, Virginia: Capistrano, Castanets, Delta Queen, Flying Nun, Gloucester Point, Glen Echo, Grand Opening, High Cotton, Junne Johnsrud, Old Spice, Pink Garden, Precise, Silk Purse, Strawberry Ice, Sunny Miss, Valley Forge.
ROESE, William; Santa Maria, California: Hiyo Silver, Nancy Reagan.

Information given includes: class, color code, seedling number, seed parent, pollen parent, length of perianth segments (P. segs) and color, length of corona (C. lgth.) and color, and bloom season.

[Diagram of measurement scale]

ABIQUE (Evans) 2 Y-Y; sdlg. no. J-5/2; (Binkie × Limeade); P. segs. 45mm, yellow; C. lgth. 37mm, yellow; midseason.
AMANDA JANE (Haycock) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. AW-P-1; (Accent open pollinated); P. segs. 45mm, white; C. lgth. 30mm, pink; midseason.
ANGELIQUE (Link) 8 W-GYO; sdlg. no. 2172 (Orange Cup, open pollinated); P. segs. 32mm, white; C. lgth. 8mm, green eye, light lemon yellow, thin orange rim; 2 or 3 blooms per stem; midseason.
BEAUTIFUL DREAM (Mitsch) 3 W-W; JJ12/20A; (Silken Sails × Audubon); P. segs. 50mm, white; C. lgth. 13mm, creamy white, fading to white; late.
CAPISTRANO (Pannill) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. 72/23: [(Green Island × Interim) × (Accent × Rose Royale)]; P. segs, 46mm, white; C. lgth. 27mm, pink; midseason.

CASTANETS (Pannill) 8 Y-O; sdlg. no. 66/49; (Matador × Grand Soleil d’Or); P. segs. 20mm, yellow; C. lgth. 6mm, orange; many blooms to a stalk; midseason.

CONESTOGA (Bender) 2 W-GYO; (V); 67/1; (Orion × Anacapri); P. segs. 35mm, white; C. lgth. 12mm, opens apricot, fades to GYO rimmed; midseason.

COLD BROOK (Bender) 2 Y-W; sdlg. no. 70/2 (Binkie × Aircastle); P. segs. 40mm, yellow; C. lgth. 15mm, white; late.

CORTEZ (Mitsch-Havens) 2 Y-O; LL61/5 (Gay Time × Chiloquin); P. segs. 42mm, clear yellow; C. lgth. 25mm, tangerine orange; late.

DELTA QUEEN (Pannill) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. 19A (Interim × Fintona); P. segs. 45mm, white; C. lgth. 33mm, pink; midseason.

DOLL BABY (Capen) 7 W-P; (sport of Demure); P. segs. 20mm, white; C. lgth. 10mm, pink; miniature candidate; fragrant, 2 flowers to a stem; midseason.

EMPEROR’S WALTZ (Mitsch) 6 Y-YOO; (Resplendent × N. cyclamineus); P. segs. golden yellow; C. lgth. 24mm, golden yellow heavily flushed orange; early midseason.

FLYING NUN (Pannill) 5 W-W; sdlg. no. 140; (Pristine × N. triandrus albus); P. segs. 45mm, white; C. lgth. 14mm, white; 2 to 3 blooms per stem; medium late.

GALACTIC (Link) 2 W-YYW; sdlg. no. 12/72; (Easter Moon × Wild Rose) P. segs. 35mm, white; C. lgth. 13mm, light lemon yellow with white rim; very late.

GLEN ECHO (Pannill) 2 W-W; 64/40/D; (Easter Moon × White Prince); P. segs. 50mm, white; C. lgth. 35mm, white; midseason.

GLOUCESTER POINT (Pannill) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. J2Y B; [(Rose of Tralee × Interim) × Fintona]; P. segs. 46mm, white; C. lgth. 31mm, pink; midseason.

GOLD CHAIN (Mitsch-Havens) 7 Y-Y; 2K99/5; (Top Notch × N. jonquilla); P. segs. 31mm, golden yellow; C. lgth. 18mm, golden yellow; late.

GRAND OPENING (Pannill) 4 W-R; sdlg. no. 66/17G; P. segs. 25mm, white; C. segs. 6mm, red; medium late.

HACIENDA (Evans) 1 Y-YOO; sdlg. no. Q-20/1; (Arctic Gold × Brer Fox); P. segs. 40mm, yellow; C. lgth. 42mm, yellow; midseason; very red trumpet.

HEADWAY (Evans) 1 Y-Y; sdlg. no. N-61; (Spanish Gold × Dividend) P. segs. 44mm, yellow; C. lgth., 44mm, yellow; late.

HIGH COTTON (Pannill) 3 W-W; sdlg. no. 67/28; (Dream Castle × Stainless); P. segs. 41mm, white; C. lgth. 13mm, white; late.
HIYO SILVER (Roese) 2 W-W; (Easter Moon × Castle of Mey); P. segs. 42mm, white; C. lgth. 31mm, white; midseason.

JUNNE JOHNSRUD (Pannill) 2 Y-WWY; sdlg. no. 64/110; (Rushlight × Daydream); P. segs. 38mm, yellow; C. lgth. 34mm, white with yellow rim; mid season.

LADY JANE (Haycock) 2 W-WWP; sdlg., no. AW-WWPl; (Audubon O.P.); P. segs. 36mm, white; C. lgth. 21mm, white with 3-4mm baby pink rim which turns yellow in a week; late midseason.

NANCY REAGAN (Roese) 2Y-YYR; sdlg. no. 3-17-85; (Air Marshall × Falstaff); P. segs. 42mm, yellow; C. lgth. 22mm, yellow, yellow, red; sunproof; midseason.

NEAHKANIE (Evans) 1 W-W; sdlg. no. 0-15; (Empress of Ireland × Celilo); P. segs. 42mm, white; C. lgth. 45mm, white; midseason.

NILE (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-W; sdlg. no. JJ57/10; [sdlg: (Vigi × Empress of Ireland) × Panache]; P. segs. 49mm, white; C. lgth. 49mm, white; midseason.

ODIST (Evans) 9 W-GYO; sdlg. no. P-29; ([Chinese White × (recurvus × Carolina)] × [Falaise × Foxfire]); P. segs. 42mm, white; C. lgth. 10mm, green yellow with flame-coral-orange margin; largest poet with good form and vigor; late.

OLD SPICE (Pannill) 2 W-Y; Sdlg. no. 67/56B; (Precedent × Pinafore); P. segs. 37mm, white; C. lgth. 15mm, orange yellow; med. late.

PAINTED DOLL (Evans) 2 W-WPP; sdlg. no. 0-44; (Julep × Pontsianna); P. segs. 38mm, white; C. lgth. 21mm, opens pink, inner two thirds fades white; late.

PASTIME (Evans) 1 Y-Y; sdlg. no. C-23/1; [Fine Gold × (Kingscourt × Roundabout)]; P. segs.; 40mm, medium yellow; C. lgth. 42mm, medium yellow; late.

PEACH PRINCE (Evans) 4 W-OO; sdlg. no. 0-28; ([Pink Chiffon × (Siam × Radiation)] × Cordial); P. segs. 43mm, white; C. segs. deep apricot orange; early midseason.

PINK GARDEN (Pannill) 2 W-GPP; sdlg. no. G22; [(Wild Rose × Interim) × Infatuation]; P. segs. 39mm, white; C. lgth. 23mm, green pink, pink; midseason.

PINK PARADE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. G13/42; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 40mm, white; C. lgth. 20mm, apricot pink; midseason.

PINK VALENTINE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-WPP; sdlg. no. G13/23; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 38mm, white; C. lgth. 20mm, white throat, pink rim; midseason.

PINK VALLEY (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. A34/22; (Precedent × Carita); P. segs. 40mm, white; C. lgth. 23mm, pink, lilac near throat and apricot near rim; midseason.

POPS LEGACY (Bender) 1 W-Y; sdlg. no. 75/57; (open pollinated Phillips seed); P. segs. 44mm, white; C. lgth. 45mm, yellow; broad perianth segments; early.

PRECISE (Pannill) 3 W-YYR; sdlg. no. E35/1B; (Merlin × Autowin); P. segs. 40mm, white; C. lgth. 11mm, yellow, red; midseason.
PRESIDENTIAL PINK (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. LL 20/3; [(Mabel Taylor × Green Island) × Caro Nome]; P. segs. 40mm, white; C. lgth. 21mm, orangy pink; midseason.

PROXY (Evans) 9 W-GYR; sdlg. no. N-25/3; (N. p. recurvus × Dallas) P. segs. 25mm, white; C. lgth. 5mm, green, yellow, red; very late.

RAPPORT (Evans) 2 Y-WWY; sdlg. no. J-5/1; (Binkie × Limeade); P. segs. 40mm, yellow; C. lgth. 34mm, opens sulphur yellow, fades to off white; midseason.

SILK PURSE (Pannill) 2 W-W; sdlg. no. I 59C; (Pristine × Panache); P. segs. 42mm, white; C. lgth. 39mm, white; midseason.

SPINNING FIRE (Mitsch) 2 Y-R; sdlg. no. KK66/1; [(Clackmar × Carbineer) × Armada] × Paricutin); P. segs. 45mm, yellow; C. lgth. 30mm, deep orange red; early midseason.

STARLET (Evans) 9 W-GYR; sdlg. no. N-25/4; (N. p. recurvus × Dallas); P. segs. 30mm, white; C. lgth. 4mm, green, yellow, red; late.

STRAWBERRY ICE (Pannill) 2 W-GWP; sdlg. no. 68/1D; [(Wild Rose × Interim) × Just So]; P. segs. 37mm, white; C. lgth. 15mm, green, white, pink; early midseason.

SUNDAY CHIMES (Mitsch-Havens) 5 W-W; sdlg. no. 2H85/2; (Pigeon × triandrus albus); P. segs. 25mm, white; C. lgth. 14mm, white; late.

SUNNY MISS (Pannill) 7 Y-O; sdlg. no. D76; (Tuskar Light × N. jonquilla); P. segs. 28mm, yellow; C. lgth. 12mm, orange; med. late.

