

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

T H E

DAFFODIL

J O U R N A L

Volume 34, Number 3

March, 1998



The Daffodil Journal

ISSN 0011-5290

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume 34

March, 1998

Number 3

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Jaydee Ager – President

344 Bear Branch Road, Kathleen, GA 31047

(912) 987-9282 H (912) 923-2351 W Fax: (912) 922-6859 jager@cstel.net

Bob Spotts – President Elect

409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561

(510) 625-5526 rspotts@netvista.net

Peg Newill – Second Vice President

10245 Virginia Lee Drive, Dayton, OH 45458

(937) 885-2971 103710.3426@compuserve.com

Phyllis Hess – Secretary

3670 E. Powell Road, Lewis Center, OH 43035

(614) 882-5720 Fax: (614) 898-9098 phyllish@midohio.net

Rodney Armstrong, Jr. – Treasurer

7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025 (214) 517-2218

Executive Director—Naomi Liggett

4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606

(614) 451-4747 Fax: (614) 451-2177 NLiggett@compuserve.com

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL (ISSN 0011-5290) is published quarterly (March, June, September, and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606. Periodicals postage paid at Columbus, OH and additional mailing office.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Daffodil Journal, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 45150-1521.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription to the Journal.

©1998 American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Chairman of Publications – **Hurst Sloniker**

Editor, *The Daffodil Journal* – **Bill Lee**

4606 Honey Hill Lane, Batavia, OH 45103-1315

(513) 752-8104 Fax: (513) 752-6752 blee811@aol.com

Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Request "Writing for the Journal" for more detailed information on submissions. Address all material to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS May 1, 1998

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual	.....	per year	\$20.00
	.....	for three years	\$50.00
Juniors, through 18 years of age	.....	per year	\$5.00
Family (husband and wife, with one copy of the <i>Journal</i>)	.....	per year	\$25.00
	.....	for three years	\$60.00
Individual Sustaining Member	.....	per year	\$25.00
Individual Contributing Member	.....	per year	\$50.00+
Overseas Member	..... \$20.00 a year or \$50.00 for three years (Overseas members may pay additional \$15.00 per year for airmail postage)		
Individual Life Membership	.....		\$500.00

ADS Homepage: <http://www.mc.edu/~adswww/>

IN THIS ISSUE, MARCH, 1998

FEATURES

New Zealand North Island National Daffodil Show	Michael Brown	134
New Zealand South Island National Daffodil Show	Peter Ramsay	137
Daffodils in Florida: Predicting Success.....	John Van Beck	141
Memories of 'Tenby'	A.J. Rabitaille	147
Point Scoring	Charles Wheatley	149
How I Keep My Daffodils Healthy.....	Charles Wheatley	151
Some Big Guns for the War Against Pests	Leone Y. Low	154
Labels, Labels, Labels	Bill Lee	157
Recruiting New Members	Wayne Steele	165
Growing or Showing.....	Derrick Donnison-Morgan	166
Daffodils for Men	Julius Wadekamper	168
Just for Fun	Bob Spotts, Linda Wallpe	169
Notes for the Newcomer: Show Time	Peggy Macneale	170

ADS INFORMATION

Here and There		172
American Daffodil Society 43 rd Convention and Show	Suzanne Bresee	174
Additions and Corrections to 1998 List of Daffodil Shows	Kirby Fong	175
The Judges Forum.....	Stan Baird	176
Robin Report.....	Leone Y. Low	176
2004 Golden Anniversary Celebration	Jaydee Ager	177
Editor's Request.....	Bill Lee	177
Board of Directors Fall Meeting Minutes	Phyllis Hess	178
American Daffodil Society Logo Apparel.....	Chriss Rainey	184
1999 Convention.....		186
2000 Convention.....	Gene Cameron	186

Front Cover: 'Twelve Gauge' 2YYW-WWY, Premier in the New Zealand South Island show. See related story on page 137. (*Photo by Peter Ramsay*)

Back Cover: *N. jonquilla* in John Van Beck's Florida landscape. See related story on page 141. (*Photo by John Van Beck*)



Ramsay 97/94
New Zealand North Island Show
Michael Brown photo



'Chaos' 1W-W
New Zealand North Island Show
Michael Brown photo



Koanga's 12 X 3 New Zealand-raised at New Zealand North Island Show
Top row, l to r: 'Egmont King' 2Y-YOR, 'Centrefold' 3W-YYR, 'Lordship' 1Y-Y,
'Bogside' 3W-R
Middle row, l to r: 'Springston Charm' 2W-W, 'Jamore' 2Y-R, 'Snowy Morn' 1W-
GWW, 'Otaihape' 2Y-YYR
Bottom row l to r: 'Kiwi Magic' 4W-Y, 'Marilyn Ann', 'Moiki' 2W-Y, 'Kiwi
Solstice' 4Y-R



'Golden Vale' 2Y-O
Premier, New Zealand
North Island Show
Michael Brown photo



Ramsay 95/30 4W-R
Best Bloom, New Zealand
North Island Show
Peter Ramsay photo



Brogden 263/4 2W-W
Premier, New Zealand
North Island Show
Michael Brown photo



'Kiwi Sunset' 4Y-R
Premier, New Zealand
North Island Show
Michael Brown photo

NEW ZEALAND NORTH ISLAND NATIONAL DAFFODIL SHOW

Michael Brown, North Canterbury, New Zealand

The small town of Wairoa on the North Island's East Coast was the venue for the 71st North Island National Daffodil Show. The show blooms, while plentiful, were of average quality, no doubt due to the lack of rain in the previous two months. Exhibitors were predominantly from the North Island and enjoyed the warm hospitality small centers offer.

The show benches were dominated by the Koanga team (Ramsays/Hamiltons), but one of the features of this show was the emergence of Peter Ramsay's seedlings as contenders for the best of NZ-raised show flowers. Best Bloom in Show was a 4W-R, 95-30 (MH32-69 x 'Glaston') (*see photo*), a very full bloom of excellent form and carriage. Another seedling which caught my eye was 97-94, 2Y-R (*see photo*), which could have been a candidate for premier.

The premier class in the show, for 12 flowers NZ-raised, three of each, showed good flowers of 'Kiwi Solstice' 4Y-R, 'Snowy Morn' 1W-GWW, and 'Otaihape' 2Y-YYR. Unfortunately, this very good entry from Koanga was unopposed.

Class 2 for 12 varieties, one of each, raised by exhibitor (NDS Challenge Cup), was won by Brogden Bulbs. From Spud Brogden's twelve flowers, two premiers were selected, a 2W-W seedling 263/4 (*see photo*) and 'Trudie May' 3Y-OOR. Spud staged this entry effectively with five flowers at the back, four in the middle, and three in front, a departure from the normal three rows of four. Second place was taken by Graham Phillips of Clandon Daffodils, showing two 2Y-R seedlings with very neat rims and one premier selection, 'Glaston' 2W-ORR.

Brian Duncan's 'Dorchester' 4W-P made an appearance which was much admired. It had a clean white back and had been grown in a pot.

The George Yarrall Memorial Trophy for 12 varieties, one of each, no restrictions, was keenly contested between Koanga, Brogden, and Phillips, finishing in that order. From Koanga's entry came the Premier of the Show, and Koanga also showed good flowers of 'Egmont King' 2Y-YOR, 'Kiwi Magic' 4W-Y, 'Homestead' 2W-W, 'Rheban Red' 2Y-O, 'Redlands Too' 2Y-R, and 'Chaos' 1W-W (*see photo*).

