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COVER

Lake waters overtaking *N. pseudonarcissus noblis* near Riano, Spain.
(Sarah Andersen photo.)

FOLLOWING THE SPANISH DAFFODIL TRAIL

KATHRYN S. ANDERSEN, Wilmington, Delaware
(All photos by Sarah Andersen)

On May 1, 1990, my daughter, Sally, and I met Marilyn Howe at the airport in Madrid for yet another trek into mountains and valleys in the north of Spain. Marilyn, armed with detailed maps and all references known to English speaking people, acted as primary navigator. We set out to the north on N-1, then headed West to the Sierra de Guadarrama. Further travels took us into the Cordillera Cantabrica, the 300 mile mountain chain bordering the north of Spain, through many puertos and finally to the Costa Verde and the sea. Our

timing was perfect for *NN. rupicola*, *triandrus*, *pseudonarcissus*, and *bulbocodium* but a bit late for *N. asturiensis*, except above the highest puertos.

Magnificent sweeps of wild daffodils may still be seen in more remote areas of Spain, but the hand of civilization continues to approach and snatch away their habitat. Famous daffodil valleys near the Picos de Europa are slowly slipping beneath man-made lakes as the waters rise behind massive domes designed to provide recreational areas of the future. The small town of Riano, often mentioned in literature as a base for forays into nearby mountains and valleys is now totally submerged, its residents moved to stark apartments clustered high above the lake. The emerging skiing industry does not appear to have an adverse effect upon the native flora which can peacefully exist beneath much activity on the snow. New and improved roads have made these areas more accessible, and only time will tell if the species can coexist with man. Picnickers and ball players seem to react to the species much in the same way we might treat dandelions: they either ignore them or trample them into the ground.

Much of the area we traveled is underlain with acid rock although the Picos de Europas, the highest part of the chain, are limestone. Except for the Picos, soil pH is below 6.0. Our interest lay in various *pseudonarcissus*, *traindrus*, *bulbocodium* and *rupicola* species as well as *asturiensis* and natural crosses we might find between any of these. As in past years, we were utterly amazed at the spectrum of natural variation in all of the species. *N. nobilis* ranged from small and perfect like 'Little Beauty' to large and ragged like a paper Mexican fiesta flower. The largest blooms were undoubtedly *pseudonarcissus nobilis leonensis*, the largest known species bloom. Most of the larger trumpets were smooth as silk, and some were perfectly overlapping, but most tended to be wind-milly and of inappropriate form for our show table ideals. They were, however, extremely appealing and most graceful. After looking at thousands of individual blooms, we began to wonder what the gardens of today might look like if early plant collectors had chosen different stock to bring home for breeding purposes. Almost as variable as *N. nobilis* was *N. rupicola*. The *N. rupicola* of commerce bears a tiny upfacing bloom, without much fragrance, and never produces more than one flower per scape. We observed an entire palette of size, form and habit. In this instance, early collectors chose the smallest forms and those bearing but one flower per stem. We saw many too large to be compatible with intermediates and some with two heads. One specimen bore three blooms. Where masses of *N. rupicola* covered large rocky outcroppings, a unique subtle fragrance could easily be detected.

Our encounters with *N. rupicola* ssp. *rupicola* occurred in numerous locations above 1500 meters in the Sierra de Guadarrama almost directly

north of Madrid. On the first day out, we came upon the first stand in a camping area at marker L-9 on a small road which left highway C-604 and climbed into the mountains. The open area, dotted with large granite boulders and low-growing junipers, gradually gave way to the forest of pine and oak. *N. rupicola* grew in drifts from the light canopy right down to the road. A lengthy reconnaissance revealed *N. triandrus pallidulus*, also in its prime, and a *bulbocodium* in seed. Much time was spent in comparing forms and sizes and colors for this was our first *N. rupicola* population, and we could not believe how much the individual scapes varied. It was almost dark before we left this magnificent spot to continue forward and search out a room for the night!

On our return from the north, we detoured into the Guadarrama once more, approaching from the other side. None of the north-facing slopes which we examined revealed any species whatsoever, but suitable south-facing rocky slopes were even more heavily populated with *N. rupicola* than the previous site at L-9. Some grew in the open and some under the pine canopy, frequently in loose association with *N. triandrus pallidulus* at lower elevations. It was here that we found hybrids, one of which is described in the June, 1990, issue of this *Journal*, p. 251-3, and pictured in the left hand photograph. Upon our return to the Guadarrama, we spent time examining a large woodland stand of *N. triandrus pallidulus*. Beneath a high pine canopy on steep southeast-facing slopes, a number of discrete stands could be observed from the road that winds its way up to the Puerto. In the early morning, these creamy blooms seemed to dance in the dappled sun. These stands came as close to a blanket of *triandrus* as we had seen, but they were still rather spotty. Individual scapes typically bore one or two creamy or vaguely bicolored blooms. An occasional scape bore three.



Perky *N. asturiensis* at Puerto de Pajares.



Three-headed *N. rupicola* from Sierra de Guardarrama.

We had high hopes of tracking down the super *N. triandrus* ssp. *triandrus* (*N. triandrus albus*) mentioned frequently in literature. The whitish *N. triandrus* is relatively easy to identify in the field since the Rio Duero divides the two populations with *N. triandrus triandrus* to the north and *N. triandrus pallidulus* to the south. Sightings of the very large specimens had been reported at Santa Columba de Somoza and at Puerto de Leitariegos west and northwest of Leon. Following a dusty road up into the parched hills above Santa Columbo de Somoza, we saw little but gorse, heather, and white and yellow broom in open areas. Occasional stands of oak broke the monotony of the pale, dry vegetation. A few five- and six-headed *N. triandrus triandrus* sprang up from the cement-like soil at the side of the road or in semi-shaded areas serving as the town dump. Any exploration away from the roadside was foregone when we realized that we were in the midst of an active army maneuver zone. Even though these scapes bore up to six blooms, drought seemed to have sapped vigor and substance from the blooms.

Below Puerto de Leitariegos (1525 m.), the situation was very different. Above the lush river valley coal mining is still going on. At the pass, the fields were awash with melting snow. Water from this melting snow coursed all the way down the slopes in rivulets, streams and simple drips from outcropping rocks. On these damp, burnt-over slopes amid oak, broom, *rubrus* and anemones, the most vigorous *N. triandrus triandrus* that we had ever seen grew in a gravelly soil. Some specimens measured 35 cm. (almost 14 in.) in height and stood like pristine soldiers above starkly upright foliage. Perhaps if the blooms had not been so widely scattered, their subtle fragrance would have been more noticeable.

We did see *N. pseudonarcissus* in profusion around every bend at high altitudes, but its identification, in spite of Marilynn Howe's extensive library, sometimes left us in doubt. Our first encounter occurred in wet meadows at Puerto de Leitariegos. The wettest areas were choked with brilliant gold marsh marigolds, but pseudonarcissus, gentian and bulbocodiums were in abundance elsewhere. The brilliant bicolor blooms of *pseudonarcissus nobilis* lured us deep into a meadow to enjoy our first taste of overabundance. Here some of the pseudonarcissus looked almost like a huge bulbocodium with augmented petals. The very strong, wide perianth tube dominated the entire bloom. We surmised it was the primitive *N. pseudonarcissus nobilis* ssp. *primaenius* native to alpine meadows. We considered the possibility of a *pseudonarcissus* x *bulbocodium* cross, but rejected it because of the large number of specimens. It has been our experience that wild hybrids occur on a limited basis even when there are many potential parents in close proximity. A significant number of flowers had seven petals. One

particularly nice clump of *nobilis* had a greenish perianth tube. A wide band of deep gold flushed each petal midrib from its junction with the perianth tube almost to its tip. When we descended from the Puerto, we found that the valley of each stream carrying away water from the melting snow was filled with *nobilis*. Toward the bottom of their range, the blooms had long since faded and some were in seed.

Pseudonarcissus nobilis ssp. *primaenius* appeared again in wet grassy meadows near the ski area at Puerto de Pajares (1379 m.). This time it was associated with *N. asturiensis* and an assortment of bulbocodiums. Here for the first time, we came upon one of a number of huge, widely flaring bulbocodiums which we were to see from time to time in isolated situations in the Asturias. *N. asturiensis* must have been spectacular here at its peak a week or so before our arrival. We were pleased to see a few remaining blooms amid the many developing seed heads.

Leaving Pajares, we headed south towards Leon so that we might pick up a road eastward leading to the Pico de Europa and our base at Riano where so many daffodil hunters have stayed over the past century. We were probably among the first guests at the brand new parador rising above the lake beside the new Riano. The credit card machine was still in its original box when we checked out, and nobody seemed able to make it work. The new road skirting the ever rising waters of the lake has been constructed high above the present water level. It is possible to look down and see old roads leading directly into the water as well as bridges, houses, and the former lives of generations of mountain people. Heading north out of Riano on N-621 toward Puerto de San Glorio, we could not resist a small road leading down to a meadow of *pseudonarcissus nobilis* and grazing cows all so tranquil as the insidious water rose higher and higher. At the edge of the lake some blooms protruded from the surface like papyrus, further in they bloomed at the surface like water lilies and then there were none! By now this huge and varied population of *pseudonarcissus nobilis* and *nobilis* ssp. *leonensis* is extinct.

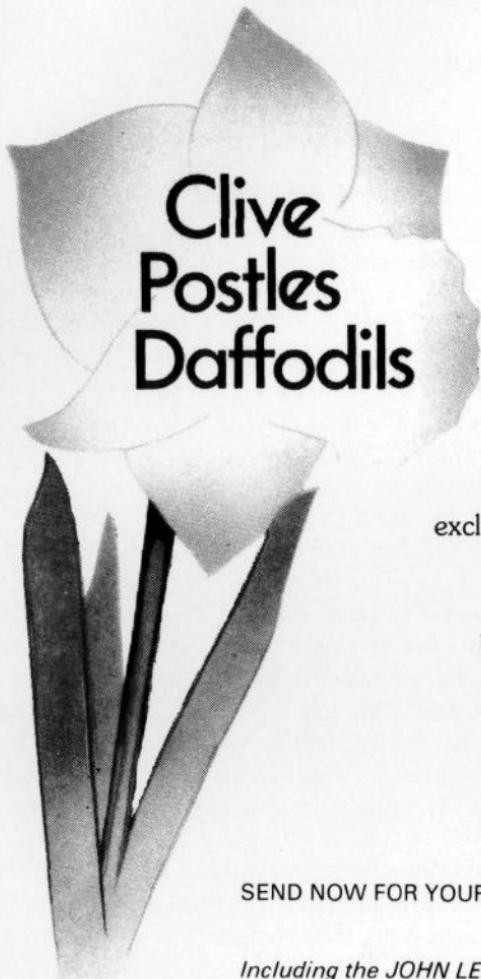
As we continued towards the Picos past Portilla de la Reina, the rocky slopes were dotted with *triandrus* ssp. *triandrus*, in fair number. Most scapes bore two blooms. These specimens were not distinguished by their vigor, floriferousness or form. The valleys were filled first with *nobilis* and at higher altitudes with *primaenius* as well. At Puerto de San Glorio a few late blooming *N. asturiensis* could be seen near the bear statue. The ground was carpeted with countless bulbs in seed pod and must have been a glorious sight two weeks earlier. Puerto de Pandetraive which provided our first true view of the Picos had similar flora. In the following days we traversed other Puertos and always saw the same things, albeit in different stages of development according to the altitude: *N. asturiensis* at the highest elevation, perhaps admixed with *nobilis*.

ssp. primagenius. A little lower, *nobilis* and perhaps some *nobilis ssp. primagenius*. Further down yet, *N. triandrus triandrus*. Assorted bulbocodiums were found at all elevations from *N. b. citrinus* near sea level to *NN. bb. graellsii, nivalis* and *bulbocodium* at greater heights. Pale yellow *b. nivalis* was easy to identify with its exerted parts, as was *b. graellsii* with its widely expanded perianth. These two were often observed growing together where they hybridized readily.

In hunting for species, it is impossible to see everything in bloom on any one trip. Bloom dates vary with altitude, exposure and season, and sometimes circumstances dictate abandoning a particular search. We found evidence of *pseudonarcissus pallidiflorus* or *macrolobus* at two locations below 1,000 m. where they had been reported in the literature. In both cases seed heads had started to develop. In hunting down *N. asturiensis vasconicus*, thought to be in seed, we were approached in a remote field by a small motorcycle gang and decided to abandon our study of the area. Fear of poachers at dusk sent us out of a picnic area in the Guadarrama that was rich in rupicola. Nevertheless, the excitement and expectation of the next find are enough of an incentive to send us forward into new areas whether the road drops off to nothing or grades exceed 17%.