TONIC (Evans) 9 W-GYR; sdlg. no. N-20/1; [(Frigid × Jade) × Dallas]; P. segs. 25mm, white; C. lgth. 4mm, green, yellow-red; perfect circle perianth; very late.

VALLEY FORGE (Pannill) 1 YW-Y; sdlg. no. I 48; (Burnished Gold × Daydream); P. segs. 40mm, yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 41mm, yellow, sometimes reversing; midseason.

VAPOR TRAIL (Evans) 1 W-W; sdlg. no. L-31/1; [Celilo × (Petsamo × Zero)]; P. segs. 50mm, white; C. lgth. 50mm, white; early.

VERSA (Haycock) 6 Y-WWY; sdlg. no. NY-W-1; (Jenny o.p.); P. segs. 40mm, pale yellow; C. lgth. 20mm, white with a 5mm yellow rim on opening; fades to white; early midseason.

WEST VIRGINIA (Fitzwater) 2 W-W; sdlg. no. 43/4; (Easter Moon × Panache); P. segs. 31mm, white; C. lgth. 30mm, white; midseason.
Those interested in Division 9 of the genus *Narcissus* may find the following story worthy of note. It brings together certain of the events that led up to the registration in 1976 of a Division 9 daffodil under the name of Lady Serena, in honor of Serena Bridges, one of the founding members of the American Daffodil Society. The story follows:

In the 1950s, I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Doris Long of the Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm of St. Keverne in Cornwall, England. She kindly sent me daffodil bulbs from time to time. In the lot for 1956 were three bulbs shown in the packing list of order #920 as P. D. W. #101.

In the spring of 1957 when P. D. W. 101 flowered, it attracted my attention because of its good growth and the size of the white flower, very much *poeticus* in appearance. At the time I did not realize the significance of “P. D. W.,” but in time I concluded it referred to the very well known P. D. Williams, raiser of such fine things as Carlton, Silver Coin, St. Issey, and Crenver, who lived at Lanarth, St. Keverne, Cornwall.

By 1962, P. D. W. 101 had increased considerably; so in that year I decided to pollinate a few of its blooms, using Actaea as the pollen parent. Two of the six pollinated flowers produced a total of seventeen seeds. The following spring I repeated the cross using five flowers. One pod resulted and gave nine seeds. In the same spring I also made the reciprocal cross, Actaea × P. D. W. 101, and over 100 seeds resulted.

The seeds germinated well, giving vigorous seedlings that in due time flowered. In 1973 several were in flower at show time and impressed me, so they were entered in the Washington Daffodil Society’s show, the parentage on the labels being shown as Actaea × P. D. W. #101. In doing that, I had the temerity to enter them as Division 9 flowers.

What followed was only the beginning of the story. When judging was finished, I was promptly informed that the R. H. S. definition ruled those flowers out of Division 9. It read:

“Distinguishing characters: characteristic of the *Narcissus poeticus* group without admixture of any other.”

The rebuke sent me to the literature and then to the typewriter. My answer appeared on pages 116 and 117 of *The Daffodil Journal* for March, 1974 (Vol. 10, no. 3). In it, I showed what appeared to be inconsistencies in the definition and pointed out that several of the daffodils appearing in the classification list as poets were not “without an admixture of any other division.” In conclusion, I proposed a new definition for Division 9.

My quarrel with the definition brought me friends and supporters. Foremost among them was Mrs. Merton Yerger (Meg), a poet enthusiast and specialist. The outcome of the matter was an ADS recommendation to the Royal Horticultural Society that the definition of Division 9 be revised.
After some time, the change in the definition was approved. That in turn brought attention to the daffodil known as P. D. W. #101. Meg asked for bulbs of it just in time for me to rescue it from oblivion, a fate that awaited most of the bulbs in my rather extensive daffodil planting in my hillside garden in Arlington, Virginia, that was to be abandoned to a non-gardener who purchased our home when we took up residence in Gainesville, Florida.

Meg grew it on in her Princess Anne, Maryland, garden and decided it should be registered. She accomplished that on February 2, 1976, showing P. D. Williams as the raiser; the name, Lady Serena. With that the name of P. D. W. #101 ceased.

In 1974 my seedlings of Actaea × P. D. W. 101 and those of the reciprocal cross were turned over to Brent Heath of the Daffodil Mart in Virginia for further evaluation and increase. Whether any of them will be considered of any value is yet to be determined.

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WHICH HERBICIDES ARE SAFE FOR BULBS?

DR. ARTHUR BING

(reprinted by permission from American Nurseryman, February 1, 1985)

Landscapers may choose from a variety of safe and effective herbicides for controlling weeds in plantings of woody trees and shrubs. Such chemicals include Daclathal, Devrinol, Ronstar, Lasso, Surflan, Treflan, and Goal. Pre-emergence herbicides are applied to weed-free soil in newly planted or established plantings of woody plants.

Many homeowners and businessmen like to add spring color to their plantings with tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, and crocuses. How safe are the commonly used herbicides for bulbs?

Three Tests

To find the answer to that question, researchers at the Long Island Horticultural Research Laboratory, Riverhead, New York, planted crocuses, daffodils, hyacinths, and tulips on October 19, 1982. We treated the plants with a variety of herbicides on October 28. Weed pressure was light, and all treatments were effective. Fig. 1 shows the bulbs tolerances to the herbicides.

Goal was harmful to tulips, hyacinths, and crocuses. The foliage of all of these species was badly burned in spring, 1983. When the plants were not treated again, their new foliage in 1984 was also badly injured.

Ronstar injured daffodils, tulips, and hyacinths.

Surflan was fairly safe. Devrinol was the safest of the herbicides tested.

In another test, Daclathal 75WP applied at 10 and 20 pounds active ingredient per acre and Treflan 5G applied at 2 and 4 pounds aia proved to be very safe on tulips and crocuses. (Fig. 2.)

Dr. Elton M. Smith, Jr., professor of horticulture, and Sharon A. Treaster, research associate, Ohio State University, Columbus, treated tulips, crocuses, and daffodils on Nov. 15, 1982, which was ten days after planting.

They applied Devrinol 10G at 5 and 20 pounds aia, Devrinol 50 WP at 5 and 20 pounds aia, Ronstar 2G at 4 and 16 pounds aia, Surflan 75WP at 2 and 8 pounds aia, and Treflan 5 G at 4 and 16 pounds aia. The results are shown in Fig. 3.

The study demonstrated that tulips were severely injured by Ronstar at the standard rate of 4 pounds aia. They were not injured by Devrinol at 5 pounds aia but were at 20 pounds. Surflan and Treflan were relatively safe for tulips.

Only Ronstar produced injury on daffodils and crocuses, and it did so at both application rates. The other herbicides were safe.

Observations have shown that it may not be safe to use some granular herbicides on tulips after the emerging shoots open to form funnels that collect the granules around the young flower buds. Landscapers should check the labels on all chemicals for the latest recommendations.
Effect of several herbicides on some bulbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Daffodil</th>
<th>Tulip</th>
<th>Hyacinth</th>
<th>Crocus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Devrinol 5G</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 pounds aia</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>8 pounds aia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 1G</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 pound aia</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>2 pounds aia</td>
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<td>Lasso 15G</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>8 pounds aia</td>
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<td>4 pounds aia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand weeded</td>
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</table>

Fig. 1. The growth ratings of several bulbs after they were treated with herbicides. These ratings are averages of four plots with 10 daffodils, 10 tulips, five hyacinths and 10 crocuses each. They were evaluated on May 26, 1983. The flowers were judged on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 indicating dead or missing plants, 3 poor growth, 7 fair growth and 10 excellent growth.

Effect of Dacthal and Treflan on tulip and crocus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Rate (pounds aia)</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Tulip</th>
<th>Crocus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dacthal 75WP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>fall</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dacthal 75WP</td>
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<td>Untreated</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2. The growth ratings of tulips and crocuses after they were treated with Dacthal or Treflan in either spring or fall. The plants were judged on a scale of 1 to 10. A 1 indicates a plant that is missing or dead, a 7 represents fair growth and a 10 is one with excellent growth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Tulip 3/16</th>
<th>Tulip 4/12</th>
<th>Tulip 5/13</th>
<th>Daffodil 3/16</th>
<th>Daffodil 4/12</th>
<th>Daffodil 5/13</th>
<th>Crocus 4/12</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

Fig. 3. Tulips, daffodils and crocuses were treated 10 days after planting in Nov. 1982 and evaluated the following spring. The plants were judged on a scale of 1 to 10. A 1 indicates complete crop kill and a 10 represents plants that demonstrated no phytotoxicity. A score of 7 or above is considered acceptable.
Conclusions

With the exception of Ronstar and Goal, all of the tested herbicides were safe for tulips, hyacinths, crocuses, and daffodils at low rates. Landscapers should never use Ronstar or Ornamental Herbicide I, which contains Ronstar, on an area that is already planted or that will be planted with tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, or crocuses. Similarly, they should not use Goal or Ornamental Herbicide II, which contains Goal and Prowl, on bulbs.

At recommended rates, Dacthal, Devrinol, Surflan, and Treflan are relatively safe. At double the normal rates, all of these with the exception of Surflan are fairly safe.

At more than double its recommended rate, Treflan is not safe on crocuses. At four times its recommended rate, Devrinol 10G can injure tulips.

References


LEWIS GINTER BOTANICAL GARDEN RECEIVES DAFFODIL COLLECTION

Polly Brooks, Richmond, Virginia

Some of the newest and best in daffodils, 240 cultivars representing all divisions and subdivisions, were planted in the fall of 1985 at the new Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden in Richmond, Virginia. Several ADS members have contributed both standards and miniatures to begin this collection. The Garden has more than seventy cultivars of miniature daffodils.

The Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden is located on the north side of Richmond on a 72-acre tract of beautiful and varied land. The Garden was not formally organized until 1982, and already a staff of eleven has been hired, a master plan is in active preparation, and an exciting collection of plants from around the world is being assembled. In addition to daffodils, the plan calls for a major conservatory and greenhouse complex and many display gardens for major plant families.

The Garden will formally open to the public in early spring of 1986, just in time for the daffodils.
WRITING AND INTERPRETING A SHOW SCHEDULE

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

(adapted from her presentation at the convention in King of Prussia, 1985)

After preliminary plans for a show are made, the General Chairman will select the Committees.