Graeme and Faith Miller from Tokoroa took the big step up to the Open classes and competed very keenly. They won the class for white trumpets and were second in a split decision to Koanga in the class for doubles. The Koanga doubles featured British stock from Clive Postles and Ron Scamp.

One of the most competitive classes in the show was the cyclamineus, three varieties, three of each. From ten entries, Michael and Marian Brown prevailed, featuring 'Perky' 6W-Y, 'Rapture' 6Y-Y, and 'Trena' 6W-Y. This provided the opportunity for some good-natured banter, as this was Koanga's only reversal in the show.

Some stand-out flowers which didn't get to the premier table were 'Cherrygardens' 2W-GPP and 'Lennymore' 2Y-R.

The Amateur section was dominated by Tracy and Bruce Hooker, and Wayne and Bruce Hughes. The Waikato Challenge Trophy was won clearly by the Hookers with good flower of 'Moon River' 1Y-Y, 'Bandit' 2W-YYO, and 'Moiki' 2W-Y, which became a Premier. John Hollever was second with good flowers of 'Sabre' 2Y-R and 'Loch Hope' 2Y-R.

Some seedlings of interest grown by Beveridge Kinghorn of Christchurch included a very good 1W-W called 'Emma' and an appropriately named 2Y-R called 'Ball of Fire'.

A new introduction for our national schedule were the children's classes, open to those junior members aged 16 and under. It was heartening to see 16 entries, with the younger members of the Miller and Hooker families in the forefront. A unique feature of this show was the success of three generations of the Ramsay dynasty. Peter had the Best Bloom in Show, daughter Tracey had Best Amateur Bloom, 'Moiki' 2W-Y, and granddaughter Amelia took the Best Children's Bloom with 'Akala' 1Y-Y.

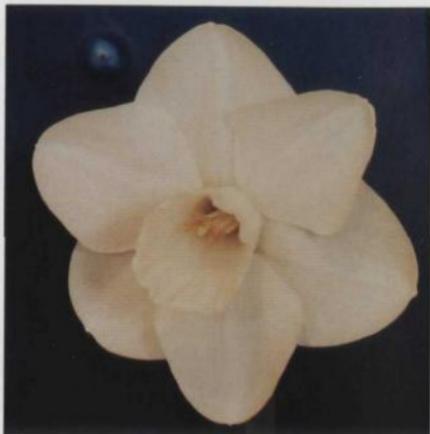
Some of the premiers were as follows: 'Golden Vale' 1Y-GYY (*see photo*), 'Corbiere' 1Y-YOO, 'Chaos' 1W-W (all Koanga); 'Pops Legacy' 1W-Y (Stan and Shirley Clapham), 'Trumpet Warrior' 1YYW-WWY (Betty Bowers); Brogden 263/4, 2W-W, 'Dailmanach' 2W-P (G&F Miller); 'Glaston' 2W-ORR (G. Phillips); 'Twelve Gauge' 2YYW-WWY (Hokorawa Daffodils) (*see front cover*); 'Trudie May', 3Y-OOR (Brogden Bulbs); 'Vernie' 3W-W, 'Kiwi Sunset' 4Y-R (G. Phillips) (*see photo*); and 'Abracadabra' 6Y-Y (Graham Davis).

Amateur premiers were 'Pops Legacy' 1W-Y (S. Clapham), 'Moiki' 2W-Y (T&B Hooker), 'Trudie May' 3Y-OOR (Wayne Hughes), 'Kiwi Solstice' 4Y-R (Bruce Hughes).

It was an interesting show with lots of fun, friendship, and hospitality.



Hunter 61/901
New Zealand South Island Show
Peter Ramsay photo



Ramsay 95/85
Best Bloom, New Zealand
South Island Show
George Tarry photo



'Polar Morn' 3W-YWW
Premier, New Zealand
South Island Show
Peter Ramsay photo



Hamilton 99-96
New Zealand South Island Show
Peter Ramsay photo

NEW ZEALAND SOUTH ISLAND NATIONAL DAFFODIL SHOW

Peter Ramsay, New Zealand

Everyone has his or her own idea of Daffodil Heaven. Try this one out: lounging in a deck chair on a beautifully sunny day in an immaculately kept daffodil garden free of weeds and with beautiful foliage and flowers, being served outstanding locally grown and produced white wine, accompanied by delicious scallops dredged that morning and cooked in a fine batter, plus copious quantities of that amazing kiwi delicacy, whitebait, served up with a range of other food and in wonderful daffodil company. I doubt if that can be beaten, but it was just one highlight in John and Marie Hunter's garden of a wonderful weekend occasion organized by the good people of the Brightwater Horticultural Society. After this experience and that of Wairoa in the North Island, daffodil people are convinced that we should go to small towns more often, especially if weight and cholesterol are not a problem!

The only danger was that the flowers almost became a side event in the face of continual hospitality--well, almost, as daffodil buffs do not talk for very long--even with mouthfuls of melting scallops--without getting on to daffodil exhibiting, breeding, diseases, good doers, poor doers, ad infinitum! And in any case, the flowers at Brightwater matched the hospitality. Close on 2,500 blooms made an impressive display in the main exhibition hall. The competition we believed was stronger than in the North Island with the Koanga team meeting their match in several classes. Not so in Class 1, for 12 varieties, three of each raised in New Zealand, where Koanga was victorious, although the winning margin by general agreement was very narrow. Their set of 12 were well matched and carefully staged. The little shown 'Bogside' 3W-R was good and 'Kawhatau' 3Y-Y, a very promising new Hamilton introduction, caught the eye. The latter should strengthen the 3Y-Ys in the future. Second placed was local grower John Hunter, who excelled by putting up a set completely of his own raising. If the color balance had been there, he almost certainly would have won this class. His white flowers, though, were outstanding: 'Polar Island' 2W-W, 'White Sapphire' 2W-W, and 'Polar Convention' 3W-W were among the best and should be in all collections. Third place was David Adams from Christchurch, whose flowers continue to improve. His time will come.

Class 2 is the New Zealand equivalent of the Engleheart Cup. This is always a close go, and John Hunter completed a good show by winning this class with an excellent set in which 'Polar Island' stood out again. Brogden's daffodils had to settle for second this time with a mixture of

tried and true and something new. Older varieties 'Director' 1Y-Y and 'Flying High' 3W-YYR were joined by the newer 'Kiwi Ruler', an excellent 3W-O, and 'Kiwi Moon' 2Y-Y. In third place was David Adams. His 'Triple Phase' 3Y-R is going to be a very helpful newcomer in the 3Y-R class.

Class 3 is for the British-raised Gold Cup, an impressive trophy which was worth 75 guineas when first presented back in 1923. There were four very good entries this year. Koanga Daffodils was again first with an absolutely magnificent vase of the Brian Duncan double 'Dorchester' 4W-P standing out. There were also flowers of the rarely shown 'Badbury Rings' 3Y-YYR and the more frequently grown 'Achduart' 3Y-R in their entry. Second place went to IRN Associates (Peter and Dianne Irwin). 'Dailmanach' 2W-P and Achduart again were good in their entry. In third place David Adams put up a very good entry, which must have been very close to the second place getter.

