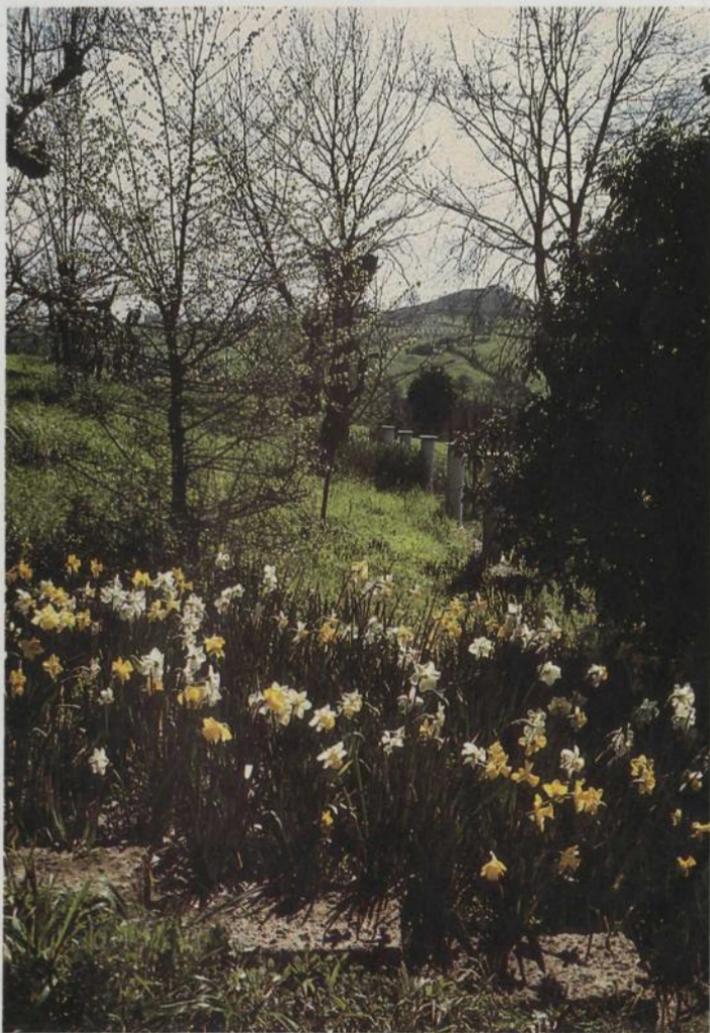


# *The Daffodil Journal*

VOLUME 23

NUMBER 2

DECEMBER 1986



**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.**

# The Daffodil Journal

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 5, 1987

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## SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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Daffodils on the Italian hillside at the home of ADS member, Dr. Shejab. (His photo)

## THE ENGLISH SEASON

GEORGE TARRY, *Cheshire, England*

In one sentence, the latest season ever. Those who visited us in 1979 for the convention will remember our complaints that flowers were late, but 1986 was at least two weeks, and for some even more, later than that season with very few blooms available from the beds for the major shows. As a result exhibits were fewer and although almost all the blooms came from pot culture, the quality was generally poorer as well. This should

cause some reassessment by those who have claimed for many years that blooms from pots have an advantage over those from the beds.

The main feature of our winter was the continuous night frost throughout February which froze the ground to a depth of six inches or more, brought growth to a standstill and prevented many growers from moving their pots to more congenial conditions. Although there was some improvement in March, temperatures remained below the long term average throughout that month and most of April. In most seasons there is at least one period of bright sunny weather, a foretaste of summer, to restore soil temperatures and set plant life in motion, but this year such a feature was noticeably absent.

The first major show was the RHS Competition in London on April 8th and although the display was larger than most of us had expected, the quality was variable with very little real competition in most classes. Clive Postles retained the Devonshire Trophy although his twelve blooms did not reach the exceptional standard required to win in the previous year. His best flower was Cool Crystal, Reserve Best Bloom in show, while further interest was created by his new release, Broadway Village, 2 Y-YYR, and by Loch Rimsdale, 2 Y-R, one of the last of this type from the late John Lea. In the only other exhibit, Ron Scamp showed a fine specimen of Sportsman, 2 Y-R, which many of us considered worthy of greater recognition. Clive also won several single bloom classes and took the divisional awards with Gold Convention, 1 Y-Y, Brierglass, 2 W-W, (a



Two new releases: Brierglass and Broadway Village.

new release) and Dr. Hugh, 3 W-GOO, while Ron Scamp had the best double, a lovely bloom of Fiji.

Mrs. Hylde Oxton took the major honours in the Amateur Collections and had Best in Show with a very large, well-coloured Irish Light, 2 Y-R, although its form was rather narrow and pointed.

We all hoped that we would get warmer weather before the Daffodil Society Show on April 19th, but we were disappointed and there was little improvement in the quality of the blooms. Seedling entries were at an all-time low and Ron Scamp took the three trophies at his first attempt without any opposition.

The classes for three blooms of one cultivar were the best feature of the show with good quality and keen competition throughout. The much-coveted Board Memorial Award for three vases from three divisions went once again to Clive Postles with Midas Touch, Lea 1-24-76, and Golden Joy, 2 Y-Y, the last-named receiving the award for the Best Vase of Three blooms in the show. I was awarded the special prize for most points in three classes for three blooms from one division, and Don Barnes won the Webb Trophy in the Amateur Section, where there is a price limit of £1 a bulb, with Shining Light, 2 Y-ORR, Rainbow, 2 W-WWP, and Merlin, 3 W-YYR.

Exhibits in the single bloom classes were fewer than in recent years and prizes were distributed between many growers. The awards for Divisional Best Blooms went to Derek Birchumshaw (April Love, 1 W-W), Clive Postles (Golden Joy, 2 Y-Y), and Citronita (3 Y-Y), and J.R. Howes



TARRY

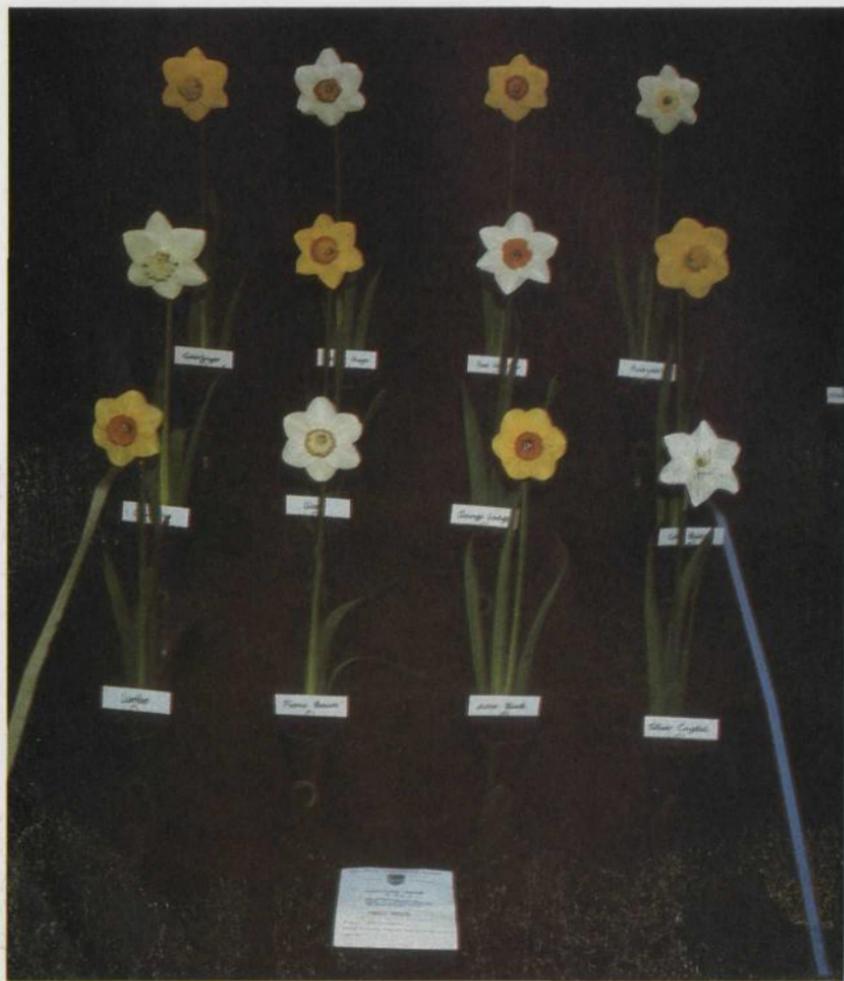


TARRY

Two winning old favorites: Irish Light, introduced in 1972, and Rainbow, introduced in 1961.

(Unique 4 W-Y), with the Golden Joy eventually receiving the award for Best Bloom in Show.

The Barrington Memorial Medal, six blooms Divisions 5 - 8, was very keenly contested and won by Don Barnes who staged Highfield Beauty, 8 Y-GYO, Dove Wings, 6 W-Y, Foundling, 6 W-P, Suzy 7 Y-O, Scarlet Gem, 8 Y-R, and Lilac Charm, 6 W-P. The same grower won the Cartwright Cup (12 single blooms) and the White Daffodil Cup staging very good specimens of April Love in each exhibit. My own efforts were rewarded with the Walter Ware Cup for six pinks and the Leamington for



TARRY

Brian Duncan's winning Engleheart Collection: top row, Gold Finger, Dr. Hugh, Red Spartan, Riverdell; center, Chinchilla, D 688, Orange Lodge, Gold Bond; bottom, Limbo, Pismo Beach, Ulster Bank, Silver Crystal.

six orange or red cups, with most interest centering on two Australian cultivars, Vahu, 2 W-PP, and Kasia, 2 Y-R. I was also successful in the class for the ADS Red, White and Blue Ribbon where I staged Air Castle, 3 W-Y, Daydream, 2 Y-W, Cool Crystal, 3 W-GWW, Stratosphere, 7 Y-O, and Oryx, 7 Y-W.

In the Amateur Classes Don Barnes created considerable interest by staging 12 vases of miniature and smaller types to retain the de Navarro Cup, and Derek Bircumshaw won the Wooten Cup with an outstanding exhibit to demonstrate his mastery of pot culture particularly in Cool Crystal, 3 W-GWW, Dr. Hugh, 3 W-GOO, Loch Assynt, 3 W-GWO, and Unique, 4 W-Y, which were all three weeks in advance of their normal season.

With no improvement in the weather, the prospects were very poor for the Harrogate Show in the following week especially as some of the stars of recent shows grow only in beds and reported that they had insufficient flowers to justify their journeys. Fortunately some of the exhibitors at the Daffodil Society had anticipated the situation and saved their blooms to exhibit the survivors again and this rescued the show. Don Barnes was thus able to make a major contribution in six of the main collection classes. From these exhibits the judges selected his April Love as Grand Champion and Panache as Reserve Champion. However, Don was beaten in the Premier Class, the Northern Championship, by one of our newer growers, Derek Williams, who staged well-grown specimens of low-priced cultivars in a balanced collection. We were particularly

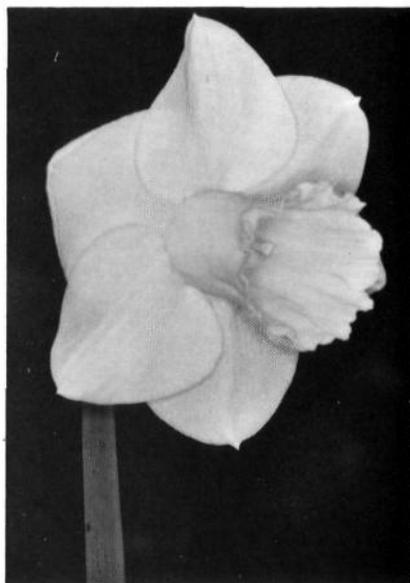
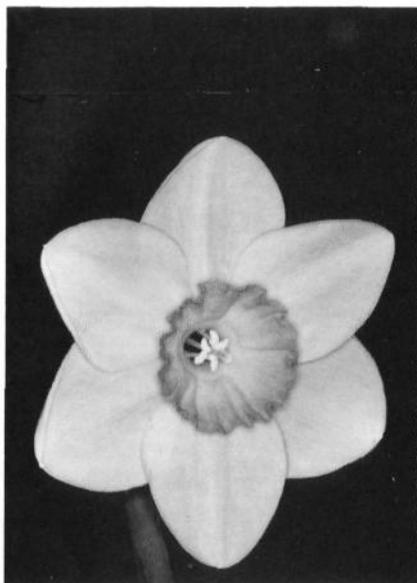


TARRY



TARRY

Two winning seedlings: (left) John Blanchard's 73/35A (4 Y-R) and John Lea's 4-37-76 (3 W-Y) shown by Clive Postles, and to be introduced as Dunley Hall.



Kasia and Ballyrobert—two of this year's winners.

impressed by his use of such old favorites as Kingscourt, 1 Y-Y, Empress of Ireland, 1 W-W, St. Keverne, 2 Y-Y, Rainbow, 2 W-WWP, Crater, 2 Y-GRR and Lemonade, 3 Y-Y.

The main RHS Show was held on 29 April, a late date which would invite disaster in many years as only a minority of growers would normally have a range of divisions at their disposal. This year the number of blooms was depleted as flowers from the main beds were still in short supply and blooms from carefully conserved pots were essential for most collections.

The premier class, the Engleheart Cup for 12 cultivars raised by the exhibitor, created as much interest as ever with some newer raisers entering the field with creditable collections. Brian Duncan retained the trophy by using six cultivars which are already in commerce and familiar to most of us. From the six newer ones I was most impressed by Red Spartan, 2 Y-R, and Goldfinger, 1 Y-Y.

In the open single bloom classes, the cultivars which have been successful in recent seasons added more honors to their reputations, with another fine April Love, this time from Clive Postles, taking the award for The Best Trumpet. Clive also had the best short cup and Best in Show with Lea 4-37-76, 3 W-Y, which will be catalogued in the near future as Dunley Hall. In the doubles, John Blanchard scored with two very fine seedlings from Golden Aura  $\times$  Beauvallon, 73/35A, 4 Y-R, and 73/35B, 4 Y-Y, with the former taking the award as Best Double. The prize for best long-

cupped cultivar in the single bloom classes was withheld and awarded instead to an outstanding example of Loch Naver, 2 Y-ORR, staged by Michael Baxter in a collection class for new exhibitors.

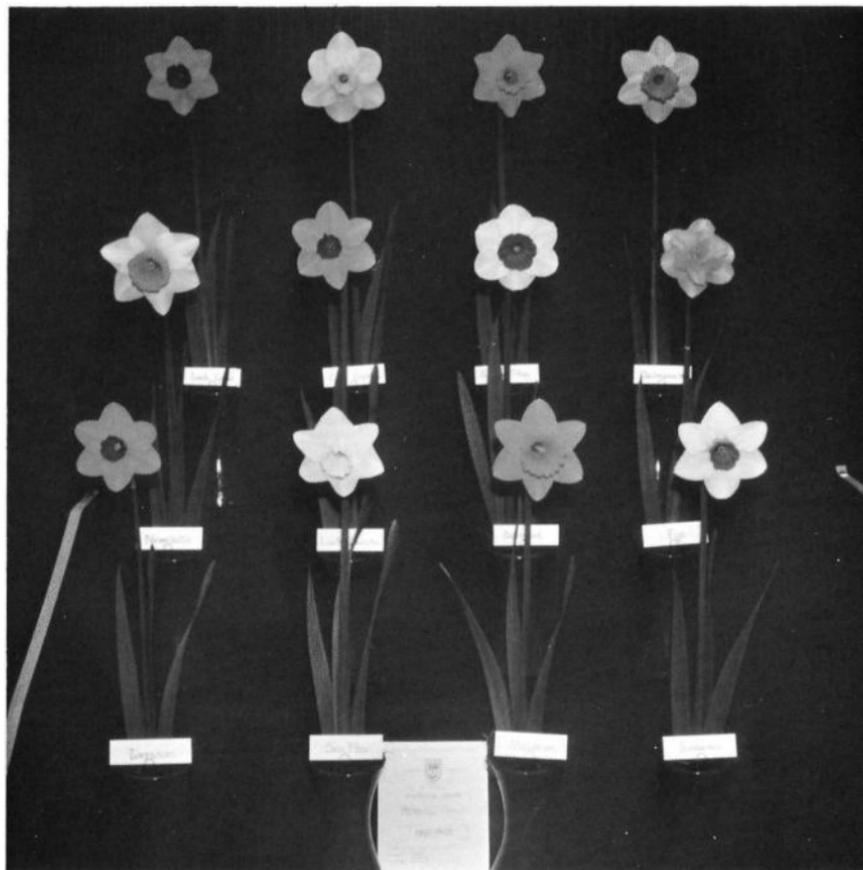
In the Amateur Classes the Bowles Cup was the big sensation of the show. Not only were there two exhibits of 15 vases of three blooms, but many of the cultivars were from another era, and included Mount Hood (1938), *Semper Avanti* (1938), *Carbineer* (1927), and *Thalia* (1916).