The Schedule Chairman compiles the schedule. This should be an individual who knows about the organization and has participated in daffodil shows: someone who knows and grows daffodils. He/she will take into consideration: (1) ability of exhibitors; (2) funds available; (3) properties available for staging; (4) blooming season in the area, and (5) space available.

Classes to suit the capabilities of all members should be planned. Classes should be written in order to encourage new exhibitors to take part.

He or she must be able to use correct terms in the schedule. The schedule must have the correct times, the date, classes, and all rules for the exhibitors.

The schedule must be specific, accurate, precise. Your schedule is the law of the show.

The language should be clear, accurate, comprehensive, but not too restrictive.

All awards available should be listed in the schedule. Special education displays may be included to add interest to the show.

Many daffodil shows are held in conjunction with National Council and other garden club shows. In this case, there are essential divisions: (1) horticulture and (2) artistic.

The Schedule Chairman must keep in mind the purpose of the show: Stimulating interest in daffodils and the American Daffodil Society. ADS has available the latest version of "Procedures for Obtaining Awards" which is a guideline for holding an ADS show.

It is important that the schedule be printed and distributed to all exhibitors well in advance of the show.

A good schedule might be divided as follows: (1) general information; (2) rules for exhibitors; (3) lists of competitive classes; (4) awards available, both ADS and local.

There are five (5) types of ADS shows: (1) small, (2) large, (3) regional, (4) state, and (5) national.

Records of any previous show determine the category of the current show. If no show has been held previously, i.e. your very first show, the awards will be for a small show. Ten (10) awards are available for a small show.

Large show: you must have had 200 entries to qualify for a large show. Sixteen (16) awards are available for a large show.

90
Regional show: you must have had 300 entries in the previous show to qualify as a regional show. You must get the permission of your Regional Vice President to hold a regional show. Seventeen (17) awards are available in a regional show.

State show: By applying to your ADS Regional Vice President, you can have your show designated a state show. Sixteen (16) awards can be given.

Regional shows are the same as large or state, except the schedule includes a class for vases of 3 stems of 12 cultivars or species of standard daffodils (36) from at least 3 divisions (Bronze ribbon), and many have a design section.

At least three (3) classes in the design section must include daffodils.

National show: one held in conjunction with the annual membership meeting. Additional trophies and ribbons are available.

Now that you have determined the type of show you will have, you can begin to write your schedule.

Rules and regulations have been established which must be followed when ADS awards are offered in a show.

Under “General Information,” you must state who can enter your show, when the exhibits can be placed, when they should be removed, the date, where, etc., where the participants get their entry tags, bottles,.....

general guidelines.

Rules for exhibitors: there are eight rules which ADS requires us to print in all schedules. These are listed on page 22 of our Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils. This is another publication that all Show Chairmen and Schedule Chairmen should have in their possession.

You must determine if color coding is going to be used. I think it is one of the best educational tools we have.

Lists of competitive classes: again, there is a good example to follow in the Handbook.

Don’t write classes for something that doesn’t exist.

Be sure each year to update your schedule as new cultivars come on the market.

Include classes for single specimens and vases of three stems of standard daffodils in all divisions of the classification.

For miniatures, include at least four classes. You may have four classes for single stems and give the Miniature Gold; or three classes for single stems and one class for a collection of five and give the Miniature Gold and Lavender; or have three classes for single stems, one class for a collection of five, and two classes for vases of three and give all three miniature ribbons. This combination of six classes for miniatures in a small show allows you to give all three ADS miniature ribbons.

Your schedule must state that daffodils in the Horticultural Section will be classified according to the RHS System of Classification.
Collections of daffodils must be included, at least one for small shows and five or more for large, state, regional, and national shows.

You must state the class or classes set up for each particular award. I would really like to see ADS put more emphasis on the Junior Award, because we really need to entice young people into our shows. They are the future of this Society. Many ADS groups do not offer this award.

A description of ADS Awards may be found in the Handbook, but a few remarks may be in order here.

Miniatures may not be shown in the Quinn or in collections with other standard daffodils. They may only be entered in classes for miniatures.

The Gold Ribbon (Best Bloom) may come from any class, including a collection or vase of three that got no ribbon. The only requirement is that the bloom score at least 90 points.

The Show Committee decides which class (or classes) is eligible for the Purple Ribbon. Some shows designate a particular class, like a collection of five whites, or five pinks. Others award it to the best collection of three in the show. The other ADS Ribbon collections, the R-W-B and the Maroon, are not eligible for the Purple Ribbon. Rules for the Throckmorton Ribbon require that all blooms be labeled with division and complete color code.

The hybridizer's name must appear along with the division number on the identifying labels in the R-W-B class and the trophy classes (offered only at national shows) for foreign-bred daffodils. The only exception to this rule is that if the exhibitor is the hybridizer, he/she does not put his/her name on the identifying label.

The Rose Ribbons, both standard and miniature, go only to the exhibitor/hybridizer. You cannot receive the Rose Ribbon for a grower's seedling which you received under number. Rose Ribbon candidates are judged on the same scale of points as all the other daffodils. THERE ARE NO POINTS FOR DISTINCTION.

Study your schedule carefully and try for an ADS Award. First and foremost, have a good time and enjoy exhibiting your daffodils!

---

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Daffodils

Specialists In Downunder Daffodils
Winners of New Zealand's top trophies

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21 Cranwell Pl. Boyd Road
Hamilton N.Z. Hamilton R.D.1 N.Z.

92
1986 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

The following is an incomplete list of show dates. If you desire your show to be listed in the March Journal, please send the information to the Awards Chairman, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43221, by January 5, 1986.

March 8-9—Fortuna, California. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, Sixth and Main Streets. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P.O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.


March 15-16—Walnut Creek, California. Pacific Regional. Northern California Daffodil Society at Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Fred Froid, 16 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, CA 94114.

March 15-16—Clinton, Mississippi. State Show. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the Hall of Fame, B.C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 16-17—Arkansas Daffodil Society and Arkansas Federation of Garden Clubs at the Robinson Convention Exhibit Hall. Information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, AR 71901.

March 22-23—LaCanada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr. Information: Ms. Marilynn Howe, 11831 Juniette, Culver City, CA 90230.

March 22-23—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Georgia Daffodil Society, at the new Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park. Information: V. Jack Yarbrough, 3700 Thaxton Road, SW., Atlanta, GA 30331.

March 29-30—Nashville, Tennessee. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Alex Taylor, Rt. 6, Pinewood Road, Franklin, TN 37064.


April 3-4-5—Memphis, Tennessee. National Show. Garden Study Club of Hernando and the Arkansas State Daffodil Association at the Memphis Airport Hilton Inn, 2240 Democrat Road. Information: Ms. Leslie E. Anderson, Route 3, 2302 Byhalia Road, Hernando, MS 38632.

April 5—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. Margaret Snyder, 48 Beechwood Street, Princess Anne, MD 21853.
April 5-6—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route 17. Information: Mrs. Carroll W. Bartlett, Route 3, Box 703, Gloucester, VA 23061 or Mrs. Arthur B. White, Ware Neck, VA 23178.


April 19, 1986—Chillicothe, Ohio. Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building No. 9. Information: Mrs. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.


April 23-24—Baltimore, Maryland. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Woodbrook Presbyterian Church, 6200 N. Charles at Woodbrook Lane. Information: Mrs. Michael B. Rafferty, 5 Mill Brook Road, Baltimore, MD 21218.

April 24—Indianapolis, Indiana. Midwest Regional. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian St. Information: Mrs. Robert H. Brunner, 610 College Lane, Indianapolis, IN 46240.


April 26-27—Columbus, Ohio. State Show. Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Upper Arlington Municipal Services Building, 3200 Tremont Road. Information: Mr. Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringgold Southern Road, Stouffville, OH 43154.


May 3—Akron, Ohio. Northeastern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, Akron, Ohio. Information: Mrs. Russell Hafely, 564 E. Judson Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44502.

THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY

was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Treasurer, Ivor Fox, 44 Wargrave Road, Twyford, Reading, Berks., England.

Does Your Garden Color End Too Soon?
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250 INTERLACHEN RD., HOPKINS, MINN. 55343

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Enjoy this wonderful flower when your daffodil season is finished. Its long bloom season will greatly expand your garden enjoyment.

Constant improvements in color, size, form and habits insure rapid growth of interest in this fine plant.

Four colorful journals a year filled with informative data on varieties, culture, performance and progress. Many Round Robins open to participation.

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Join THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Joan D. Senior, Secretary DeQueen, Arkansas 71832
REGISTRATION FORM
ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 3-5, 1986
MEMPHIS AIRPORT HILTON, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38132

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ___________________ State _________ Zip _______
Christian or Nickname ________________________________

REGISTRATION FEE: Before March 5 .................. $90.00
After March 5 .......................... $105.00

Registration includes: National Show; April 3: Awards Cocktail Hour; April 4, Symposiums, Banquet; April 5, Tour, Lunch and Banquet.

Do you plan to exhibit? YES ______ NO ______

Please make checks payable to: ADS Convention and mail to Mrs. Jean Davis, Registrar, 7468 Highway 304, West, Hernando, Mississippi 38632.

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST
American Daffodil Society
Memphis Airport Hilton Inn
2240 Democrat Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38132
Telephone (901) 332-1130

Please submit by: March 5, 1986
Main Building: _____________________________ Executive Court: _____________________________
Single  $63.00  $72.00
Double  73.00  82.00
Plus applicable tax of 12 ¾%

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City ___________________ State _________ Zip _______

Arrival Date ______ Time _____ Departure Date ______ Time ______

I wish to share a room with ____________________________

Send directly to Memphis Airport Hilton Inn with a deposit for first night's lodging or please note number of your credit card.

AX _____________ VISA _____________ MC _______________________

Expiration date ____________________________
The words in the puzzle are from the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. They may be forward, backward, up, down or diagonal. The leftover letters spell a Division 10 species.

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THE WISTER AWARD FOR GARDEN DAFFODILS

MARIE BOZIEVICH, Test Garden Chairman

At its meeting on September 27, 1980, the ADS Board of Directors approved the proposal that the ADS should offer each year an award to a daffodil which had demonstrated its worth as a fine plant for gardens. This award was to be named in honor of John and Gertrude Wister, renowned horticulturists and long-time members of the ADS. For many years they had filled their beautiful garden at Swarthmore with daffodils, new and old. A committee was appointed to explore the means by which such an award could be implemented.