H. pseudonarcissus nobilis ssp. primagenius at Puerto de Pajares.



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PLANT AND ENJOY

SAM WINTERS, Clarksville, Tennessee

Over 40 years ago I started working with my father in a farm supply store. We worked mostly with farm and garden plants but, through the influence of my father-in-law, I became interested in flowering plants. I persuaded my father to start handling bedding plants and bulbs. In the early 1950's, my father had about 500 bulbs left in the store at the end of the selling season in mid-December. One cold and windy day he sent me out with one of the farm hands to plant the bulbs. Sam Stanley, who was in charge of the one-mule plow, said "There ain't no sense in anybody planting anything when it's this cold." Nevertheless, he laid off seven long rows across the side yard of my father's home. He plowed up and down each row several times until they were about six inches deep. Then we dusted each row with bone meal and planted the bulbs. Another circuit of the plow then covered them.

Thirty five years later, when I visited Sam in a nursing home, he laughed and talked about that cold day when the bulbs were planted.

These bulbs were first dug and replanted about 25 years later after my sister moved into the old home place. They have since been replanted one time. There are thousands of bulbs which are descendants of those originally planted in the 1950's.

The most prominent of these survivors is the sweet smelling double, Mary Copeland. Others are Mt. Hood, Beersheba, Thalia, Mrs. R.O. Backhouse, Golden Harvest, Trevithian, and a large selection of de Graaff unnamed seedlings.

Any spring, one can come by 866 Greenwood Avenue in Clarksville, Tennessee, and see these survivors blooming in the front yard of Howard and Mary Gray. Around the house are other plantings of the same era. These include Francisca Drake, Daisy Schaffer, Dutch Master, *Jonquilla simplex*, and Dr. DeMol which is an early split corona daffodil.

On the street where I live, there are Geranium, Thalia, Mabel Taylor, and Samaria, which have been naturalized for over 20 years.

Some other old friends, of over 40 years, are Beersheba, Unsurpassable, February Gold, Dick Wellband, Cheerfulness, Moonshine, Beryl, Broughshane, *canaliculatus*, Fortune, Limerick, et cetera. Some of these have won blue ribbons at shows in recent years.

If you don't feel up to digging every three years, plant anyway. Just be sure to plant where you won't have to mow until mid-June. Though show flowers are fun, you can just plant daffodils and enjoy them for years and years with a minimum of care.

OF DAFFODILS AND . . .

PERSEPHONE

BULBS THAT COME AND GO. I would guess that some, if not all, of us have had the depressing experience of planting bulbs with high hopes and then never seeing a trace of that cultivar again! At least not in your own garden.

Back in the bleak days before young James Ramsbottom discovered what to do about dat-ol-debbil-eelworm, the losses could be and sometimes were, appalling. Just one example would be the recorded experience of Alec Wilson. Just two years after his stock of bulbs had been valued at twelve thousand pounds (for income tax purposes) he had not two-hundred pounds worth left!

Of course not everyone had the same experience then and one would hope that such a tragedy could not occur today. But, from recent purchases I must come to the conclusion that not all of those people who are supplying bulbs are as meticulous as might be desired. In fact, recent experience just about gave me a bad case of the "never-agains."

In some cases the bulbs looked suspicious from the start. I put them in a quarantine area and a good thing I did — my suspicions were well founded. In several cases where I questioned the identity of certain bulb stocks — I could never prove whether I was right or wrong — the bulbs simply did not produce any top growth.

Now there are cases on record where bulbs have lain "doggo" underground for one or more years, only to emerge finally and produce in a satisfactory way. For instance, Betty Darden had bulbs (two of them) of Raindrop that just sat underground and sulked for four seasons. Then, to her surprise and delight each bulb produced foliage and blooming stems, one with 5 florets, another with 2 — and they never looked back after that. She reported much the same experience with *N. juncifolius*.

In these days I'm afraid I wouldn't have that much faith in bulbs that don't appear above ground. With me, when bulbs come and go, so to speak, I don't mess around and wait for them to decide to reappear again — I dig up and examine and then decide what further action seems indicated.

ABOUT ODDBALLS AND FREAKS. Recently I came across the picture of a freak, that appeared in Wells Knierim's beds — an *N. triandrus albus* with four perianth segments and a cup with four lobes that started to split when the cup started to expand. I don't know what happened to this particularly unusual flower, but I was reminded of it recently, when I obtained a stock of *N. odorus* from one of my "flower

friends" from the Market Bulletin days. This stock had flowers with four segments, a four-lobed cup and the same splitting tendency — just like the stock obtained from her *more than thirty years earlier!* Whatever caused this odd manifestation it was obviously not something that harmed the bulbs, otherwise they would not have continued to live, increase and bloom in a satisfactory manner for that many years. Perhaps this is just another example of how much we don't know about our daffodils!

ABOUT OBSERVATION AND STUDY. I refer to the importance of observing your daffodils carefully, at every stage of development. For years I have made a habit of cutting stems to bring inside and keep on display, on my bedside table where I can watch them carefully, through all stages of development that occur by day and by night. In this way I find hints or clues to characteristics that may be very useful in selecting parents for crosses — which would not be apparent otherwise.

An example of how helpful this can be is some seedlings I received from Tasmania from crosses between Little Beauty and *N. cyclamineus*. Not a one had a well developed contrast between cup coloring and perianth, but as each flower matured one could detect enough contrast to make it seem well worthwhile to make first-generation crosses between these seedlings. (It might be noted that it was such observation that led to the first, unlikely crosses that resulted in the pink cup coloring.)

LET'S HEAR IT FOR STYROFOAM. While I count myself as one of the conservationists or environmentalists who think that far too much styrofoam is being manufactured, used to excess, and then consigned to garbage dumps where it will remain intact, *in situ* for generations to come — at the same time I have to be thankful that it was invented and can be very useful to the gardener, when recycled.

For years I had found the various small cups and containers excellent for starting seeds and the meat trays were put into good usage, or after-life, as drainage trays for indoor plants and the aforesaid seedlings.

But, it was only when my man-made (or should I say woman-made?) troughs — contrived from a mixture of sand, gravel, cement and peat moss — became too heavy for continued use by me that I discovered what wonderful stuff this styrofoam could be. (Perhaps I should say that the troughs in question didn't grow too heavy — I just got too weak to lift them!)

In any case, the various sizes and types of styrofoam "coolers" were a nifty answer to my problem — how to continue to have trough gardens after one has gotten too old and weak to lug around the more common types.

For starters it is easy to cut these down to size — i.e. right height for correct planting depth — and it is equally easy to make drainage

holes of desired size and spacing. The next step is to paint them, not only from an aesthetic viewpoint but also because it makes the troughs stronger (I selected a soft, grayish-green color of outside, water-base paint. It looks unobtrusive but makes a nice color to go with various plants and it certainly stands the test of time. I have been using some of these for more than twenty years — same ones, in some cases, recycled to meet the needs of my changing planting plans.

Two of these now contain nice collections of species *Cyclamen* — nestled around "outcroppings" of weathered tufa. The same troughs formerly provided the setting for small seedling species of heath, heather and erica and before that they were planted with tiny alpines and other miniature plants — too small to be seen to advantage or cared for in regular rock garden *milieu*!

These have all, also provided a nice setting for the small species daffodils, tucked in between other small plants. Then, there are the small coolers, used to hold a six-pack of beer or soft drinks. Gussied up with the same attractive paint, these make wonderful little planting boxes for collections of tiny daffodils. (These will fit on a window-sill and I find them especially useful for all of the tiny, tender daffodils that just can't hold their own outside. This includes most of the little petticoat hybrids and species.)

Another very practical use for these styrofoam containers is to utilize them for starting daffodil seeds, where they can remain *in situ* until it is time to move the little bulbs on to the open ground. These containers may be sunk in the ground or spaced in frames. Since the material is practically indestructible, the container will not deteriorate, in the ground or out and they will not develop possibly harmful mold, moss and such.

So, I would urge one and all — encourage the fast-food places to find some replacement for the present excess usage of styrofoam containers (to be used once and tossed in the trash) but at the same time take advantage of the ways we can make good use of some of the sizes and types of styrofoam.

ABOUT GEESE AND SWANS. Remember the old adage, "All of his geese are swans?" I have been reminded of this, several times of late, when it becomes obvious that far too many new daffodils are being registered, when the main thing they do is clutter up the situation and make things very difficult for the Registration Committee of the R.H.S. Sally Kington and I have been exchanging views on this subject, particularly since the most recent list has been issued. We both agree there might be a more reasonable way to select seedlings for registration. So far, neither one of us has come up with a reasonable solution.

All I know for sure is that something needs to be done. In one recent

issue of the *Journal*, the registration for one year came to a total of more than 80 new names. Few of them have been heard of since then and possibly all may go into the state of Oblivion, before too long.

Food for thought? and possible action? Ideas anyone?

WHAT TO DO WITH A NEW HYBRID

J. S. WELLS

I imagine that quite a few of ADS members have fallen to the lure of raising seedlings, grown them on to flowering size, selected one or perhaps two as being "special", and then — what?? Just how do you get a good bulb accepted, and if successful, can it make some money?

I received a letter the other day from a well known grower, who had a bulb which was considered exceptional. To prove this up, it was suggested that at least three bulbs should be given to other good growers so that they could observe and evaluate, hopefully leading



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to a general acceptance of the cultivar in question. But the breeder pointed out that these bulbs could quite easily be worth, say, \$500.00 each, and he was not ready to donate \$1,500.00 worth of bulbs so that they could be assessed and evaluated. Stalemate.

It seems to me that this problem falls naturally into two clear divisions. The first involves the activities of anyone who is clearly a well known breeder of new bulbs, a person with a record of having produced some really worthwhile bulbs, and perhaps even one or two quite outstanding. For such a grower, whether he be amateur or professional, the way is clear. The bulb may be patented at some considerable cost, or it can be handed to a reputable grower to increase and ultimately market, with prices which would reflect an agreed royalty per bulb for the breeder.

The second group, far greater in number, comprise Division No. Two, and I consider myself one of these. I make no pretension to be a thoughtful, knowledgeable, and skilled breeder, who works with care from tables showing the pedigree of every bulb involved in the breeding process. These fine breeders, clearly succeed. Look at the results of John Lee, Lionel Richardson and currently John Blanchard. But such skill and dedication is rare, and most of us are no more than pollen dabbers, who hope that lightning might just strike and thus a new and superb bulb might result. With many hundreds of seedlings to choose from, it is a great temptation to believe that just one or two are exceptional or unique. After all, they are "Our Children", and clearly nothing could be finer. But unfortunately this is hardly ever true, for inevitably our judgement is limited to those few bulbs with which we have personal knowledge. So if one is truthful one has to assume that, at best, our judgement is both untutored and limited, and therefore of little value.

Yet, there is that bulb, now flowering for the third or fourth time and really it does look good. So you enter it in a competition and it comes out well — clearly your judgment is sound and the bulb has promise. Again, what to do?

I suggest that there really is only one answer, and that is to get the bulb out and tested by as many people as possible, and as quickly as possible. If the bulb does have real merit, this will rapidly become apparent, and the reputation of your seedling will advance with a speed directly proportionate to the number of good growers who like it and recommend it as a fine bulb and a clear advance upon those already being grown.

When distributing bulbs in this way, you can if you wish, keep a finger on the bulb so to speak. If it is still under number, you should have the right to name it once it has been accepted. It should not be distributed by these test growers without your approval, and the

ultimate distribution of stocks should remain under your control. If the bulb should prove to be really outstanding — rather a remote possibility — then you retain the right to direct the production and commercial introduction of the bulb through a channel of your choice. If you are lucky, have a good bulb, and have chosen your growers well you may finally arrive at a position when you can agree to the commercial offering of the bulb at a price which might contain a small royalty for you, say 10¢ per bulb. But in all this process, the possibility of making a killing is not really important. It may just come about but I suggest that the manner in which you proceed as a breeder should not be governed by this possibility. Most pollen dabblers will either earn their livelihood in other ways, using daffodil breeding as an interesting hobby, or perhaps be retired, and thus essentially be in the same boat. For all people in this group, I would like to suggest that the most important point is to produce a really good bulb, and have it widely recognized.

There is a first class precedent for this approach and I would like to quote verbatim from chapter 3 of the *Daffodil Handbook** page 16. Discussing good bulbs in Division 2 the writer says:

The landmark flower of this subdivision is Fortune, an early flower of exceptional style and quality with a large orange crown; an aristocrat among the commoners of its day. It was found in 1915 by Walter T. Ware, among a batch of mixed seedlings in his nursery near Bath, England. Since his daffodils were afflicted with eelworm, Mr. Ware parted with a few bulbs in 1917, three to The Brodie of Brodie, a circumstance which may have prevented the extinction of this splendid flower, since Mr. Ware died later that year . . . The Brodie was thus able to start Fortune on its long and distinguished career as a flower and a parent."

Bonnie Brae Gardens



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This quote clearly shows the importance of "casting one's bread upon the waters" and distributing any new seedlings as rapidly as possible into the hands of sound and reputable people so that its true potential can be determined.

This may mean that I shall never make a real "killing" but I do not care. There are more important things in life than reserving and closely monitoring any potential commercial advantage that may be inherent in a bulb. At my time in life, nothing could be more satisfying and truly wonderful than producing a bulb which has so many sound qualities that it is clearly destined to be grown, enjoyed and appreciated for many, many years to come, and certainly long after I have gone.