In this difficult season only four amateurs contested the Richardson Cup and Paul Payne was the winner with an outstanding collection of our best modern exhibition cultivars grown to perfection. Among his collection, Meldrum, 1 Y-Y, King's Stage, 1 Y-Y, Loch Loyal, 2 Y-R, Torridon, 2 Y-R, and Ben Hee, 2 W-W, are rated as some of the best early season cultivars and yet they were still at the peak on a date when they are normally faded beyond recognition.

We completed the program of major shows with a special competition at the opening of the National Garden Festival at Stokes-on-Trent. The venue, some 160 miles northwest of London, was attractive to the many growers who find it exhausting to exhibit in the center of the metropolis, and they responded with a magnificent display of 750 blooms crowded into 80 feet of three-tier staging. Not a record-breaking show for size when we remember shows of 2000-2500 blooms in some recent years, but the quality of bloom and the friendly atmosphere was outstanding. We were very fortunate that Paul Payne and his friend Geoff Bell are so energetic as after showing in London they had returned home, assembled a further array of top quality blooms, and drove 200 miles cross country to set the standard for the show. Paul was rewarded with the special award, donated by the Wedgewood Company, for the best exhibit for his collection of six vases of three with each vase well staged and carefully matched—King's Stage, 1 Y-Y, Dailmanach, 2 W-P, Borrobol, 2 W-R, Loch Lundie, 2 Y-R, Meldrum, 1 Y-Y, and Broomhill, 2 W-W. Several senior growers considered this one of the finest exhibits they had seen anywhere. This success was followed by further wins in three of the other classes for a vase of three blooms, the six bloom class, most points in the single bloom classes, and Best in Show with Ballyrobert 1 Y-Y. It was most pleasing to see one of our newer growers, Brian Stockley, emerge from a marathon of staging to secure second highest points in single blooms with a consistent standard right through the nine divisions.

The "Amateur" Section had a price limit of £1 a bulb to ensure reward for skill in cultivation rather than a deep pocket, and all the classes were crowded with high quality blooms to provide keen competition. From this section a lovely specimen of *Passionale*, 2 W-P, secured the award of Best Bloom in Section for Tom Melling, a grower with a good reputation in his home area who has rarely travelled to compete in a wider field.

At this stage, 1st May, we all had plenty of flowers still to open and although many Societies arranged competitions at short notice, there were no further major shows to give an opportunity to see the full range of recent introductions.



Paul Payne's winning Richardson Cup: (top) Loch Loyal, Cool Crystal, King's Stag, Dailmanach; (center) New Castle, Loch Lundie, Borrobol, Fiji; (bottom) Torridon, Ben Hee, Meldrum, Ramses.

## AN AHS MEDAL FOR YOUR SHOW?

The American Horticultural Society offers the Bole Medal for horticultural excellence at regional shows staged by member plant societies. The medal was designed by nationally-known sculptor and industrial designer, Victor Schreckengost. The Gold Medal is given for 15 American-bred cultivars, and the silver for eight.

Requests for applications should be made by the show chairman three months before show date. Contact Mrs. Benjamin P. Bole, Jr., Chairman, 1 Bratenahl Place, Cleveland, OH 44108. Be prepared to submit a show schedule.

## QUARTA MOSTRA DEL NARCISO

J. SHEJBAL, *Rome, Italy*

At Easter and for a whole week after the holidays, people came to see daffodils in my garden this year. The weather was delightful during the whole time. I even had to water the beds. There were visitors from the local village, Magliano Sabina, situated in the Northern part of the Region Lazio, from Rome, which is only 50 miles away, but also from Milan, Udine, Florence, Pesaro, some as far as 500 miles away.

I started to invite people to see my daffodils in 1982 because I thought that such a beautiful flower, nearly unknown to Italians except for the several self-propagating species and some ten to fifteen varieties sold in Garden Centers, should get more attention. In the first two years only friends and acquaintances came but then a well-known garden architect heard about my collection and in October 1984 he published a short interview with me in the prestigious journal, *Gardenia*.

In spring 1985 more than 150 people came to see the flowers and *Gardenia* sent a young American photographer to make a picture survey. In March this year they published the photographs and a short article by me, together with an article on daffodils around the world and on the flower festival in Austria. My telephone started ringing quite frequently from the first days of March and many letters arrived asking for various details. I sent an invitation with a description of how to get to my property to some 40 addresses.

Everyone who came received an envelope containing general information on daffodils and a map showing the flower beds. Only a few visitors took the full list of the 820-plus varieties with them but they read the names on the tags with interest.

I grow the named daffodils quite orderly in beds with stone brick borders but all the rest of the garden is kept as similar as possible to the surrounding countryside with naturalized spring flowers under trees and shrubs. People seem to like this informal "natural" setting. Of course, the excellent weather helped to make it all particularly appealing, with lizards everywhere, my tortoises well awake, and our parrot "Pepito" free in the trees to entertain the many children who accompanied their flower-loving parents.

It was quite helpful to first show people some cut daffodils grouped together by classes in order to make them learn what to look for in the flower beds, yet it was still necessary and a bit tiring to show the 315 visitors around and help them see the most interesting flowers. My two boys were very helpful as well-instructed guides.

I feel that my garden show is bringing a lot of people nearer to "our flower" although it still remains very much a one-man initiative and I am afraid that we are not yet ready for the foundation of an Italian Daffodil Society.

## DAFFODILS IN SCOTLAND

JIM DAVIDSON, *Banff, Scotland*

The Banff Group of the Banffshire Horticultural Association held its show on 3rd and 4th of May. This is the fifth year for our show and 150th anniversary of the Horticultural Association.

The ultra-late season had mixed results for our show.. On one hand five trade stands called off due to lack of stock and on the other hand exhibitors from "down south" had an abundance of blooms which had missed earlier English events.

The fears that daffodils may not withstand the eight-hour car journey were unfounded. The apprehension of the organizers about the show arrangements and the standard of local entries were also allayed.

Mr. Jim Pearce who judged the Daffodil Sections commented favourably about the show which, considering his reputation in the daffodil world, was greatly appreciated by the show officials and Group members who are now more confident in their work.

The friendly advice given by the more experienced English exhibitors, who had to undergo close scrutiny at every stage from the moment of unpacking to staging of blooms, was a reflection of the attitude of all exhibitors and made for a most enjoyable event.

The presentation address given by Dr. Bill Bender of U.S.A. who had assisted in judging and had stayed on an extra day to make the presentation on Sunday was the finishing touch to a truly international event. Daffodil associations of England, Ireland, New Zealand, and the United States of America were represented in the form of awards. The encouragement given by enthusiasts from the four quarters of the globe to our efforts is most gratifying and, I'm sure, epitomises the good effects of "Yellow Fever".

Miss Muriel Farquharson, show secretary, commented on the value of having experienced exhibitors and the services of a judge of the calibre of Mr. Pearce to set a standard for our show comparable with those "abroad".

Friendships were formed and enthusiasm whetted which may



Best Single Bloom: *Torriddon*

well see a Scots' invasion to some English events next year.

On the weekend after the show Andy Leith and I visited Ireland and enjoyed the hospitality of Robin and Kate Reade at Carncairn. We also met other Daffodil experts: Tom Bloomer, Brian and Mrs. Duncan, Sir Frank and Lady Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Campbell, Sandy McCabe, Delia Bankhead from U.S.A., and Dr. J. Shejbal from Rome, at an open day at Dergmoney. The variety and quantity of Daffodils was breathtaking with exciting variations in the new seedlings.

The genuine friendliness shown to us has made a lasting impression that daffodil people in general and Irish ones in particular are the best on earth. We'll be back!

### PRINCIPAL AWARDS

Championship of Scotland (12 cultivars, one stem each, from at least three divisions) - R. Smales, Barnsley; with Newcastle, Stourbridge, Empress of Ireland, Golden Sovereign, Crater, Bravoura, Golden Rapture, Park Springs, Viking, Ben Hee, and Torridon

Sesqui-Centenary Commemorative Competition (six cultivars, one stem each, from at least three divisions) - R. Smales, Barnsley; with Sdlg. L/6, St. Keverne, Doubtful, Newcastle, Sdlg. L/4, Sdlg. L/3

Sesqui-Centenary Commemorative Class (one vase of three blooms, Brodie cultivar) - Mrs. E. Gordon, Banff; Kincorth

Best Bloom in Show - W, Akers; Torridon

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### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

It is almost easier to make crosses, nurture, exhibit, and evaluate seedling daffodils than it is to select a name for them. Being a new hybridizer, limiting my field of activity to the poeticus division, the choosing of names is an unaccustomed experience. In all I have only named and registered twenty-two poeticus cultivars with the Royal Horticultural Society.

The staff there is extremely helpful, thoughtful, and kind in handling registration applications. There are already approximately 22,000 names in the new registry of daffodil cultivars. Any choices of name must be checked against that list and against each new list that comes out yearly with the RHS "DAFFODILS, An Annual for Amateurs and Specialists". Usually it is well to submit a first choice and a second, but this year the registrar came back to me for a fourth choice. The daffodil I wanted to

register has a thin white line just inside the red rim giving somewhat the cosmetic effect of eye-liner. It makes the daffodil appear to be staring at you. Previously I had used Secret Circle and Secret Ring for this type so now Ringo appealed to me. No-it had been used. Perhaps Silver Ring would do! But no again—someone had used Silver Ming and the two names are too similar. Ring-A-Ling is the name finally chosen. For another flower Spark has already been taken and so has the second choice Light Up, therefore Light Touch becomes the name. Since Lights Out was one of the parents it seemed appropriate to include the word Light in the name. The same thing was done in choosing the name Sealight for a seedling of Lights Out × Sea Green.

For Perdita's offspring the name of the prince who was in love with her seemed to be a good choice but it turned out the name Florizel had been used by Nell Richardson for a seedling registered for her husband. My two seedlings from Perdita became Perdita's Prince and Perdita's Pride. An easy way to name extremely fragrant seedlings has been to put the word Sweet in front of some other word. Already there are Sweet Delight, Sweet Dream, Sweet Hope, Sweet Promise, Sweet Rose, Sweet Somerset, Sweet Victory. Bees hover in that part of the garden busily putting pollen from one sweet bloom to another. In seven to ten years there may be another list of Sweet Somethings submitted RHS for registration.

Application blanks for registration of a daffodil name are available from ADS Registration Chairman, Mrs. Kenneth Anderson, with space provided for names of seed and pollen parents, measurements of each part of the flower, colors according to RHS Color chart if possible, other characteristics, printed news items, and awards given. Completed application blanks are to be sent to Mrs. Anderson with \$2.50 for each cultivar. Soon you get nice notes of congratulation from her and handsome, framable Certificates of Registration from the RHS for each of your new cultivars.

In the garden the new plants are well on the way to becoming a link in a planned breeding program. Genes that are unique to them and them alone are all important in fulfilling plans for future flowers.

My own aims have been toward smallness, earliness, and fragrance in the poeticus division. It may be that nature and the bees have forced a change this year. In the spring of 1986 most seeds collected are a result of bee action who seem to have lit on the tallest, largest, latest poets of the entire collection. Seven years later, or 1993, the new Yerger seedlings will probably be big and late and, hopefully, still fragrant if the bees happened to include *N. recurvus* and *N. hellenicus* in their flights.

## RHS DAFFODIL YEARBOOK

The Executive Director has ordered the *RHS Daffodil Yearbook 1986-1987* and should have them available for Christmas presents. Unfortunately, inflation caught up with them, and they will be \$6.00 a copy. Order from her. (See back cover.)

## U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1986

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations:

- EVANS, Murray W.; Corbett, Oregon: Calcite, Ensemble, Folio, Girasol, Lissome, Nacre, Pongee, Rain Dance, Sonette, Zeolite.
- FITZWATER, Mrs. C.E.; Huntington, West Virginia: Martha Smith, Frances Patterson.
- HAYCOCK, Stephen; Annandale, Virginia: Beryl's Child.
- KLEIN, Major Francis J.; Hampton, Virginia: Courtney
- LINK, Mrs. Goethe; Brooklyn, Indiana: Moon Moth.
- MITSCH-HAVENS; Hubbard, Oregon: Circus, Ice Rim, Lemon Snow, Peripheral Pink, Pink Bride, Pink Plantation, Prism, Strawberry Soda.
- REED, John; Oakwood Daffodils, Buchanan, Minnesota: Cumberland, Vicksburg.
- TICKNOR, William O.; Tyner, North Carolina: Laura Lee.
- WHEELER, Willis; Gainesville, Florida: High Road.
- YERGER, Mrs. Merton S.; Princess Anne, Maryland: Double Ring, Glimmer, Green Pond, Light Touch, Ring-A-Ling, Skyglow, Sweet Hope, Sweet Promise, Sweet Rose, Sweet Somerset, Sweet Victory.

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.



- BERYL'S CHILD (Haycock) 6 Y-OOR; (Beryl open pollenated); P. segs. 32mm, yellow; C. lgth. 12mm, orange and red; midseason. A bolder Beryl with red on corona.
- CALCITE (Evans) 2 W-GWW; sdlg. no. C31/1; (Easter Moon × Castle of Mey); P. segs. 45mm, white; C. lgth. 30mm, green eye and white; early midseason. A round and very white show flower.
- CIRCUS (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-WWP; sdlg. no. W7/4; (Deodora × Caro Nome); P. segs. 50mm, white; C. lgth. 22mm, white with distinct bright pink rim; midseason.
- COURTNEY (Klein) 2 W-W; (Empress of Ireland × Culpepper white seedling); P. segs. 45mm, white; C. lgth. 35mm, white; early midseason.