At the Board Meeting on October 24, 1981, Mrs. Link, the Chairman, submitted the following set of guidelines for making the award. Participating members of the committee would be individuals who had grown many cultivars over a period of years. They would submit names of cultivars which had performed well for them as garden flowers, and from these preliminary lists a cultivar would be selected for trial. Three round bulbs, all from the same supplier, would be provided to each participating grower who would rate them each year on the following criteria:

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. Though the cultivar might be of show quality, emphasis would be on performance in the garden.
7. Cultivar should be readily available.

The first cultivar to be tested was Stratosphere and bulbs were planted in fall of 1982. This year the testers dug the bulbs and sent in the forms on which they had rated the performance of Stratosphere in each of the preceding three years. As expected, the results varied with different climates and garden conditions. The severe low temperatures in the northern tier of the Central Region during the winter of 1984 spelled death to one grower’s bulbs. Others met an early death via a rototiller in the hands of a careless helper. A few were rogued with virus. The bulbs provided to the testers were small rounds and some did not flower well the first year. However, most of them flourished and in one case there were 24 bloomstalks and 83 individual flowers the third spring. Even the grower who reported no bloomstalks and weak foliage the first year could report 11 bloomstalks and 28 flowers the third year. No basal rot was reported, even in the deep South, and the flowers lasted an average of 13 days in the garden. Many of the growers made additional comments on their record forms or sent an accompanying letter with further observations. A number of them reported that the bulbs of Stratosphere which were already growing in their gardens had been more vigorous than the test bulbs.
For the most part, Stratosphere proved to be a good garden flower, with good clean color, sturdy plant habits, and an abundance of long-lasting flowers after becoming established. However, it may not survive in regions of severe winter cold, it grows poorly in the deep South, and often requires two years to become established.

To the question, "Do you recommend this cultivar for the ADS Wister Award?" 24 answered "yes" and 5 "no". Two forms were incomplete five forms were not returned at all, even though a reminder letter was sent. In accordance with these results, Stratosphere is designated as the first recipient of the ADS Wister Award for Garden Daffodils.

DAFFODIL FERTILIZER

We are very excited to have had a fertilizer formulated especially for daffodils and we would like to offer our friends an opportunity to use it as well. It is a 5-10-20 six-month slow release formula with trace elements.

It is available at 25 pounds for $10 plus shipping. Shipping charges will be billed.

Brent and Becky Heath

THE DAFFODIL MART
Rt. 3
Box 208-R
Gloucester, VA 23061
A REMEMBRANCE

Dr. Freeman Weiss was one of the irreplaceable originators of the ADS. Those of us who had responded to the call for the organizing at Washington, D.C., in April, 1954, of a national society to promote daffodils will never forget him.

As we gathered from New England to the Southwest—proselytiers all—we were entering tentatively—wondering—an area where we knew no one, and yet where everyone seemed to know more about daffodils than we ever suspected.

In this forbidding climate, Dr. Weiss made us outlanders welcome. This man of small stature was right there greeting everyone of us—and we needed it. No one there in 1954 will forget.

We soon learned that our greeter was a man of ready wit, holding his own and contributing to the sparkle at the podium.

Not long later, Dr. Weiss revealed his solid horticultural and daffodil knowledge through several programs he did for us. These should have been taped, because they have not been equalled in wit and wisdom.

Over the years, I often turned to Dr. Weiss when I needed help. He always responded. There was no one in the ADS at his level.

When in 1960 we began a series of Daffodil Days in the Northeast, we made a point of timing ours when the national meeting went to the West Coast. Not surprisingly, our Daffodil Days sometimes topped the national ones in attendance.

At one such Daffodil Day at Rockaway Valley, our speakers included George Lee, the Wisters, John Larus, Larry Mains, and to top this stellar cast, who else but Dr. Weiss for our banquet speaker? What a day it was!

ELIZABETH CAPEN, Boonton, New Jersey

BULLETIN BOARD
FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

By the time this message reaches you most of your bulbs will be planted, even in the warmer areas of our country. It is such a good feeling to know each bulb has a chance to grow and bloom next spring, but will we be satisfied with the quality of bloom?

When the grower has a large number of cultivars and finds he or she is running out of space to plant more, then the problems begin. What to keep is problem number one. Then one must hunt someone who will be willing to nurture the cast-offs. Problem number two is almost unsurmountable as it deals with having ordered a large number of new bulbs when those enticing catalogs arrived early in the summer.

The hours spent in digging, cleaning, and sorting those beautiful, brown-skinned bulbs are really not hours wasted. As one sorts the bulbs
the mind turns to that mental picture of color, form, substance, and texture, and all the other qualities to be considered at the show table. If the cultivar is not of exhibition quality, it is much easier to relegate it to the give-a-way bin; however, you remember that particular cultivar won a blue ribbon in a show five years ago, so is it worth keeping? It is an oldie, but a goodie. It has charm, character, and other good qualities such as producing 165 offspring from five bulbs down four years. No use to ponder, you can’t discard that cultivar!

Most of the summer is spent making decisions, but the final blow comes when fall arrives and planting time begins. You have promised yourself this year you will cut down on the number of cultivars because space is no longer available.

In the fall the new cultivars have arrived and among them there is sure to be a “Best of Show!” The real connoisseur is a person who can persuade his/her spouse to buy a few more acres so he/she can keep those oldies; they might still win a blue ribbon.

There is one simple solution to solving this daffodil mania, and that is don’t buy a new bulb until you have discarded one of the oldies; by that time it is too late to order the new one. On second thought there is a Regional Show coming up next spring; you may wish you had ordered that special cultivar which won “Best of Show” last spring.

This is the dilemma your President suffers through each year, and is the result of 48 years of growing daffodils to the extent she now has over 1100 cultivars and nowhere to expand; but after all these years I doubt that expansion is desirable.

Perhaps there will be daffodils in the hereafter for us to enjoy without all the tasks of digging, sorting, replanting, showing, and wondering why we missed that blue ribbon. I doubt there will be any shows, but one never can tell— with so many daffodil buffs there is the possibility of daffodil shows in heaven if enough of us arrive there.

Happy spring 1986 to all!

HELEN K. LINK, President

COMING EVENTS

April 3-5, 1986 ADS Convention, Memphis, Tennessee
* April 8-9, 1986 RHS Daffodil Show, London, England
* April 19-20, 1986 British Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England
* April 24-26, 1986 Harrogate Spring Show, England
April 23-25, 1987 ADS Convention, Columbus, Ohio
April, 1988 ADS Convention, Washington, DC
March, 1989 ADS Convention, San Francisco, California
* from the British Daffodil Society Summer Newsletter
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

For those of you who are following the continuing saga of the Gripshovers' travelling daffodils, be advised that the bulbs have gone home to Ohio, where I shall visit during blooming season. Paul and I will have moved over Thanksgiving into a condominium which will have space for some pots of bulbs as well as the pots of seedlings which will surely do better here during their first two years of life than in the severe Ohio winters. As of December 1, our address will be 3757 Adriatic Way, Santa Clara, California 95051. Happy Holidays!

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code.)

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Leslie E. Anderson, Executive Director

LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Jacob, Joseph, Rev. Hardy Bulbs for Amateurs. 1924.

HYBRIDIZERS, PLEASE NOTE

At the October meeting of the Board of Directors, it was resolved that, effective immediately, the fee for registering a new daffodil will go up to $2.50 each.

ADDITION TO THE APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

The John Blanchard hybrid Pequenita 7 Y-Y, which has been offered in the Broadleigh Gardens catalog for the past several years, has now received enough votes for inclusion in the ADS Approved List of Miniatures.

JOY MACKINNEY, Chairman, Committee on Miniatures
JUDGING SCHOOLS

The following schools are scheduled for spring, 1986:
School III—April 10, 1986, Martinsville, Virginia. Chairman, Donald King, Box 236-D, Hartfield, Virginia 23071.
School III—April 28, 1986, Upper Arlington Municipal Services Building, 3200 Tremont Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221. Chairman, Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, Ohio 43220.
School III—New England Region. Details to be announced in the March Journal.

Required Reading: Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils, Chapter 6; Chapter 7, pp. 33-34; Chapter 2, pp. 5-7; Review Chapter 7, pp. 30-32.

Accredited Judges may attend any of these schools for refresher credit.
For further information, contact the local school chairman.

NAOMI LIGGETT, Schools & Judges Chairman

CATALOGUES OR LISTS REQUESTED

I should like to request of all commercial daffodil growers and hybridizers who have catalogues or lists that they send a copy of each such catalogue or list to me annually so that their new creations and/or listings can be incorporated into the Daffodil Data Bank. Such material should be sent to me at 2909 Gilmore Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312.

TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M. D., Chairman, Data Bank

CORRECTION

The listing of the members of the Board of Directors in the September Journal failed to include the following:
Immediate Past President
Quentin Erlandson, 9 Burnbrae Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21204

The Editor regrets the error.

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held on Friday, April 4, 1986, at the Airport Hilton Inn in Memphis, 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.
The Board of Directors has approved the following changes in the By-Laws, and recommends their adoption at the annual meeting:

1. Amend Article II. MEETING OF MEMBERS to add a new section to read:
   "Sec. 5. Minutes - Minutes of all meetings of members shall be kept on file by the Executive Director."

2. Amend Article III. DIRECTORS Sec. 1. Number and Selection - The Board of Directors shall be composed of:
   Replace Article III. Sec. 1. h. in its entirety which now reads: "The Executive Director and Associate Director, by virtue of office."
   and in its place substitute the following to read:
   "h. The Executive Director, by virtue of office."

3. Amend Article III. DIRECTORS Sec. 3. Meeting - Add sentence to read:
   "Minutes of all Board Meetings shall be kept on file by the Executive Director."