**The American Horticultural Magazine*, Vol. 45.

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Copyright 1966.

BEGINNING HYBRIDIZING OR POLLEN DAUBING 101

STEPHEN J. VINISKY, Sherwood, Oregon

Happy Spring! You have had a few months to think about last December's article and to plan your first crosses. Now that the blooming season is upon us (or nearly so depending on your area of the country) it is time to get out and enjoy the flowers and make that first cross.

First we need to review two parts of daffodil anatomy. The first parts of the daffodil we need to concern ourselves with are the STIGMA and the STYLE. The Style is located in the very center of the cup and is surrounded by six filaments that support the pollen bearing ANTERS. The stigma is actually the very end of the style. It generally has a little cup-shaped depression which is where we will put the pollen from the flower chosen as a parent. The pollen placed on the moist and receptive stigma will grow down the length of the style into the ovary. The ovary is the swollen bump located *behind* the flower and is where the seed will be produced.

The second part we need to consider is the pollen bearing stamen. There are six filaments that surround the style/stigma. At the end of each stamen there is an ANTER which is where we get the pollen.

Please don't be intimidated by the biological talk. Even the most knowledgeable of us can become confused on occasion. During a

judging school one of our instructors complete blanked out on "Stamen" and refered to it as "The gonad part of the flower!!!"

Onward to the garden. Here we are looking at two lovely flowers that you have decided would make fine parents. You must transfer the pollen from one flower and put it on the STIGMA of the flower you have chosen as the seed parent. There are a number of ways this can be done. Many folks use a fine tipped paint brush to stroke the anther to collect pollen and then "paint" the pollen on the stigma. After each cross the brush is cleaned with alcohol and dried. Another method is to use tweezers or forceps. You take the tweezers, grab a filament and pull. This leaves you with an entire anther to carry over to the flower. My good friend, Sid DuBose, occasionally will use a book of paper matches. You rip off a match and the end of the match (the part where it is attached to the matchbook, not the head) is soft enough to act like a disposable brush.

Now that you have the pollen you gently transfer it to the stigma. Try to fil the cup-like depression at the end of it.

Run back in the house and ask where the Hang Tags (price tags with string) are that you bought in December or January. On the tag you write the seed parent first and the pollen parent second. Tie the tag behind the flower. Your first cross is now complete!

All we have to do is wait until the ovary swells and begins to crack open. This may take until June or July and we'll talk about what to do with your seed then.

Please feel free to write me or call if you have any questions, comments, or opinions. Your input can help all of us grow.

Steve Vinisky, 21700 S.W. Chapman Road,
Sherwood, Oregon 97140.

William R. P. Welch

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STREAKS OF COLOUR IN DAFFODILS

SALLY KINGTON, International Daffodil Registrar

The code letters for colour in daffodil classification not only show when a flower has more than one colour in perianth or corona, but also show how those colours are deployed. In the perianth segments the first code letter is for the outer zone, the second for the mid-zone and the third for the base; in the corona the letter for the eye-zone comes first, followed by letters for the mid- and outer zones. So the code YYW-WWY is for a daffodil whose perianth segments are yellow with a white halo at base and whose corona is white with a yellow outer zone.

In most daffodils the colours do appear in more or less clearly defined lateral bands and the coding system fits them comfortably. In a number of daffodils, however, the colours appear in longitudinal streaks or splashes and the system fails. For example 'Broadway Star' has white perianth segments and a corona that is predominantly white but heavily streaked (longitudinally) with yellow and orange. To introduce such streaks of colour into the coding would wrongly indicate their position, for W-WYO would suggest that the corona had a white eye zone, yellow



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mid-zone and orange outer zone, while W-WOY, W-YWO, or any other combination would be equally misleading.

The colour coding system could perhaps be adapted to show how some daffodils are streaked rather than banded with colour, and at least one way of doing so has been put forward. But, for the time being, the Narcissus Classification Advisory Committee recommends showing only the predominant colour in the code itself, and spelling out the secondary colours in a note. In this way 'Broadway Star', with the registrants' approval, would become W-W, with a note that the white corona is heavily streaked with orange and lightly so with yellow.

The Committee aims to discover how many other such streaked daffodils there are and how stable their colouring is before reconsidering ways of coding them. To this end, it would be a great help if growers could send the names of such daffodils and descriptions of their coloring to The Daffodil Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Since the last issue of the *Journal* there have been two important changes in committee chairs. Betty Krahmer was faced with much increased demands on her time and regrettably had to resign as Chairman of Round Robin. Taking her place is Leslie Anderson, formerly our Executive Director. Beginning in 1991 the annual Show Report in the *Journal* will be handled by Leone Low, who succeeds Loyce McKenzie. To both Betty and Loyce we extend our appreciation for jobs well done over a long period of time.

Despite the continuing severe drought and recent devastating cold in California, my daffodil bloom season has already begun. I am most grateful for pots of various species and hybrids of white bulbocodiums. These I planted in early November in six- and eight-inch pots (both plastic and clay), using a gritty soil mix. I began watering as soon as they were planted, but it was rain in early December that made the buds appear. About three days before the first bud in a pot is due to open I move the pot into my unheated greenhouse. Handled in this manner, the daffodils stay upright like soldiers, open almost perfect

blooms, and present an aesthetically pleasing display for several weeks. Currently I am enjoying nineteen blooms in one six-inch pot of Tiffany, which to my surprise has held its delicate tint of cream yellow for over a week. Later in January there will be little masses of pure white Tarlatan and Taffeta and the slightly greyish *cantabricus foliosus*. With luck there will also be a small potful of *petunioides*, which for me grows less vigorously. So far most of my hybrids have been simply duplications of their parents, with the majority being white on opening. The only improvement I perceive is in a cross involving *albidus*, which has upward-facing flowers with cups that are completely circular. However, next year I anticipate blooming quantities of seedlings from *cantabricus* types x *virdiflorus* and *viridiflorus* x Matador. These are wild crosses, I realize, but I made them under controlled conditions and hope they produce some miniature daffodils with unusual characteristics.

Because these white bulbocodiums have withstood two weeks of cold weather, with night temperatures into the low twenties, I am encouraged to think they might be grown successfully over a wider area than supposed. Each year they rekindle my enthusiasm for daffodils and make me wish we could develop a complete range of colors in these fall- and winter-blooming types.

—JACK ROMINE

Proposed Bylaw Change

Change Article V, Sec. 3 to read:

At the time such slate is presented to the Annual Meeting any five members may present in writing additional nominees for such office. In the case of the Regional Vice President or Regional Director, the five signers must reside in the same region as the candidate they support.

The Board of Directors recommends acceptance of this change.

This is the third bylaw change to be considered by the membership at the Annual Meeting in Indianapolis. The other two appeared in the December *Journal*, page 85.

Please give these three issues your careful consideration.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK

By the time this reaches you, the "season" will have begun, and in some areas will be almost over! I hope you all enjoy it. Hopefully you have already ordered any supplies needed for shows, but if not, please do so at once. Remember, I try to get around to nearby shows, and may not be home to send things immediately — if not sooner. A little advance planning never hurts!

Many of you have written to me expressing the hope that my son was getting better. He's not well yet, but he is better, and I thank all of you for your concern.

The RHS Yearbook, *Daffodils 1990-91*, is now available from the office for \$9.50. This paperback, 144-page publication also includes the Sixteenth Supplement to the International Daffodil Register (1969) which lists newly registered cultivars as well as changes and additions to the International Checklist (1989).

A half-dozen articles on "The Art of Hybridizing" by noted breeders will provide interesting reading for the pollen daubers among us, while John Blanchard's "Portuguese Diary" will prove enlightening to all armchair travelers interested in where and how the species grow. Michael Jefferson-Brown tells of "Wild Daffodils in Britain" and "The Work of the Backhouse Family." Of course the major British shows are well covered, and an article on "Companion Plants" gives some suggestions for showing off your daffodils against a backdrop of other plants. In short, there's something for everyone.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

KATE READE AWARDED PETER BARR MEMORIAL TROPHY

On April 24, 1990, the announcement was made that Kate Reade had been awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Trophy in recognition of her outstanding contribution to the promotion of the daffodil.

Her early interest in daffodils was fostered by the late Guy Wilson, and soon Carncairn Daffodils joined the small group of specialist growers and hybridizers. Many new cultivars have been raised by Kate, the most famous being Foundling, and Gin and Lime.

Visitors to ADS conventions will have enjoyed the exhibits Kate brings each year. We here in the United States are pleased to add our congratulations to those already received.

Brian Duncan

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MEMBERSHIP DRIVE BEGINS

RUTH PARDUE, Membership Chairman

Today there are more gardeners than ever and gardening is the number one recreational pastime in the United States. The beautiful shows that the American Daffodil Society sponsors each spring are visited by people who have a genuine interest in daffodils. These gardeners are potential members for ADS.

The Executive Committee has approved a campaign to increase membership for ADS and is asking that each ADS approved show display the material being sent to the show chairman. The special membership applications, information explaining the current campaign, and listings of benefits of membership will be given to visitors to the 1991 shows. Every ADS member is asked to assist in making the campaign a success.

The current campaign focuses on enticing gardeners to join our Society by offering a unique plan whereby new one-year members will be given a certificate worth \$5 toward purchase of bulbs from participating growers. Three-year memberships will receive a \$12.50 certificate. The cost of the certificates will be born equally by the ADS and the grower with whom the certificate is redeemed. This offer will continue until June 30, 1991. All conditions of sale listed in the grower's catalogue must be adhered to. Some growers have a minimum order and others require postage and handling costs.

This is a perfect time to give an ADS membership to a friend who has admired your garden and shows interest in daffodils. Your friend will receive not only our extremely informative and entertaining *Daffodil Journal* but also a certificate that is redeemable from a reputable dealer. They will surely get hooked on good garden and show-worthy daffodils.

MRS. J. ABEL SMITH

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Columbia Gorge Daffodils & Tree Farm
P.O. Box 205
Corbett, OR 97019

The Daffodil Mart
Rt. 3, Box 794
Gloucester, VA 23061

Hatfield Gardens
22799 Ringgold Southern Rd.
Stoutsville, OH 43154

Grant E. Mitsch Novelty Daffodils
P.O. Box 218
Hubbard, OR 97032

Oregon Trail Daffodils
3207 SE Manthey
Corbett, OR 97019

William R.P. Welch
43 East Garzas Rd.
Carmel Valley
CA 93924-9450

Nancy R. Wilson
6525 Briceland-Thorn Rd.
Garberville, CA 95440

**Mary Mattison van Schaik
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Mrs. J. Abel Smith, Orchard House
Letty Green, Hertford SG14 2NZ
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Killinchy, Newtownards
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Normandy
Taranaki, New Zealand

Carncairn Daffodils Ltd.
Broughshane, Ballymena
Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland

Brian Duncan Daffodils
"Knowehead", 15 Ballynahatty Rd.
Omagh, Co. Tyrone
Northern Ireland BT78 1PN

Koanga Daffodils
P.O. Box 4129
Hamilton East, New Zealand

Clive Postles Daffodils
The Old Cottage, Purshull Green
Droitwich, Worcestershire WR9 0NL
England

Tyrone Daffodils
90 Ballynahatty Rd.
Omagh, Co. Tyrone
Northern Ireland BT78 1TD

COMING EVENTS

April 9-10, 1991	RHS Main Show, Vincent Square, London
April 13-14, 1991	Championship of Ireland, Belfast, Northern Ireland
April 18-21, 1991	ADS Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana
Sept. 13-14, 1991	Fall Board Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 23-25, 1992	ADS Convention, Columbus, Ohio
April 1-3, 1993	ADS Convention, Nashville, Tennessee
Spring, 1994	ADS Convention, Portland, Oregon

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

8 September, 1990, 9:30 a.m., Le Meridien Hotel, Newport Beach, California

(abridged from the minutes of the Fall Board meeting, 1990)

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS:

President Romine opened the meeting and thanked everyone for attending. Several Directors were absent due to severe weather hampering air travel from the Midwest area.

Mr. Ezell was absent from the meeting; his expertise was needed by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Ms. Howe, (*Second Vice President*), urged RVP's to conduct newsletter communication within their regions.

The Secretary, Mrs. Ager, stated that she had corresponded with the U.S. Postal Service Rate Commission protesting the pending 30¢ 1st class postal rate on behalf of the ADS.

Reports were received from New England, Central, Southwest, Northeast, and the Midwest. No reports were received from the following regions: Pacific, Southeast, Southern and the Middle Atlantic.



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AWARDS: Mr. Spotts reported a smooth transition of Awards records from the previous chairman, Mrs. Bourne. He saluted Mrs. Bourne for her dedication and hard work. Mr. Spotts has endeavored to reach show chairmen for show dates for publication in the December, 1990 *Journal*. Mr. Spotts recommended the following changes in the now standardized National Show schedule:

1. Delete: SECTION H — SEEDLINGS

This section is composed of two single-stem classes, standards and miniature candidates, for seedlings exhibited by the originator.