- CUMBERLAND (Reed-Duncan) 1 W-W; sdlg. no. D511; (Knowehead × White Star); P. segs. 48mm, white; C. lgth, 48mm, white; resembles Rashee but taller and smoother.
- DOUBLE RING (Yerger) 9 W-GOO; sdlg. no. L1; (Lights Out × Ace of Diamonds); P. segs. sepals 24mm, petals 23mm, white; C. lgth. 2mm, green 138B, orange 25C, orange red 30A; a very flat corona; late midseason.
- ENSEMBLE (Evans) 4 Y-Y; sdlg. no. Q23/1; [(4 Y-Y sdlg. × Dawnlight) × (Daydream × New Era)]; P. segs. 45mm, yellow; corona yellow; early midseason.
- FRANCES PATTERSON (Fitzwater) 2 W-W; sdlg. no. 43/1; (Easter Moon × Panache); P. segs. 40mm, white; C. lgth. 30mm, white; late midseason.
- FOLIO (Evans) 2 Y-Y; sdlg. no. S-7; (Bridal Rose × Chiloquin); P. segs. 40mm, yellow; C. lgth. 35mm, yellow; midseason.
- GIRASOL (Evans) 1 Y-P; sdlg. no. S-2/2; (Salome × [Binkie × (1 Y-W sdlg. × Suede)]); P. segs. 35mm, yellow; C. lgth. 35mm, pink; midseason; yellow pink combination of good show form.
- GLIMMER (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; sdlg. no. 75Q3; (Praecox Grandiflorus × Lights Out); P. segs. 25mm, white; C. lgth. 3mm, yellow green 154A, yellow 2B, orange red 32A; late midseason.
- GREEN POND (Yerger) 9 W-GGO; sdlg. no. 73B5; (Lights Out × Perdita); P. segs. 22-20mm, white; C. lgth. 3mm, yellow green 144A, yellow green 144C, orange red 30A; late midseason.
- HIGH ROAD (Wheeler) 7 Y-O; sdlg. no. 61/1/1; (Binkie × *N. jonquilla*); P. segs. 20mm, yellow; C. lgth. 20mm, light orange; early; resembles Quail but taller, larger and with ruffled segments.
- ICE RIM (Mitsch-Havens) 7 W-YYW; sdlg. no. KK102/1; [sdlg. RR33/32: (Green Island × Chinese White) × *N. jonquilla*]; P. segs. 28mm, white; C. lgth. 14mm, butterscotch yellow with white rim; late.
- LAURA LEE (Ticknor) 5 W-W; sdlg. no. MM-1; (Quickstep × *N. triandrus albus*); P. segs. 25mm, white; C. lgth. 11mm, white; late midseason; a larger, smoother April Tears, 3 florets.
- LEMON SNOW (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-WWY; sdlg. no. F88/1; [sdlg. W12/1; (P5/8 × Lunar Sea) × sdlg. Y40/1: (P5/13 × Lunar Sea)]; P. segs. 40mm, lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 35mm, at maturity becomes white with lemon yellow rim; midseason.
- LISSOME (Evans); 2 W-W; sdlg. no. U10/1; (Broomhill × Stainless); P. segs. 34mm, white; C. lgth. 20mm, white; midseason. Excellent show flower.
- LIGHT TOUCH (Yerger) 9 W-GRR; sdlg. no. 75K2-2; (Red Rim × Lights Out); P. segs. sepals 20mm, petals 18mm, white; C. lgth. 2mm, green 138B orange red 32B, orange red 32A; very small corona; lemon scent; late midseason.
- MARTHA SMITH (Fitzwater) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. 43/3; (Easter Moon × Panache); P. segs. 40mm, white; C. lgth. 20.25mm, very pale pink; late midseason.
- MOOM MOTH (Link) 5 W-Y; sdlg. no. 2470-2; (Green Hills × *N. triandrus*

- albus*) P. segs. 30mm, white; C. lgth. 10mm, lemon yellow; resembles Dawn but much larger and better form; 2-3 blooms per stem, non-fading; midseason.
- NACRE (Evans) 2 Y-P; sdlg. no. S-2/1; (Salome × [(Binkie × 1 Y-W sdlg.) × Suede]) P. segs. 40mm, yellow; C. lgth. 36mm, pink. A yellow pink of good form; midseason.
- PERIPHERAL PINK (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-GWP; sdlg. no. G13/18; (Precendent × Eclat); P. segs. 35mm, white; C. lgth. 16mm, green eye, white, deep pink rim, midseason.
- PINK BRIDE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. F3/7; (Accent × Debutante); P. segs. 45mm, snow white; C. lgth. 25mm, soft clear pink; late.
- PINK PLANATATION (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. F 67/B; (sdlg. A34 (Precendent × Carita) × sdlg. V38/1 [Radiation × (Mabel Taylor × Interim)]) P. segs. 50mm, white; C. lgth. 33mm, deep pink, maturing to light pink, darker at margin; midseason.
- PRISM (Mitsch-Havens) 2 Y-Y; sdlg. no. JJ3/1; (Aircastle × Cool Flame); P. segs. 42mm, light yellow; C. lgth. 30mm, deep yellow with rosy tinge at margin; late.
- PONGEE (Evans) 2 Y-Y; sdlg. no. W-5/1; ((Binkie × 1 YW-W sdlg.) × (Daydream × Bethany)) × [Justo So × (Bethany Daydream)]; P. segs. 35mm, yellow; C. lgth. 24mm, yellow; exemplary show flower with vigor and pose; midseason.
- RAIN DANCE (Evans) 2 W-W; sdlg. no. N-35; (Celilo × Arctic Doric); P. segs. 45mm, white; C. lgth. 30mm, white; better form and whiter than Arctic Doric; early.
- RING-A-LING (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; sdlg. no. 75I 4; (Quetzal O. P.); P. segs. sepals 22mm, petals 20mm, white; C. lgth. 3mm, green 144C, yellow 13B, orange red 32A; a smaller Quetzal with white line within the orange ring; late.
- SKYGLOW (Yerger) 9 W-YYO; sdlg. no. 73 A2; (Lights Out × Light O'Dawn); P. segs. sepals 21mm, petals 20mm, white; C. lgth. 2mm, yellow 13B, orange red 32A; spicy fragrance; late.
- SONETTE (Evans) 5 Y-Y; sdlg. no. W-8; (*N. triandrus albus* O.P.); P. segs. 20mm very pale yellow; C. lgth. 12mm, very pale yellow; 5 to 10 florets per stem of good show form; early midseason.
- STRAWBERRY SODA (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; sdlg. no. LL17/3; [Rose Prelude × sdlg. A6/5 (Caro Nome × Carita)]; P. segs. 50mm, white; C. lgth. 32mm, clear soft pink; early.
- SWEET HOPE (Yerger) 9 W-YYO; sdlg. no. 74B-2; (*N. Poeticus* sdlg. × Milan); P. segs. 20mm, white; C. lgth. 1mm, yellow green 145A, yellow green 154B, orange red 35A; flat corona, picotee-edge, incurved relaxed perianth; midseason.
- SWEET PROMISE (Yerger) 9 W-GGO; sdlg. no. 75F2; (early *N. poeticus* O.P.); P. segs. sepals 21mm, petals 20mm, white; C. lgth. 3mm, green yellow 1B, green yellow 1C, orange red 30A, saucer corona, incurved petals; midseason.

- SWEET ROSE (Yerger) 9 W-GGP; sdlg. no. 75GS; (*N. p. Hellenicus* O.P.); P. segs. 20mm, white; C. lgth. 4mm, yellow green 151B, yellow green 154D, orange red 31B; a color break; so pale it looks white with lovely pink rim; late midseason.
- SWEET SOMERSET (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; sdlg. no. 74B3-1; (*N. poeticus* sdlg. × Milan) P. segs. sepals 20mm, petals 18mm, white; C. lgth. 5mm, yellow green 151A, yellow green 150C, orange red 34A; a thin rim with picotee edge; petals indented at tip; midseason.
- SWEET VICTORY (Yerger) 9 W-WWO; sdlg. no. 75G2; (*N. p. Hellenicus* O.P.) P. segs. sepals 22mm, petals 20mm, white; C. lgth. 7mm, yellow green 145Q, yellow green 145D, orange red 29B; very distinctive, deep near-white bowl with peach rim; late.
- VICKSBURG (Reed-Duncan) 1 W-W; sdlg. no. D124; (Ave × Empress of Ireland); P. segs. 48mm, white; C. lgth. 50mm, white; resembles Ave but larger; early midseason.
- ZEOLITE (Evans) 4 W-W; sdlg. no. N-68; (4 W-WY Richardson sdlg. #3447 × Knowehead); P. segs. 42mm, white; C. white; midseason; unique peculiar novelty with whitest standards.

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## THE 1987 POPULARITY POLL

CHARLES WHEATLEY, *Mongo, Indiana*

At the last Board of Directors meeting approval was given to conduct a Daffodil Popularity Poll of the ADS members. Each member may vote for their 25 favorite daffodils. There should be no distinction for garden or show varieties: just your favorites. A ballot will be printed in the March Daffodil Journal and the results will be published in the following December issue. On the reverse of the ballot a second ballot will be printed for those members who have family memberships so that each person can vote for his 25 favorite daffodils. (Please make additional copies of the poll for children who are involved with daffodil growing and showing.)

Popularity of certain daffodils is a very changeable thing. The flower that was your favorite in the morning may quite easily be replaced with another in the afternoon. The cultivars that were your favorites one year may be quite different the next. If you were to ask 10 different people to tell you their favorite, you would probably receive 10 different answers and, more than likely, more questions than answers. In order to obtain the most accurate results possible no preference will be given your first choice over your last.

I have reviewed most of the symposium reports back as far as 1964. There has been a great deal of difference in the way that the reporting has been done as well as the types of cultivars that were rated. The 1964 report

listed exhibition varieties of the same classification in one column and garden cultivars in another column. In some cases the results were listed by those cultivars receiving the most votes but in most cases the results were listed by division and type. In some polls the reports were prepared by reporters and in other polls by the general membership. It was concluded that it made no difference if enough members voted. Sometimes the actual results were published but in most cases they were not. Generally the cultivars must have been grown by the reporter but in some cases not less than three years. There was a significant number of changes in reporting from time to time and the printed results varied greatly. Clearly there must have been a sound reason for this, but none was stated.

When I reviewed the Symposium of the American Iris Society and the Popularity Poll of the American Hemerocallis Society, the form of the reports remained constant and changed very little over many years. I am concluding that a similar style will be acceptable to the ADS members. In addition it would be possible to publish a comparison of results for an extended period of time.

Please vote for up to 25 of the cultivars that you like best during the 1987 season. The flowers that you vote for must be named cultivars. It will not be necessary for you to grow the cultivars for which you vote. There are a number of factors that would preclude each member from growing all of the cultivars that they personally like. Some of these factors are price, availability, and garden space. I do not feel that what a person likes has anything to do with their ability to grow their favorite flowers.

I talked to a number of people as to why the previous symposium was not continued. I would like to share some of those comments. One person stated that some of the older members found the reports boring. Another pointed out that the show reports were felt to contain the same information. It was also stated that most people would not participate. Another point made was that the symposium reports were too long and time consuming.

When I reviewed the entire matter, I felt that there are some positive reasons to conduct a popularity poll. Many older members said they had used the symposiums to plan acquisitions of bulbs. A comment that was made in one report stated that the symposium was the most useful tool that regional directors had in acquiring new members.

I found something else in comparing the 1981 symposium results to show winners. If you were to take the gold ribbon and white ribbon winners over the last 10 years and total the classes, you would find that 2 W-W daffodils accounted for about 15% of the winners, 2 Y-R's accounted for 10% of the winners and 2 Y-Y's about 9% of the winners. Yet, when you look at the top ten cultivars as reported in the 1981 Symposium not one from any of these classes was mentioned. In fact, Broomhill, Canisp, Golden Aura, Shining Light, and Torridon were not even mentioned in the report at all. And all of these cultivars were introduced prior to 1966.

In 1975 the ADS Board of Directors decided that the Symposium Committee should report on show cultivars. However, the 1981 symposium asked reporters to compile a list of daffodils that grow well, with minimum care, in an average garden, anywhere in this country. This naturally kept members from other countries from voting as well as kept most of the newer cultivars off the report. I would conclude that comparing show winners to this particular Symposium was like comparing apples to oranges.

I certainly am of the opinion that the ADS should do much more to make the membership aware of better cultivars. There are certainly many ways to conduct polls and to solicit opinions. There is definitely a need to make more awards to cultivars outside of shows themselves.

My main concern at this time however, is to conduct a popularity poll of the entire membership. A poll in which everyone can and will participate regardless of what they personally grow. In this manner it will be possible for good new varieties to be included in the poll and perhaps decrease the number of older garden varieties which many members continue to grow.

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## PESTICIDE POINTERS

(from the *Camillia Journal*, August 1986)

### PESTICIDES ARE POISONOUS

Pesticides have to be poisonous in order to kill undesirable plants, diseases, insects, or other pests. Reading and understanding the label can be the key to safe and proper use of pesticides.

Each pesticide is identified with one of the following words:

**DANGER**

**WARNING**

**CAUTION**

Products bearing the word **DANGER** must also have the word **POISON** printed in red on the label. Products with the word **DANGER** are 10 times more hazardous than products bearing the word **WARNING** which are 10 times more hazardous than those marked **CAUTION**. This system of identifying pesticide hazards is based on the oral, dermal, and inhalation toxicity of each product.

**DANGER** — Pesticide products that are **HIGHLY** toxic. These must bear the following: 1) a skull and cross-bones and the word **POISON** in red; 2) the sentence **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** and an appropriate warning statement; 3) an antidote statement; 4) emergency first aid instructions; and 5) the instruction, **IF SWALLOWED, OR IF SYMPTOMS OF POISONING OCCUR, CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.**

**WARNING** — Pesticide products that are **MODERATELY** toxic. They must bear the following: 1) the sentence, **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** and an appropriate warning statement; 2) an antidote statement; 3) emergency first aid instructions; and 4) the instruction, **IF SWALLOWED, OR IF SYMPTOMS OF POISONING OCCUR, CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.**

**CAUTION** — Pesticide products that are **SLIGHTLY** toxic to relatively hazardless. These must bear the sentence, **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN** and an appropriate warning statement.

### COMMON MISTAKES IN USING PESTICIDES

Check the following list of common mistakes made in using pesticides to find out if you are guilty of one or more:

- 1) **WRONG DIAGNOSIS** — Are you sure of the problem? A fungicide won't help if you have a bacterial disease, etc.
- 2) **NOT ENOUGH KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PESTICIDE** — Did you read the label carefully? You must apply the material in the proper way for it to work.
- 3) **WRONG TIMING** — Did you spray too early or too late? A stomach poison will not be effective if the insects are not feeding.
- 4) **OLD MATERIALS** — Be wary of pesticides over two years old, those with color changes, or component separation.
- 5) **INCOMPATIBLE MIXTURES** — Not all pesticides may be used together.
- 6) **WEATHER PROBLEMS** — Rain may wash the pesticide off and hot, dry weather may cause the pesticide to harm your plants.
- 7) **IMPROPER COVERAGE** — Spray the plants, making sure to cover under the leaves as well as on top.
- 8) **POOR RECORDKEEPING** — The only way to learn from your past successes and failures is to keep good records.
- 9) **IMPROPER EQUIPMENT CLEANING** — Clean equipment thoroughly after each use. Residues from previous sprays may harm the sprayer or plants the next time around.

### TIPS ON PREVENTING PESTICIDE DAMAGE TO PLANTS

Plant damage can be minimized by following a few simple rules: **DO NOT SPRAY STRESSED PLANTS.** Plant damage is probable if the temperature is above 90° F. (On a sunny day, leaf temperatures can be as much as 15° above the air temperature.) Also, do not spray during periods of drought or abnormally cold temperatures.

**SPRAY WHEN WEATHER CONDITIONS PROMOTE RAPID DRYING.** Likelihood of plant damage is increased when pesticides remain in solution on leaf surfaces for long periods of time. Beware of high humidity conditions.

MIXTURES OF PESTICIDES CAN CAUSE PLANT DAMAGE EVEN IF THE INDIVIDUAL PESTICIDES DO NOT.

KEEP SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN.

The most common symptoms of plant damage due to pesticides are listed below:

PLANT BURN — Dark spots on the tips or edges of leaves sometimes spreading to the whole leaves.

CHLOROSIS — Yellowing of leaves.

ABNORMAL GROWTH, GENERAL STUNTING, AND LEAF DISTORTIONS.

New growth usually shows pesticide damage most. It is not always easy to diagnose, but if you see strange symptoms on a plant after spraying, check with your local extension agent *before* spraying again.



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# THE LEA SEEDLINGS AT THE OLD COTTAGE

CLIVE POSTLES

(from *New Zealand Daffodil Annual 1986*)

An accurate account of the latest John Lea seedlings would not be complete without mentioning the atrocious weather conditions that they have suffered during most of the late winter and spring of 1986. February was just about the worst on record, with a solid month of intense cold and fierce, freezing winds. My pots were luckily removed from the plunge bed during the last week of January, and this paid dividends for the R.H.S. Competition. Many growers found it almost impossible to get flowers open in early April. My outside daffodil beds had to be covered with every piece of glass and polythene that I could lay my hands on, and I must admit that until the shows were over, the whole area looked like a shanty town. But the end justified the means, with very good blooms being cut in late April. Conditions were not conducive to good pollinating, and I did not make my usual number of crosses. By the time the weather had improved, only pinks and a few late things were still fresh, and undamaged by the winds.

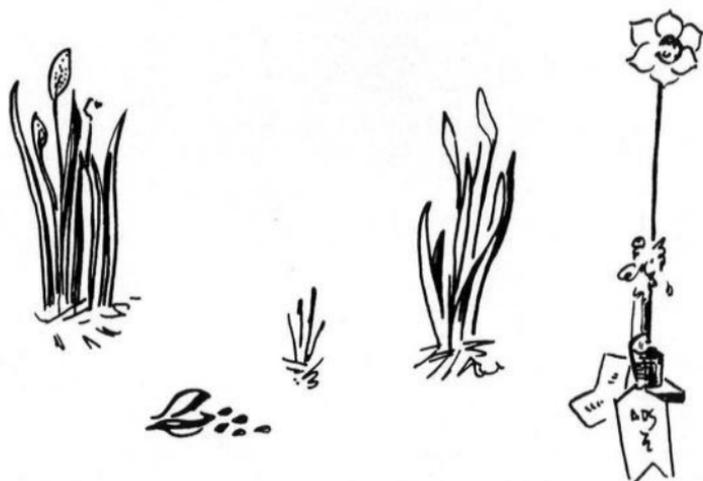
The experience of growing the Lea seedlings is quite unique as they are growing alongside my own, and it is most interesting to compare my flowers with his, as they have very similar pedigrees, Lea pollen and flowers having mainly been used in my own breeding programme.