Class 4, which is open to those who have not entered Class 1, also had four very good entries. Denise and Neil McQuarrie had a well-presented set for first place, mainly of older varieties. 'Tonga' 4Y-R and 'Centrefold' 3W-YYR were among their best flowers. Second were Michael and Marion Brown from Christchurch with 'Centrefold' and 'Kasia' 2Y-OOR being good in their entry, while third was Dave McLennaghan with the tried and true double favorite 'Kiwi Magic' 4W-Y, a fine flower in his group.

The other classes in the open collections were very well contested. The Bell Trophy for six seedlings created something of an upset with Hokorawa from Foxton in the North Island upsetting the usual winner, Koanga Daffodils. The former's entry was very good indeed and one of the seedlings, a 2Y-Y, found its way to the championship bench as best seedling in the show. The class for all yellows was strong and the Brown combination won from three others. 'Cameo Sun' 1Y-Y was an excellent vase in their entry. In the whites David Adams prevailed, while in the red cups the McQuarries scored again as they did in the Australian-raised varieties, again heading off Koanga Daffodils. The old variety 'Pem' 2W-YOR was excellent in this entry. In the double class Welly and Judy Munro of 'Snowy Morn' 1W-GWW fame beat five other good entries. One to absolutely stand out here and not seen before in New Zealand was a variety called 'Party Girl' 4W-YYP, a beautiful white and pink double, which is Canadian raised by the late Dave Sheppard. Tony Robinson took the Division 5s, while Michael and Marion Brown completed a two-island double by winning the Division 6 classes. IRN Associates was successful in the split coronas with three other entries, while in the

intermediate classes we noted 'Elfin Moon', which is surely one of the best in this area.

The amateur classes were equally well contested. The South Island championship went north to Otaki, the flowers having been transported south by the Irwins. The winner was John Hollever with nice flowers of 'Shaz' 2W-OOR and 'Ebony' 1W-Y. In the next class Sandra Muckle scored a well-deserved victory. We regret to report that she, along with the winner of the amateur seedling classes, Stan and Shirley Clapham from New Plymouth, are to depart our shores soon for Australia. Australia's gain is our loss and we hope both continue to show and breed daffodils in their newly adopted country.

The highlight of the amateur classes was Class 106, which this year carried the coveted Cleveland Award. In this instance 15 aspirants staged 90 flowers, and the winners were again from the North Island in the form of Tracey and Bruce Hooker from Hamilton, who included in their entry excellent flowers of 'Waipaoa' (Johnstone), which is a vastly under-rated 3W-R. Kevin and Carol Kerr were second with the American-raised 'Trumpet Warrior' 1YYW-WWY being their best flower, while Greg Inwood from Christchurch was a close third. In other classes we noticed the domination of Greg Inwood and his father Noel, while a young exhibitor, Aaran Russ at 16 years of age, won the classes for three yellows and three red and yellows with well-grown flowers. At the other end of the age spectrum Vic Blincoe, who is well into his 80's, still showed his ability to win against other growers, including the 3-white class with 'Polar Venture' 2W-W. Local grower Bill McLeod also won the occasional class. 'New Penny' 3Y-Y was noticed among his entrants. We also noted that next year's host of the national show was represented by Malcolm Wheeler from Te Anau whose 'Tracey' 6W-W won the Class for Division 6.

The premier table always attracts the population--perhaps not like the scallops, but certainly every bit as popular. As usual there were controversies here. In your scribe's view, the best flower was a 2Y-R bred by John Hunter, which came from three generations of his own raising. The judges did notice the faintest of bumble bee damage in the cup, but this was hardly enough to keep it from being best in show. Other good flowers noted on the premier stand were 'Polar Morn', an excellent 3W-YWW (*see photo*), a very definite advance in the 2YYW-WWY class in 'Twelve Gauge' (*see front cover*)--named because of its long snout by Reg Cull of Hokorawa Daffodils. An excellent 'Snowy Morn' 1W-GWW took the 1WW, while the Hunter-raised 'Sulphur Monarch' was the 1Y-Y premier bloom. 'New Hope' 3W-Y, a Brogden-raised variety, was also excellent, while the American-raised 'Crystal Star' took

the 2Y-Y premier. 'Dorchester' was the premier white-backed double. We hope that the famous daffodil raiser, Bill Brogden, who in his day showed very little interest in anything from Class Four onwards, was viewing the show, especially as his son took the Division 8 premier bloom with 'Radiant Gem' 8Y-R.

Finally, best bloom in the show was grown and shown by the writer--Ramsay 95-85, 2W-W (*see photo*), bred from 'White Glen' crossed with 'Medici' 2W-W. Once again this seedling, which was pure white and beautifully formed, showed the advantages of line breeding descending from 'Easter Moon' 2W-GWW and 'Empress of Ireland' 1W-W on both sides of the pedigree.

So ended the national season. A season not without its difficulties, but then when will we ever get one that satisfies the doubting Thomases of the daffodil world? As is always the case, new flowers emerged, others consolidated their place, but above all, daffodil friendships were renewed and retained. The hospitality of Brightwater will long live in my memory and doubtless anybody else's who attended this lovely show.

Recent RHS Award of Merit Varieties

(for exhibition)

'Goldfinger' 1Y-Y
'Gold Bond' 2Y-Y
'Lennymore' 2Y-R

'Notre Dame' 2W-GYP
'Silverwood' 3W-W
'Waldorf Astoria' 4W-P

'Campion' 9W-GYR
'Patois' 9W-GYR

BRIAN DUNCAN

Novelty and Exhibition Daffodils



*Gold Medal quality bulbs
Direct from the Raiser*

*For colour catalogue please send
\$2.00 (Airmail) to:*



Brian Duncan

"Knowehead", 15 Ballynahatty Road, Omagh
Co. Tyrone, N. Ireland BT78 1PN

Telephone: 0662 242931

DAFFODILS IN FLORIDA: PREDICTING SUCCESS

John Van Beck, Tallahassee, Florida

Growing daffodils in Tallahassee, Florida, is much the same as growing them in any other part of the "Live Oak--Spanish Moss Belt," a term I coined for the southern half of USDA Zone 8. This sub-zone, which extends from Houston to Charleston and as far south as Orlando, is noted for its azaleas and camellias. It has been the forgotten land as far as daffodils are concerned because of its climate, which is unmatched anywhere in the country for heat and humidity. Essentially, it has no dry season, and any daffodils with the slightest genetic propensity for bulb rot, do just that: they promptly rot--very promptly. No amount of soaking in Benlate, or any other witches' brew of chemicals can prevent prompt expiration.

A number of articles by two authors have appeared in the *Journal* over the years decrying the "fact" that daffodils would not grow in Florida. Both authors lived in Gainesville in the center of the Florida peninsula, about 100 miles east and 60 miles south of Tallahassee. Their experience had to be based on trying a limited number of species and cultivars; obviously, they did not pick the correct ones.

Often I, too, did not pick the "correct ones" until I joined the American Daffodil Society five years ago. Right after I joined I bought all the publications listed in the back of my first issue of the *Journal*. Wow! Until that time, I knew there was a lot of variety in daffodils, but I knew nothing of the mysterious things like "DIVISIONS" and secret wonders like "SEASON" and "COLOR CODE." It was like getting a Red Ryder secret decoding ring. My daffodil growing took a new course and much wider dimensions.