2. Create a new: SECTION H — NATIONAL SEEDLING AWARDS

This will have two classes: the Larus Award for originator's vase of three stems of a miniature seedling, and the Mitsch Trophy for originator's vase of three stems of a standard seedling.

These two awards are now placed under Section J — ADS NATIONAL SHOW COLLECTIONS. But, by ADS definition, a collection has five or more stems. Mr. Spotts moved (Resolved) that the Board approve the change. Mr. Frank seconded. Motion carried.

DATA BANK: Dr. Throckmorton reported that the Daffodil Data Bank was celebrating its 30th birthday. He acknowledged and thanked Robert Jerrell of California for his service with the Data Bank. He also thanked Ruth Pardue for her invaluable assistance. He reported that the Executive Director is using the ADS office computer for Data Bank entries and raised the question of continuing with the present arrangements or converting to the ADS computer. President Romine referred the matter to the Executive Committee for study. Dr. Throckmorton reported that due to R.H.S. registration/color code problems there would be an unanticipated \$200.00 charge to the budget. Dr. Throckmorton reported of ongoing problems between the ADS and the RHS and a discussion ensued concerning the relationship between the two societies. President Romine will send a letter to the RHS in an attempt to resolve longstanding problems.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Mrs. Frank reported on the various problems associated with production of the *Journal* on time. Printing company problems have plagued her efforts recently. A new printing company has been secured and the deadline dates have become imperative. Mrs. Frank appealed to the membership for articles aimed at the non-showing hobbyist.

FINANCE: Mrs. Moore moved (Resolved) that — Before any proposal involving ADS funds may be presented to the Board, it must first be submitted to the Chairman of the Finance Committee at least 30 days prior to the Board Meeting. Seconded by Ms. Howe. Motion carried. Mrs. Moore (Resolved) that a \$1,000 bonus be paid to the Executive Director. Mrs. Frank seconded. Motion carried. Mrs. Moore moved (Resolved) that \$1,000.00 be available to the Treasurer, if necessary, for CPA assistance in preparing reports for the I.R.S.. Funding to come from Convention surplus. Mr. Frank seconded. Motion carried. The 1991 Proposed Budget was presented for approval. Mr. Frank moved acceptance of the budget. Motion carried.

JUDGES AND SCHOOLS: Mrs. Liggett reported that sixteen new Student Judges were the results of nine judging schools in the spring of 1990. Eighty-one Judges attended the ADS National Convention Judges Refresher Course at Callaway Gardens. The subject was handbook revisions. Mrs. Liggett reported a surplus of \$416.74 for her budget. The following figures were also given: 223 Accredited Judges, 65 Student Judges, 34 Accredited Judges Retired for a total of 322 with an additional 3 appointed judges. A breakdown of judges by state and region was also included in the report. A list of judging schools and refreshers scheduled for '90 - '91 was a part of Mrs. Liggett's report. (See December, 1990, *Journal*, pp. 82.)

MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. Pardue's report was read to the Board. Mrs. Pardue had offered many suggestions and ideas to increase and maintain ADS membership. Mrs. Link moved that the recommendations be referred back to the Membership Committee for further consideration, Mr. Frank seconded. Motion carried.

MINIATURES AND INTERMEDIATES: Mrs. Wilson reported that the Miniature-Intermediate Committee currently has seven members. Jeannie Driver has been asked to serve as Intermediate Sub-Committee Chairman. Mrs. Driver will pursue the development of the Intermediate List and the general interest of the Society in Intermediates. A goal of the Miniature committee will be to update and correct the list of Species Daffodils on the Miniature List. Another goal will be to add some of the recently developed hybrids to the Miniature List. The last goal will be to clarify the term Miniature Candidate so that Judges will be able to effectively judge a show that includes these entries. Mrs. Wilson invited input from the Board on any matters affecting her committee.

PUBLICATIONS: Mrs. Cartwright's report was read and included information about efforts to increase *Journal* advertisers in view of rising production costs.

REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION: See *ADS Journal*, December 1990, pp 112-5 and *ADS Journal* March 1991, p. 178.

RESEARCH, HEALTH AND CULTURE: Mr. Wadekamper reported on the Research and Educational Fund. Mr. Frank moved that the Standing Rules which govern the Fund be modified to conform to minor changes. Ms. Howe seconded. Motion carried. Copy available on request.

SHOW REPORTER:

Mrs. McKenzie's report is published in the September *Journal*. Mrs. McKenzie is retiring from this position after many years of wonderful and dedicated work. Mr. Frank moved that Mrs. McKenzie be commended for the wonderful service she has performed on behalf of the ADS. Ms. Howe seconded. Motion carried.

TEST GARDEN AND WISTER AWARD:

No report received. Mr. Wadekamper moved that the work of the Test Garden/Wister Award Committee be abolished effective as of the next Annual Meeting of the Society. Mr. Frank seconded. Motion carried.

SLIDE PROGRAMS:

Mrs. Bourne has sent out nine slide programs since April, 1990, with a profit of \$120.36. She has revised some of the programs. She thanked several members for contributing slides for use. She asked for additional slides. A new program "Design with Daffodils" is in preparation.

AD HOC COMMITTEES:

Mrs. Nancy Gill recommended the following bylaw changes:
Change Article V Sec. 3 to read:

At the time such slate is presented to the Annual Meeting any five members may present in writing additional nominees for such office. In the case of the Regional Vice-President or Regional Director, the five signers must reside in the same region as the candidate they support.

This is the second by-laws change proposed and approved by the Board of the ADS. The third proposed change is submitted by five members of the ADS. These proposed changes are in the December *Journal* p. 85.

All of these proposals will come before the membership of the ADS at the annual meeting in Indianapolis.

The committee recommended against the addition to the Bylaws the proposed section which states that all nominations must be published in the issue of *The Daffodil Journal* which immediately precedes the annual membership meeting. Ms. Howe moved acceptance of the recommendation, Mrs. Andersen seconded. Motion carried.

President Romine presented an additional Bylaws amendment with the required five signatures which read:

Article III. Directors Section 5 — No member may hold concurrently more than one office that qualifies the holder to serve as a member of the Board of Directors, except that Regional Directors and Directors at Large may also serve as committee chairmen. Mr. Wadekamper moved approval of the amendment, Mr. Frank seconded. Motion carried.

CONVENTION GUIDELINE MANUAL:

Mrs. Ager presented her report on behalf of the Committee appointed by President Romine. The committee recommended adoption of the following:

1. A Convention Chairman shall serve on the Board of Directors without vote. Mr. Frank moved approval, Mr. Wadekamper seconded. Motion carried.
2. American Daffodil Society Conventions policy concerning late fees for registration shall be: effective 45 days prior to the beginning of the Convention a 10% late fee will be charged, and 21 days prior to the Convention a 25% late fee will be charged. Mr. Frank moved approval, with Dr. Throckmorton seconding. Motion carried.
3. Policy for cancellation of convention registration shall be: A 10% service charge for cancellation up to seven days prior to the Convention start date. Cancellations after this time shall constitute a 50% refund. (Circumstances may be considered.) Mr. Wadekamper moved acceptance, Mr. Frank seconded, motion carried.
4. Effective in 1993, a local hosting society shall receive 25% share of any possible convention registration surplus. A local society shall bear no loss in the event of a Convention deficit. Dr. Throckmorton moved acceptance of the recommendation, Mr. Cameron seconded, motion carried with an 11 - 8 vote.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

Mrs. Gripshover's motion concerning *NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED MOTIONS AND COMMITTEE ACTIONS* which had been tabled at the Spring Board meeting was seconded by Mrs. Bourne, Motion carried.

AWARDS: Consideration of changing ADS awards ribbons to certificates was briefly discussed and the Board felt there was no reason for change at this time.

CANCELLATION OF REGIONAL SHOWS. Mr. Frank moved that a Regional Show may not be cancelled without the approval of the RVP or in that person's absence, a member of the ADS Executive Committee. Mrs. Frank seconded, motion carried.

1990 Convention surplus check was presented to the Treasurer by the Convention Chairman, Jaydee Ager. The amount was \$3,925.42.

There being no further business, President Romine adjourned the meeting at 3:30 p.m.

JAYDEE ATKINS AGER, *Secretary*

TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT IS THE QUESTION.

JEAN E. DRIVER, Corbett, Oregon

It is recognized that there are more questions than answers on Intermediate daffodils; this is a partial reiteration of the article written concerning Intermediates, in the December, 1990, A.D.S. *Journal*. In September at the mid-year ADS Board meeting, this sub-chairman brought up a serious question, when she voiced her personal opinion on the merits of *Not Having an Approved List* of Intermediates. Rigidity and Restrictive, are two words that come to mind, with the term "approved list". Without restrictive rules, and a committee that must weigh many factors before approving a flower, a terrific load would be lifted for all. Daffodil hybridizers and growers would be able to give new varieties to daffodil enthusiasts, in a faster fashion, not a formal one, as with the miniatures.

Suggested lists are already compiled and used by some of the Daffodil Societies, and these could be made available to those desiring them, or those feeling a list is essential. It can be left to the individual show chairman, and society, how Intermediates are handled.

As most of you know, Jane Birchfield, for one, has pursued, with much knowledge, experience and energy, a tentative list of "Tweeny" (Intermediate) Daffodils. (See *A.D.S Journal*. Vol. 26, No. 1 p.58.) For interest and as an example, The Middle Tennessee Society's suggested list, is published in this issue of the *Journal*. This Society has long had classes of Intermediates in its ADS shows. However, shows and judging are not the predominant issue in the quest for the non-official list.

Please feel free to convey your feelings and opinions to one of the sub-committee's members, preferably before April; their names are listed in the December, 1990, *Journal*. At the April A.D.S. Convention, the Intermediate committee will be asked to meet, to enlarge on the questions, discuss them, and with cooperative work, and luck, may come to a consensus, one that can be shared with you, the reader, in another issue of the *Journal*.

The personal views of this author in no way mean to show lack of respect for the arduous work and accomplishments of the miniature and standard committees, past or present. The thought is to recall the wisdom of the initials K.I.S.S. — "Keep it simple, sweetheart". With an easier, non-regimented adventure into uncomplicated ground, and a flexible, growing list, Intermediate Daffodils may find a wider audience of appreciation, and a well deserved place of their own.

DAFFODILS ELIGIBLE FOR THE INTERMEDIATE CLASSES

ACCORDING TO THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Alice Knights 1 WW	Hiawassee 8 W-W
Angel Eyes 9 W-GYO	<i>intermedius</i> 10 Y-O
Apricot 1 W-P	* <i>italicus</i> 10
April Snow 2 W-W	Ivory Gate 5 W-W
Auburn 5 Y-Y	Jack Snipe 6 W-Y
Baby Doll 6 Y-Y	Jana 6 Y-Y
Bambi 1 W-Y	Lady Bee 2 W-P
Bantam 2 Y-YRR	Larkelly 6 Y-O
Bell Song 7 W-P	Lemon Heart 5 W-Y
Beryl 6 Y-O	Leprechaun 2 Y-R
Bon Bon 9 W-R	Little Lass 5 W-W
Caerhays 6 Y-Y	Little Witch 6 Y-Y
Cherie 7 W-P	Mary's Pink 2 W-P
Cheyenne 7 W-W	Milan 9 W-GYR
Chickadee 6 Y-O	Millenium 1 Y-Y
Chipper 5 Y-Y	Nightlight 5 W-W
Collen Bawn 1 W-W	Nirvana 7 W-W
Cora Ann 7 W-Y	Niveth 5 W-W
Cyclades 6 Y-Y	Nor-Nor 2 Y-O
Dainty Miss 7 W-GW	<i>obvallaris</i> 10 Y-Y
Daphne 4 W-W	* <i>o. campanellii</i> 10
Dawn 5 W-Y	<i>o. minor</i> 10 Y-Y
Dinkie 3 Y-YYR	<i>o. plenus</i> 10 Y-Y
Erlicheer 4 W-W	<i>o. rugulosus</i> 10 Y-Y
Estrellita 6 Y-Y	Ocean Breeze 6 W-W
Fairy Circle 3 W-WWP	Ocean Spray 7 W-W
Fairy Nymph 7 W-W	<i>odoros</i> 10 Y-Y
Frileuse 11 W-Y	Orange Queen 7 O-O
Fruit Cup 7 W-Y	Peggy Low 6 W-Y
Golden Incense 7 Y-Y	Pepper 2 Y-R
Goldette 6 Y-Y	Peter Piper 2 Y-R
Goldsithney 2 Y-Y	Petrel 5 W-W
<i>gracilis</i> 10 Y-Y	Philomath 7 Y-R

Picador 3 W-GOO	Rosy Trumpet 1 W-P
Piculet 5 Y-Y	Samba 5 Y-R
Pink Sprite 2 W-P	Sidhe 5 Y-Y
Pipers Barn 7 Y-Y	Skylon 7 Y-YRR
Poet's Way 9 W-GYR	Sugar Bush 7 W-YYW
Prefix 6 Y-Y	The Knave 7 W-Y
<i>ps. gayi</i> 10 Y-Y	Tittle-Tattle 7 Y-Y
<i>ps. moschatus</i> 10 W-W	Vireo 7 Y-GYY
<i>ps. obvallaris</i> 10 Y-Y	W.P. Milner 1 W-W
<i>ps. pseudo-narcissus</i> 10 Y-Y	White Caps 6 W-Y
Rippling Waters 5 W-W	Wild Rose 2 W-P
Rosedown 5 Y-YOO	Willet 6 Y-Y

*Not in the ADS Printout.