These notes represent the descriptions of just a few of the seedlings that I have been exhibiting this season. Many hundreds are still to be selected during the next few years. The major talking point at the R.H.S. and Daffodil Society Shows, has unquestionably been the 2 W-W Brierglass, winning its class on all occasions, and judged Best Div. 2 once and a contender for Best Bloom three times. The perianth is so perfectly formed that it will be difficult to improve upon. Halgarry is a wonderful 3 W-Y, very round with a true non-predominant cup. Continuing the tradition of John Lea's yellow-reds is Loch Rimsdale, deep yellow round petals and a lovely red cup, that is with me, sun-proof, and produced Best Bloom at the 1985 Daffodil Society Show. 1-52-73, (Bunclody x Torridon), is a really deep yellow with orange flushes, and a strong red cup. Not a large flower but perfectly formed and a striking colour. 2-36-71, 1 W-W, is a sister seedling to Silver Convention. The large, perfectly flat perianth is probably the best that I have ever seen on a white trumpet, which opens pale yellow and soon fades to a milky white. 1-38-76, 3 W-Y, has been very good for the past two seasons, winning on several occasions, but this year has been eclipsed by 4-37-76, 3 W-Y, that is quite unbelievable. The large round sparkling white perianth is complimented by an unfading bright yellow cup, Best Bloom at R.H.S. Show 1986, and to be named Dunley Hall at the request of Mrs. Lea. The good things go on and on. 2-27-74, 2

Y-R, is very good indeed, and one that John had pencilled in to name. The substance and texture has to be seen to be believed, again sun-proof. 1-13-75, 2 W-P, a delightful deep pink with a short, straight-sided cup, only two bulbs existed when I took over the stock. I have chipped one up and the chips are growing well. The best yellow-pink that I have seen for both colour and form, is a Dailmanach  $\times$  Daydream seedling which has a good pink cup and excellent round, pale yellow perianth. 1-47-76, 2 W-R, a very well-contrasted flower that has a sparkling white smooth perianth. I used three of these blooms in this year's F.E. Board Trophy Class. Another brilliant red-white flower is 1-24-76, a very large Div. 3 that could be named for next season.

There are so many tremendous seedlings of John's that it is difficult to single out all but the best to be mentioned in this brief article. Here are a few that come to mind that have flowered this year for the first time. Several outstanding white Div. 2 with the eye colour so dark that it could be described as a black centre. Lovely pink doubles, also yellow-white doubles, and of course many Div. 2 white-pink as one would expect. One flower that I must tell you about is possibly the last to be registered by John before his sad death. A large and magnificent white trumpet daffodil that closely resembles Gold Convention in everything but colour. On one of my last visits to Dunley Hall in the spring of 1984, I recall John setting up his camera to take photographs of this beautiful variety.

I look forward with anticipation as each spring approaches, to see the many seedlings that are still to flower for the first time. At the risk of repeating myself, the best are yet to come.



## MORE COMMENTS ON "COMMENTS"

FRANCES ARMSTRONG, *Covington, Virginia*

In response to Harold Cross' "Comments" in the September issue of the *Daffodil Journal* in which he noted that 70% of the show winners in Tasmania and the U. K. had yellow perianths as opposed to only 42% in the USA, I would certainly agree that climate has much to do with this difference. In only a few small areas of this country does daffodil color even approach the intense hues found in Tasmania, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

But I wonder, too, if the gender of the judges has something to do with the selection of so many white daffodils here for top awards. In our country female judges outnumber male ones by a large margin. In the U. K. and Tasmania most of the judges are men. Men usually prefer the brighter colored flowers while women are more attracted to the pristine white daffodils with their smooth satiny texture. Could that be another reason?

I have found in the last few years in shows which I have helped judge that more of the Y-Y daffodils are being selected for the Gold and White Ribbons. I attribute this to the recent introduction of smoother and better textured yellow daffodils such as Gold Convention, Golden Joy, Golden Jewel, New Penny, Golden Vale, and many others. It will be interesting to see if indeed this is a trend.

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## SELF POLLINATION IN DAFFODILS?

GRANVILLE HALL, *Gloucester, Virginia*

In past articles on the subject, there has been disagreement as to whether a specific daffodil bloom can set seed from its own pollen. So, out of simple curiosity, I decided to put the matter to the test this spring. Well, some did—and some didn't.

I selected six common varieties convenient to me and conducted the test in the following manner. "Just opening" blooms were forced open for the first pollination. I plucked an anther from its seat with a pair of tweezers and rubbed it across the stigma. The bloom was then enclosed in a plastic bag, which was secured with a rubber band around the stem. Pollination was repeated daily with a fresh anther for the next three succeeding days.

Pollinations were performed around midday, in unusually dry and cold weather. Bags were kept in place until the bloom had wilted. (I suspect that the blooms wilted prematurely due to confinement in the bag, although I had purposely selected plants that stood in partial shade.)

Of the six varieties selected, *N. pseudo-narcissus major*, Carlton, Ice

Follies, and Tudor Minstrel bore seed—Flower Carpet and Carbineer did not. There were an average of 12 seed per pod.

It seems to me that we can conclude from this test that *some* varieties can set seed from their own pollen. I say “can”, because nothing in my little experiment guarantees that they *will* (or do) set seed from a natural act of self-pollination. And, I confess to great surprise that Flower Carpet and Carbineer failed to set seed. Both are known good seeders, and I have, in fact, gathered many open pollinated seeds from both varieties, in other locations, this very year!

As of this writing, all seeds appear normal, and I expect to plant them later on. I will report germination results next spring.

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## THREE'S A CROWD

LEONE Y. LOW, *Yellow Springs, Ohio*

The 1977 *Daffodils to Show and Grow* lists some chromosome counts, but the most recent two do not. Most daffodil chromosome counts are multiples of seven. The species such as *N. jonquilla* and *N. cyclamineus* have 14 (diploids). Standard daffodils such as Golden Aura and Daydream have 28 (tetraploids), and species/standard hybrids such as Beryl and Bartley, 6 Y-Y, have 21 (triploids).

When the spring '85 seed crop was harvested, I asked Marv Seiger, Wright State geneticist, why my *jonquil* hybrid × *jonquil* hybrid crosses had produced no seeds. I told him I was crossing triploids with seven sets of chromosomes, and didn't want to repeat my mistakes in '86.

He explained the multiple failures this way: The *jonquil* species × tetraploid cross produces triploids with each of the seven chromosomes having one part from the species and two parts from the standard daffodil. At hybridizing time, these divided, apparently independently, into gametes consisting of one or two parts of each chromosome. There are  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 128$  ways this can happen if independence holds. Only the two gametes which are like the original parents (with all ones or all twos) are fertile. If two *jonquil* hybrids are crossed, the probability of a viable seed is  $1/4096 = (2/128)(2/128)$ . If there are as many as 100 potential seeds per pod, we might get one seed from 41 pods. Fertile *jonquil* hybrids, such as Quick Step, which has 28 chromosomes, may be the result of some type of spontaneous tetraploidy.

Then I asked Marv why I had gotten one to three seeds from *cyclamineus* hybrids with crosses such as Jenny × Titania. Marv said “I'm a geneticist, but not a plant geneticist,” but explained that possibly

because of translocations, the exchange of segments of non-homologous chromosomes, two or more chromosomes effectively acted as a unit and did not segregate independently.

This might be how Jenny's chromosomes look and act:

triploid parent		possible gametes						
	fertile	infertile recombinations						
[C:T:T]	[ ] [ : ]	[ ] [ : ] [ : ] [ ] [ ] [ : ]						
[C:T:T]	[ ] [ : ]	[ : ] [ ] [ : ] [ ] [ : ] [ ] [ : ] [ ]						
[C:T:T]	[ ] [ : ]	[ : ] [ : ] [ ] [ : ] [ ] [ ]						
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[C:T:T]	[ ] [ : ] [ : ] [ : ] [ ] [ : ] [ ] [ ]							
		A B C D E F G H						

In this example, A and B are fertile, with A probably retaining more cyclamineus characteristics. C through H are sterile. Marv stressed that the exact mechanism of the recombination might be discovered with a microscope, electron microscope, or by laboratory tests for pseudolinkage. If five of the seven segregate as a unit, as above, 1/4 of the gametes are fertile. If four chromosomes act as a unit, 1/8 are fertile, and if three act as a unit, 1/16 are fertile, rather than the usual 1/64 in triploids. In a triploid by triploid cross, one would expect one half the progeny to be triploids and one fourth each would be diploids and tetraploids. Thus cyclamineus hybrids whose cyclamineus ancestors are grandparents may be tetraploids. This would cause them to produce more seeds. In fact, two to four or more times as many, in my experience.

Triandrus hybrids, such as Niveth, 5 W-W, tend to act the way jonquils do. I have had no luck so far with hybrid to hybrid crosses, but have gotten one seed each from five hybrid to standard crosses, such as Sydling 5 W-GWW by Silken Sails 3 W-WWY. Laura and Whisper, which are known to be fertile, have cyclamineus 'blood' in their pedigrees. The early Engleheart poeticus are diploids. Some newer ones such as Dulcimer are tetraploids.

This is advice from my experience in 1985 and 1986 in crossing within divisions 5 through 9: poets overrun you with seeds, cyclamineus reward you with a few, triandrus are stingy, and you have no problem planting jonquil hybrid to jonquil seeds, because there are none!

#### References

1. Marvin Seiger (personal communication)
2. Ann P. Wylie, "The History of the Garden Narcissi", *Heredity* 6, 1952

## 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.

## NOTES FROM A FIRST CONVENTION

CAROL SISSON REGEHR, *Manhattan, Kansas*

How many ADS members never go to a national convention? Some people may not be able to take their vacation from work at the right time of year. For others, it may be too expensive to travel to a far city. Still others are involved in planning their own local shows at the time and can't get away. When I looked at the map and saw that Memphis was closer to Manhattan, Kansas, than I had thought, I decided to try to go to the national show this year.



REGEHR

Remember?

I had been a member of the ADS for two years, but lived in various apartments with no garden space of my own. So all my daffodils went into my parents' yard in Salina, 65 miles from Manhattan. On Easter Sunday we visited them. Due to unseasonably hot weather, the daffodil season was short and more than half over at that point. I decided not to take any of the flowers to the show, which was still four days and a 12-hour drive away, but rather to photograph them and just take the pictures to Memphis.

Sociologists (or is it psychologists?) tell us it is very difficult for a newcomer to break into an established group. Not so with the ADS. Many people went out of their way to greet "the new couple we haven't seen before." If you feel shy, you have at least two sure-fire conversation-starters: How did you get interested in daffodils? and how did you learn about the ADS? From there you'll start talking about your favorite cultivars and how they grew for you this year, and before you know it, you have a new friend.

I especially enjoyed the acceptance speeches by the Gold and Silver Medal recipients this year. I don't know how far ahead of time they were notified of their honor. Their speeches were brief and eloquent. William Bender, the recipient of the Silver Medal for service to the ADS, said, "The American Daffodil Society has done far more for me than I could ever do for it." What a beautiful expression! And isn't it so true for many of us? Daffodils give us goals, involvement with other people, and something to look forward to—the very things that make life worth living. Brian Duncan's speech in accepting the Gold Medal was utterly charming. In talking with Brian and Betty later on, I was impressed by their quiet warmth and interest in other people.

What am I leading up to? A few ideas for those contemplating their first national convention:

1. Start planning now. As mentioned before, it may take some negotiation to get your vacation at the proper time. You'll also need information on the host city. Write to the Tourist Bureau or Chamber of Commerce. Ask for brochures on hotels, places of interest, special events, maybe a city map. Study the brochures and decide where to stay. Nobody will fault you for staying in a less expensive hotel. They're just glad you got to come.
2. Reread your old *Daffodil Journals* (get the 15 back issues for \$7.50—what a deal!). Look especially at pictures of people you might want to meet. When I went to Memphis I had a list of about half a dozen people I needed to meet for various reasons. For example, I had to meet Bill Roese. I recognized him from his picture in a previous *Journal*. I needed to ask him where I could get a bulb of La Paloma. A picture of it appears in George Harmon Scott's book *Bulbs: How to Select, Grow, and Enjoy* (HP Books), and it is one of the few photographs I've ever seen that actually does justice to a flower. I knew it was Bill's cultivar because I looked it up in *Daffodils to Show and Grow*. Bill told me that the remaining bulbs had been sent to Holland for twin-scaling. So, acquiring La Paloma becomes one of my goals for the future! Also, I had to meet Brent Heath and show him the pictures of the daffodils I got

from him last year, and ask why Beryl grows so much larger in my parents' yard than the ones I saw on the show bench.

After you return from the convention, start re-reading your old *Journals* again. Now that you've met the people and heard the stories, things will jump out at you that you never noticed before.

3. Take your spouse. My husband of eight months, Lowell, agreed to go along with me even though, as he said, before he met me he didn't know a daffodil from a daisy. We spent our free time in Memphis going to places of interest to him. But he made a valiant effort to be interested in the convention too, and as we went up and down the show benches and up and down the rows on the garden tour, he pointed out his favorites. I dutifully recorded the names, planning to buy him one of each as a reward for being so enthusiastic. When I looked them up later in my catalogs, I learned that he had expensive tastes in daffodils. More goals for the future! I realized a couple of weeks after our return how closely he had listened to Harold Cross' talk on Tasmanian pinks. When Grant Mitsch's catalog arrived in the mail, it had a bright picture of Presidential Pink on the cover. Lowell commented that this had to be an American pink rather than a Tasmanian pink, based on what he'd heard at the convention.
4. Take your daffodils! Why didn't I take that large bloom of Beryl? Why didn't I take that fine flower of Amber Castle that I got from Brian Duncan last year? I could have at least tried. Just wait until next year! So—start planning now for Columbus, or Washington, or San Francisco, or maybe even Tasmania! And don't neglect to bring your daffodils!

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## YOUR HOSTS FOR DISCOVER COLUMBUS 1987

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Columbus, Ohio*

June 18, 1968.....Do you know what's special about that date? That's the day that the Central Ohio Daffodil Society was born! A small group of daffodil lovers met at Mary Lou Gripshover's home and decided to form a daffodil society. Our founder, Mary Elizabeth Blue of Chillicothe, served as the first president. Wells Knierim came willingly to our first cry for help in setting up a clinic in 1969. We moved on to participation in the Horticulture Division of Norwest Flower Show, educational exhibits in many shows, garden club conventions, and libraries, and our own shows beginning in 1972. CODS CORNER, a quarterly newsletter was born in 1971 and that year marked the beginning of our bulb sales. Our sale of bulbs from members' gardens is held annually and provides bulbs for members as well as garden club members at low prices, and needed funds for the treasury.

We've hosted Judges' Schools I, II, and III and can now provide

accredited judges for daffodil shows and other shows. In 1974, our members started our planting at Whetstone Park under the able guidance of Ruth Pardue. In 1975 we participated in the Dispatch Home and Garden Show and ADS accepted our invitation to come to Columbus in 1978. Nineteen seventy-six gave us an unusual Leap Year with an unusual show due to weather conditions, but also gave us a beautiful exhibition by the Ohio Branch of Sogetsu School. In 1977 we had a successful clinic for the public, another show with Sogetsu, and our annual after-show dinner.

1978.....our crowning glory.....the American Daffodil Society Convention came to town. Accolades such as "best ever", our education garden "better than Wisley", our CODS members "best organized, congenial, friendly, great hosts!"

In 1979 and 1983 CODS received a citation from Garden Club of Ohio for the Whetstone Display Garden. In 1983 the group received an Award of Merit to a Plant Society from the National Council of State Garden Clubs for excellence in horticulture and flower show achievement.

Over the years several of our members have served on the Board of Directors of the American Daffodil Society and encouraged Central Ohioans to join the ADS. Five active and two honorary members are now serving on the ADS Board of Directors.

Eighteen years of camaraderie, hard work, and excellent results. Over these 18 years, we've grown from 13 charter members to 70, we've entertained "daffodil royalty" from around the world, our members have served and are continuing to serve ADS admirably, a healthy treasury, and our shows, both local and regional, are bigger and better each year.