By this time I had also started keeping extensive computer records on daffodil performance. *Daffodils to Show and Grow (DTSG)* initially didn't seem very valuable, but after some months, I began to look up my daffodils in those endless tables and began adding color code, division and season to my records. I found that Richard Ezell, former ADS President, could not have been more in error than when in his introduction to *DTSG* he stated that the publication "is not likely to be of much use to anyone interested in daffodils solely for their value as plants in the landscape--a purpose for which they are admirably suited, though not universally acknowledged." I was learning how to pick the "correct ones" for my own locale and landscape. Let me explain.

DIVISION The quickest screening method is division. All of my Division 1 bulbs, with two exceptions, have failed. Most do not even produce foliage the second year. The successful ones are 'Mount Hood',

which returns every year, but has multiplied only 30% in 12 years; and 'Prosperity', which shows promise.

Jerry Spencer, a friend and daffodil buff from Brunswick Georgia, wrote me in April, 1997, about a great annual daffodil festival he went to where the Trask family in Beaufort, South Carolina open their fields for picking and offer springtime entertainment. There, he found 40 acres of trumpet daffodils and sent a batch of photos to prove it! I had blithely told Jerry trumpets would not grow in this zone, and he knew I wouldn't believe him without photographic evidence. Nothing would do but that Linda and I had to go to Beaufort ourselves. We went when bulb foliage would be dying down. The very gracious Flora Trask and her son John gave us a warm welcome. The Trasks have been in large-scale agricultural enterprises in the Carolinas for many years. Mr. Trask told us the bulbs were 'Flower Carpet', a sport of 'King Alfred'. They allowed us to dig bulbs to test in Tallahassee and by mid-January this year, the foliage is popping up—a very positive sign. Mr. Trask furnished copies of the family daffodil records indicating the bulbs had been purchased directly from Holland by the ton.

In the March, 1981, issue of the *Journal*, Granville Hall of Gloucester, Virginia, wrote a comprehensive article on the devastating effect of the extraordinarily floriferous 'Flower Carpet' on the cut flower trade on the eastern seaboard. Mr. Hall still grows 'Empress' and the original 'King Alfred' for the trade. When I recently spoke with him, he indicated that all he knew was that 'Flower Carpet' was of Dutch origin and that it was highly resistant to basal rot. He said he could not tell the difference between the flowers of 'King Alfred' and 'Flower Carpet' but that 'Flower Carpet' was not as "parsimonious" in producing flowers as 'King Alfred'. He was amazed that 'Flower Carpet' was growing as far south as Beaufort, and I assured him that if it grew there, it certainly ought to grow here in Tallahassee.

Division 2 provides the greatest number of successful cultivars.

Division 3, probably because of the great amount of poet genetic material, rarely produces a survivor.

Division 4 is also quite risky, with most successes being double forms of tazettas.

Division 5 cultivars tested have shown about a 25% success rate. Interestingly, if a Division 5 bulb survives, it will really thrive and multiply rapidly.

Division 6 bulbs rarely withstand basal rot, but those that do are older bulbs such as 'February Gold' or bulbs whose parentage is basal rot-resistant and/or close to the species. For instance, 'Ceylon' and 'Carbineer' are both Division 2 and rot resistant. They were bred to

produce 'Vulcan'. A 'Vulcan' seedling was bred with *N. cyclamineus* and 'Itzim' resulted. 'Itzim' is rot resistant, displays great vigor, and multiplies at a rather phenomenal rate.

Division 7 is mixed in its performance, being highly dependent upon "season."

Division 8 does beautifully as this is truly tazetta land. There are a few poetaz that are late season and resent the heat. Some of the poetaz are also prone to rot, and will not survive. As a rule of thumb, if the cultivar has more than 5 florets, it *will* survive.

Division 9 has been a total loss so far. I have not succeeded in having one bloom.

Division 10 is another story. Every species or wild hybrid planted has done well except *N. x medioluteus* ('Twin Sisters'). *N. x medioluteus* bulbs grow well and multiply promptly but bloom so late most flowers blast from the heat.

Division 11 does very poorly, if at all.

Division 12 has so few members, that they have not had a chance to strut their stuff.

SEASON The next predictor of success is "season." Mary Lou Gripshover defined the term, saying that it reflected where in the sequence of the daffodil blooming period the bulb in question would bloom, regardless of when the period began or how long it lasted. The 1996-1997 blooming period opened here on November 10 with an unnamed W-Y tazetta and closed down May 12 with 'Daviot' 2W-OY. People often say to me that they would like to come and see the daffodils "when they are blooming," as though they would all bloom at the same time. With a full six-month blooming period, there really is no such "when." The temperature often climbs into the mid 80s in the first part of March and then returns to mid or upper 70s by the middle of the month. Daffodil blossoms fry when the temperature reaches about 82 degrees, so "season" becomes of paramount importance. The sequence of bloom changes from year to year, but *N. pseudonarcissus* and *N. x odorus* always lead the pack.

In reviewing four years of intensive record keeping on over 300 species, wild hybrids and garden cultivars, it became obvious that the earlier the season listed for a daffodil, the better the chance of its succeeding in this area. Vendors often break down a blooming period into three sub-periods such as early mid-season, mid-season and late mid-season. In most cases, the breaking point for success is between early mid-season and midseason. Probability of success begins to plummet in the mid-season/late mid-season range. By the time one

reaches seasons 4, 5 and 6 the probability is so low that only wild luck allows one to find a "keeper." It is unheard of for a poet to succeed.

"Seasons" overlap as shown in dates of peak bloom from last year:

	Date Began	Date Ended	Length in Days	Overlap with Next Season
Season 1	Nov. 10	Mar. 8	118	63
Season 2	Jan. 4	Apr. 10	96	53
Season 3	Feb. 16	Apr. 10	53	49
Season 4	Feb. 22	May 9	77	67
Season 5	Mar. 1	May 6	67	N/A
Season 6	Mar. 25	Mar. 25	N/A	N/A

In spite of the seeming chaos shown above, whenever I consider purchasing a bulb for the garden, after checking division, the next thing I do is consult the season column in *DTSG*. Now that I have the ADS Illustrated Data Bank, I will also start checking out the bulb's progenitors.

COLOR Color is linked in considerable part to season, with whites (except in Division 5) and pinks blooming late in this area and usually performing very poorly. Two notable exceptions are 'Accent' and 'Mrs. R.O. Backhouse'. If green is listed as one of the colors in a bloom, that bulb will probably disappear quickly also. Reds and oranges are rather fickle with some such as 'Ceylon', 'Barrett Browning', and 'Dick Wellband', doing great and others doing not at all. Hopefully, I'll figure out the reason why someday, and be able to use the knowledge in making future selections.

CULTURE Soil Fortunately, most of the area has very sandy soil. I dutifully added compost to each new bed, and one year I tilled in great quantities of peat moss in a 3 by 45 foot bed. I then re-planted most of it in *N. x intermedius*. Within 2 years, 90% of the bulbs were gone. In retrospect, I realize it was a *big* mistake. Then, five years ago I needed more space for daffodils and decided to rip out a small Hetzi juniper hedge. Behind it had been a large compost pile for many years. I tilled the soil, which had a great quantity of organic material left from the pile. I filled the new 17 by 20 foot patch with bulbs, and stood back to watch them jump out of the soil. If they jumped anywhere, it was down to Australia, because fewer than 50 jumped up! There was a real variety of bulbs in that new patch, most of which I had considered rot free. After

this second fiasco, I stopped amending the soil, with most satisfactory results. Do not amend sandy soil.