THE INTERMEDIATES

There is a group of fine daffodils that cannot be properly classed as miniatures although often listed as so. Their heights range from about 10 inches to 16 inches. This group makes fine background for miniatures and is useful generally as all other types.

The best of this group includes Obvallaris, Fairy Circle, Dawn, Picador, Rippling Waters, Tresamble, Silver Chimes, Charity May, Jenny, LeBeau, Ivory Gate, Trim, Cherie, Larkelly, Ivorine, February Gold, February Silver, Tittle-Tattle, Cushlake, Smyrna, Shanach, and Cantablie.

—Carey E. Quinn,
American Daffodil Yearbook, 1956, p. 22.

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CONVENTION, 1991

MRS. WALTER G. VONNEGUT, Indianapolis, Indiana

We "Hoosiers" are still expecting you in Indianapolis on April 18, 19, and 20. Come and see old friends, make new ones and just have a good time. We think you will.

If the weather co-operates, we should have one of the best shows ever. There is a very large geographical area that should provide blooms for these dates. Remember Columbus, Ohio, in 1987? The largest show ever! We could very well equal it.

The topics covered in our Friday workshops will be Beginners, Miniatures, Division 5 - 8, Division 11, and Landscaping with Daffodils. Two will be given simultaneously. The latter three will be given twice. You can choose your own schedule. If you have any questions in these categories, bring them to the workshops.

Don't forget to bring your rain gear, including boots. We hope this equipment won't be necessary, but it's better to be prepared. History has proven that it always rains on Tour Day!

The three gardens we will tour on Saturday are exciting ones. Although they all have many daffodils, they each have something else to offer. The Clarkes also specialize in iris and daylilies and have many wildflowers. At the Daniels you will find nearly every kind of plant you know and many that you don't know. While at Helen Link's you will have the opportunity of not only seeing thousands of daffodils but also of visiting her late husband's observatory with an astronomer in attendance to explain the equipment.

Bring your daffodils (if they are in bloom) and come to Indianapolis. And if you don't have any daffodils to bring, come anyway for a good time with good friends.

CORRECTION

The Judges Refresher Course will be given at 2:30 on Friday and will **not** be a breakfast as it was listed on the registration form in the December Journal. The fee is \$3.00 and must be paid in advance. **Only** ADS Student Judges, Accredited Judges, and Accredited Judges Retired may attend.

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NANTUCKET DAFFODIL FESTIVAL

MARY D. MALAVASE, Nantucket, Massachusetts

When people hear the name Nantucket Island, it brings to mind the historic ambiance of an eighteenth-century whaling center and summer activities at the seashore. But this tiny island 30 miles south of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, holds interest apart from the summer season. As Nantucket emerges from the bleakness of winter, a special spring season begins with the Nantucket Daffodil Festival.

In 1974, Mrs. Earle R. MacAusland, a member of the Nantucket Garden Club, had a vision of beautifying the island after the grey months of winter with thousands of blooming daffodils. That fall, members of the Nantucket Garden Club with the assistance of island volunteers planted thousands of daffodil bulbs along a seven-mile route across the island to the village of Siasconset. The following spring, the Nantucket Garden Club, with the assistance of the American Daffodil Society, sponsored the first Daffodil Show. Plantings have occurred every year since, resulting in millions of blooms all over the island. April 26 - 29 this year marks the 17th Annual Daffodil Festival on Nantucket. The Chamber of Commerce sponsors several events starting with judging of shop windows on Friday, as shopkeepers along Main Street display their creativity in decorating with daffodils. On Saturday morning, a parade of antique cars adorned with daffodils winds through town to the village of 'Sconset, passing the array of daffodils that has naturalized over the years. Once in 'Sconset, elaborate tailgate picnics are set up, with ribbons awarded for the most outstanding presentations. Ribbons are also awarded to the owners of decorated antique cars. Sunday afternoon, April 28, continuing on Monday, marks the opening of the Nantucket Garden Club's Daffodil Show at the Folger Hotel on Easton Street. In past years more than 250 single bloom entries from adults and some 75 entries from the Junior Division have made for much excitement in the community. Each fall the Nantucket Garden Club provides a single bulb for all elementary school children and encourages the young Nantucket residents to enter their bulb the following spring.

Come join us. Nantucket is accessible year round from New York or Boston by air or from Hyannis on Cape Cod by ferry. Anyone wishing further information should contact the Nantucket Island Chamber of Commerce by calling (508) 228-1700 or writing to the chamber at the Pacific Club Building, Nantucket, MA 02554.

COMMENTS ON DAFFODIL NUTRIENT STUDIES*

JULIUS WADEKAMPER, Research, Health & Culture Chairman

Even though initial results of Washington State University's study were disappointing data can be gained from the Nutrient Demonstration Project. Some aspects which hindered the work of the project were human error, resignations of key scientific personnel during the project, incomplete work of some cooperators, and bulbs that were not true to name.

In spite of all these problems there is still some good information in the work. The idea of the project was to consider which nutrients were present in the soil of the cooperators versus the ideal nutrients needed for optimum daffodil growth. Consideration was to be given as to how one could remedy an adverse situation, which it was thought would be of help to all daffodil growers.

Nutrient uptake is governed by a series of factors including soil pH, weather conditions, and soil structure. Both bulb disease and soil borne disease also enter into the picture. I remember Kathy Andersen once saying, "Just tell us what to do." I wish it were that simple.

I was intrigued by the problem of the decline in bulb production noticed while visiting a large commercial bulb grower in Washington state. He found that his bulb production declined annually until finally the production levels became unacceptable. I too found that certain cultivars declined and even disappeared entirely in my garden. I wondered if there might be some correlation. In the case of the commercial grower who received help from the Bulb Growers Association, it was discovered that a lack of boron in the soil was the cause of his troubles. Do we too suffer from a lack of boron in our soils or even the lack of some other necessary trace element?

It would be extremely helpful if we could find out what elements were needed, if they were present in our soils and finally, if not, how could they be easily supplied. A careful analysis of the data of that experiment reveals such information. Here is how the experiment was to work.

Published information gives us known daffodil nutrient requirements. We would take soil tests of the various cooperators (members of ADS) located in different areas of the country. This soil test would determine which nutrients, and which trace elements were present in their soil. Secondly we would do a tissue analysis on the bulbs after growing them for two years. The cooperator would use a control plot where no

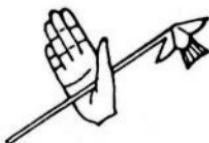
*See ADS Journal, Vol. 25, No. 4, June 1989, p. 228.

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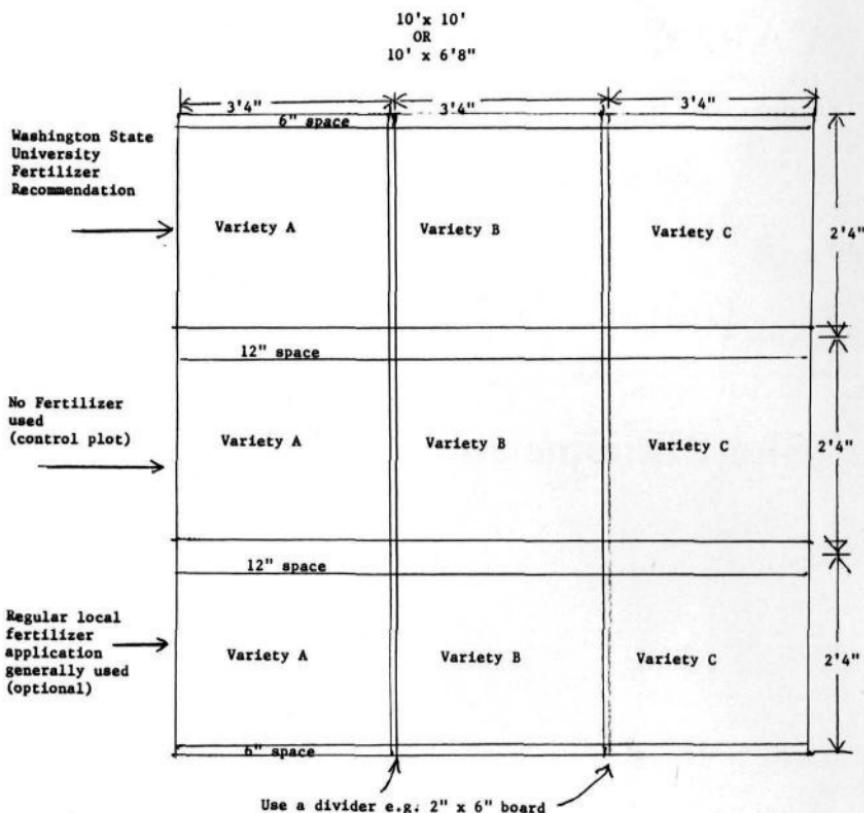
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DAFFODIL FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATION PLOT



additional fertilizer was added, another plot to which was added a complete fertilizer supplied by Washington State University Extension Service (see Table I) and an optional plot in which they used their own fertilizer. See diagram showing the layout of the plots. The project was funded by ADS. Costs included soil test analyses, including tests for trace elements, purchase of bulbs — three cultivars were used — (Salome, Ceylon and Sweetness,) tissue analysis of the bulbs and finally shipping charges.

Soil pH is important in determining the availability of plant nutrients, when the pH is too low it ties up both major elements and trace elements; if it is too high it does the same. An ideal pH would be between 5.8 and 6.5. Raising the pH from 5.5 to 6.2 requires about four pounds of lime on a 50 square foot area on silty loam soils, more on clay loam, and less on sandy soils. If the pH falls below 5.0 only about one-half the nitrogen in the soil is available to the plant. The plots of three of the cooperators had a soil pH of less than 6.0. (See Table III)

TABLE I

Fertilizer components in the WSU daffodil mix for an area of 100 sq. ft.

component	lbs	N	P₂O₅	K₂O
Steamed bone meal	2.5	0.03	0.38	
Dolomitic lime	5.0			
Osmocote 18-6-12R	1.5	0.27	0.09	0.18
Treble super phosphate	0.5		0.23	
Fritted trace elements	0.25			
Murate of Potash	0.75			0.45
Total	10.5	0.30	0.70	0.63

TABLE II

Lime, phosphorus, and potassium requirements for daffodils based on soil test analysis.

Approximate amount of agricultural limestone in pounds needed to raise the pH of a 10 inch layer of soil in an area of 100 sq. ft.¹

Soil Texture	Lime Requirements from pH 4.5 to 5.5	Lime Requirements from pH 5.5 to 6.2
Sandy and loamy sand	3.2	2.8
Sandy loam	5.0	6.0
Loam	7.8	7.8
Silt loam	9.6	9.2
Clay loam	12.4	10.6
Muck	24.8	19.7

¹Adapted from *The Western Fertilizer Handbook, 1980*

Soil tests for P reads	Apply this amount of P₂O₅ in lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
ppm	
0 - 30	0.4
30 - 60	0.3
60 - 100	0.2
100 +	0.1

Soil test for K reads	Apply this amount of K₂O in lbs. per 100 sq. ft.
ppm	
0 - 100	0.6
100 - 150	0.4
150 - 200	0.3
250 +	0.1

There are other factors which enter into daffodil culture including soil toxicity due to high metallic ion levels, conditions of excessive cold weather damaging the bulbs, conditions of warm moist weather also damaging the bulbs during certain times of the growing season or contributing to the presence of disease affecting the bulbs, insect or physical damage to the plant such as removing the leaves before the bulb is mature.

Trace elements can be made unavailable if the salt index goes too high. The salt index of a 10-20-20 fertilizer goes up, particularly if potassium chloride (potash) is used. Both nitrogen and potassium increase the osmotic pressure of the soil solution which can cause injury to plant roots.

The presence of trace elements is important.* A small amount of each is essential to a quality crop. This is especially important in soils that are continually cropped, or beds where there is no choice but to grow daffodils year after year. In the old mass plantings of daffodils which have been in place for years the leaves and grasses that cover the area can bring in these necessary elements as they decompose.

Boron, manganese and zinc are all essential for good bulb production. Copper too is essential and can be deficient in highly organic soils. If the amount of boron in the soil measures 0.0 to 0.5 ppm (parts per million) an application of .004 lbs. per 50 square feet is required. Fortunately there are on the market fritted trace elements one can use to solve the problem. They are costly and therefore a soil test would be wise to determine if they are indeed required. If soil tests indicate less than 0.5 ppm of manganese the addition of .05 lbs. per 50 square feet is needed. Soil tests indicating 5.0 or more ppm do not require additional manganese. Soil tests indicating less than 0.5 ppm of zinc requires the addition of .015 lbs. of zinc. Tests indicating the presence of 2.0 ppm zinc do nor require more.