4. Amend Article III. DIRECTORS Sec. 4. Executive Committee - to include the first vice-president and the second vice-president and reduce the quorum requirement from five to four.
   Replace Article III. Sec. 4 in its entirety which now reads:
   "Sec. 4. Executive Committee - There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors composed of the president, secretary, treasurer, and four other members of the Board of Directors to be appointed annually by the Board. The Executive Committee shall exercise such powers as are specifically given it by these By-Laws and such other powers of the Board of Directors as the Board shall by resolution provide. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may provide for voting by mail at meetings of the Executive Committee."
   and in its place substitute the following to read:
   "Sec. 4. Executive Committee - There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors composed of the president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and two other members (nominated by the president) of the Board of Directors to be appointed annually by the Board. The Executive Committee shall exercise such powers as are specifically given it by these By-Laws and such other powers of the Board of Directors as the Board shall by resolution provide. Four members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee may provide for voting by mail."

5. Amend Article III. DIRECTORS to add a new section to read:
   "Sec. 6. Board Manual - There shall be a Board Manual furnished to each member of the Board of Directors. The Manual shall include the By-Laws, a job description for each member of the Board, and the business and objectives of the Society.
6. Amend Article IV. OFFICERS Sec. 2 Terms - - - Replace the second sentence in its entirety which now reads:
   "In the event of a vacancy occurring prior to expiration of the term of any officer, his successor shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for the remainder of the term of his predecessor."
and in its place substitute the following to read:
   "In the event of a vacancy occurring prior to expiration of the term of any officer, his successor shall be appointed by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee for the remainder of the term.
7. Amend Article V. NOMINATING COMMITTEE Sec. 1. Composition
   - - - Replace the first sentence in its entirety which now reads:
   "The Board of Directors shall annually appoint a Nominating Committee composed of five members of the Society and designate the chairman thereof."
and in its place substitute the following to read:
   "The Board of Directors shall annually appoint a Nominating Committee composed of five members of the Society; the President shall designate the chairman."
8. Amend Article V. NOMINATING COMMITTEE Sec. 2. Duties - - -
   Replace the last sentence of Sec. 2 in its entirety which now reads:
   "The Committee may also recommend to the Board, at its meeting immediately following the annual meeting of the members, a slate of at least one nominee and not more than three nominees for secretary and treasurer."
and in its place substitute the following to read:
   "The Committee may also recommend to the Board, at its meeting immediately following the annual meeting of the members, a slate of at least one nominee for secretary, treasurer, and executive director, and five nominees for the Nominating Committee."
9. Amend Article V. NOMINATING COMMITTEE to add a new section to read:
   "Sec. 4. Ballot - - - In event there is more than one nominee for a position, a ballot shall be used."
10. Amend Article VII. STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES Sec. 4. Appointment - - - Add sentence to read:
    "The president shall be ex-officio a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee."
11. Amend Article VII. STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES to add a new section to read:
    "Sec. 5. Honors Committee - - - There shall be an Honors Committee composed of the current president and the three surviving immediate past presidents for the purpose of awarding the ADS Gold Medal and the ADS Silver Medal. All nominations must be submitted prior to January 1 to the current president who serves as chairman without vote. A unanimous vote of three voting members of the committee is required to award the medal."
12. Amend the By-Laws to change the number of Article IX AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS to Article X AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS and to add a new article to read:

"Article IX. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Sec. 1. Governing Rules - - - The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these By-Laws and any special rules of order the Society may adopt."

By order of the Board of Directors

MARILYNN J. HOWE, Secretary

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**Memorial Contributions**

Charles Anthony ............... McDonald and Company Securities
Mrs. Elisha Hanson
Mr. & Mrs. Wallace Prelle
Mrs. Patrick Flaherty
Calvert C. Groton
Charles H. Delamater
Mrs. Maurice Hanson
John D. Britton
R. David Ready
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Mrs. Wharton O. Whitaker
Mrs. W. MacNiven Conard
Pacific Region of ADS
Richard Morgan IV
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Manion
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Gripshover

Mrs. Reginald Blue ................. Central Ohio Daffodil Society

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Do not have judges sign ADS Ribbons prior to judging. If the Ribbons are returned, the signatures make them unusable for other shows.
HERE AND THERE

Daffodil "yellow fever" has a way of spreading. It has now spread to East Tennessee, where the East Tennessee Daffodil Society has now been formed. President of the new organization is Glenda Ross-Smith, Vice President is Dr. Frank Galyon, Secretary-Treasurer is Mrs. Lynn Ladd, and Show Chairman for 1986 is Mrs. Nancy Robinson. An educational show is planned for 1986; we wish them well and hope to see some of them in Memphis.

From Atlanta comes word of the death of B.L. Kennedy who was a long time member of ADS and an accredited judge. He had served as Treasurer of the Georgia Daffodil Society for a number of years. Our sympathy to his family.

COMPETITION VERSUS EXHIBITION

MEG YERGER, Princess Anne, Maryland

Our President referred in the September Journal to a system of judging on merit—where each named cultivar in a show might possibly win a blue ribbon. This thought must have tucked itself into my sub-conscious to emerge later. Last night it inspired a dream that was either nightmare or comedy.

Dreaming in color as I do, the vision of ninety differently named cultivars of poeticus was a delightful sight; but for each to have a blue ribbon was confusingly funny. How easy it must have been for the judges not to have to make a choice between Seraph, Lucy Jane, Nightingale, Lady Serena, Tonic, Sweet Surprise, or all the rest! None of my own poet seedlings under number were eligible to win anything because they were not named cultivars.

As I lay awake puzzling over this strange dream, I realized the merit system of judging would deprive hybridizers of the opportunity for their seedlings to be compared with already existing registrations. I, as a raiser of poeticus, feel the need of expert evaluation to prevent the bias that accompanies parental pride.

It is a pleasure to exhibit as many poeticus as possible to demonstrate the beauty and variety of the old ones as well as those that may eventually be named. A Merit Show does provide a vehicle for this. However Educational Exhibits might do this equally well. There could even be competitive Educational exhibits which could be judged one against the other.

In deciding whether to change the judging methods of ADS away from the Standard System to the Merit System, a great many other factors such as costs, staging, etc. ought to be considered in deciding whether the aim of our shows should be for competition or for exhibition.
1985??

ELIZABETH CAPEN, Boonton, New Jersey

Nineteen eighty-five was a year to remind us of Guy Wilson’s definition of a daffodil fancier—one who enjoys eleven months of anticipation and suffers one of frustration. If I do not have his words precise, 1985 certainly emulated the spirit of his thinking.

Daff seasons do vary in length, from the elongation of some in warm climes, where fall and winter provide an outside view of some most often seen only greenhouse-grown, to the telescoped spectacle where seasons meld in one glorious splash, skipping only jonquils and tazettas, in the north.

In north Jersey, we are sort of north of the middle, and we expect a three-month daff season, early March to early June. However, our records of fifty years show what really happens.

Donald Wyman spelled it out in his Shrub and Vines for American Gardens. At the Arnold Arboretum he pinpointed a dramatic spring change in just one day each year—that one day came from March 27 to May 1st.

Our records have provided an echoing.

Our records remind us of the year when I promised a show, “Of course we have daffodils in June.” That year in mid-May came the heat wave of the summer. (We saved our face via ice box and some brought from Maine.)

Another time the graduate judges of New Jersey, knowing I deplored that too many programs were scheduled to the convenience of speakers rather than the season of the flower, took two years to set up a program and timing precisely to my specifications. Early May morning: show, analysis, etc. Afternoon: visit garden—2” snow!

So, no daffodil fancier should be surprised at 1985. Of course, Winterthur showed us WHERE dafs were supposed to be, and the show proved what ice boxes can do.

On our return, still ahead of peak, we expected better than we found. For the first time ever, we had not put our class signs in the test garden, our area signs on the hillside, and while about half the edges were cut, almost none of the rock garden was even uncovered. There were far too many dead ones to cope with, so we had to look among them to find the garden winners of 1985.

Gold Convention again won in its class: tall, straight, well-formed plant with perfect flowers—all of them. We spotted some runners up, but as long as Gold Convention stayed in flower, it had no competition. However, when it left, Payday stepped front and center. Not as tall, a flower with rounder petals, still well-balanced form, perfect pose, and that suggestion of reversing that made Elise wonder about its class. Whichever, A or B, anyone who wants to have a late yellow trumpet in the garden
A bicolor trumpet caught our attention. Retired from the test garden (too old!), it was stately and elegant—clear white and yellow—fine form and pose, standing modestly in a back corner of the pond garden. Don’t sell this short. Downpatrick, among the trumpets, is an annual rave of Jack’s. When Honeymoon blooms, he doesn’t talk of any other. Year after year, it gives more flowers, making an annual bouquet, larger each year; all well-formed pale yellow trumpets stand smartly at right angles—a very important consideration to a gardener. When I break up this clump, from one I can supply a 2 x 5 daf patch—or more—from increase. Honeymoon and the others mentioned above share one feature—perfect pose. Unlike some that must be doctored by a special light treatment to arrive at acceptable “show form,” all of these are born that way.

The combination of too much early heat without rain brought a phenomenon new to us this year. For the first time, wilted daffodils cracked.

Of course there were no pinks. Remembering last year, when for a big rock garden meeting I picked an “arrangement” of fifty or so solid pink dafs, I told our daughter, Susie, who was arranging dafs all over the house for our party while I was returning from the Philly meeting, “There are scads of pinks—help yourself.” There were not any.

That is not quite true, but I will let another year or others pinpoint the most consistent pinks.

Sliding down the classes, we were quite overwhelmed by Mission Bells. This grows here precisely as depicted on the Mitsch-Havens catalog. I think it is the ultimate white triandrus.

This has been a group that has been hard to release from its ties to the careless, flighty Thalia and the pedestrian, not quite white Tresamble.

For a number of years, I pursued Shot Silk—a white one of precise form. Last year, with the help of an understanding Dutch wholesaler, I planted what is available today from three sources. I am afraid all stock on the market is mixed.

Another of my pets was Phyllida Garth—well formed but lacking in stamina.

And so we welcome Mission Bells.

Of the 6s, we tried them all. Brian is giving Kate a challenge to the monopoly of Foundling. I cannot yet evaluate this swarm.

But the 7s brought the brilliance and floriferousness of Oregon Gold and an exciting newcomer—Hillstar, distinctive.

Jack Gerritsen sent some 11s that reach a new dimension. It will take a longer season to make a proper evaluation of some really rare. Watch for these.