Clay soils present a real problem because of high humidity and frequent rain in the summer and early fall. Other than *N. pseudonarcissus*, most bulbs are unhappy and will languish in clay soil. Beds must be raised and amended with things like vermiculite, perlite, sand, pine bark or other agents that will improve drainage but not raise organic content.

Sun. Early bloomers do quite well in full sun. I learned the hard way, however, that tazettas like some protection from the crushing deep freeze that occurs here once a winter every few years. Because tazettas are probably the most shade tolerant of the genus, planting near or under branches on the south or east side of a tall tree is desirable. I finally came to realize that the later the bulb sprouts and flowers, the more it needs protection from our afternoon sun, which can become quite fierce by the middle or end of March. Most of the deciduous trees in this sub-zone are so shallow-rooted or without leaves for such a short period, that woodland type culture found in so many northern gardens will not succeed here.

Fertilizer. Fertilizing the daffodils evolved over the years. In Illinois where the fertile black soil was 5 to 8 feet deep, my bulbs did fine without feeding. When I first started to grow daffodils here, I significantly under-fertilized them. For the past few years, I fertilized a few weeks before bulb foliage was due to emerge, broadcasting 5-10-15 and then super phosphate. Many bulbs that had produced nothing but foliage for years, started to flower. I had five or six dozen 'Mrs. R.O. Backhouse' bloom that I didn't even remember I had!

John Trask put me onto 6-24-24 with trace minerals, excluding sulfur which they had used successfully for many years under similar climate and soil conditions. I set out to find the magic blend, but it was not available in Florida, Georgia or Alabama except in truck-load bulk. Finally, I found a fertilizer plant in Waukeenah, Florida, willing to mill and bag a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton during their off season. The price was right, and lots of daffodil buddies snapped up all I would share for their daffodils and other bulbs. I spread it this fall, and will give another light feeding after blooming since fertilizer washes through sand rather quickly, particularly if not amended with organic matter.

Over Planting. All beds are mulched with oak leaves and a smattering of pecan, dogwood and hickory leaves. Pine straw (needles) is lightly broadcast over the leaves to keep them from blowing away. In spite of the mulch, annual periwinkles, zinnias, marigolds and tithonia re-seed themselves readily, and provide a green cover that only needs to

be thinned occasionally to keep the flowers from getting too crowded. I plant tomatoes, peppers, and cucurbits over a fair amount of space. Near the house, beds may additionally have ajuga, 'Homestead' and 'Apple Blossom' verbena, ox eye daisies and other shallow rooted perennials. There seems to be adequate fertilizer to keep them all rolling along. I often think they help to suck extra nitrogen out of the soil as well. This far south, all lawn grasses are creeping bent. Daffodils do very well planted under rough grasses such as the bahias, and will grow under centipede and the St. Augustine types, but not as vigorously.

Water. With sandy soils, once the bulbs have rooted, water, water, water. Stop watering around the first week or so in April, and let Mother Nature take over the chore. I used to water until the last hint of green in the leaves was gone to ensure the largest possible bulbs. Doing a little bit of control work, I found that the non-watered group did as well or better than those I kept irrigated.



Exceptional
Daffodils
for
Show & Garden

Your Source for **Murray Evans**
and **Bill Pannill** Hybrids

OREGON TRAIL DAFFODILS

41905 SE Louden

Corbett, Oregon 97019

Write for Free Catalog

MEMORIES OF 'TENBY'

A.J. Rabitaille, Minneapolis, MN

I sat at my desk pretending to be working, but in fact, I was somewhere else. Staring out of the window at the peaks of white meringue that covered my garden, I longed to be anywhere not frosted in snow. In my mind, I was walking barefoot in newly-mown grass or bathing my feet in the surf of a distant cerulean sea. Anywhere but here. Anywhere but Minnesota, land of ten-thousand glaciers.

My imagination took me to a spot where I could sit by the creek in the shade of a large bay tree. It was a place where I used to play. My cousin and I walked the creek catching crawdads in coffee cans with holes punched in the bottoms to let the water out. Those were the perfect crawdad catchers. Blue jeans soaked to the knees, we wandered around for hours that day. A mile's walk down a creek that seemed like a hundred. We were eight-year-old explorers that traveled places where no one else had ever dared to venture. That was a perfect day in a perfect place, and the fragrance of bay still takes me there. Sitting at my desk, I was ankle deep in water, and knee-deep wet. I could feel the stones at the bottom of the creek. As I climbed out of the creek at the little wooden bridge, I leaned back against the bay tree. Before my feet could dry, I was startled out of my dream by the phone.

"I'm looking for 'Tenby,'" said an older gentleman in a thin gravelly voice. "I need to get 'Tenby'." "10-B?" I asked, thinking he was searching for a particular apartment number. "Yes, I just want some of those flowers," he said. "I've got to see them again." "See who?" I asked, "There's no apartment 10-B here, this is a private residence." "Well, I'm sorry, I thought I was calling the Daffodil Society," he said, sounding ready to hang up. "This is the Daffodil Society of Minnesota" (sort of; my partner, James, is the new president). "I'm a little confused," I added, although he had no way of knowing I had just been crawdad hunting, and I wasn't too sure where I was. Or who he was. Or what he wanted. Or who was in 10-B.

"Didn't mean to wake you, but I got to find some of those daffodils. 'Tenby' is a daffodil I saw during World War II in Wales. When I met my wife." He went on to describe the 'Tenby' daffodil, "It's a very old flower from Wales. Small and yellow with a yellow cup. Very old. About 1800, I think. Grows wild in Wales, huge patches of it. Breathtaking. Guess that helped me woo my wife. Couldn't help falling for that one." I wasn't sure whether he meant the daffodil or his wife. He went on for quite some time, talking more about his experiences, the war, his time in Wales, his wife and the beautiful little daffodil that took

him back. Right back to that day fifty-something years ago when he first fell in love. With the girl, the daffodil, or both. When he had reminisced enough, he asked me again, "Can you get some 'Tenby' for me?" "I'll see what I can find out for you," I replied.

I knew just who to call. I telephoned my friend Myrna Smith, the ex-president of the Daffodil Society. We chuckled for a few moments about this delightful gentleman, deciding we had to help him out. Myrna knew just where to go. "I'll e-mail Scott Kunst at Old House Gardens in Ann Arbor. He specializes in antique bulbs. I'll see what I can find out and call you back." Which she did the very next day. Scott was very familiar with 'Tenby' (*N. obvallaris*). He even has a special booklet on it. My friend Myrna came through for me again, esoteric as my request may have been. "Thanks, Myrn, I'll call him right away."

He was thrilled with the news. "I hope he can send me some flowers right away," he said. "But, " I said, "it is the middle of winter. He won't have any flowers now, but give him a call. He can send you the booklet, and some bulbs when they're ready." "I'll sure call," he said, "and I thank you kindly."

I never did ask him why he wanted 'Tenby' so desperately. Was it his anniversary? Was his wife ill? Was he? Perhaps his wife had passed away. Maybe I really didn't want to know. Maybe all I wanted was to get my feet wet in the creek again and catch some more crawdads. I guess I could be happy with my back against the old bay tree until spring was once again in Minnesota.