Naomi Liggett, convention chairman, has plans for the second ADS Convention and national show in Columbus well underway. Our active and enthusiastic group is looking forward to welcoming you to the capitol city of Ohio. We have planted daffodils in city and county parks, and on the lawn of our statehouse facility, which is across the street from the Hyatt on Capitol Square with accommodations and amenities that the weary traveler will find most gratifying. This ultra-modern hotel affords many personal services, but best of all, you will find CODS members there to welcome you to the 1987 ADS Convention.



"Brushstrokes in Flight", a logo for Columbus.

## DISCOVER COLUMBUS

MRS. JAMES LIGGETT, *Convention Chairman*

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society will host the thirty-second National convention and show April 23-25, 1987. The Hyatt on Capitol Square, convention headquarters, is located in downtown Columbus across from the State Capitol. CODS had purchased and planted seven hundred fifty daffodils on the south side of the state house grounds. Limousine service is available from Port Columbus for those flying. While at the airport don't miss the controversial sculpture, "Brushstrokes in Flight" by Roy Lichtenstein.

A portion of the ballroom will be available to exhibitors for grooming at 4:00 P.M. on Wednesday, April 22nd, and entries will be accepted at 5:00 P.M. Entries close at 10:00 A.M., Thursday, April 23rd. The National Show opens to the public at 3:00 P.M. and will remain open until 9:00 P.M. Friday. A reception in the Governor's Foyer is scheduled for 7:00 P.M. at which time the show awards will be presented.

Friday starts off with the Miniature Growers Breakfast followed by a bus tour to Whetstone Display Garden, Inniswood Botanical Garden and Nature Preserve, and Hatfield Gardens. Over 1000 recently introduced cultivars are being grown at the latter garden and hopefully they will be at peak bloom.

The Annual Meeting and dinner will be Friday evening. Elise Havens of Hubbard, Oregon, will speak on Grant Mitsch: His Goals in Hybridizing Daffodils.

The Hybridizer's Breakfast is scheduled for early Saturday followed by an all-day tour to Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio. There will be time to tour the house and gardens, lunch, and attend a lecture of Judges' Refresher. Kingwood is one of the outstanding gardens in America with thousands of naturalized daffodils as well as plantings of newer named cultivars.

The convention concludes with a dinner Saturday evening and John Blanchard of Dorset, England, will speak on Wild Daffodils.

Board Meetings are scheduled for Thursday and Saturday afternoons. A Judges' Refresher for judges only is planned with Mrs. Goethe Link of Indiana as the instructor. Pre-registration is required for the refresher as well as for the two breakfasts.

The Ohio Branch of the Sogetsu School will hold an exhibit of their designs in the lobby and the Ballroom level of the hotel.

Plan now to discover Columbus in April 1987!



## WHERE CAN I GET...?

Some articles—two pages, typed, or longer—dealing with satisfaction in old cultivars and excitement over new cultivars, photos gratefully accepted. Also, special treatments for problem soil and soil conditions. Please submit to me at 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220.

KITTY FRANK, *Editor*

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF 1986—EARLY AND LATE

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, New Jersey*

This was a persnickety spring—not because it did not produce what we hoped for, but just because it surprised us by performing better than we planned. Of course, we had some of the frequent unpleasantnesses. We managed a snow storm in time to hit the top New Jersey exhibitor, and then temperatures soared from the 60s to the 70s, and even to the 80s. Not helpful! But just as we were ready to concede defeat, a nice cool spell refreshed everything. This pattern was repeated all season, until the accumulations of heat and drought reduced our daffodil season by three weeks. So, this was 1986.

Our earliest daffodil effects were drifts of little ones among the very early shrubs or brightening spots later taken over by larger plants. A hundred or so of Jumble, Little Beauty, Tete-a-Tete, and some others made firm statements, as the admen like to say, while a few here and there sparked spots long drab.

On the heels of these smallest bloomed the wonderful ones Mr. Coleman created—Charity May, classic yellow cyclamineus, and bi-color Dove Wings. We use others and keep exploring, but once more, in 1986, we found these announced our spring.

This year everything but the pinks and some of the reds bloomed bountifully, except where I had ignored their needs too long. Daffodils do need fertilizing, and my neglect showed on “the hill”.

It was in our 1000-variety test garden where some out-shouted the rest, demanding attention. Again, Gold Convention earned its first place in the front row of yellow trumpets. This one is no flash-in-the-pan exhibitors’ doll. Tall, strong, good form and pose, long lasting, it may well be the KA (King Alfred to non-daf people) of the next generation.

As happened last year, Payday, with brassy rounded petals, stepped forward elegantly to queen it over many fine yellow trumpets, all of them contributing to the great advance our hybridizers have added to this most challenging of all types. All deserve further study.

As Payday and all other yellow trumpets were bowing out, our attention was caught by a new one from Murray Evans. Headway stands alone at its time—sparkling gold with good pose. Instead of the smooth classic form of Gold Convention and Payday, Headway adds a new note. Instead of the frequent ruffled edge, its trumpet seems to have been fringed by scissors. It blooms here with the poets—quite a feat for a yellow trumpet.

As early as the yellow trumpets come the bi-color trumpets. A newcomer this year was, of course, Pop’s Legacy (Phil’s Open Pollinated) given us by Bill Bender and well worthy of its namesake Phil Phillips, of whom the entire ADS was especially fond.

Pop’s Legacy made a hit at the Convention and here, too. Yet visitors

came to us about “that tall clump in the pond garden. It was tall, trumpet yellow, petals white”. Downpatrick, of course. Don’t sell this one short, and don’t forget Prologue, either. We all need both.

Among the very earliest trumpets appeared reversing Cindy Wood from Barbara Abel Smith—classic form for showing and with the pose and long blooming that gardeners demand.

As gardeners, we love the 6s, as most fanciers do, and we have always been partial to Kate Reade’s pink-cupped Foundling. So, of course, when a whole batch of successors appeared we had to try a baker’s dozen, mostly from Brian Duncan. I asked Brian this spring his favorite of all these. As the season wore, on I wondered why, but Brian’s pet, Elizabeth Ann, finally bloomed. It has an exquisite delicacy and is in a class by itself. Our lad’s good taste shows again!

While we waited, however, we especially liked the very first to flower—Diane. After all, 6s are supposed to be first and Diane was that. A little later we admired the very tallest of all. Swing Wing carried swept-back, somewhat pointed petals regally over its class. And then came one with a wider cup and a rounder perianth, still over the foliage, that Brian named “Urchin”. (It deserves a better name.)

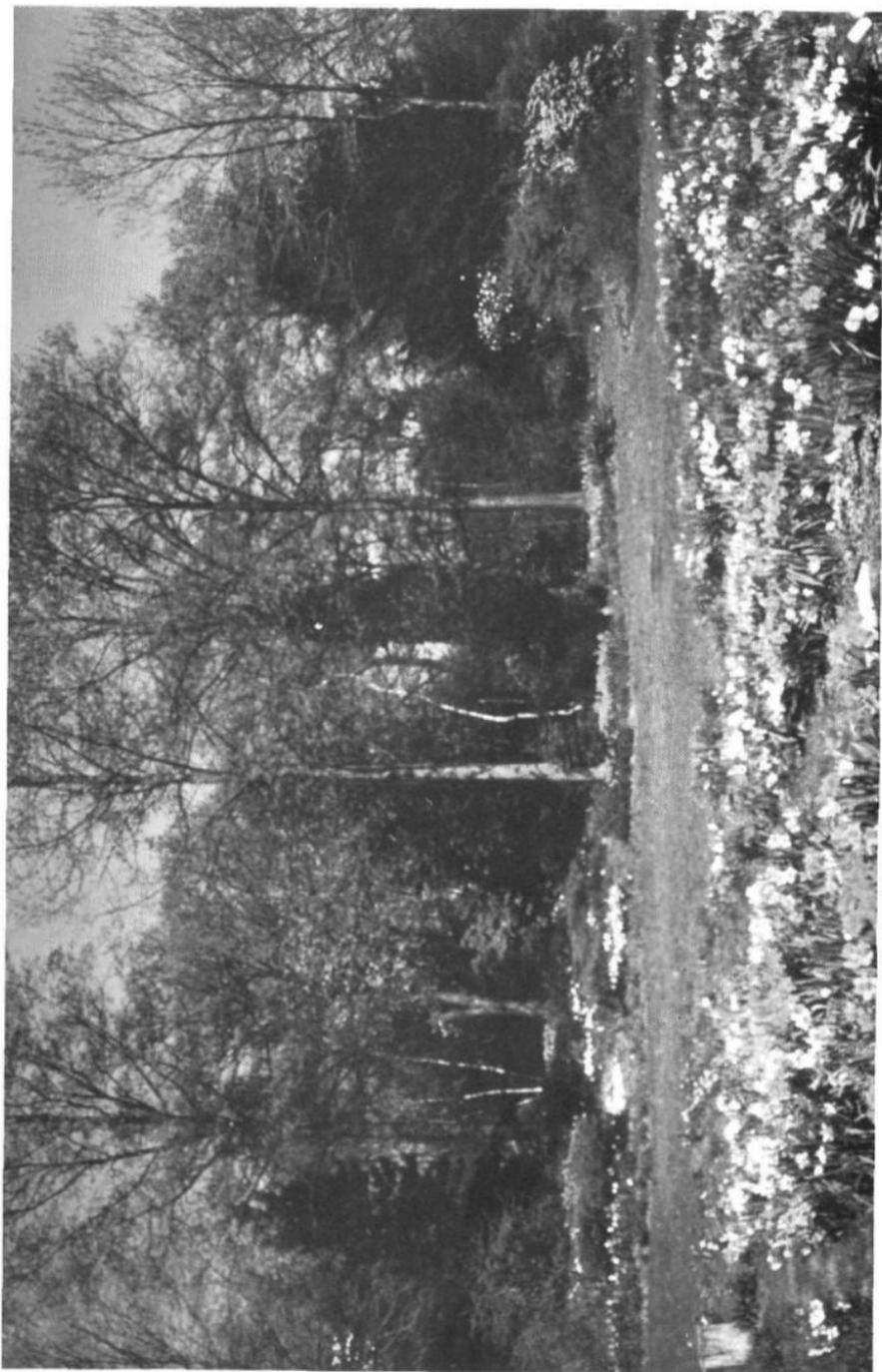
Even before the flock of new pink 6s came two other very elegant new ones—Inca and Phalarope—both from the talented brush of Grant Mitsch. They were the first to appear among the standards, blooming with the earliest miniatures. They reached a level of smoothness not heretofore seen in this class. May we all hope that their genes and producing quality are linked to high increase.

The most exciting group to launch our spring was the block of new seedlings from Jack Gerritsen. Mr. Gerritsen sold his commercial stock of collared daffodils, but he did not stop hybridizing, now moving into another generation of 11s officially named Split-Corona. He has continued to emphasize his special pattern—a clear, solid six-segment perianth over which precisely lie six parts of a cup, each in turn split and ruffled. I believe this defines the classic Gerritsen “Collared” or “Split Corona” daffodil.

Of course, this pattern has appeared often among his early offerings. Some experts believe that mutants (and the 11s as well as other daffodil forms are mutants), like chimeras, pass through stages en route to stability. It is up to fanciers and judges to recognize and credit this pattern when they see it. To say, “I don’t grow them; don’t like them.” is hardly worthy of a fancier, let alone a judge.

Among the new Gerritsen’s are some beautiful flowers. Several are variants of the classic Gerritsen pattern:

- Three-color Cum Laude booms first—nothing like it.
- Etincelante, a 6-pointed white perianth, each segment overlaid by a double and ruffled crown edged in gold.
- Armagnac, a tall plant. Its large white flower has swept back perianth. Its deep orange collar is edged in gold.
- Coloree has a precise white perianth and a pale pink collar with darker frilled edge, gold-tipped.



Springdale test area and lower daffodil hill. (Capen photo.)

These are only four of another dozen which Mr. Gerritsen's talent has launched. Several include pink in the collar or edge. While I tried to take notes this year, I am not satisfied. Elevens have many more features to measure and note than do other types, and even Mr. Gerritsen's descriptions are inadequate. The important thing to note is that all have acclimatized well, and so next year, the third year, when foreign-born dafs really prove their worth here, a chart and pictures seem called for.

By-products of Mr. Gerritsen's work: a new reverse trumpet—Lugano, and two of the pinkest things here, trumpets Amiens and Annency. These scream to be doused with pollen.

We believe, however, that the most long-reaching result of Jack Gerritsen's lifetime of hybridizing with the unusual has been the production of one, perhaps two, entirely new flowers. Over the decades Mr. Gerritsen has listened to castigations of his work. "It isn't a daffodil," has been the commonest. Perhaps because he is a Dutchman, or just because his shoulders are strong, Jack Gerritsen has persisted. Now everyone admits his innovation is indeed a daffodil. It has been accorded a division of its own in the hierarchy of recognized daffodil forms.

But now, not surprisingly, Jack Gerritsen's hybridizing has indeed produced entirely "new flowers," unquestionably "not daffodils."

— Mondial, on an eight-inch stiff stem with a cluster of four-inch limey and white petaloids.

— Tournament, with a very ruffled white flower on a short stem.

I doubt that this year's tries will picture these adequately, but next year will find all of them where they can easily be photographed by anyone interested.

Nothing here in early daffodil time this year—not even our mallard duck, for the fifth year nesting at the end of the slide to the pond in spite of annual tragedies—can top the Gerritsen collection.

So, let's leap over the crowded mid-season and explore the other end. A few caught our attention, some brand new and some well-known. We looked down a very tired 2A self row (our test garden was established before the new code). In mid-May we found a fresh clump. Labeled *Repose*, Grant's description is precise. We think this is a color break, valuable for anyone wishing to prolong the season or seeking something unusual—crisp yellow perianth with a white halo framing an apricot cup. Two rows down, our eyes were caught by one in the 2B rows (sorry about that). Again, most of its class were over the hill. This one stood boldly tall, a large smooth flower with "ears" pinned back as firmly as its sire's. This one had distinction, rare in its class. Its name—*Parterre*.

We keep trying more triandrus, but *Mission Bells* still out-classes them all. From the new to the very old, everyone comments about *Dawn*, a unique but thoroughly exasperating plant, one of the rare short-cupped triandrus. It begins every year, a promising clump that makes a big show of its small flat cup and little wings of petals. At the height of your admiration, the whole clump drops flat. When you decide it's time to dig it up and line it

out, the whole row fails to show. If this rare short-cupped triandrus had the stamina of its neighbor Beryl, another rare short-cupped cyclamineus, it would share the latter's well-deserved universal popularity. As it is, I shall try once more.

We use late bloomers to front plantings. Among those that everyone knows, we include High Note, long-lasting yellow and white jonquil, Pretty Miss, Step Forward, and several others. Late miniatures—Bobbysoxer, April Tears, Sun Disc, and Lintie—provide rows of color to distract us from maturing foliage behind. We also find this a way to get some mileage from those old poets, sturdy but undistinguished. We love them so and plan to use more.

Successive mercury soarings into the mid-eighties jumped us too soon to what we call the "late-lates". These are dominated by Murray Evans' H-44, a skillful mixture of three famous and beloved late-bloomers—Frigid, Cushendall, and Cantatrice. A good many years ago Murray permitted us to select from his prolific crop of seedlings and we have been watching many from this, cross-selecting, re-selecting, lining out, and comparing with all others available of their types—short cupped all whites and rimmed. Few bloom as late as our H-44s. However, this year we found a bit of fluff that Kate Reade appropriately calls Frou-Frou intruding into this act, and as always there are some as late or almost as late from her neighbor, Sir Frank Harrison.

This group of season-enders are often overlooked by exhibitors who concentrate on mid-season until the year comes when they see the late ones stealing the show. Many hybridizers ignore them, but not Sir Frank, who, of all current hybridizers, seems most intrigued by late-bloomers and has provided many. As landscapers, we value them and buy as many as we can. We urge anyone interested in long season daffodil bloom to explore those from Ballydorn.

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## 1987 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, 1987.

March 7-8—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 14-15—Dallas, Texas. State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center, Fair Park. Information: Mrs. James R. Walther, 7244 Ashington, Dallas, TX 75225.

March 14-15—LaCanada, California. Pacific Regional. Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Ms. Marilyn J. Howe, 11831 Juniette Street, Culver

City, CA 90230.