And remember Mr. Wilson’s understanding comment. Surely, 1985 was one of those years.
OAKWOOD DAFFODILS 1985

HAROLD McCONNELL, Dayton, Ohio

Here in the midwest our 1985 daffodil season was very ‘compressed,’ with dry hot summer-like weather following the last cold and snow of spring. For the second year in a row, I extended my season and topped it off with a visit to Oakwood Daffodils. Oakwood is located at Niles, Michigan, which is just about a dozen miles north of South Bend, Indiana. Because of Oakwood’s more northern location, the season there is usually two to three weeks later than our season in southern Ohio.

Oakwood is owned and operated by Dr. John Reed, who has been growing daffodils as a hobbyist since 1971. Having discovered Mitsch’s catalog, among others, John acquired 103 cultivars his first year. Somehow he managed to keep up with his daffodil hobby during his years at medical school, his internship, and the building of his medical practice. Oakwood now has somewhere approaching 4,000 named cultivars under cultivation. In addition, since 1978 crosses have been made in quantity; and thousands of seedlings are also under cultivation with a fair percentage of the 1978 and 1979 crosses flowering in 1985. Dave Karnstedt joined the operation at Oakwood this year; and a very ambitious catalog listing of bulbs for sale has been published, greatly expanding last years initial listing.

At Oakwood one will see the newest cultivars from hybridizers all over the world along with many of the older cultivars, some of which are famous parents of the new cultivars. John explains that he purposely set out to acquire the older cultivars in order to learn what material hybridizers had to work with. By comparing the parents with the offspring, he could learn what characteristics are likely to be transmitted.

The main daffodil stocks are planted in long rows. About half the cultivars have permanent-type engraved labels showing name, division/color code, originator, and year of introduction. The remainder rely on temporary labels and planting maps. Getting all stocks relocated to Oakwood, and all with the permanent type labels, are high priority items.

John has experimented with various planting patterns, finally settling on the use of double rows. This consists of two rows of a given cultivar eight to twelve inches apart, separated by four feet from the next cultivar. With this pattern there is sufficient room between the double rows to mow and rototill, and there is also good accessibility to hybridize, rogue, or lift bulbs. A trencher is used to dig the rows for planting.

No cultivars get any special coddling at Oakwood. The older cultivars, the new expensive hybrids, and even the miniatures are all treated pretty much the same. All are planted in rows in the open field and receive only the moisture and nutrients that nature provides. A major effort is made to keep the weeds under control. Stocks are lifted/divided on a three to four year rotation. The two year cycle that is used in Oregon or Northern Ireland is not achievable in southern Michigan because of insufficient rainfall to give more rapid increase.
Over the years a great many Southern Hemisphere cultivars have been imported and planted at Oakwood. The bulbs are planted when received, in early spring, in a planting area about 1,000 feet from the main stocks. The stress of acclimation from one hemisphere to another appears to bring out virus symptoms if there is virus present in a cultivar. The isolation prevents the spread of virus to the main stocks while permitting the use of the cultivar in the breeding program. Only after the cultivar has been rogued and the remaining stock is found to be free of virus is it planted with the main stocks and listed for sale.

The breeding program at Oakwood is the item that I find the most interesting. The goals are probably similar to those of most hybridizers—strong healthy plants, distinct colors and new color combinations, great form and pose, etc. In short, daffodils that hold their own both in the garden and on the show bench.

There are some items that make Oakwood unique in attempting to achieve these objectives. The first is that more crosses, in greater quantity, are being made here. In a single season 30,000 or more seed are harvested and planted with as many as 5,000 seed of a single cross. When possible, John would like to get 500 to 1000 plants a cross in order to explore the potential thoroughly. Of course some crosses, where only a few plants are available, yield only a few seed. If anything promising results then the cross will be repeated in quantity in a later year.

Another difference is that the selection process of which seedlings to keep and which to discard is being made in the midwestern climate. The
expected results are new cultivars that do well in the midwest and might also be super performers when grown in more favorable climates.

To hybridize on such a grand scale requires super organization and a great deal of work. John gathers his pollen in gelatin capsules and then stores them in pill reminder boxes which he has glued to a vinyl binder. This permits his easy access to his supply of pollen. The crosses are made when weather permits and the daffodils are ready. Sometimes this means making the crosses at night by flashlight. Because of lots of practice, John can make the crosses quite rapidly; although he does get slowed down when working with miniatures, or when he has to cut part of the crown to gain access to the stamen.

In 1984 when I visited in the first week of May, it was early mid-season; and crosses made in 1978 were just starting to bloom in quantity. In 1985 I visited a week earlier by the calendar, but it was late season and the very hot dry weather of the prior week had caused the daffodils to not be at their best. There had been quite a bit of bloom from the 1978 and 1979 crosses. In 1984 about 150 seedlings had been marked for further evaluation and 14 of these were dug and relocated. In 1985 a great many more were marked.

Some items among the seedlings that are of interest include Accent × Sedate which opens pink under very hot dry weather conditions; Rushlight × Impressario with some nice smooth pale lemon and reverse bicolors; Merlin × Eclat with some very white petals; Air Marshall × Sabine Hay with red petal color; and Gypsy × Spelter, a rough but bright colored flower. It will be at least three years and perhaps longer before Oakwood will be offering daffodils of their own origin.

Visits to Oakwood by daffodil enthusiasts are very welcome. The dates for peak season are very variable from year to year, so it is necessary to keep in frequent contact by phone throughout mid to late April in order to pick a visit date when the daffodils will be near their best.

BEGINNERS’ CORNER
FRANCES ARMSTRONG, Covington, Virginia

In most areas of the northern hemisphere daffodils are snug in their beds now, putting down their roots and requiring little attention from their growers. Even in winter, however, daffodils need food and water. Did you fertilize your daffodil plantings in the autumn? If not, winter months are good times to do so. A fertilizer low in nitrogen, high in phosphorous and potash is best.

Daffodils require a constant supply of water during their growing season; and unless the ground is frozen, they are growing whether the foliage is visible or not. If the winter is dry, a good soaking after the ground thaws will be beneficial. In the warmer areas bloom is beginning and special attention should be given to moisture needs.

Use these leisurely months for planning, for drawing good charts (to depend on labels alone for proper names is to court disaster), for reading and studying. Our ADS library contains a wealth of daffodil literature for the asking.

112
THE CHARming TRIANDRUS

HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

(From the newest Round Robin)

Forty-eight years ago I joined a garden club. That same year my husband brought home a bushel basket of mixed daffodil bulbs and insisted that I plant them in the apple orchard. I knew little about daffodils. My only experience had been digging and potting up a few blooming daffodils to take to my school teacher when I was a little girl. My mother had a row of yellow trumpets, whose blooms I awaited eagerly each spring, planted on the south side of the chicken house.

The President of the garden club insisted we must bring our daffodil blooms to the show to be held at the Art Museum courtyard. I tried to be a good, dutiful member, so I gathered what I thought were good blooms and took them to the show in a tin can.

In those days we were not so particular whether daffodils were named as to cultivars. We were dealing with leedsii, barrii, etc. There was no rule daffodils had to be named as to cultivar and color code; in fact, color code had not been thought of at that time.

When I arrived at the show with my daffodils and entered the show room, I saw a number of women running around with one daffodil in a salad dressing bottle. Since I did not have any salad dressing bottles, I decided to take my tin can and go home, but about that time a little, elderly lady came up and asked whether she could help me. I accepted and we entered my blooms in the show, probably in olive bottles. Among the blue ribbon winners were some of my triandrus blooms. This episode was the beginning of my present triandrus collection of 65 cultivars and species plus a few seedlings of my own origination.

In my area, I plant in full sun in clay soil to which I have added compost, peat, decayed straw, sand, and weathered peanut hulls. The ground is still not porous enough to suit me. When planting I set the bulbs on a pocket of sand and peat mixture under which I place a pinch of low nitrogen fertilizer. The bulbs are dipped in a Benlate slurry before planting.

I have very little basal rot in the triandrus. I think this is due to the small size of the bulbs. In a few seedlings which have a Division 3 as a parent, I have found rot. The bulbs are much larger than the species triandrus.

I have noticed that the triandrus division does not multiply as rapidly as some of the other divisions, thus they can be left down longer before they need to be divided.

I became interested in the triandrus division because I like the small, bell-shaped flowers carried on the scapes. I was especially interested in Dawn, one of Engleheart’s originsations of 1907. I have tried unsuccessfully to produce a triandrus with white perianth and small pink cup on the order of Akepa in form and color.
Last spring at the Dayton, Ohio, show there was a beautiful collection of triandrus from Mitsch which I drooled over while imagining those little bells might be pink instead of a pure white. Akepa is a good start in that direction.

As far as the species are concerned, I have had little success growing them out of doors in my area. I have better success potting and growing them in a cold greenhouse. There is no problem with the majority of the hybrids, except some of the miniatures such as Icicle and Raindrop do not produce well out of doors in the open. I have tried coldframe culture, but do not have automatic ventilation, and I fear the pots become too hot when I neglect to remove the ventilating lids. The greenhouse is automatically vented.

After my term as President of the ADS is finished, I would like to join your group for more discussion of the triandrus. I am fascinated by their bell-shaped flowers, attractive pose, and intermediate size. Their intermediate size is more attractive and graceful than the big trumpets. Big is not necessarily more beautiful or better.

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**NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS**

Reprinted from *The Mayflower*, September, 1897

MRS. S. H. SNIDER, Manitoba

Almost all of the winter-blooming bulbs are easily forced into bloom by the most careless window gardener, yet I think of all others the Narcissus is the most thoroughly reliable. Hyacinths and Tulips are occasionally downright contrary with one who does not understand their small requirements, but the Narcissus rarely fails to reward one with its beautiful blossoms.

Pot them in sandy garden soil (three to a pot, or in a box to fit in the window,) water them thoroughly, put them away in a cool dark place safe from frost, and all the care they require is to see that they do not become entirely dry. When the little green shoots push up they should gradually be accustomed to the light and sunshine; after that they need only a drink every other morning to bring them into rich bloom. The flowers are very delicate looking, yet last much longer than many stronger looking blossoms.