(Reprinted with permission from the Central Region Newsletter, Fall, 1997)



Nancy R. Wilson

SPECIES & MINIATURE NARCISSUS

Featuring Bulbs from James S. Well's Collection

Phone: 707-923-2407 ♦ Fax: (please call first)

e-mail: nwilson@asis.com

6525 Briceland-Thorn Rd.
Garberville, CA 95542

POINT SCORING

Charles Wheatley, Hartford City, IN

Point scoring is a major tool in judging daffodils and is the basis for all awards. When a daffodil is judged in the ADS system, a flower is assumed to be worth 100 points and then deductions are made for faults that make the exhibit less than perfect. To win a blue ribbon an exhibit must earn 90 points or above. To win one of the ADS awards, such as the Gold Ribbon for best stem in the show, it must first win a blue ribbon, or be in a first place winning collection, since all stems in a first place collection must earn 90 points or above.

Point scoring is necessary for every judge to know and to use. Yet it is the most misunderstood and the most controversial part of judging. At this time there is no definitive printed material defining exactly what point scoring should be. There is no good reason, in my opinion, why this has not been done, or why it cannot be done; there is no good reason not to compile a detailed scale of points for point scoring. We cannot expect judges to do a good job of judging unless they have complete information to work with.

Why am I making an issue of this? It is because I believe that judging standards are not applied consistently from judge to judge or from region to region. I believe that personal or regional likes or dislikes influence the awarding of ribbons through inconsistent application of point scoring.

One example of the need for a definitive scale of deductions is seen in the flower with one tear, smaller than 1/8 of an inch, on the outside of the perianth in a very noticeable position. Assume that this is the only fault of the flower. Some judges might deduct 1 point. Others might deduct 3 to 5 points. And still other judges might consider this fault so serious that they might labor to find a way not to give this flower any award at all. Personally, I would deduct a point.

I have heard it argued that such a scale is not practical because local conditions require a judge to modify standards as necessary to fit local conditions in order to give out awards. But I do not believe that this argument supports keeping the initial standards undefined. If you are going to modify a standard, you have to have a standard to modify. The point scoring system attempts to make judging daffodils objective; yet when individual judges apply point scoring based on their individual beliefs or prejudices, the objectivity goes out the window.

It should be understood that there is a wide range of opinions on judging throughout the ADS. It is important that everyone understand each fault and the value of each fault. But it is also important that we

understand what perfection is. A flower with thick substance and great sheen is more desirable than a flower with good substance and a little sheen. This is not a question of points deducted, but of perfection.

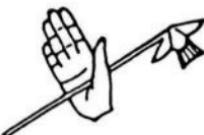
I believe that we need to reduce all of the known faults to a written form and place a value on each one. I recommend that a committee made up of at least three of our most experienced and knowledgeable judges work on creating a document that would result in more objectivity and clarity in the judging process.

If point scoring standards were in print, every exhibitor, student judge, accredited judge, and accredited judging instructor would be secure in knowing how flowers are to be judged.

CARNCAIRN DAFFODILS LTD.

Daffodil Blooms for Everyone

Show Blooms and Garden Flowers



Send for Catalogue

Carncairn Grange

**Broughshane
Co. Antrim BT 43 7HF**

Ballymena
Northern Ireland

HOW I KEEP MY DAFFODILS HEALTHY

Charles Wheatley, Hartford City, IN

(Editor's note: *The use of chemicals in gardening is controversial. The treatment program described in this article is a description of what one gardener has developed for his own use. These procedures are not endorsed by the American Daffodil Society. Some of the chemicals recommended may be unavailable or restricted in your area. Furthermore, they may be toxic to humans and animals and may also be toxic to the soil.*)

My growing season begins when I see the first tips of the foliage coming out of the ground. If this happens too early, there is a very good possibility that the tips and the foliage that are out of the ground might be frozen. If any part of the foliage turns brown, the foliage and possibly the bulb may rot or become diseased.

I use three types of fungicides: formaldehyde, Benlate, and dithane. I have found all three to be readily available. Formaldehyde is strictly a contact killer of fusarium. Benlate is systemic and also acts as a retardant and should only be used just after digging bulbs. Dithane is a contact killer of fusarium, but it is also residual and will last for about three weeks after use. Dithane is very helpful for stopping further damage from freezing. I use about 1 heaping tablespoon to a gallon of water. I spray very heavily when the damage is greatest, and I like to let some of the dithane run down the foliage where it comes out of the ground. I very seldom see smolder, fire, or scorch because of the use of dithane.

It is normal for daffodils to begin dying back at the end of the growing season. However, by using Dithane every three weeks you can lengthen the growing season because Dithane acts as a retardant to the natural dieback process. I have lengthened my season to the extent that I have had some foliage still green in October. It should also be understood that two factors will shorten the growing season: high temperature and lack of moisture. Of course, some cultivars characteristically die back earlier than others; conversely, certain cultivars will remain green long after most others have died back.

(Editor's note: *Ted Snazelle has not found Dithane M45 active against fusarium causing basal rot in laboratory experiments, but thinks it may have a beneficial effect on foliage.*)

If you discover virus, you should dig and discard those plants at once. Basal rot can also be a very serious problem if infected bulbs are not immediately dug and cured. Signs of basal rot can occur at any time. If you leave bulbs infected with basal rot in the ground, this fungus can

spread to adjacent plants, especially under very moist conditions. When plants exhibit signs of serious early dieback, they should be dug at once. You may discard these plants, or if you wish to save them they need to be treated and cured at once.

I also use chemicals to treat bulbs after I have dug them. I like to begin digging about 3 to 5 weeks after the end of the blooming season as a general rule. I do recommend that you dig your bulbs before the foliage has entirely died down. I prefer to have some green left, although I also dig when the plants are entirely green.

After digging, I use a garden hose with the strongest force possible and remove as much soil and decaying tissue as possible. Each cultivar is kept separate. I clean the bulbs, leaving the roots intact, but cutting off the leaves a few inches above the bulb. I cut the leaves with a razor blade and discard each razor blade after each cultivar to avoid the spread of virus, which may only show under great stress. After cleaning, each cultivar is placed in a soaking solution for a minimum of 20 minutes. Using plastic gallon milk containers with the tops cut off, I fill each about half full of water. I use three different very strong solutions. In the first, I use a level tablespoon of formaldehyde; in the second, I use a heaping tablespoon of Benlate; in the third I use a heaping tablespoon of Dithane. I use Dithane in the final soaking solution because of the residual effect of this fungicide. After soaking, I place each cultivar in a netted bag and hang the bag up to dry. Drying is very important. The bulbs should be kept dry and cool. Excessive heat and/or excessive moisture will encourage fungus to grow. I recommend using rubber gloves so your hands do not come in contact with these toxic chemicals.

As a general rule, I recommend discarding small bulbs and any bulbs that show any signs of decay, especially around the basal plate. Once the entire basal plate has been destroyed, it is almost impossible to save the bulb, but I have still been able to save bulbs infected with fungus and basal rot. I peel off all of the infected tissue and cut off the portions of the basal plate that show signs of decay. Then I use the triple dip process just described. I check the bulbs each week and repeat the process if they continue to decay. About ten years ago I managed to save bulbs that I had reduced to the size of a nickel and I still grow that cultivar today.

In addition to the three fungicides I have mentioned, I also use Cygon, which I spray every year or two, just before the first flowers begin to bloom, although you may spray at any time the leaves are green. Cygon is a very toxic pesticide and also a systemic. I have read and heard about bulb flies; however, I have never seen one nor have I ever found any bulbs that were infected with them. If you spray with Cygon

you will also find that bees will not be attracted to the pollen of sprayed flowers.