- March 21-22—Walnut Creek, California. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Jack Romine, 2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596.
- March 21-22—Hernando, Mississippi. State Show. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Mildred Jean Scott, 3067 Laughter Road, South, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 21-22—Conway, Arkansas. Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at the Hendrix College. Information: Mrs. T. E. Bentley, P. O. Box 847, Hughes, AR 72348.
- March 28-29—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Garden Council of Chapel Hill and Carrboro and the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Dr. Elise Olsen Cheesborough, 109 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.
- March 28-29—Memphis, Tennessee. State Show. Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmiths Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. Glenn L. Millar, 2234 Glenalden West, Germantown, TN 38138.
- April 1—Onancock, Virginia. The Garden Club of the Eastern Shore at the Hermitage. Information: Mrs. Donald F. Fletcher, Jr., Pinecroft, Atlantic, VA 23303.
- April 4—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Ms. Shirley Anderson, P. O. Box 187, Princess Anne, MD 21853.
- April 4-5—Nashville, Tennessee. Southern Regional. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Sue Zapp, 6011 Foxland Drive, Brentwood, TN 37027.
- April 4-5—Newport News, Virginia. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Woman's Club of Newport News, 461 J. Clyde Morris Blvd. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 7-8—Louisville, Kentucky. State Show. The Kentucky Daffodil Society at the Oxmoor Center. Information: Mrs. Wynant Dean, 1629 Cowling Avenue, Louisville, KY 40205.
- April 8-9—Martinsville, Virginia. The Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show. Information: Mrs. Dwight Pemberton, 1238 Sam Lions Trail, Martinsville, VA 24112.
- April 9-10—Lawrence, Kansas. The Lawrence Daffodil Club and five Garden Clubs of Lawrence at the Arts Center, 9th and Vermont Streets. Information: Ms. Kit Carlsen, 811 Sunset Drive, Lawrence, KS 66044.
- April 10—Scottsburg, Indiana. The Daffodil Growers South and The Garden Club at the Finley Township Firehouse on State Rd. 56. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R. R. #3, Scottsburg, IN 47170.

- April 11-12—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. Arthur B. White, Box 95, Ware Neck, VA 23178.
- April 11-12—Washington, D. C. Mid-Atlantic Regional. The Washington Daffodil Society at the U. S. Botanic Garden Conservatory. Information: Mrs. Joel R. Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Hill Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.
- April 11-12—Edgewater, Maryland. The London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. A. F. Anderson, 2733 Fennel Road, Edgewater, MD 21037.
- April 14—Indianapolis, Indiana. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian St. Information: Mrs. Douglas R. Clarke, 13905 Allisonville Road, Noblesville, IN 46060.
- April 17-18—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. The Delaware Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Lee Wiley, Fairville Road, Chadds Ford, PA 19317.
- April 18-19—Cincinnati, Ohio. State Show. Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Cincinnati Zoo, Vine Street. Information: Mrs. Albert Sadler, 667 Stubbs Mill Road, Lebanon, OH 45036.
- April 22-23—Baltimore, Maryland. The Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Woodbrook Presbyterian Church, 6200 N. Charles at Woodbrook Lane. Information: Mrs. Erwin Huber, 620 Chestnut Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21204.
- April 23-24-25—Columbus, Ohio. National Show. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Hyatt on Capitol Square. Information: Mrs. David Gill, 4381 Lyon Drive, Columbus, OH 43220.
- April 26-27—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Garden Club at the "Meeting House", Harbor House. Information: Mrs. Herbert L. Gutterson, Box 106, Siasconset, Nantucket, MA 02564.
- April 29-30—Cleveland, Ohio. Midwest Regional. Western Reserve Daffodil Society, Garden Center of Greater Cleveland. Information: Mr. Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, OH 44124.
- April 30—Greenwich, Connecticut. New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Parish Hall, Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. George S. Mott III, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830.
- May 2—Akron, Ohio. Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society at the Summit Mall. Information: Mrs. M. E. Hardesty, 4493 Newcomer Road, Stow, OH 44224.
- May 2-3—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, Route 2, Box 163, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- May 3—Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The Northern Indiana Daffodil Society at the Fort Wayne, Indiana Botanical Conservatory, 1100 S. Calhoun Street. Information: Mr. Charles Wheatley, P. O. Box 150, Mongo, IN 46771.
- May 8-9—Dublin, New Hampshire. The Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Town Hall. Information: Ms. Susan K. Barker, Lake Road, Dublin, NH 03444.

## BULLETIN BOARD

### FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

As I write this column, I am already looking ahead to spring and the ADS Convention in Columbus, Ohio, April 23-25, 1987. I encourage all of you to give consideration to attending the meeting in Columbus. Naomi Liggett informs me that the tentative convention package includes such botanical goodies as a visit to the Whetstone Display Garden, Inniswood Botanical Garden and Nature Preserve, Hatfield Gardens, and Kingwood. On top of all of that, the after dinner speakers include Elise Havens of Grant Mitsch Daffodils and John Blanchard of Dorset, England. Our Columbus friends are making a great effort to make the Columbus convention a memorable one. As there is considerable expense in renting convention space in a hotel, I encourage you to use the convention hotel for your lodging. The reason for this is quite simple; we need to book as many rooms as possible in order to get the show and meeting rooms free of charge.

Many of you are familiar with the Elderhostel programs which are sponsored by many of the colleges and universities in this country. Mississippi College will be sponsoring an Elderhostel program from Sunday afternoon, March 1, 1987 through Saturday morning, March 7, 1987. Three courses will be taught by Mississippi College faculty. Firstly, Dr. Craig Turner will teach *Ode to a Daffodil*; this course will center on reading and discussion of the daffodil in literature. Secondly, Mr. Steve Cook will teach *Art A' Bloom*; this course will celebrate spring by studying art's interpretation of the flower. Lastly, I will teach a course called *Daffodil Delights* where a study of the daffodil will be conducted and several visits to the Mississippi College Daffodil Garden will be made. The college daffodil garden has over 800 cultivars and species planted in some 37 beds. The total cost for these three courses per person is \$205.00 and includes six nights lodging, three meals a day, field trips, etc. If you are interested in this Elderhostel program, please write to Mrs. Brenda Holloway, Program Coordinator, Continuing Education, P.O. Box 4185, Mississippi College, Clinton, MS 39058.

It seems that our sometimes-less-than-enlightened congressmen have selected a national flower, the rose. Now, I have nothing against the rose; however, we all know that the daffodil really should be the national flower!

I want to encourage each one of you to cultivate a friend in order to bring that person into the wonderful world of daffodils. During the past two years, I have had the opportunity to represent Mississippi College at several alumni meetings. You guessed it! I was asked each time to give a program on daffodils. Consequently, several of the college's alumni and friends are now growing daffodils. Perhaps in time, they will join ADS. It has been my experience as I go to these alumni meetings that many people tell me that the daffodil is their favorite flower. Then I am told that they

really don't know how to grow anything. My response is quick, and I say: "All you really have to have to grow daffodils is a bed with good drainage and plenty of sunshine."

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

—TED SNAZELLE

## AWARDS INFORMATION

For new show chairmen, and those who are still doing the good work, "Procedures for Obtaining Awards from the American Daffodil Society, Inc." can be obtained from Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221. Also, if the December deadline slipped by without your show date, there is still time to list it in the March *Journal*. Send the information to the above address before January 5, 1987.

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

## JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

School I will be held in Dallas, Texas, March 7, 1987, sponsored by the Texas Daffodil Society. Dr. Theodore Snazelle will be the instructor. Material to be covered includes classification, color code, characteristics of narcissus, and introduction to point scoring. Specific information may be requested from Mrs. James K. Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone Drive, Dallas, TX 75229.

A refresher will be held at the 1987 American Daffodil Society Convention in Columbus, Ohio, with Mrs. Goethe Link as instructor. Registration fee is \$3.00 and should be paid when you register for the convention. This refresher will be open to ADS Judges only.

MRS. JAMES LIGGETT,  
*Judges & Schools Chr.*

## 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

## CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Friday, April 24, 1987, at the Hyatt on Capitol Square, Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws, and to take action on and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors  
MARILYNN J. HOWE, *Secretary*

## CORRECTIONS

The proper list (I hope) of the flowers in the winning Gold Watrous is as follows: Link #677A (barely visible), Snipe, Mite, Candlepower, Pledge, Link #1-75A, Link #1368; (front Row) Picoblanco, Tete-a-tete, Pequenita, *N. Watieri*, and Hummingbird.

Also in the Gold Quinn, Donald King says the first flower, top row, left, is Sun City, and its neighbor is Eribol. It was hard to read the labels on both of these fine collection. Ed.

## COMING EVENTS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| * April 7-8, 1987                                       | RHS Competition                           |
| * April 18-19, 1987                                     | British Daffodil Society Show             |
| * April 23-24, 1987                                     | Harrogate Spring Show                     |
| April 28-29, 1987                                       | RHS Show, London                          |
| April 23-25, 1987                                       | ADS Convention, Columbus, Ohio            |
| April 1988  | ADS Convention, Washington, D.C.          |
| September 6-21, 1988                                    | "Tasvention", Tasmania, Australia         |
| March 1989  | ADS Convention, San Francisco, California |
| * From <i>Daffodil Society Newsletter</i> , Summer 1986 |   |



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## FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Slowly the weather in Middle Tennessee is cooling, a welcome relief from the too hot and too dry summer. Our bulbs are all planted, labeled, and charted. The records are filed away, and the Thanksgiving and Christmas season is upon us.

Now is the time for fruit cake baking. Now is family, friends, and turkey. Now is the glow of fireplaces and candles. Now is a good time to say thank you to all the kind and wonderful people who have helped with this issue of the *Journal*, and say Happy Holidays, Joy, Cheer, Goodwill, Health and Happiness to each one of you now and through the coming year.

### BEGINNER'S CORNER

FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG, *Covington, Virginia*

The American Daffodil Society is a jewel of many facets.

How many of you new members in the ADS are taking advantage of all the opportunities the society has to offer? I fear too many equate membership to a subscription to the *Daffodil Journal* and never take advantage of any further possibilities.

The ADS offers many services and supplies. For example, slide sets may be obtained from our Photography Chairman, Mrs. Kelly Shryoc of Texas. At \$7.50 plus return postage almost anyone can afford to enjoy them as an individual, even though most daffodil enthusiasts will want to share their beauty and information with friends or clubs.

Our library contains just about everything available on the subject of daffodils. With the exception of a few rare books, a letter to our Executive Director, Leslie Anderson, will bring you whatever you desire. She can also supply you with various publications (see back of the *Journal*) and also daffodil pins and tie tacs.

For those with time to write an occasional letter, joining a Round Robin is a good way to become acquainted with ADS members from all over the country, to learn from them and to share your experiences in raising daffodils. Make application to Mrs. F. C. Christian, Virginia.

Do you have questions on culture? The Chairman of Research, Health and Culture, Julius Wadekemper of Minnesota, will be happy to help you. Are you interested in hybridizing? Dr. Bill Bender of Pennsylvania is the person to ask for assistance.

Plan to attend the next National Convention in Columbus, Ohio. Daffodil people are quite friendly and you will never feel alone. If you live in a region where regional meetings are held, you will find it even easier to become acquainted in these smaller groups.

And by all means take part in nearby daffodil shows. If at first you are shy about exhibiting (you shouldn't be), call the Show Chairman and offer your services. An extra hand is always needed!

Do you like to write about your garden, your successes and failures in growing daffodils, your favorite varieties? Submit articles to your Regional Vice-President for inclusion in the Regional Newsletter or to the Editor of the *Journal*. Perhaps you would like to see certain articles and information in the *Journal*. If so, write the editor and tell her. She always welcomes suggestions. There are so many ways to become involved in the ADS. Don't miss any of them!

.....

In Southern California and Florida the fragrant tazettas are blooming as well as some of the tender species. But for most of us we can only dream of that first spring bloom. Wherever you garden, when new growth emerges and rainfall is scarce, haul out the hose and give your babies a drink. Experts suggest at least an inch of water a week during the *growing* season.

## ALEC GRAY 1895-1986

ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, New Jersey*



Alec Gray and some of his pots.

The sad word comes that the daffodil world has lost one of its irreplaceables. Alec Gray, often referred to as "the inventor of miniature daffodils," died peacefully this summer at his home in Cambourne, Cornwall. He was alert and active even through his last daffodil season, encouraging and advising in the field he dominated for over 50 years.

Born in London, Alec went as a youth to the Scilly Isles where his older son Michael still lives. It was probably there on the isle of early daffodils, that he was inspired to launch his life-time work. When he returned to England, he settled in Cornwall and established his Treswithian Daffodil Farm.

In the search by early hybridizers for large daffodils small seedlings occurred and were considered worthless. These smaller ones, discarded as chaff, were

collected by Mr. Gray who grew them on and began crossing them with his gleanings from explorations, first in old gardens in Cornwall, and later accompanied by his wife, Flomay, in the Iberian Peninsula.

Alec's first registration was in 1935 for a little jonquil he found in a Cornish garden. With it came a romantic tale of a ship-wrecked sailor, who repaid his rescuer with a box of bulbs from his homeland. Alex dubbed this, "Sea Gift."

From then on, and for over four decades, there came a constant stream of small daffodils. All know of Tete-a-Tete and its siblings, Jumble



TAYLOR



TAYLOR

Seagift, Mr. Gray's first introduction, and Tete-a-tete, his most popular introduction.

and Quince, the best of cyclamineus hybrids. He topped the triandrus group with bright April Tears and classic Mary Plumstead. Of jonquils, a group of famous little ones, from Sundial to Lintie with many between, happily overwhelmed gardens and shows. His Minnow is indispensable to those who want a small cluster of little tazettas. These name but a few of the over seventy new, little daffodils added by Alec and Flomay Gray—an amazing accomplishment. In 1945, he was honored by the Royal Horticultural Society for his work as a breeder and exhibitor of miniature daffodils by being awarded the prestigious Peter Barr Memorial Cup. Several amateurs and professionals, inspired by his work and guided by his leadership, each adding a few, have totalled almost half again as many miniatures. Now, many others are trying, and we can expect a big future in this field, begun by Alec Gray.

While Mr. Gray's dominance in the field of miniature hybrid daffodils is well known, some may have forgotten that he provided another service to the horticultural world, and that is how I learned of him. Mr. Gray offered the species. Who today offers seventy of these? Also, while famous exhibitors at the Royal Horticultural Society shows were concentrating on

the first three daffodil divisions—trumpets, large cups, small cups—Alec Gray provided hybrids at the end of the classification.

As I personally valued variation of form, of course I turned to Alec Gray, and that is probably why he tapped us, with three others, to represent him on this side of the Atlantic when he decided to withdraw from USA distribution. I was proud to offer the last USA offering of Gray bulbs.

Since his retirement from selling, Mr. Gray continued hybridizing and inspiring those interested in small daffodils. His loss will be widely felt, and the heartfelt sympathy of friends the world over is extended to Michael, to his younger son David in Devon, and especially to Flomay.

## FROM THE ROBINS

ROBERTA WATROUS, *Washington D.C.*

*(included in the Hybridizers' and Divisions 5-9 Robins)*

In considering what to write about this group of Divisions and why I like some of them particularly, my mind went back to my earliest days of daffodil growing. I had done no gardening before we built our house and moved in in January 1937, but I worked in the Library of the Department of Agriculture and several of my co-workers were interested in daffodils, especially Miss Florence Thompson, sister of my immediate supervisor, who ordered her bulbs from G.L. Wilson. At that time the Garden Club of Virginia shows were held each year in nearby Alexandria, and I had already started going to them and taking notes. This was my introduction to daffodil classification and diversity.

My first order was made through the Takoma Horticultural Society, a local group which later was one of the three clubs cooperating to put on the joint Narcissus Show that led to the formation of the Washington Daffodil Society. That first order included 14 kinds of daffodils, six from Miss Thompson and Tullus Hostilius (7a) from B.Y. Morrison, doubtless through Miss Thompson's influence. In case some of you are too young to know about B.Y. Morrison, a brief biography appears in the *Daffodil Handbook*, 1966, and still is the best compendium of daffodil information. (Copies available from A.D.S.)