The copper requirement for less than 1 ppm is .002 lbs. of copper per 50 square feet. If the presence of copper is 2 ppm or more no additional copper is required. This will help us understand the data from our research project as indicated in the following charts.

Five test plots indicated low boron, an essential trace element. They were Heath (VA) .48, Roese (CA) .3, Snazelle (MS) .24, McKenzie (MS) .33 and Wadekamper (MN) .44. Additional boron is suggested for these areas. It is possible that the boron deficiency for Heath and Wadekamper could be due to continuous cropping of their commercial fields. A similar effect might be found in those gardens that grow daffodils on the same plot year after year. The low boron levels in Mississippi

**The two best organic sources of the trace elements are dried blood and fish emulsion, which contain all the major and minor elements in highly soluble form."

Bush-Brown, *America's Garden Book*, 1958.

might be due to regional deficiency in the area. Only two cooperators had boron concentrations over 1.0 ppm. They were Bender (PA) 1.68 and Emig (OH) 1.56.

Two cooperators had zinc levels below 2.0 ppm in their soil analysis. They were Roese (CA) 1.82 and Wadekamper (MN) 1.40. Both should use some trace element fertilizer with zinc. On the other hand three cooperators had excessively high zinc concentrations in their soil: Heath (VA) 17.8 ppm, Link (IN) 17.2 ppm and Moore (MD) 14.6 ppm. Toxicity could be a problem in these soils.

Manganese concentrations of 5.0 ppm is sufficient. Only one cooperator's soil fell below that level, Roese (CA) 2.0.

Organic matter is important in soil structure and for water availability. Ideally it should range between 2% and 8%. It was adequate in all soils tested with the exception of Roese where it was recorded at .78%.

The four sites with a pH of under 5.5 should add an additional 4 lbs. of agricultural limestone or calcium carbonate. They were: McKenzie (MS) 5.3, Moore (MD) 5.4, Snazelle (MS) 5.3 and Wadekamper (MN) 5.3.

The six sites with phosphors levels below 60 ppm would be advised to add additional .25 lbs per 50 square feet, in addition to the WSU fertilizer provided. These were Emig (OH) 11 ppm, Link (IN) 16 ppm, McKenzie (MS) 4 ppm, Moore (MD) 50 ppm, Snazelle (MS) 7 ppm and Wadekamper (MN) 18 ppm.

Soils which had potassium levels below 150 ppm would have been brought up to an acceptable level with the addition of potassium. They were Boizevich (MD) 137, Emig (OH) 101, McKenzie (MS) 133, Moore (MD) 133, Roese (CA) 39, Snazelle (MS) 43 and Wadekamper (MN) 78.

TABLE III

Soil test results from the 9 cooperators test areas.

Cooperator	pH	P ppm	K ppm	Ca meq/100	Mg meq/100	B ppm	Zn ppm	Mn ppm
1. Boizevich	7.6	90	137	11.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	14.1
2. Snazelle	5.3	7	43	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.4	19.4
3. Emig	7.5	11	101	14.8	8.1	1.6	3.6	30.6
4. Erlandson	7.2	273	187	12.8	1.2	0.8	5.6	13.6
5. Link	6.3	16	460	8.3	2.0	0.8	17.2	55.4
6. Bender	7.2	209	277	18.3	1.8	1.7	4.4	15.6
7. Wadekamper	5.3	18	78	6.5	1.4	0.4	1.4	49.4
8. Moore	5.4	50	133	5.9	0.9	0.7	14.6	32.4
9. Roese	7.0	69	39	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.8	2.0

Compare these levels with ideal levels cited previously.

Calcium was low in three sites: Heath 3.3 meq/100 gr., Roese (CA) 2.4 meq/100 gr. and Snazelle (MS) 2.0.

The dolomitic limestone used and furnished by WSU should have been sufficient to satisfy the need for magnesium in all the soils tested.

The purpose of the above observations is to call attention to general conditions in various parts of the country and to impress upon daffodil growers the need to have a complete soil test as well as the necessity to supply those elements that may be low in their soil.

Sufficient levels for growing good daffodils might be as follows:

pH	5.8 - 6.5
Phosphorus	200 ppm
Potassium	200 ppm
Calcium	6.0 meq./gr.
Magnesium	0.8 meq./gr.
Boron	1.0 ppm
Manganese	5.0 ppm
Zinc	3.0 ppm
Copper	2.0 ppm

Consideration of Table III will show the soil test results of the cooperators as well as their pH. You can determine from the list above what is necessary to add to each soil to bring it up to acceptable levels. Table I gives the quantities of the elements in the WSU fertilizer that

TABLE IV

Summary of bulb tissue nutrient analysis.

'Salome'	Treatment	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Cu	B	Zn	Al
Starting	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	23.0	91.0	5.0	16.0	37.0	67.0	
Control	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	34.3	107.0	11.7	19.0	62.6	90.3	
WSU	2.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	27.3	121.0	10.3	20.7	52.5	84.2	
Local	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	41.2	142.0	12.6	20.8	63.0	130.6	

'Ceylon'	Treatment	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Cu	B	Zn	Al
Starting	1.6	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	13.0	96.0	6.0	17.0	39.0	52.0	
Control	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	23.3	83.0	12.2	18.0	61.0	72.5	
WSU	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	22.2	111.0	13.2	21.2	58.5	89.2	
Local	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	34.5	99.0	11.5	19.7	56.3	90.6	

'Sweetness'	Treatment	N	P	K	S	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Cu	B	Zn	Al
Starting	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	7.0	61.0	5.0	13.0	22.0	41.0	
Control	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	23.8	85.0	10.3	21.2	57.3	71.8	
WSU	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	19.8	96.0	10.0	22.2	48.0	69.5	
Local	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	28.2	123.0	13.3	21.3	60.2	101.8	

was furnished to each cooperator. This data is not to advise the cooperators in retrospect, but to inform the present daffodil grower of the value of soil testing and the addition of necessary nutrients.

Tissue analysis of the harvested bulbs indicates that they were higher in the mineral elements than the initial bulbs planted. Three cultivars were used: Salome, Ceylon and Sweetness. Potassium and nitrogen content were both higher in the WSU fertilized bulbs than in the non-fertilized control and locally used fertilizer bulbs. Table IV shows the results of bulb tissue analysis.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, Milford, Ohio

The idea for this column has been in the back of my mind for some time, and some comments recently overheard have pushed it into reality. The comments concerned the preponderance of articles geared to the grower of \$50 bulbs and the lack of information for those who just love daffodils and are interested in having a lovely garden. And it's true, so this is an attempt to balance the scales. While we might talk about \$50 bulbs, we'll also talk about \$2.00 bulbs — and how we can best enjoy them.

Let's start with those \$50.00 bulbs. Who buys them? Is it better than a \$2.00 bulb? To answer the last question first — not necessarily. It's high-priced because it's new — maybe better, maybe not. A daffodil seed takes from four to seven years to reach blooming size. It could take another twelve to fifteen years or more for a specialist grower to have enough bulbs to list in his/her catalogue. I remember reading somewhere that Grant Mitsch wouldn't list a bulb unless he had at least fifty available. So we're talking about a minimum of twenty years of work going into that \$50 bulb. Now, who buys them? Sometimes other growers want them for their breeding programs. And it seems that we Americans just *love* something new. I've heard that very few British daffodil enthusiasts buy the new introductions. They wait until they have seen them at shows or elsewhere. So if you see an expensive cultivar at your local show, check it out. Then, if you can, ask the exhibitor how it grows for him/her. Then check the price each year in the catalogue, and when it gets to your price range, that's the time to order if the original exhibitor still has success with it. And the price will assuredly come down as the supply increases.

While you're waiting for the price to come down, though, you can be enjoying lots of other inexpensive daffodils. Careful reading of the Show Report in the September *Journal* will provide loads of possibilities. Even ". . . Only at the National" you can find oldies but goodies winning top prizes. Arctic Gold, Olympic Gold, Vigil, Broomhill, Stratosphere, Titania, and Chickadee all figured in medal- or trophy-winning classes. Gold and/or White Ribbons in 1990 went to such consistently good flowers as Golden Aura, Ice Wings, Oryx, Symphonette, Heath Fire, Woodvale, Dainty Miss, Rainbow, Resplendent, Ormeau, Vulcan, Cloud Nine, Cantabile, Avenger, and Loch Stac. So let's not use the excuse that we can't compete with Mrs. Gotrocks and her \$50.00 bulb! Quality is not tied to a dollar sign! (The ADS Office has a list of good, inexpensive cultivars.) But you do have to grow them well. Fortunately, daffodils aren't picky about soil type. Acid, alkaline, clay, loam — it doesn't seem to matter, just so it's well drained. I remain convinced that the number one requirement for good daffodils is abundant water during the growing season. Put out the soaker hose and give them a really good soaking — at least an inch a week.

Not everyone wants to exhibit, and I admit some of the most enjoyment I've had with my daffodils has come when the garden was open to visitors. They're always amazed at the number of different varieties. Recently I was asked to make a list of good garden cultivars. I would hate to be without Olympic Gold or Tristam. Dress Circle, late in the season, has a very white perianth with a small cup edged red. Yes, a judge would say it's "burned," but that doesn't affect its garden value. Three yellow/reds, long lasting Falstaff, Vulcan, and Vagabond, are relatively sun-fast. Dainty Miss and Ice Wings are wonderful for the front of the border. Pinks and whites are favorites of mine, and I'd hate to be without Leonaine, Elizabeth Ann, and Fragrant Rose, though I can't detect the rose fragrance. (I didn't promise *not* to mention expensive ones! Buy just one — and in four or five years you'll have a nice clump.) Rainbow and Romance are favorites that grow less well for me. Ultster Queen and Panache make a wonderful display. Sweetness can always be counted upon for a clump of fragrant blossoms. It is certainly well-named. Oregon Gold, with several florets on a stem, makes a splash of color in the garden. In a year when doubles suffered, Elixir opened better than most. Tonga has been a reliable double also. Tripartite, though still pricey, is a charmer and multiplies rapidly. I'd always want Geranium, for the fragrance and abundant late season bloom. If you ever have a chance to acquire Agathon, by all means do so. It's a *really* old cultivar, and you'll probably have to get it in a bulb exchange or something, but it makes a wonderful clump which stands up well in the weather. I'm sure each of you have your own favorites. Why not write the editor. We'd all love to hear about them,

and she'd love to have the copy!

One last thing — does anyone besides me wonder how Cornish Cream and Fresh Season, both registered in 1990, can be registered as 10Y-Y? I thought Division 10 was for species and wild hybrids — not man-made hybrids.



GRIPSHOVER

A clump of Tonga.

DAFFODIL PRIMER

WHERE TO FIND IT

HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

Have you even spent precious time hunting information on classification of a species or color code for an old cultivar? Where to find an older cultivar no longer on the market is another difficult problem for the person who has the desire for that certain cultivar.

In 1989 the Royal Horticultural Society published *The International Daffodil Checklist*. The contents deal with daffodil classification, registration, color code, and former color code represented by "a" (perianth colored; corona colored but not lighter than the perianth),

"b" (perianth white, corona colored), "c" (perianth white; corona white, not paler than the perianth), and "d", (any color combination not included in a, b, c) in brackets. Since 1960 color codes are based on the growers' descriptions, such as R for red, P for pink, G for green, Y for yellow, and O for orange.

The originator's name is in brackets along with the date of first flowering. If pre-1955 and unregistered, the earliest reference the RHS has to the cultivar is expressed by "pre" or "c", and date. If registered the registrant's name is given and the date.

Synonyms that are cultivar names are given in single inverted commas, and popular names are in double inverted commas. The keys to the RHS and Dutch Awards are also given. Species are classified according to the outline by A. Fernandes in the 1968 *RHS Daffodil Year Book*. Fernandes' article in the Year Book gives excellent descriptions of the species. The *RHS International Daffodil Checklet* gives only the outline. The checklist also gives names of synonyms and unregistered cultivars. Names which have been used in publications but never registered are included. For instance, the synonym for Baby Doll, 6 Y-Y, is given as Caerhays, also spelled Caerhayes.

The *International Daffodil Checklist* may be purchased through the office of the ADS Executive Secretary.

Finding a specific cultivar is another problem entirely. You have seen a daffodil in a show that you want but are unable to purchase the cultivar, and cannot find stock in any catalogues. When this happens, try to find out who the exhibitor was and try to purchase or trade for a bulb. Most exhibitors who are non-commercial are willing to share with others. That is half the fun of growing and showing daffodils. Perhaps you have something that person would like to have. Sometimes the *Daffodil Journal* will carry a want list if the Editor is contacted.

Be sure to study the catalogues. They are good reading for cold dreary months. Sit by the fireside and become familiar with both old and new cultivars, then make a want list. Better yet when spring comes look for those on your want list at the shows. The blooms at the shows may be more colorful than the pictures, or you may discover that that cultivar does not do well in your area. Then ask yourself, "Do I want it?" Any real daffodil buff will seek out that special cultivar if the urge is strong enough.

WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?

St. Keverne.....	Henry Hartman
Heather Joy	58 Van Duyne Ave. Wayne, NJ 07470

URCHIN – A MISCHIEVOUS CHILD!

GEORGE TARRY, Cheshire, England

The September, 1990, *Journal* arrived at an opportune time — our first really wet day for almost six months when all plans for outside work had been abandoned. I settled down to the main item "A Season Too Soon" and found it most absorbing until I reached page 9 where I was brought to an abrupt halt by "Urchin (unregistered Jackson 3 Y-R cultivar)." As I have been fortunate enough to make two visits to Tasmania and spent several days with David and Robin Jackson on each occasion, I was fully aware that there are no more ardent supporters of registration anywhere. I was also aware that, from time to time, the procedures of the registrar had not synchronized with the production of their catalogue and they had been forced to rename a cultivar after release as the original proposal had not been accepted.

Furthermore, I recalled that I had acquired Urchin on its release and had subsequently changed its name. A quick check of my planting book confirmed that a bulb of Urchin arrived in March 1984 and after acclimation had been planted in the main beds where the name had been changed to Pzaz. The Jackson's Catalogue for 1985 was then consulted to confirm the change.

Once again we must apologise for having to change a cultivar's name, I hope and expect it to be the last time this mistake happens. Brian Duncan narrowly beat us registering the name Urchin and so we have changed the name of our 3 Y-O Urchin to the registered name Pzaz.

The ADS guidelines on the naming of cultivars at shows is quite clear, but it is not clear if, within the terms of the guidelines, this bloom was misnamed or not, and whether the judges had the option of ignoring it.

Also, had one of the judges been aware of the true identity of the bloom, would he have been able to convince the Convention that his opinion was correct? It is most unlikely that the only authoritative evidence, Jackson's 1985 Catalogue, was available at the show.

I have discussed this situation with the Daffodil Registrar, Sally Kingston, who advises that the official records should include a reference "Urchin 3 Y-O Syn Pzaz."

Other Jackson cultivars which I am growing currently include Graffiti (originally Mithra) and Forte (originally Bimba), and I have written to David Jackson suggesting that the Registrar should be advised of all the original names which were subsequently changed so that the records are complete. In the meantime any ADS member who is still growing Urchin, Mithra and Bimba may wish to note their true identity.

MORE 1990 REGISTRATIONS

The following 1990 Registrations were inadvertently omitted from the December, 1990, issue of the *Daffodil Journal*.

YERGER, MRS. M.S.; 211 South Somerset Ave.; Princess Ann, MD 21853:

Bright Outlook, Glitz, Golden Reflection, Maryland Beauty, Sea Sprite, Wings of Spring.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; #78 D 1; (*Felindre* x Bon Bon); P. segs 50 mm. diameter, white; C. lgth. 15 mm., diameter with large green eye-zone (G group 34 C), narrow mid-zone (YG group 59B), outer zone which is a band of suffused color (O Group 28 A). It closely resembles the seed parent Felindre.

GLITZ (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; #75 N-5; (*praecox grandiflorus* x Lights Out); P. seg. 62 mm. diameter, white with pointed segments; C. lgth. 14 mm. diameter, with eye-zone (YG group 145 A), mid-zone (YO group 16B) outer zone (YO group 28B). This was exhibited in 1990 in the hybridizer's garden at Callaway.

GOLDEN REFLECTION (Yerger) 9 WWY-YOR; #75 O-1; (*praecox grandiflorus* x Lights Out); P. segs. 65 mm. diameter, white with a striking yellow halo; C. lgth. 10 mm. diameter, Eye-zone is (YG group 145A); mid-zone is (YO group 23B); outer zone is (OR group 34A). The color of the corona like Lights Out. This was exhibited in 1990 in the hybridizer's garden at Callaway.

MARYLAND BEAUTY (Yerger) 9 W-GYR; #79 F 1; (Lamplighter o.p.); P. segs, 50 mm. diameter, white with a very round outline: C segs., 16 mm. diameter, with eye zone (YG group 145 A); mid-zone (Y group 2B); outer zone (OR group 33A) with a narrow band at edge.

SEA SPRITE (Yerger) 9 W-GGR; #79 F; (1 Sea Green o.p.); P. segs. 54 mm. diameter, flat white perianth; C. segs., 16 mm. diameter, with eye-zone (YG group 144C); mid-zone (YG group 154 B); outer zone (OR group 32 A) in a wide band. This resembles other Sea Green progeny.

WINGS OF SPRING (Yerger); 9 W-GYR; #75 P-1; (*praecox grandiflorus* x Lights Out); P. segs 60 mm. diameter, white with segments pointed and reflexed, informally positioned. C. segs. 12 mm. diameter has eye zone (YG group 145 B); midzone (Y group 7 A); outer zone (OR group 33 A). This was exhibited in 1990 int he hybridizer's garden at Callaway.

The committee regrets this error.

WILLIAM J. DUNLOP

Word has reached us of the death at Christmas time of William J. Dunlop after an extended illness. A botanist at heart and a lover of daffodils particularly, brought him often to the garden of Guy Wilson, another intrepid Irish hybridizer.

Mr. Dunlop quickly acquired a large collection of daffodils and began showing them in Ballymena and Coleraine with immediate success. When he ran out of bulb space at his town home, he purchased a farm, just outside of Broughshane, and commenced to grow large quantities of daffodils. As his stock increased he entered a trade stand in Dublin where he met Lionel Richardson, forming a life-long friendship.

Aiding him with his work were his wife and two sons, Robin and John. Unfortunately Robin, who would have continued his father's work, became allergic to daffodils and had to forego any contact with the flowers.

Mr. Dunlop began hybridizing about 1937 and his successes will stay with us for a long, long time. Newcastle and Downpatrick are considered two of the finest bicolor trumpets; Enniskillen and Irish Splendour are two outstanding red cups. Others are: Ballygarvey, Irish Charm and Bushmills, and don't forget Woodvale which won two gold ribbons last season, and Ormeau, that staple of large cups, which won a white ribbon in 1990.

Our sympathy is extended to Mr. Dunlop's family.

Memorial Contributions

Mrs. H. Lee Dickinson	Anonymous
Jean Throckmorton	Betty Frantz Barrows
		Mr. & Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr.
		Mrs. Hubert Bourne
		Jean Driver
		Mr. & Mrs. John B. Capen
		Estella Evans
		Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cartwright
Matthew Zandbergen	Wells Knierim
		Mrs. E. Hanson
		Estella Evans
		Central Ohio Daffodil Society
D.Q. Rankin, Sr.	Weldon Childers

MIDWESTERN ACCLIMATIZED DAFFODILS for EXHIBITION and GARDEN

I am pleased to offer my eighth annual listing of midwestern grown and acclimatized daffodils for both show and garden. Emphasis continues to be on those bulbs that have proven themselves in this harsh climate.

After twenty years of growing daffodils, and breeding them for fourteen years, I am finally able to offer a bulb from my own breeding program. I'm sure you'll find this lovely white triandrus hybrid from Angel an excellent show flower and a wonderful addition to your garden.

Of special interest are new acclimatized daffodils from the Southern Hemisphere from Spud Brogden, David Jackson and the late David Bell. As usual garden and show flowers from Oregon, Great Britain, Holland and Ireland, plus A.D.S. miniatures will be included in this year's listing. Besides supporting the A.D.S. new member offer, we will give a bulb of Festivity, 2 W-Y, and Salome, 2W-PPY, to new A.D.S. members ordering from us.

Sandy and I will be in Indianapolis this April for the National A.D.S. Show, where I am honored to be their guest speaker this year. We hope to meet you there.

Send now for your free 1991 descriptive catalogue if you have not already received one.

JOHN REED, D.O.



OAKWOOD DAFFODILS

2330 W. Bertrand Rd.

Niles, Michigan 49120

HERE AND THERE

The *Wall Street Journal* of January 3, 1991, has a column by Patti Hagan which reminds us of the wild versus nursery grown species of bulbs. At the end of the column she lists several sources of these small bulbs which include Nancy Wilson of Garberville, CA, and William Welch of Carmel Valley, CA, both active ADS members. It is nice when other people recognise what most of us have known all along, namely that there are good sources of species without raiding the wild.

Last summer our Registration and Classification Chairman, Polly Anderson was written up in the Los Angeles Sunday paper as a specialist in Naked Ladies. Now a Naked Lady may be a startling thing to some people, but to other of us that is a flower similar to the Magic Lily, and it is properly known as *Amaryllis belladonna*. Some people call them Belladonna Lily or Cape Lily. They bloom white, red, and pink in the summer and early fall, after putting up their foliage with their sisters, the daffodils.

Word has reached us of the death of D. Q. Rankin, Sr., of West Monroe, Louisiana. He was generous with his bulbs, and ever willing to share his knowledge with anyone who was interested in our favorite flower. Our sympathy to his family.

SCHEDULE OF 1991 SHOWS

BOB SPOTTS, Awards Chairman

March 9 - 10

Clinton, Mississippi

State Show. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B.C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 9 - 10

LaCanada, California

Southern California Daffodil Society at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Mrs. Nancy Cameron, 410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hill, CA92807.

March 16 - 17

Walnut Creek, California

Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Wayne Steele, 1777 Spruce Street, Livermore, CA 94550.

- March 16 - 17** **Dallas, Texas**
State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center, 3601 Martin Luther King Boulevard. Information: Mr. Rodney Armstrong, 7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025.
- March 23 - 24** **Fortuna, California**
Pacific Regional. Fortuna Garden Club at the Monday House, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P.O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 23 - 24** **Conway, Arkansas**
Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mrs. Charlotte Raush, Daffodil Ridge, Route 3 Box 120-S, Sheridan, AR 72150.
- March 23 - 24** **Atlanta, Georgia**
Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jon Barbour, 210 Crystal River Drive, Lawrenceville, GA 30243.
- March 23 - 24** **Wichita, Kansas**
Kansas Garden Group at the Botanica the Wichita Gardens, 701 Amidon. Information: Mrs. Jane Meyer, 3403 Brookmeade Drive, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008.
- March 23 - 24** **Hernando, Mississippi**
Southern Regional. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sue Watson, 378 Gale Street, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 23 - 24** **Chapel Hill, North Carolina**
State Show. North Carolina Daffodil Society at the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Totten Center. Information: Mrs. Betsy Hackney, 104 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27516.
- March 23 - 24** **Knoxville, Tennessee**
East Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Auditorium of Plant Sciences Building, College of Agriculture Campus, University of Tennessee. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinons, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.
- March 30 - 31** **Memphis, Tennessee**
Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. Jo Bentley, P.O. Box 847, Hughes, AR 72348.
- March 30 - 31** **Newport News, Virginia**
Tidewater Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Dr. John L. Tarver, Jr., 19 Thimble Shoals Court, Hampton, VA 23664.
- April 3** **Upperville, Virginia**
Upperville Garden Club at the Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. Paul Ziluca, Route 1, Box 38H, Upperville, VA 22176.

April 6 **Scottsburg, Indiana**

Daffodil Growers South at the Leota Barn, Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R. 3, Scottsburg, IN 47170.

April 6 - 7 **Albany, Oregon**

Oregon Daffodil Society at the Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S.E. Oakway Avenue. Information: Mrs. Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377.

April 6 - 7 **Gloucester, Virginia**

Garden Club of Gloucester at the Page Middle School, Route 17. Information: Mrs. R. Lindsay Walker, P.O. Box 735, Gloucester, VA 23061.

April 6 - 7 **Princess Anne, Maryland**

Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsual Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. George C. Coulbourn, P.O. Box C, Marion, MD 21838.

April 6 - 7 **Nashville, Tennessee**

Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at the Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Miss Mary Del Frank, 2044 Graybar Lane, Nashville, TN 37215.

April 12 - 13 **Edgewater, Maryland**

The Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland at the London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Marie Coulter, 34 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146

April 13 - 14 **Washington, D.C.**

Mid-Atlantic Regional. Washington Daffodil Society at the U.S. Botanical Garden Conservatory. Information: Mr. Harry G. McCrone, Crossroads, West River, MD 20778.

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All cultivars of proven vigor, substance, and purity of color.

Catalogues will be sent out in early March 1991, to all purchasers of bulbs in the last three years. New applicants please enclose \$1.00 with catalogue request.

April 13 - 14

Cincinnati, Ohio

Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden, Peacock Pavilion, 3400 Vine Street. Information: Mrs. Neil Macneale, 524 Abilene Trail, Cincinnati, OH 45215.

April 16

Morristown, New Jersey

New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, Joseph Haggerty Education Building. Information: Mrs. R. Kendall Nottingham, 393 Charlton Avenue, South Orange, NJ 07079.

April 17 - 18

Baltimore, Maryland

Maryland Daffodil Society at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles Street. Information: Mrs. Thomas D. Washburne, 112 Greenspring Valley Road, Owings Mill, MD 21117.