I have read several articles about hot water treatment. I have never considered using hot water treatment, nor have I found a good reason to use it. If you use Cygon, I believe you kill any pest that would infect the plant. Because it is a systemic, Cygon will continue to protect the plant as long as it remains in the plant's system. Hot water treatment may treat and kill any pests that infect the plant at the time of its use but it will not offer any future protection and it may be hazardous to your bulbs if not done properly. Since I have never been bothered by pests, I would have to conclude that the use of Cygon is a better solution than hot water treatment.

Although I use fungicides, pesticides, and herbicides, I do not like to use them. But I have not found a better way. I would certainly recommend that you use great care if you choose to use them.



RA Scamp

Quality Daffodils

For the 8th Edition 1998 of our
Colour Illustrated Catalogue of
Modern and Historical Daffodils.

Please send \$2.00 to:-

RA Scamp, 14 Roscarrack Close, Falmouth, Cornwall TR11 4PJ
Tel: 0044 1326 317959

SOME BIG GUNS FOR THE WAR AGAINST PESTS

Leone Yarborough Low, Yellow Springs, OH

(Editor's note: This is one of a pair of articles on the use of chemicals to control daffodil pests and diseases. The practices described are not endorsed by the American Daffodil Society. Furthermore, the use of such chemicals is controversial, and the effect of these chemicals on the environment and beneficial soil organisms should be considered. Availability and legality of chemicals mentioned may vary from state to state.)

I am certified as a pesticide applicator and must take continuing education courses to maintain the certification. In this article I relate some of the things I learned in last month's training course. The training session I attended was conducted by Green County's Jerry Mahan who emphasized safety--to the applicator, neighbors, and the eventual consumers of the food crops. The trainers emphasized choosing resistant varieties, mulching, and site selection to minimize the use of chemicals.

First, please keep in mind some aspects of the laws governing applications of fungicides, pesticides, and nematicides. The use must be legal in your area, and the law can vary from state to state. The use must be one of those specifically listed; that is, if last year's package of products lists your intended use, but this year's does not, you may use only last year's package. Also be cautioned that one applies products on unapproved plant families at one's own risk.

Unfortunately, many manufacturers cannot afford to test their products on narcissus because we are such a small market; therefore daffodils may not be listed as an approved use. However, the product may be widely used in other countries, such as Holland, leaving U.S. growers in a quandary. As a historical aside, daffodil bulbs do look a lot like onions, and onion pesticides have been used against daffodil fly in the past.

Anyway, my package of Benlate (Benomyl) lists narcissus. Benlate has some systemic effect. I thought it helped keep the foliage of seedlings green longer, and I believe that the second year bulbs were larger than when it wasn't used.

Growers need to be concerned that botrytis and other fungi might become resistant to Benlate (or Topsin-M, which has the same sort of action). Sometimes one could alternate with Rovral or Ronalin wettable. All these can be tank mixed with Captac 4L (Captan), and possibly Thiram. Note that the reentry time (the time the treated area should be avoided by humans and animals) for Captac 4L has been increased to

four days. Many daffodil growers also soak bulbs in a formalin solution as an alternative fungal protectant.

Another family of chemicals used as seed protectants and fungal controls includes Thiram, Manzate/Mancozeb (various forms of dithane, a chemical recommended by Charles Wheatley), Manzeb, Ziram, Maneb, Zineb, etc.

Some synthetic compounds of pyrethroids duplicate and/or improve the natural effects of pyrethrins. Check the labels of Ambush, Ammo, Mustang, and Warrior, recommended for onion maggots. Ammo is a cypermethrin (Sevin) that is recommended for thrips and cutworm control, but has a seven day reentry time.

My Dimate 4E (Cygon) (use two tablespoons per gallon for narcissus fly) information sheet calls for total coverage of the person doing the spraying. Keep in mind that whether the product is approved for use this year or not, all package safety recommendations (and more, if possible) should be followed. Current recommendations for many of these chemicals include washing all contaminated clothing separately, and even washing the clothing twice. We need all the ADS members that we can get!

Readers will undoubtedly have other excellent suggestions for winning the war against pests.

Plan now for Fall plantings

Daffodil Culture

*By
Howard J. Merrill*

*\$7.95 postpaid U.S.A.
\$10.00 postpaid Foreign*

*American Daffodil Society
4126 Winfield Road
Columbus, Ohio 43220-4606*

Hofflands Daffodils

Suppliers of Quality Daffodil Bulbs to the World

Raisers of Top Prize-winning Varieties

A.D.S Challenge Trophy '96 & '97

R. H. S. Gold Medal 1995

Engleheart Cup 1995

Send for our free catalogue

JOHN & ROSEMARY PEARSON
Hofflands, Bakers Green, Little Totham,
Maldon, Essex. CM9 8LT. U.K.
Tel: (44) (0)1621 788678

LABELS, LABELS, LABELS

Compiled by Bill Lee, Cincinnati, OH

Anyone who grows more than a few cultivars of the same species of plant has faced the need to label the different cultivars in the garden. Relying on memory to distinguish them has proven to be an inadequate solution over time for most of us. Therefore, we hunt for the perfect system for labeling our plants. I make no claim that any of the following information provides the perfect solution; however, many people have contributed their ideas to this article so a broad range of solutions to the labeling problem is included.

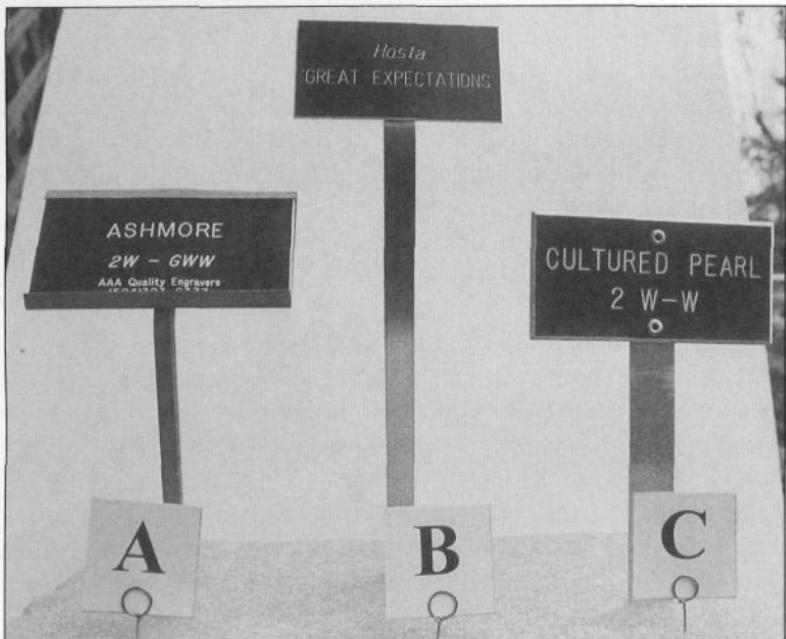


Photo 1: (A) AAA label in Howard Merrill's stake (B) Garden Graphics' engraved label on furnished stake (C) Nancy Kolson's engraved label riveted to stake

Purchased Labels and Systems

Engraved Labels. The best labels of all are those you order from a label-engraving company. AAA Quality Engravers (5754 Oxford Place, Dept. DF-1, New Orleans, LA 70131; (504) 391-2225) is one company that will furnish arboretum-quality labels in a variety of sizes and colors. This company also advertises in the *Journal* and is worth consideration if

you want a high level of quality and permanence. Visitors to Loyce McKenzie's garden at the Jackson convention last year will remember how good these labels look in the garden.