I must mention two other early influences, Robert C. Moncure and Edwin C. Powell. Mr. Moncure exhibited daffodils in those early Alexandria shows, and it was he who introduced me to the catalogues of Alec Gray and examples of his flowers. Mr. Powell was an editor in the Department of Agriculture and operated a small bulb business in nearby Maryland. He also hybridized and liked to use Indian names for his cultivars. When I saw

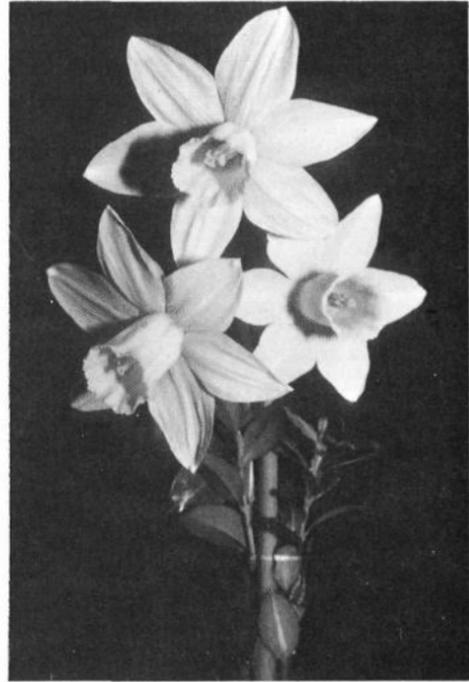
Kasota in his field in 1949 it had more color than I had seen before in a jonquil hybrid. I bought a bulb for \$5.00, the most I had ever paid for a single bulb, and I was the only person who bought it. He later lost it, and the bulbs later offered by Mitsch were increases from some I had given Walter H. Gannaway some years before. I still grow and enjoy Kasota.

What will be discussed here is something about how I have used miniature species in hybridizing, especially for miniatures. My first cross was Autocrat  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*, in 1944, from which I collected two seed, neither of which developed further. In 1945 I put Fortune pollen on *N. cyclamineus*, and the three seed that ensued produced one bulb, which bloomed in 1950: "good trumpet, perianth not reflexed." It has bloomed well over the years, although not a show flower. I was pleased, however, when I took a bloom to the Memphis show this year and it won a red ribbon as a single.

An article by S. Stillman Berry in the 1942 Daffodil Year Book (a joint issue by the R.H.S. and A.D.S.) included illustrations of *N. cyclamineus  $\times$  *N. jonquilla* seedlings. After trying in vain to buy some I decided to try to make the cross myself. Maybe that was why I had made those crosses with *N. cyclamineus* in 1944 and 1945. In 1946 World War II was over, and we made a spring visit to Williamsburg. I had some *N. cyclamineus* about to*



GRIPSHOVER



GRIPSHOVER

Roberta and her first successful cross. On the right is her seedling #742, [Titania  $\times$  (Mitzy  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*)], winner of the Larus Trophy in Memphis, 1986.

bloom, and when we were in Williamsburg *N. jonquilla* was blooming in various places. It was almost too good to be true when I found a broken stem of it on one of the paths of the palace. I brought it home, used the pollen on *N. cyclamineus*, and later collected 7 seed. Four bulbs developed and three bloomed in 1950. The next year I took the pot with blooms to the second National Capital Narcissus Show, sponsored by the Washington Daffodil Society, which had been formed the previous summer. I put the pot on the information table, where it was seen and commented on in the newspaper account of the show, written by Henry C. Mitchell, then a young reporter. Eventually one of the bulbs became Flyaway.

The only other cross attempted that year was Tunis  $\times$  *N. jonquilla*, which produced quite a few seed, and later the best of the progeny was registered as Chevy Chase. This has never been in commerce.

From 1947 on I have made a few (or many) crosses nearly every year, always using one or another of the small species as one parent. Many never progressed to bulbs; many produced blooms, some winning blue ribbons, and disappeared in a few years. Few increased enough to make registration seem worth while. I will mention some of the more interesting ones.

From *Lobularis* (*N. minor* var. *conspicuus*)  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus* came some perky little blooms in the style of Mite. One of these became Kibitzer, which was offered by Mitsch in 1974, along with Flyaway and Curlylocks. Curlylocks was from Seville  $\times$  *N. juncifolius*; Wideawake, from the same cross, had a tendency to come with extra perianth segments, and was never in commerce, although bulbs were given to friends or as door prizes.

Seville  $\times$  *n. watieri* (S-W) has produced many good seedlings, some still winning ribbons. It blooms rather late, as do the seedlings from Ruby  $\times$  *N. juncifolius* or  $\times$  *N. scaberulus*. Ruby  $\times$  *N. juncifolius* (611-2) won the Larus Trophy for me last year in King of Prussia, and 611-3 won two other "bests". Ruby and Seville have the advantage of being diploids, while most more modern cultivars are tetraploid and not promising as parents for miniatures.

I like all the members of the *N. jonquilla* group, and have used them with varying success. The best luck I had from *N. calcicola* was as pollen on Apricot, a 1 W-P, of 1898. With *N. jonquilla* itself I still have a large batch from Sun Chariot that seem almost too good to discard—and they don't disappear as do so many of the smaller ones. I registered one as Happy Hour; it is early, colorful, and fragrant.

Next to the *jonquilla* group I like *N. cyclamineus*. From Titania  $\times$  (mitzy  $\times$  *N. cyclamineus*) came a small white flower of good form, although not reflexed. Classified as 2 W-W three blooms of it won the Larus Trophy for me at Memphis this year. Because of its earliness crosses can be made with *N. cyclamineus* before the season gets too busy. I have repeated the *N. cyclamineus*  $\times$  *N. jonquilla* cross at least once, and have grown a batch

of the reverse cross from seed sent me by Harry Tuggle, but nothing remains.

I have made various crosses using *N. triandrus* species with members of the jonquil group of species. Some succeeded in giving blooms that won in shows for a year or two, but I have not been good about keeping them. The same goes for occasional crosses using pollen of the *N. triandrus* species on blooms of standard cultivars.

I have had two rather small poets, one from Polly Brooks and one from Betty Darden, that I have used. One cross, on Little Gem, has given me a number of seedlings that I think may have possibilities for bringing color into miniatures, although I have not tried them. I still have the bulbs, if this terribly dry spring did not finish them. Some of you saw a few at Memphis.

---

## MORE ABOUT MINIATURES

ALICE WRAY TAYLOR, *Franklin, Tennessee*

(from *Southern Region Newsletter*, Fall 1986)

As most of you know, I grow my little daffodils on a hillside that gets about five to six hours of sun in most places. The soil is a sandy loam with small rocks and is neutral to slightly acid. I don't fertilize at all, but I am sure there is a certain amount of sustenance from leaf-mold formed from the leaves that drift down from the forest trees above and rot, as well as the rainfall that brings important trace elements. I have never noticed any particular difference between a rainy season and a dry one except that I get less bloom after a very dry season, which I attribute to lack of a sufficiently long season of top growth, that might be quite different if the hillside and type of soil didn't provide perfect drainage. I should explain that I don't grow my bulbs in regular beds. The bulbs are interspersed with other small bulbs, small rock garden plants, shrubs, small trees and wild flowers for landscape effect. For that reason, I not only use markers to locate them, but have a large diagram that I try to keep up-to-date.

Most of the hybrids are more easily grown than the species except for the single Jonquilla and its variations. A few of the hybrids seem to have weak constitutions and are thus difficult to keep and slow to reproduce. Some I find difficult are Mary Plumstead, Cyclataz, Laura, Mitzy, and Opening Bid. I think Cyclataz is rather tender here. Laura I got from Australia, but it never came up. Opening Bid I kept two years. Mitzy I had bloom one year but it has never bloomed again, if I still have it.

One problem, and frustrating it is, is having a nice tuft of foliage and no idea of what it might be. But it happens. Fortunately, some of these have turned out to be chance seedlings which I am now watching. I am very much opposed to the introduction of supposedly new varieties that are too much like others that are already on the market, or too delicate for



White Topolino which blooms about 10 days after Candlepower.

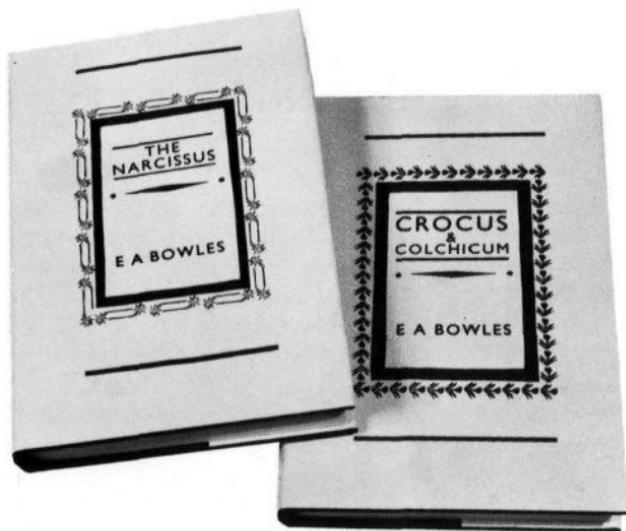
successful growing. I have one sport, a white Topolino, which may be worthy of notice. It is pure white, blooms later than other white trumpets, and seems to be small enough to be called a miniature. It seems to be increasing moderately well. Time will tell if it is good enough to name.

Another problem we miniature growers face too frequently is buying bulbs that are misnamed. I have gotten a few worthwhile ones that way and many very bad ones.

Here are some of the guides in growing that work best for me:

1. Plant purchased bulbs as soon as possible after receipt, certainly by December 1st. Until then, keep them in a cool place.
2. Some bulbs get accidentally covered too deeply with soil. They come up but don't bloom. If that happens I lift them carefully and replant them at once.
3. I don't lift bulbs unless they are very thick and bloom very little, or seem unhappy in their present location. Then I lift and replant them immediately either dividing and spreading them into a drift, or putting them into a more suitable spot.
4. Easily grown hybrids can be planted in a less well-drained spot than species.
5. Delicate species do best in a *very* well-drained place.
6. The same seems to be true for Triandrus hybrids.
7. Planting bulbs too close to trees doesn't work for me. Too much competition I think.
8. Pockets of good soil can be held together by burying rocks slat-wise. Don't take out all the little rocks. They contribute to good drainage. In fact, you might find it a good idea to add small rocks to your soil.
9. I leave delicate species strictly alone. They seem to resent being disturbed.
10. I find it a good policy to examine plantings in winter after freezes and thaws very carefully. Many times I have to push little bulbs back down or else replant them entirely. This is particularly true of new bulbs which have not had enough time to develop sufficient roots.

Good growing to you all.



## Welcome back, an indispensable duo!

E. A. Bowles' book "The Narcissus" is fifty-two years old. In all likelihood, for encyclopedic knowledge and all-around usefulness as a handbook for both amateur and professional gardeners, it will never be replaced. Bowles worked for over forty years for the Royal Horticultural Society. Combining his keen observations and experience with all the important information that preceded him produced this invaluable classic, handsomely illustrated with drawings and color photographs.

Quite simply, it's a "must have" reprint for anyone who cherishes his subject as he did.

"Crocus and Colchicum" is older by ten years than "The Narcissus" and equally deserves reprinting. Bowles' thorough scholarship is evident on every page and his descriptions of species can easily arouse a positive lust to possess and grow them all. If you revel in the vernal --and autumnal -- explosions of beauty Crocus and Colchicum afford in your garden, this lavishly illustrated classic is the handbook to treasure!

-----  
**Sagapress, Inc., Route 100, Millwood, NY 10546**

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ reprint(s) of "The Narcissus" and \_\_\_\_\_ reprint(s) of "Crocus and Colchicum" at \$27.00 each.

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## WHAT IS A REVERSE BICOLOR?

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

The term Reverse Bicolor is used to denote a daffodil with a colored perianth and the cup paler than the perianth. In some of our shows there seems to be difficulty placing on the show table many newer cultivars which have a rimmed perianth.

In recent years hybridizers have registered flowers which have yellow perianths and white cups rimmed with yellow, orange, or pink. Are these also reverse bicolors? Some examples are Golden Halo 2 Y-WWO (Ballydorn), Ballymore 2 Y-WWY (Duncan), Century 2 Y-WWY (Pannill), Hamblin 2 Y-WWO (Blanchard), Earthlight 3 Y-WWY (Throckmorton), and Impresario, Lark, Shearwater all 2 Y-WWY from Grant Mitsch, as well as Citron 3 Y-WWY, and Cairngorm 2 Y-WWP (Richardson). In some instances cultivars falling within this classification have been placed in classes other than the reverse bicolor simply because the entire cup was not white.

It seems logical that a cup paler than the perianth, even though rimmed with a color should be considered paler than the perianth. Usually a rimmed cup is considered to be the outer one-third or less of the length of the cup, thus two-thirds or more of the cup would be of a paler color than the perianth.

The maturity of the flower is important in color classification; some blooms are overmature by the time they look like the classification given by hybridizer. What should the judges do when confronting this problem? It is necessary that flowers be placed in classes as set forth in *Daffodils to Show and Grow* whether the eyes of the judges agree with the originator's classification or not. Two flowers of the same cultivar from different growers may not have the same appearance because of the state of maturity and/or soil conditions. The judges would have to consider which flower more nearly meets the originator's color code. If color is immature and flower is not reversed then points should be removed under color; however, all points should not be removed because color is present, whether it is reversed or not.

There are a few cultivars which have perianths of yellow fading to white at the base of the cup, e. g., Lemon Snow 2 YW-WWY (Mitsch), and is described in the catalog as follows: "The entire flower opens lemon and the cup becomes white with a narrow lemon rim and a white halo on the perianth at maturity.—One of the most outstanding reverse bicolors in our fields." We must accept the classification given the flower by the originator for show purposes whether we as judges agree or not.

In a collection of five reverse bicolors the judges may find any of the following color codes: Y-W, Y-WWY, Y-WWO, Y-WWP, YW-WWY. One thing is present in all of these combinations, which is, the perianth is predominately yellow and the cup is predominately white, thus all five

should be considered reverse bicolors.

In a show, under no circumstances should the same cultivar be placed in different color code classes because of state of maturity of the flower. The code given by the originator should be followed.

Another problem present is the inclusion of reverse bicolors in the Quinn Award class. I have seen instances where the award was withheld because the cup of a certain cultivar was not reversed enough to suit the judges. The flower was in perfect condition otherwise. Color is 15 points and to deny a good flower an award because it is not completely reversed (sometimes half dead) does not seem fair. If perfect otherwise, after taking off 10 points for color it could receive an award.

Since there is such a short time that a reverse bicolor is at its most perfect phase of its possible beauty, it is difficult to have many of the reverse bicolors at their peak color at show time.

---

## A 'SPLIT DECISION'

JAN DALTON, *North Yorkshire, England*

(from the *Daffodil Society Newsletter*, Summer, 1986)

In response to Mike Temple-Smith's article on the dilemma of split corona daffodils, published in our 1986 Journal, I offer the following reply/support.

I totally agree with you Mike that Division 11 has been and very likely, will be, a controversial section for many years to come. You either like them or you don't. (There are also several daffodil enthusiasts who still feel the same way about Division 4 and some of its occupants, but that is another basket of chromosomes). None the less, split coronas have been recognized by the International Registration Authority and as such must be treated with equal respect, according to their own particular attributes. True, as far as growers are concerned, this is optional. However, as judges, we must not only recognize their status, we should also be reasonably familiar with their potential and their physiology.

Which brings us to your original question, "when is a split not a split?" I must first of all reply to the question by quoting the rules of our own Society, which may and quite probably do, differ from those of the Tasmanian Daffodil Council's. By our rules, if a cultivar is registered as a Division 11 then it can only be show and therefore judged as a Division 11. This is okay providing the cultivar is registered. If on the other hand we move on to the showing of seedlings in a class for Division 11, then our rules state that seedling 'must be shown in accordance with the form and colour of the bloom, at the time of the show'. Therefore the onus falls upon

the judge to assess whether what is placed before him is in actual fact a split corona.

As you point out, the Royal Horticultural Society, being the aforementioned Registration Authority, do define the distinguishing characteristics of Division 11 cultivars as follows: 'Corona split for at least one third of its length'. The operative word being SPLIT, which is defined in the dictionary as 'to be broken or divided, especially longitudinally or with the grain'. Thus precluding from the division, cultivars that have a crenate, scalloped, notched or toothed cup or corona, ie. Merlin, Verona, Romance, etc. etc.

The cultivars mentioned in the Editor's note at the end of your article are classical examples of Division 2 and 3 flowers that have a 'scalloped' edge to their cup. Even though the cup or corona may appear to be 'split', it is in fact scalloped or curved across the grain of the cup. Not always, I agree, uniformly or equal in number but certainly not 'split' in the true sense of the word. I also agree that on occasions some of the 'crenations' or 'scalloping' do extend to the base of the cup but I don't for one moment consider it to qualify the said cultivars as having entered the realms of split coronas because of it.