April 18 - 19

Indianapolis, Indiana

National Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Radisson Plaza and Suite Hotel, 8787 Keystone Crossing. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R.3, Scottsburg, IN 47170.

April 23 - 24

Chillicothe, Ohio

Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Mrs. Ruth Junk, 1270 Austin Road, Washington Court House, OH 43160.

April 24 - 25

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Northeast Regional. Chambersburg Garden Club at First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.

April 25 - 26

Westerville, Ohio

Central Ohio Daffodil Society at the Inniswood Gardens, 940 Hempstead Road. Information: Ms. Phyllis Hess, 3670 E. Powell Road, Westerville, OH 43081.

April 26 - 27

Kennett Square, Pennsylvania

Delaware Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.

April 27 - 28

Mansfield, Ohio

Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, 3699 Pleasant Hill Road, Perryville, OH 44864.

April 27 - 28

Glencoe, Illinois

Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Mrs. Candace Carr, 12523 South Fairview Avenue, Blue Island, IL 60406.

April 28 - 29

Nantucket, Massachusetts

Nantucket Daffodil Society at the Folger Hotel, Easton Street. Information: Ms. Mary Malavase, P.O. Box 1183, Nantucket, MA 02554.

- May 1** **Greenwich, Connecticut**
New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Parish Hall, 254 E. Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. Mary Quarles, 299 Round Hill Road Greenwich, CT 06831.
- May 3 - 4** **Dublin, New Hampshire**
Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Townhall. Information: Mrs. Philip Faulkner, 24 School Street, St. Keene, NH 03431.
- May 4 - 5** **Rockford, Illinois**
Central Regional. Northern Illinois Daffodil Society at the Sinnissippi Gardens, Sea Scout Building, 1700 North 2nd Street. Information: Ms. Nancy Pilipuf, 11090 Woodstock Road, Garden Prairie, IL 61038.
- May 11 - 12** **Twin Cities, Minnesota**
State Show. Daffodil Society of Minnesota and Iris Society of Minnesota, location to be announced. Information: Mr. Dave Karnstedt, 1790 Richard Circle, West St. Paul, MN 55118.

ADS NATIONAL SHOWS OF THE '80's

EXHIBITORS' SUMMARY

BOB SPOTTS, Oakley, California

The ADS has many avid show exhibitors — and I'm one of them. As Awards Chairman, I have the records of all our National shows for the 80's. It seemed appropriate that I should compile a summary to give kudos to those who earned them.

The ten National Shows were distributed geographically as follows:

Southern Region — 3

1980: Memphis
1982: Nashville
1986: Memphis

Pacific Region — 3

1981: Corona Del Mar
1984: Portland
1989: San Francisco

Middle Atlantic Region — 2

1983: Williamsburg
1988: Tyson's Corner

Northeast Region — 1

1985: King of Prussia

Midwest Region — 1

1987: Columbus

In 1980 - 1982, each National Show offered 25 different awards; in 1983 - 1987 this was increased to 26. Since 1988, there have been 30 different ADS awards. Sixty exhibitors won at least one ADS National Show Award in the decade.

Bill Pannill was the most frequent winner; he won 24 Awards! Marie Bozievich (17) and Bob Spotts (16) followed. Other frequent winners were: Kathy Andersen and Father Athanasius Buchholtz (10 each), Roberta Watrous and Helen Link (9 each), Handy Hatfield (8), Nancy Wilson (7), and Sally Stanford, Mary Lou Gripshover, and Louise Hardison (6 each).

Father Athanasius Buchholtz was the only exhibitor to win the Gold Ribbon (Best in Show) more than once: he won it twice. Other winners: Leslie Anderson, Bill Roesel, Otis Etheredge, Helen Haskell, Sally Stanford, Handy Hatfield, Marie Bozievich, and Bob Spotts. Bill Pannill twice won the White Ribbon (Best Vase of Three). Also a White Ribbon winner were: Kevin McKenzie, Gerard Wayne, Sally Stanford, Father Athanasius, Betty Krahmer, Kitty & Dick Frank, Handy Hatfield, and Ted Snazelle.

Three exhibitors won the Miniature Gold Ribbon (Best Miniature) twice: Naomi Liggett, Helen Link, and Nancy Wilson. Other winners were: Betty Krahmer, Bob Spotts, Roberta Watrous, and Elise Cheeseborough. Winner of the Miniature White Robbin were: Bill & Laura Lee Ticknor, Marta Wayne, Jaydee Ager, Frances Lewis, Nancy Wilson, Nancy Kruszyna, Lucy Christian, Bill Pannill, Sarah Burton, and Christine Kemp.

The most prestigious collection is the Carey Quinn Award for 24 blooms from five or more divisions. This was awarded seven times. Winners were Jay Pengra, Mary Lou Gripshover, Father Athanasius, Helen Haskell, Don King, Handy Hatfield, and Bob Spotts.

For Miniatures, the foremost award is the Roberta Watrous Award for 12 blooms from no fewer than three divisions. This Award was also won seven times. Winners were: Bill & Laura Lee Ticknor, Polly Brooks, Dave Karnstedt, Helen Link, Betty Krahmer, Delia Bankhead, and Nancy Wilson.

Two other National Show collections present an extraordinary degree of difficulty: the Harry Tuggle Trophy for 12 vases of three, and the Larry Mains Trophy for 9 vases of three from division 3. The Tuggle was awarded five times: Kathy Andersen (twice!), Bill Pannill, Libby Frey, and Handy Hatfield. The Mains was awarded only three times: Marie Bozievich (twice!!) and Kathy Andersen.

The Tom Throckmorton Medal was initiated in 1983 for a collection 15 cultivars having different RHS color codes. Winners were: Marie Bozievich (twice), Bill Pannill, Sally Stanford, and Bob Spotts.

The Green Ribbon, for a collection of 12 cultivars from no fewer than three divisions, is hotly contested. Winners were: Father Athanasius (twice), Jaydee Ager, Marie Bozievich, Nancy Gill, Joy Mackinney, and Steve Vinisky.

Hybridizers compete for four awards given especially to seedlings. The Rose Ribbon is for Best Standard Seedling. Four exhibitors accounted for all the Rose Ribbon awards! Sid Dubose and Bill Pannill each won this Award three times. Harold Koopowitz and John Reed each won twice. The Grant and Amy Mitsch Trophy is for the best vase of three standard seedlings. Bill Pannill won this three times. Bill Bender, Eve Robertson, and Sid Dubose also won this award.

Five exhibitors accounted for all the awards of the Miniature Rose Ribbon for best miniature seedling. Roberta Watrous won this award four times! Bill Pannill and Helen Link each won the Miniature Rose twice. Mary Lou Gripshover and Nancy Wilson each had one win. The John and Betty Larus Award is for the best vase of three miniature seedlings. It is rare for a hybridizer to have sufficient stock blooming at the right time — two hybridizers monopolize this award. Roberta Watrous has won four times! Bill Pannill has the other two winners.

Since 1988, hybridizers compete for four other prestigious awards. The Challenge Cup is for 12 blooms; the Murray Evans Trophy is for six blooms and Goethe Link Award is for three blooms. The Hybridizer's Rosette is for best bloom from these collections. They can be seedlings or named varieties of the hybridizer's origination. Either standards or miniatures, they can be grown under protection and are not eligible for other awards. Brian Duncan and Bill Roese each won the Challenge Cup. Helen Link and Ben Hager each won the Evans Trophy. Brian Duncan and Helen Link each won the Link Award. Brian Duncan and Sid Dubose have won the Rosette for best bloom.

Bill Pannill won the Silver Ribbon for most Blue Ribbons awarded three times. Other winners were: Louise Hardison, Jay Pengra, Mary Lou Gripshover, Father Athanasius, Dave Karnstedt, Helen Link, and Bob Spotts.

Certainly ADS National Show Awards vary in difficulty of staging. And awards vary in both the quantity and quality of competition. I've posed a scale of points for the Awards to take these factors into account. The scale is biased toward collections. I'll use this scale to rank the success of the exhibitors in National Shows during the '80s.

POINT SCALE FOR AWARD COMPLEXITY

10	=	Challenge
8	=	Quinn
7	=	Watrous
6	=	Gold

- 5 = Tuggle, Mains, Evans, Rosette, Miniature Gold
 3 = White, Green
 2 = Throckmorton, Purple, Mitsch, Link, Rose, Fowlds, Lee,
 Miniature White, Miniature Rose, Laurus, AHS 15, Silver
 1 = Red-White-Blue, Australian, Northern Ireland, Carncairn,
 English, New Zealand, Maroon, Lavender

Using this set of values for awards, the ranking of the top 20 exhibitors of *standard* daffodils in National Shows is shown by the list below. Bill Pannill and Marie Bozievich were clearly the two most successful exhibitors in standard daffodil classes. Father Athanasius, Bob Spotts, and Handy Hatfield followed.

RANKING OF NATIONAL SHOW EXHIBITORS OF STANDARD DAFFODILS, 1980 - 89

1.	Bill Pannill.....	41
2.	Marie Bozievich.....	40
3.	Father Athanasius Buchholtz.....	34
4.	Bob Spotts.....	32
5.	Handy Hatfield.....	29
6.	Kathy Andersen.....	22
7.	Sally Stanford.....	17
	Brian Duncan.....	17
9.	Bill Roese.....	16
10.	Helen Haskell.....	14
	Mary Lou Gripshover.....	14
12.	Sid Dubose.....	13
13.	Jay Pengra.....	10
	Helen Link.....	10
15.	Louise Hardison.....	8
	Don King.....	8
	Kitty and Richard Frank.....	8
18.	Otis Etheredge.....	7
19.	Leslie Anderson.....	6
	Harold Koopowitz.....	6
	John Reed.....	6

Nancy Wilson, Roberta Watrous, and Helen Link were the most successful exhibitors of miniatures. The ranking of the top twenty exhibitors of miniature daffodils is shown by the following list.

RANKING OF NATIONAL SHOW EXHIBITORS OF MINIATURE DAFFODILS, 1980 - 89

1.	Nancy Wilson.....	22
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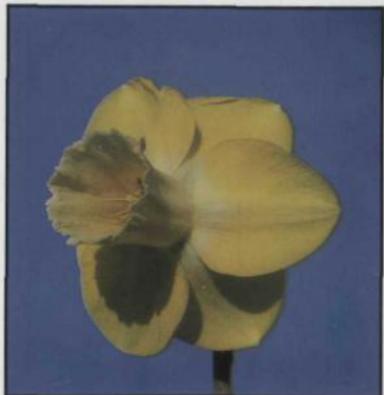
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2.	Roberta Watrous.....	21
	Helen Link.....	21
4.	Betty Krahmer.....	12
5.	Bill Pannill.....	10
	Naomi Liggett.....	10
7.	Bill & Laura Lee Ticknor.....	9
8.	Polly Brooks.....	7
	Delia Bankhead.....	7
	Dave Karnstedt.....	7
11.	Bob Spotts.....	6
12.	Elise Cheesborough.....	5
13.	Lucy Christian.....	3
14.	Jaydee Ager.....	2
	Kathy Andersen.....	2
	Sarah Burton.....	2
	Mary Lou Gripshover.....	2
	Frances Lewis.....	2
	Nancy Kruszyna.....	2
	Christine Kemp.....	2
	Marta Wayne.....	2

Thirteen hybridizers won awards for their originations. Bill Pannill was the most successful. Brian Duncan led entrants in the Challenge Awards. Roberta Watrous was the leading exhibitor of miniature originations. The overall ranking of the daffodil hybridizers is shown by the list following.

RANKING OF NATIONAL SHOW EXHIBITORS OF DAFFODIL ORIGINATIONS, 1980 - 89

	Points
1.	Bill Pannill.....
2.	Brian Duncan.....
3.	Roberta Watrous.....
4.	Sid Dubose.....
5.	Helen Link.....
6.	Bill Roese.....
7.	Ben Hager.....
8.	Harold Koopowitz.....
	John Reed.....
10.	Mary Lou Gripshover.....
	Bill Bender.....
	Eve Robertson.....
	Nancy Wilson.....

Combining values for all awards (standards and miniatures) yields the overall ranking of the exhibitors in National Shows during the '80s. Bill Pannill was, indeed, the outstanding exhibitor of the decade. The top twenty National Show exhibitors for the '80s are ranked by the list below.

RANKING OF NATIONAL SHOW EXHIBITS, 1980 - 89

Points

1. Bill Pannill.....	51
2. Marie Bozievich.....	40
3. Bob Spotts.....	38
4. Father Athanasius Buchholtz.....	34
5. Helen Link.....	31
6. Handy Hatfield.....	29
7. Nancy Wilson.....	24
8. Kathy Andersen.....	22
9. Roberta Watrous.....	21
10. Sally Stanford.....	17
Brian Duncan.....	17
12. Mary Lou Gripshover.....	16
Betty Krahmer.....	16
Bill Roese.....	16
15. Helen Haskell.....	14
16. Sid Dubose.....	13
17. Bill & Laura Lee Ticknor.....	11
18. Jay Pengra.....	10
Naomi Liggett.....	10
20. Don King.....	9



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