If preferred the Narcissus may be grown in water, and requires the same treatment as the Chinese Sacred Lily, which by the way is a species of Narcissus itself, and justly famed for its fragrance, beauty and ease of culture.

The single Narcissus is considered by many more graceful than the double; each however is so lovely it is difficult to decide in favor of either.
Horsfieldii and Empress are two of the finest bicolor trumpet forms, both being exquisitely fragrant, with wide-flaring golden trumpets, and the perianth of pure white petals.

The hoop-petticoat Narcissus produces from six to twelve beautiful large golden yellow blossoms from every bulb [This one must be lost to commerce!—Ed.], and is a constant surprise and delight to the amateur in its culture. Sir Watkins (sic) is one of the finest, the flowers being very large, in shape like a shallow tea-cup, of two rich shades of yellow.

Trumpet Major is a favorite forcing variety, one of the earliest yellow sorts, with superb flaring golden trumpets.

N. poeticus has snow white perianth, and pale-gold cup, with a rim of warm red, and is deliciously perfumed.

N. Polyanthus, of which there are many varieties, produces its flowers in clusters on long slender stiff stems. Paper White is very beautiful, snow white and very sweet.

The Double Poeticus (Alba Plena Odorata [N. poeticus Plenus]) is considered the most beautiful of all the Daffodil family. Van Sion (double yellow), Figaro, Leedsi Lorenzo, Circe (pure white, with pale yellow tint in trumpet), Orange Phoenix (a handsome showy variety), Sulphur Plume, and Princess should be in every winter garden, together with as many of the others as circumstances will permit.
A MAN CAN CHANGE HIS MIND, TOO!

JAMES S. WELLS, Redbank, Jersey

To change one’s mind used to be considered a feminine prerogative entirely, suitable for a discussion in rather a disparaging manner by superior males. Well, I have to admit that I have changed my mind, to a degree at least, about the culture of miniatures in pans. This needs some explanation.

As my collection developed, especially as a result of kind exchanges with other enthusiasts in this country, I began to see that some cultivars just were not really suitable for growing during the winter in pans. No matter how careful you might be, Lintie, Little Witch, Bambi, [not on the miniature list] and the like grew just a tad too tall. As this became clear, I began to weed out the obvious ones and plant them out on the edge of a prepared bed in the garden. As a result, I now have a fine broad band some seventy feet in length with groups of many of these “intermediate” forms growing well. This spring, which was the second one down for many, the volume of bloom was quite spectacular, and I realized that the green house could be kept for essentials, of which more in a moment.

One delightful surprise occurred in this border. Those of you who attended the Williamsburg convention of two years ago may recall I had a bulb on my table with a query on it. I brought it in to Phil Phillips, but he nor anyone else could name it. Well, I finally found that it had to be Ivory Gate, a triandrus hybrid of Alec Gray’s. I had bought the bulbs as *N. triandrus loiseleuiri*, but when it clearly was not that I planted it out, together with a second pot of bulbs from the same source purchased a year later. I assumed that they would all be Ivory Gate. Well, the first group duly flowered and was Ivory Gate, of this there was no doubt; but the second lot planted nearby did not look the same. It had smaller leaves, with a brighter shine and the tips slightly curled. It seemed to me that this could indeed be *N. triandrus loiseleuiri*, and so it proved. By lying flat on the ground—much to the amusement of my bull terrier, Monty—I managed to photograph it and am delighted to know that I now have the bulb.

It does seem a never-ending problem, this matter of getting bulbs true to name, and the longer I collect and grow, the greater the problem becomes. I think it is true to say that I have yet to receive bulbs from a source which is 100% correct. Mistakes and confusion seem to go hand in hand with these small bulbs. To name just a few items which appeared this year, I have a bulb sent to me as Green Ginger, another as Sentry, and a third as March Sunshine. All three bulbs were identical this spring when in bloom, and appeared to be one of the Gray hybrids, either Sundial or Sun Disc. And while we are at it, just what is the difference between these two? [See “Know the Little Jonquils” by Elizabeth T. Capen in the December 1980 *Journal-Ed.*] Someone has suggested—I believe with some validity—that here again we have a grex in much the same manner as Xit. Fortunately I did have Green Ginger from another source which is clearly
correct, so, slowly, things sort themselves out. Again, I have two Segovias, one purchased and one given to me by a friend in England. I do believe that the English one is right, while the other may well be another selection from the Xit grex.

One most interesting group which flowered for the first time were some Ajax species which I obtained from a keen collector and from direct collection in Portugal. The trumpet group have not had a high priority here, but when I saw N. pseudonarcissus nobilis in bloom for the first time, I thought that indeed here was a noble flower. Now I have a group of six or seven bulbs under number which also seem to do very well outside. Some of my first plantings in this miniature border will have to be lifted this summer, and there will clearly be some surplus bulbs, if anyone is interested in exchange.

But spudding around the now sere and dry greenhouse, I have also begun to evaluate some points which I thought would be of interest, the most important being the degree of control achieved in the pans against basal rot. A number of points are becoming quite clear.

1. There is, as one would expect, a clear varietal difference. For example, I have a number of stocks of N. cantabricus from many sources. All are early bloomers, with thin foliage, semi-prostrate or completely prostrate, and with pure white flowers varying in height between three to four inches up to eight to nine inches. The quality of the flowers, color, cup size, and general stamina varies to some degree; what does vary greatly is the vigor of growth in the bulbs, their general ability to grow well, divide each year, and remain free from disease. I have one stock which came to me as just cantabricus which has struggled on now for three years, and although it appears to be free from basal rot, the bulbs just never really do well, and the net result is a thin and indifferent pan. Contrast this with three forms of N. cantabricus foliosus which I have selected from stocks that I have. All these are extremely vigorous, strong growers, which habitually divide into three or four good bulbs from one planted last year. There is a complete absence of basal rot, and the bulbs flower heavily so that at the end of November and early December the eight-inch pan is filled to overflowing with flowers. It is indeed a spectacle of health and beauty, and serves exactly the same purpose in my greenhouse as the first, but does it to perfection. So my slow and indifferent stock of cantabricus is on the way out.

2. With a few exceptions, most of the bulbs which I have obtained, particularly when they have been collected material, appear to arrive with "built in" problems with basal rot. I expect in almost any new lot of bulbs to lose quite a few the first season, less the second, and if I have been fortunate in the type of bulb and have worked to eradicate the problem, in the third year I may have perhaps less than half of the original bulbs received, but these will clearly be healthy, and in sound condition. These then will grow as they should. A typical example is N. scaberulus. I have now had three lots of this bulb, all from the same source, and clearly collected material. In the first year nearly half of the first batch died with
basal rot. A second lot of bulbs followed the next year with the same result. On the third year, the remaining bulbs from the first two lots were combined and grew strongly and with the loss of only one bulb. All others were healthy, bulbs quite large, stems strong, and flower heads equally large with four, five, and even six flowers. But a third batch received fresh this year, growing under identical conditions side by side lost about a third of the bulbs from basal rot. I am convinced, therefore, that in many instance, a condition whereby the disease may be endemic can slowly be eradicated if the bulbs are carefully grown under controlled conditions, and once cleaned up then the bulbs can remain substantially free of disease and will perform as they should. I have had one small pan of N. moschatus for four years now, and this past season was the first time that I had good growth and a normal flower on one of the original five bulbs. Three have died and one still looks doubtful. But the one good one will, I believe, now go ahead and reestablish a stock of what I like to call clean bulbs. No doubt the same process could be achieved much more quickly and easily were I to provide a carefully regulated hot water treatment, but I have yet to rise to these heights of control and organization.

I have covered my methods before but there were one or two refinements this year which seem to have improved results on some of the more difficult bulbs such as all the triandrus group. So briefly, here it is again.

The basis of the whole thing is “kitchen cleanliness.” All pans used are soaked and carefully scrubbed in warm water, liberally laced with chlorox. The solution is quite strong and I use rubber gloves. The pans emerge absolutely clean and sparkling and are left to dry and air out before use. Crock—broken pots—are used in the bottom of all pans and these, too, are soaked in the chlorox solution and then dried. The soil used is ordinary good garden soil or light loam which is sifted and mixed with one third coarse grit (sold as traction grit). This mix is then chemically sterilized using vapam. When the soil is aired out and quite clear of vapam—a most important point—about one-third by volume of a professional peat growing mix sold as Pro Mix is added to the soil and grit. This is the basic mix, which I use for most bulbs. All bulbs are repotted into new soil each year, and of course into clean pans. The bulbs are carefully and individually inspected at planting time, and any doubtful ones discarded. All bulbs are then thoroughly rolled and shaken in a shotgun fungicide mix so that they are solidly coated with the dust. This dust is made up of 4 parts by volume of 50% Benlate, 1 part of 30% Truban, 1 part 30% Captan, and 1 part of 10% Phygon. Place in a container and shake well before use.

Normal bulbs are then planted on a bed of compost in the pan, covered with the same compost, and the top of the pan then covered with 1/4" granite chips, to a depth of about half an inch.

When I am dealing with a bulb which has a reputation for trouble, I change this considerably. The basic compost receives a further quantity of grit. I add some more so that the grit is at least one third of the total after adding the Pro Mix. Measurements are not exact or vital—good drainage
is! The pan is then half filled and a layer of plain grit added just sufficient to cover the compost. The bulbs are then placed into this, and when the pan is full the bulbs and the grit receive an additional heavy dusting by hand of the fungicide powder. Pure grit is then added until it nearly covers the neck of the bulbs and a second heavy dressing of the fungicide powder is applied. The pan is then filled to the required level with the gritty compost, coated with chips, and the job is done. Inspections made just last week have indicated that this procedure whereby the bulbs are coated with the fungicide and then planted in a layer of grit also laced with this powder, has resulted in no losses whatsoever in pans of various triandrus types, scaberulus, and one or two others which have been troublesome in the past. This may sound rather a lot of trouble, but nothing is more disheartening than to have a fine pan, starting well, suddenly begin to decline with spotty decay of some of the nicest bulbs. I shall continue this way in the belief that with some, it is the only way to achieve success.