In your own article you mention that a cultivar by the name of Arwon which you describe as looking 'like a large cup with a very frilly but 'split corona', won the single bloom class for Division 11 against a good bloom of Kingsize. Kingsize is a cultivar that we grow over here and is a typical Division 11 or, split corona flower. Arwon however, I can not find in the register nor any of its supplements. Therefore under our ruling, because it is not registered it is still a seedling and can be shown according to the exhibitors interpretation of the flowers form. Obviously, he was either convinced it was a Division 11 cultivar or, it was a case of "I'll pop it in this class and let the judge sort it out".

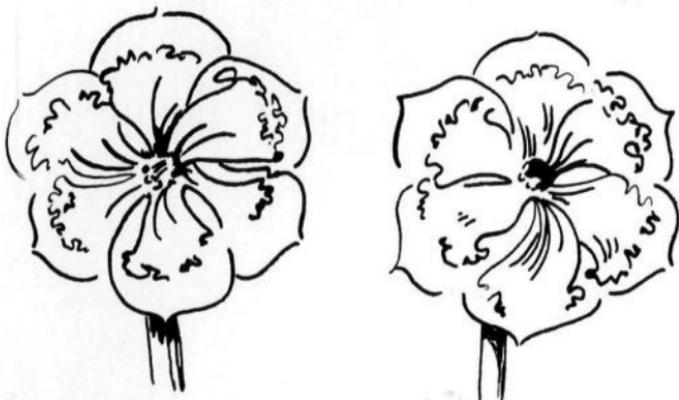
If as you say the flower looked like a large cup and looked out of place in the class for Division 11, then the Judge, with all due respect, should have had the courage to 'kick it into touch'. With, of course, an explanation later to the exhibitor. Illustrating one of the reasons why it is so important for a serving Judge to be conversant with a wide range of cultivars covering ALL Divisions, not just Divisions 1 to 4.

In conclusion, Mike, I would agree with you that a 'tighter' or more appropriate definition as to what constitutes a Division 11 flower is required. To simply say 'Corona split for at least one third' begets abuse. I would be happy with something along the lines of:—usually one flower to a stem, cup or corona regularly split longitudinally for at least two thirds of its length and laying parallel to the perianth. This may sound a bit long winded but it does describe what we expect a split corona to look like and it only requires to be written once at the front of the Register.

As a serving member of this Society's Classification sub-Committee I am concerned about many facets of registration and classification. Not least of these is the apparent case by which a cultivar can be incorrectly

registered and the damage so caused which can take years to rectify. I would welcome your comments and the views of the Tasmanian Daffodil Council on the following:—

1. When does a seedling cease to be treated as a seedling?
2. How should one define a 'miniature' Daffodil?
3. Where does one begin to measure the predominance of colour in the corona of Daffodil? From the inside or the outside?
4. Should there be further additions made to the abbreviated colour code system eg. S = salmon, A = amber, B = bluff, L = lilac etc?
5. Where are the characteristics of *N. cyclamineus* that allow the registration of some recent Division 6 cultivars?



## HERE AND THERE

It's Christmas time and there are no new catalogues to peruse, and no daffodil bulbs to plant—What?! You just found a bag full? Well, get busy! Dig a hole!—Have you thought of giving an ADS membership as a gift to a gardening friend? Four issues of the *Journal* and good new friends to be shared are available with an ADS membership and without hunting a parking space.

Our intrepid First Vice-President, Kathy Anderson, mixed chrysanthemums with her daffodils when she planned an eastern tour for Derek Birchumshaw and his wife. The Brichumshaws visited in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia. This was a chrysanthemum trip in the spring, but Derek is also a daffodil enthusiast, so he helped to judge the New England Regional and Central Ohio Daffodil Shows. See the English show report for some of Derek's 1986 winnings.

Word has arrived that Stella Evans has been in the hospital, but is home now and doing well. Also our treasurer, Jane Moore, has had a stay in the hospital. We hope that both of these ladies are improving. A speedy, total recovery to both of them.

Mrs. Harry Johnson of Silver Creek, Georgia, reports blooms this year on her Phil Phillips seeds that were distributed at the 1980 Memphis Convention. In the summer of 1983 she planted another 1000 seeds and transplanted 787 bulbs last summer. Maybe there will be another POPS at the Atlanta Show in 1990.

Word has come from New Zealand that Mr. Ken Farmer passed away last December. Many ADS members will remember with pleasure lunching at his home, and touring his gardens during the 1985 New Zealand Daffodil Tour. Our sympathy to his family.

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## 1-800-TESTUBE.

MRS. WYNANT DEAN, *Louisville, Kentucky*

For over a year Kentucky Daffodil Society has been looking for a source of large test tubes to be used in staging vases of three. Laboratory and hospital suppliers listed in the yellow pages had all been called but none had or would order the 20 x 150mm tubes we needed to fit the already-drilled and painted block holders.

At the Memphis convention, our Executive Director kindly gave me the 800 number for——Scientific. Leslie said that she had had good luck with them and suggested I ask Vic in sales for a catalogue. This is how the calls went.

“——Scientific. May I help you?”

“I would like to speak with Vic in sales, please. Vic? This is Mrs. Dean in Louisville, KY, and I am interested in getting some test tubes. Would you be good enough to send me a catalogue?”

“What size tube do you need?” The size was given. “Well, we do not service Louisville, but I can send you a catalogue.” Name, address, and telephone number were give.

Two weeks later. “I would like to speak with Vic in sales, please.”

“You haven’t received it? I’ll send one Federal Express tomorrow.”

Federal Express never rang my doorbell.

The next week. "Vic in sales, please."

"I am sorry, Vic won't be in until after one o'clock. May I have him call you.?" Name and telephone number given, again.

The next day. "This is Mrs. Dean in Louisville, KY. Are you the one with whom I spoke yesterday?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Vic never called back."

"He is on another line now. May I help you?"

"I hope so. All I want are some test tubes for exhibiting daffodils and a catalogue to find the right size."

"Let me check with Vic and I personally will call you back." Name and telephone number given the third time. "Mrs. Dean? I am sorry but we do not service Louisville. You will have to call St. Louis." Another 800 number was given.

Same day. "I would like to speak with someone in customer service, please."

"This is Evelyn. May I help you?"

"Evelyn, this is Mrs. Dean, etc."

"I am sorry. We do not service Louisville and you will have to call Cincinnati."

"I just spoke with Atlanta and they said you service Louisville."

"Atlanta is crazy." Another 800 number was given.

"—Scientific. Ann speaking. May I help you?"

"This is Mrs. Dean, etc."

"What company are you with?"

"I am with the American Daffodil Society, not a company and I would like, etc."

"If you do not have an account with us I cannot send you a catalogue. Anyway, the catalogue is over 2,000 pages. Why don't you call — Scientific or such and such."

"IN Louisville?"

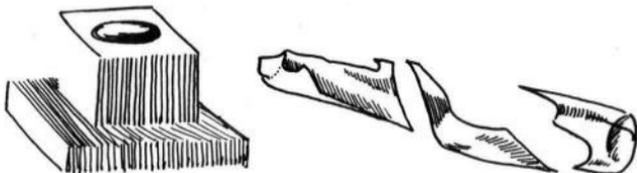
"Look in the yellow pages. Wait a minute. No, they are not listed in Louisville. Call Laboratory Supplies there."

"Thank you very much."

The tubes were special ordered the next day. Thank heavens for 800 numbers.

Biddy Dean says that the test tubes have arrived, and they do not fit the blocks!

Ed.



## ON RED TRUMPETS

FRED SILCOCK, *Mt. Macedon, Victoria*

(from the *Tasmanian Daffodil Council Journal*, April 1986)

'Red trumpets are now with us' our writers on daffodils often tell us. Our writers are correct, red trumpets are with us, but the only 1 Y-R that anybody on the mainland is likely to have seen is Trumpet Call (unregistered) and for several reasons it is rarely seen on the show bench at all these days. But Tasmanians are much more aware of this class, due to the work of Jim Radcliff and the progressing Mike Temple-Smith.

By 'red' I mean that colour range which includes deep or bright orange. I never have been sure where orange ends and red begins. But I may soon have some help with this problem, for on the way to me is a copy of the R.H.S. colour code, which until recently was out of print for a number of years.

It is a surprise to me that much more has not been done in the developing of red trumpets. I think red trumpet breeding is one of the true frontiers of hybridizing. I cannot believe that their dearth is due to hybridists finding such daffodils unappealing. What I think is found to be unappealing is the amount of spade-work required in order to get started with this class. Most hybridists who have said to me that they would like to be doing something with red trumpets have gone on to lament that there is so little breeding material available. I've pointed out that what they say is not true—that material is around us in abundance, in the form of 2 Y-Rs and 1 Y-Ys. The starting point is the crossing of these two types, followed by selective re-crossing. It may take two or three generations to attain what one is aiming at, but if the journey is never started the goal will never be reached.

The parentage of Trumpet Call is unknown but the 2 Y-R part of its ancestry is obvious (so I believe) from the flower's rather long, though strong, neck. It was bred by the Fairbairns of Skipton in Victoria and was released a year or two before the death of Mrs. Fairbairn, about ten years ago.

I once, and only once, saw another Fairbairn red trumpet which at that time was tentatively called Bugle Boy. It was small, like Trumpet Call, but not as well formed. I've not heard of it since. C. O. Fairbairn and his wife, Irene, seem to have been working at breeding red trumpets for some time. Their 2 Y-R Conductor is not far from being a member of Division 1 and I've seen another of their 2 Y-Rs, whose name I'm uncertain of, which has much of Division 1 character about it. I have used Conductor to good effect in my own breeding programme—crossing it with Division 1, richly coloured seedlings belonging to this Division have resulted in the first generation. Bulbs of Trumpet Call and Conductor would now be hard to

find, and non-virused stock would be harder still to come across.

The short cuts in red trumpet breeding are few indeed but there are some avenues worth exploring—these are the using of such cultivars as Loch Owskeich and Glenfarclas, both of which have pedigrees possessing 1 Y-Ys and 2 Y-Rs. Other Lea cultivars owning similarly mixed blood are Glen Clova, Meldrum and Gold Convention. Cultivars from Rathowen that could prove of value are Midas Touch, Lancelot, Rathowen Gold, Golden Joy and Golden Jewel. These were bred from Camelot whose pollen parent was Ceylon. A search of catalogues may reveal more cultivars worth including in a breeding programme. Arctic Gold and Viking, with their deep colour, could be of use.

One of the bonuses I've found occurring from the pursuit of red trumpets by the methods suggested is the very good bulb habit of resultant seedlings. This could be of great value in the breeding of all-yellow trumpets. Dr. Doug Barlow, who grows his daffodils in the comparatively warm climate of the Adelaide region of South Australia, where bulbs subject to basal rot do not long endure, has no end of praise for the bulb hardiness and vigour of Gold Convention. Gold Convention's pedigree shows that three of its eight great-grand-parents were Div. 2 Y-O or 2 Y-R flowers. Also, I've not yet seen any burning of coronas in seedlings of this kind of mixed parentage.

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## MEN FROM THE MINISTRY

(from the *The Daffodil Society Newsletter*, Summer 1986)

Government spending cuts now seem destined to have an impact upon the Daffodil buying public. It does mean that the costs of bulbs grown in England will rise, especially where Plant Health Certificates have to be provided for individual overseas consignments.

Up to now the Inspectors of The Ministry of Agriculture have been available without cost to inspect stocks of bulbs in growth, advise commercial growers and issue appropriate certificates. The service has been fairly extensively used and been paid for from public funds.

In 1987, to reduce Government spending, growers will have to pay for each visit by an inspector and for the time spent checking stocks and giving advice. There seems little doubt that such charges will be passed on to the purchaser of the bulbs. The biggest effect of this change is likely to be on overseas orders where a 'certificate' of Plant Health is required as a standard charge will be imposed for each document that accompanies an order to each address to which bulbs are being despatched.

The position for Northern Ireland and Scotland may be different but it seems that the 'Men from the Ministry' are after us.

## FIFTY YEARS ON

JOHN MORALEE, *Kurt, England*

(from *Newsletter, Northern Ireland Daffodil Group*, April 1985)

"The productive particles in nature have a self-determination of their own which, left to themselves, follow their own freely-chosen paths. To make them change course, interference caused by winds, insects or more positively so in the case of daffodils, by the determined manipulations of breeders, to achieve their aims. Yet daffodil breeders know only too well, that even with lifelong studies of pedigrees, our diversion of the daffodils' free-will is only minimal when one considers the past fifty years progress towards what passes for perfection today. For instance, I am often asked if there will ever be a pink perianth. I think there will be one emanating from a sport and their improvement upon such natural diversions. Aside from daffodils for a moment, who, fifty years ago, ever thought there would be a red delphinium, yet today at Wisely we have it being stabilized and improved. Also there is now among bearded iris a group of Remontants which not only bloom in June but bloom again in late summer.

So what has the daffodil and those interfering breeders in store for us in fifty years time. The closest to an "all red" is orange-red, yet the deepening perianth colour in some of today's newer varieties, leads one to believe that an "all red" is not far away.

Fashions change very gradually and whereas it is not long since a starlike formation in the perianth was ideal, the tendency today is for completely circular perianth. So fifty years hence can only be conjecture and mostly surmise so one can let one's imagination run wild.

How about a large Division 1 with a completely reflexed perianth. I can see Tom Bloomer's shudders as he visualizes his 'White Star' and Co. completely reflexed! Yet fifty years hence such a bloom could well be the apple of some breeder's eye. Can anyone really see a reverse bi-colour with the white halo extending into the inner perianth petals? Division 10 could well be a source of new formations or, as I dub them today, malformations. Division 4 are double daffodils—why not treble daffodils?

An end to my nightmarish dreams—for do we want to stray from the well-trodden paths of today except to even more perfection in the forms we now have. It would be interesting to know what others of our fraternity think, while I try and imagine a multi-flowered large Division 1. All right—Not reflexed!!"

### Memorial Contributions

Mrs. Alexander Ulin . . . . . Delaware Daffodil Society

## DAFFODILS AND FINE CHINA

MRS. F. STRONACH

(From *Tasmanian Daffodil Council Journal*, April 1986)

For some twenty years my husband has crooned, caressed, wuffed and shuffled around the genus *Narcissus*. My interest, in that same period, has been in acquiring flowers of beauty for the house and of course in flower arranging containers suitable for the particular varieties of flowers.

Now I have always collected suitable containers for flowers, such as jugs, urns and sugar bowls—not necessarily just those containers called by their manufacturer a vase. I recollected that I hadn't seen too many narcissi illustrated on porcelain. However, I have bought three or four pieces, mainly plates, of 18th and 19th century porcelain illustrating daffodils—the excuse being of course for the delight of my husband. The more I thought of it the more determined I became to look further into the variety or otherwise of these beautiful flowers on European porcelain.

Where did I start?—of course in my own house and surprise, surprise, other than the pieces I had bought because of daffodils, there were a Chamberlain tea service plate (1800), Copeland cake plate (1850), Copeland dessert service (1845) and a very large Coalport piece (1805) with golden flowers and burnt sienna leaves, these all being hand painted.

I then looked further and surprise, surprise, there in the cupboard was a complete 'Roanoak' pattern in Royal Worcester. Another coffee service, also by Royal Worcester, features beautiful cyclamineus daffodils. With these pieces in mind I began wondering why in general daffodils are so little illustrated on china. Is it because a daffodil is a rather difficult flower to integrate into a mixed bouquet, being stiff and always pointing in a definite direction? I believe this may be the reason.

Seeking daffodils on china is a quest that I am only beginning and the two things that have come clearly from the search so far is that there does appear to be quite a number of daffodils on the very elaborate raised flower-pieces of early Meissen (1750-1790) and Kaendler (1730-1790) and also on the early Copeland, Coalport and Colebrookdale pieces of elaborate raised flowers and birds. These days their petals tend to have had chips taken out of them for they are very delicate. This is only the beginning of my search.

I would say the jonquil, on the whole, wins hands down for numbers, but when yellow trumpets are illustrated they just sing a glorious, triumphant song of spring. No wonder they are beloved.

MR & MRS P R MOORE JR  
16 MAPLE AVE  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23607

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