The slightly stronger compost about which I wrote in an earlier report did not seem to harm the bulbs in any way, but the thick mat of foliage was not an asset on many of the more delicate varieties. I shall try to see that I use a slightly less strong compost in the future. The early start—mid August—in a damp compost also did no harm, but it just advanced all the early bulbs by about a month, so that I had many more flowers both before and after Christmas than heretofore. I am not sure that I like this change, and think that I shall try to keep my repotting until later in September and start watering at the end of that month.

A number of pans, however, were just delightful, even—if I may say so—spectacular, and at the top of the list must be my pan of Icicle. I set in ten good bulbs which grew away without problems and on March 13 were in full bloom. I used up half a roll of film before I was satisfied.

But this was just one of a number of Blanchard bulbs which did well for me this year. N. bulbocodium filifolius was spectacular on March 1 with the pan simply bursting with the dwarf bright yellow flowers. Another on January 20 was a bulb which I greatly admire although it does not have a name. I have called it N. b. c. petunioides minor—which is not registered—but which fairly accurately describes it. But the truly dwarf habit and absence of problems, coupled with the extremely dainty and crisp white flowers, make it a pleasure to grow. Pequenita was another Blanchard hybrid which did extremely well. I have had this bulb for four years now, and it performs regularly and without fuss. Two pans this year will allow some to be distributed if anyone is interested. In the group of hybrids produced by crossing N. gaditanaus with N. watieri nothing outstanding has appeared. The bulbs grow without undue difficulty, but flowering is sparse and not exciting. But not so with another group, selections from a cross between N. jonquilla henriquesii and watieri. Here, for the first time, a pan of both 71-3B and 71-3C flowered; and it was difficult to choose between them. I have urged John to select one and let us have a name, for I believe that here is yet another Blanchard hybrid of merit.
Of the small jonquil species, *wilkommii* bloomed well. I liked *N. j. henriquesii* the best, it is such a good grower. The two pans of *N. requienii* (juncifolius) also bloomed very well indeed and set seed. I am now reasonably sure that this is the true bulb.

There were many others which were a joy as they came into flower. Charles Warren, Tiny Tot, and Small Talk among the miniature Ajax, with Stella Turk and Rosaline Murphy were as always outstanding. I am always astonished at the length of time Stella Turk stays in bloom. It began to bud in mid-February, was showing color on March 1, and was still in fine condition four weeks later, on March 28.

But now I have the difficult task of moving yet more from greenhouse to garden, for room, again, is running out. Shall I move Snipe and Picoblanco? I don't really know. But Arctic Morn and Frosty Morn must go, and so will some of the other odds and ends I grow just for fun. Then I have a new pan of *Tecophilia cyanocrocus*, the Chilean crocus, for which I must find room, so nothing is gained. ("What have Chilean crocus got to do with daffodils?" you ask. Nothing. But one cannot live on an unrelieved diet of daffodils without getting indigestion.)

But as you can see, I have changed my mind, in that a number of bulbs just have to go into the garden, so that I can continue to enjoy the cream of the crop in the truly miniature species and hybrids. I am away to England again in September, so planting will be late this year. If you have anything to exchange, or would like a bulb or two, please let me know.
ROBERTA WATROUS'S GARDEN:
ONE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

RICHARD EZELL, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

(Photos by the Author)

In a comfortable brick home on a pleasant residential street in northwest Washington, D.C., lives Roberta Watrous, quietly going about her business of being, in all probability, the most skillful amateur hybridizer of miniature daffodils that America has yet produced; certainly she is the most experienced; her first cross was made in 1944; the happy one that produced her best known hybrid, Flyaway, was made a full forty years ago. And she's not finished yet.

Born in Memphis, Tennessee, Roberta moved with her family to the Washington area when she was thirteen. She did no gardening until after her marriage to George Watrous, and then not until the two of them said goodbye to apartment living and built their home on Reno Road. The year was 1936 and Roberta was employed in the cataloging division of the Library of the Department of Agriculture. Two of her colleagues there interested the novice gardener in growing daffodils. Her first bulbs did well and soon she was adding more and more.

Then she discovered miniature daffodils. Adding more and more of them presented a problem: it was simply impossible to locate more than a few offered commercially. So—for the simple reason that she couldn't get them any other way—she began to hybridize miniatures, an undertaking which has brought her international recognition and such honors as the ADS Silver Medal, and having had one of the Society's most coveted show awards named for her.

One of her goals over the years has been to introduce more color into miniatures; the degree of her success was exhibited at the National in King of Prussia last spring, where she won the Miniature Gold Ribbon, the Miniature Rose Ribbon, and seldom-awarded Larus Trophy, all with brightly rimmed hybrids of Ruby (a smallish, short-cupped "standard" registered in 1907, possibly now lost altogether) by pollen of N. scaberulus and N. juncifolius.

The backyard garden we stepped into on the mid-April day of my visit is dominated by a large tree, a magnificent specimen of *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, that "living fossil" discovered in China after the Second World War. Hers, planted as a six-inch seedling in 1948, was one of the first in this country outside a couple of botanical gardens. The backyard also has azaleas (there must be laws against gardening in Washington without azaleas), iris, and an assortment of unusual rock garden plants—Roberta joined the American Rock Garden Society several years ago, after they invited her to enlighten them on the subject of daffodils. And, speaking of those, there are daffodils. But not many. I had always heard she worked on a small scale as well as working on small flowers, but this was ridiculous. Ah, well, you see most of the daffodils are in the annex.

"The annex?" Yes, a plot of ground across the alley from the backyard, an area that has in its time harbored plenty of daffodil bulbs, but which over the years has seen the shade of its trees and the vigorous growth of ivy and vinca choke out most of the daffodils.

Yet in one sun-washed corner of the annex daffodils still rule. Even here, by most hybridizers' standards, there aren't many. The whole daffodil area occupies a space of under 2,000 square feet, and a good part of that is given over to the red raspberries that, next to the daffodils, she likes best of all the plants in her garden. And there are hordes of autumn crocuses, which seem as invasive in her garden as quackgrass in mine.
#648-16
(Seville × juncifolius)

#691-4
(Ruby × scaberulus)

#611-2
(Ruby × juncifolius)
Larus Trophy winner, 1985

Flyaway
Most of the daffodils she grows have been or might be used in her hybridizing. Many of them are smallish standards or those in-betweenies sometimes called "intermediates," and a number of them are of her own breeding, never registered, but promising as seed or pollen parents.

Most of Roberta's unbloomed seedlings are in this 2½ × 3 foot cold frame. The wire covering is to discourage squirrels, which find the soft soil ideal for burying nuts.

Roberta's garden is without pretensions: she does in it what pleases her, what challenges her, and what she feels might lie within her capabilities. It is no garden to impress a visiting dignitary...unless he happens to be a dedicated gardener, in which case he will find himself constantly surprised and delighted by one new "find" after another: a rare rock garden plant, Lathyrus verna, its compact mound of foliage covered with brightly delicate purple blossoms, and a few steps away—with maybe a weed or two in between—a small unregistered daffodil hybrid of her own, Rockery Gem × N. cyclamineus, a precisely formed and brilliantly contrasted bi-color; just beyond, a seedling of N. ps. obvallaris by pollen of N. cyclamineus, a brighter, slightly smaller Charity May lookalike. And if one looks particularly hard, there might be found one of her registered miniature hybrids: Kibitzer perhaps, or Flyaway, or maybe Cricket; or one of her two registered "standard" hybrids, both jonquils, both neat and attractive: Chevy Chase and Happy Hour; or the miniature-sized Crispin. She has never had a large stock of any of these, and has almost as much trouble as you and I in keeping the choice miniatures from disappearing.
"Well, this is it. Here's where it all—most of it, anyway—gets done."
She has, at the moment, nary a bulb of little Curlylocks, and Wideawake, which never increased enough to be distributed, seems lost utterly. Still, that melancholy possibility is, after all, one of the challenges that can make pursuits like hers fascinating over a long lifetime.

More than a mere joy, it is an inspiration to see Roberta Watrous in her garden in yet another April, after more than forty years of growing and hybridizing small daffodils, still enthusiastic, still dabbing microscopic bits of pollen onto tiny stigmas, still making mistakes, and still learning from them.

APRIL TEARS AND HAUERA

JAMES S. WELLS, Red Bank, New Jersey

Last fall I decided to attempt to sort out the differences between these two bulbs, so that—to my satisfaction at least—the muddle was removed. With this in mind I requested bulbs from three or four sources. First I ordered a modest quantity from my usual supplier in Holland. This was also my original source of bulbs which have been blooming in the garden for some years under the label April Tears.

Next came a few bulbs of both kinds from Mary Lou Gripshover, which were potted separately, and finally some April Tears from Nancy
Wilson. With all these now in bloom the situation seems fairly clear. What had compounded the error on my part was the fact that the original April Tears, growing in the garden, was quite clearly Hawera. Now for a few details.

HAWERA—This is by far the stronger grower of the two, and comes into flower about two weeks ahead of April Tears. The flower stems are solid, round and from twelve to fourteen inches tall as grown in pans in a cool greenhouse. The flowers on each stem are quite numerous, from four to eight, and the flower is slightly larger than April Tears. The corona is distinctly larger, although it tends to have a rather rough edge. The color is distinctly lighter than April Tears. On the RHS Color Chart Hawera most closely corresponds to a shade of Chinese Yellow, HCC 606/2. The whole plant is most vigorous and appears to be more in the Lintie class of intermediates than a true minia
true. It is an excellent garden plant, growing and multiplying well.

APRIL TEARS—This comes into flower at least ten days after Hawera. It is very similar in general appearance but much more delicate and less heavy. Flower stems will be shorter, seven to nine inches, and the truss of flowers on each tends to be limited to two, three, or four. The color is distinctly different, being a darker yellow in all its parts—Buttercup Yellow, HCC 5/2. The cup is distinctly smaller and less wavy on the edge—a smoother flower as Alec Gray describes it. The general effect is more that of a single tone color while in Hawera the effect tends to be two toned, because the cup is generally lighter than the petals. When the two are seen side by side, the differences are quite clear.

April Tears seems to be a more dainty and refined bulb, while Hawera makes one feel that it ought to be ramping away in the garden. However both do very well for me in pans, and are a joy right now, with a veritable cloud of blooms covering the pans. Hawera grows very well here in New Jersey in the garden. I have yet to try April Tears outside.
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