Professionally-engraved labels, however, do not necessarily come mounted to a post. AAA does not sell stakes for their labels, but recommends several different companies for stakes, including *Journal* advertiser Eon Industries (PO Box 11, Dept. D, Liberty Center, OH 43532; (419) 533-4961). AAA Quality Engravers manufactures their labels to fit the different stakes of different manufacturers. AAA labels come with double-faced outdoor quality tape for affixing the labels to the stakes. Howard Merrill of Ontario, California, and Waverly, New York, has used AAA engraved labels mounted on posts and plates that he has had manufactured by local metal shops (Photo 1, Label A). The plate is folded over at the top and bottom and the label slides right in. The plate is welded to the post. Nancy Kolson engraves labels also and mounts them to a metal stake with rivets (Photo 1, Label C). (One of these days we may see a *Journal* ad from Nancy offering this service to ADS members.) Loyce McKenzie mounts her labels on metal plant markers such as those sold by Eon Industries. Labels engraved by Garden Graphics (17 Woodfield Road, Pomona, NY 10970; (914) 354-3981) are mounted to an aluminum post with a permanent adhesive (Photo 1, Label B).

Engraved labels will look good in your garden and are relatively indestructible (although I wouldn't run the tractor over one). Their only disadvantage is their cost, which is the highest of all the methods described.

Metal Flower and Garden Markers. These metal markers consist of a plate for writing the label information and a one or two-legged metal spear to hold the plate. Eon Industries supplies a number of different styles. I prefer the Nursery style because its two legs are inserted through holes in the plate so the plate cannot fall off the spear. Label information can be applied with a special crayon that comes with the markers, or a variety of marking pens. A #2 lead pencil also gives good results. You can also attach labels from an electronic label-maker or Dymo labeler.

The special crayon that usually comes with metal markers is adequate for about two years and then must be reapplied. The Sanford Corporation makes a variety of "permanent" markers, and most are familiar with their Sharpie® permanent marker. I have found that labels made with these markers look great the first year but quickly deteriorate from the effects of the sun and may be totally unreadable by the second

season. They may be permanent when used indoors, but they are very temporary outdoors.

Linda Wallpe uses a special pen from Diagraph in St. Louis (1-800-521-3047) This GP-X pen has valve action pigmented opaque ink and is usually ordered in packages of 24 pens. Kirby Fong in Livermore, California, has several suggestions for permanent markers. He uses a marker called a "Gloss Paint Marker," manufactured by the Testor Corporation, 620 Buckbee Street, Rockford, IL 61108. He has found them at K-Mart also. He says it is meant for painting small models and may also be found in a hobby store, though at a higher price. They come in several different colors, but Kirby uses gloss black. He has also bought but not yet tried the Autographics paint pen Plasti-Kote Co., Inc., Medina, OH 44256) which has a fast-dry lacquer. In Christchurch, New Zealand, David Adams took Kirby to a farm supply store where he bought a Tru-Test tag pen and an Allflex tag pen. The latter is made in the USA but distributed under the Allflex name in New Zealand. Tag pens are used for writing on tags which are attached to the ears of sheep and the pigment holds up under sunlight. The manufacturer claims the writing should last up to four years.

The Dymo brand labeling machines create raised letters on plastic adhesive-backed tape. These labels can be applied to any kind of garden marker you can imagine, including Venetian blind slats or other found objects. I have always thought their adhesive should be assisted by a dab of SuperGlue, but Margaret Baird of Dayton, Ohio, says hers have lasted for years with no extra adhesive. Peggy Macneale in Cincinnati, Ohio, says that the labels made by 3M have the best adhesive backing and that some bargain brands from other manufacturers may not be as long lasting. Not as well known are the Dymo labeling machines that print raised letters on aluminum strips. These can also be fastened to garden markers or used in homemade systems such as Delia Bankhead's method described a little later.

This year I have printed my labels on an electronic label maker and applied them to Nursery style metal markers from Eon Industries (Photo 2, Label E). My machine is a Brother P-Touch, but other companies make these machines too. They print an attractive black type on clear or colored labels. I bought the laminated style and they seem to be durable. I recommend the clear laminated style as being the least obtrusive looking; those with a color background stand out at a great distance. This winter I had 18" of snow over my brand new labels and a couple of the labels did peel slightly on one corner. Furthermore, on about half of the new labels, the plate was pushed down the spears by the weight of the snow, and in some cases the snow bent the plate somewhat.

Homemade Labels

Peggy Macneale has the classiest homemade labels I have ever seen. Her husband Neil cut square panels from sheets of acrylic plastic to form about a 3" square. He then drilled a hole at the top of each square for hanging the square on the homemade label spike. Peggy used a Dymo labeler to apply the lettering to the plastic squares. A very clean and sophisticated look, and with clear acrylic, not obtrusive.

Pamela Peltier of Charlottesville, Virginia makes her own labels out of aluminum photo-offset plates and plastic-coated, single-strand clothesline wire (Photo 2, Label F). The wire is cut to about twice the desired height of the legs and bent to form two legs. She cleans the excess ink off the plate with shellac thinner (ethyl alcohol) and cuts labels to the desired width and twice the desired height, as the sheets will be folded in half. She then drills two holes about $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " from one of the edges for the wire legs to go through. She then bends the labels to make a sandwich, inserts the wire legs inside the fold, then folds the label all the way closed. Lettering is applied using a Brother P-Touch labeler. She used to use black letters on clear tape, but any discoloration on the label showed through so she has switched to black letters on white tape.

Linda Wallpe in Cincinnati uses the slats from mini-Venetian blinds, cut to length, for her labels. You can often find these cheap at yard or garage sales. She writes the label information with paint pens and makes two for each cultivar and then nestles them together. When one wears out, she removes the one in front and has a fresh one ready to go. I tried this method one year but I must have too many animals traipsing through my gardens, as I would find too many bent over with a permanent crease.

Delia Bankhead of Hendersonville, North Carolina, uses a heavier-duty Dymo labeler that embosses aluminum tapes (Photo 2, Label D). She punches a hole at one end and then folds the corners at that end to help reinforce the hold. She also folds the other end to minimize the number of sharp edges. She says that the label can have any amount of information on it, but it will tear eventually if it is too long. On her long labels, she folds them back on themselves at the halfway point, or between words to avoid this. She usually includes the source and year of acquisition on the labels, for example: DECLARE 2W-P WAB86, which translates as W.A. Bender, 1986. This additional information helps keep stock from two or more sources separated until you see if it is all the same and/or equally healthy. She makes the stake or spear of galvanized wire and forms a loop at the top end to thread the label on. She also uses a rectangular piece of white plastic with the cultivar name and exact number of bulbs planted, for example: HAMBLEDON 2D,

4R, 1os, which translates as 2 double-nose, 4 rounds, 1 offset. She buries this label with the bulbs and when she later digs, it helps her to know how many bulbs to look for. Also when she digs she takes the aluminum label off the spear and safety pins it to the mesh bag. The white plastic labels go in the bag as well. The quantities are recorded in pencil so any quantity can be re-recorded at replanting. She has aluminum tapes that are over twelve years old, while the galvanized wire spears last at least six or seven years.

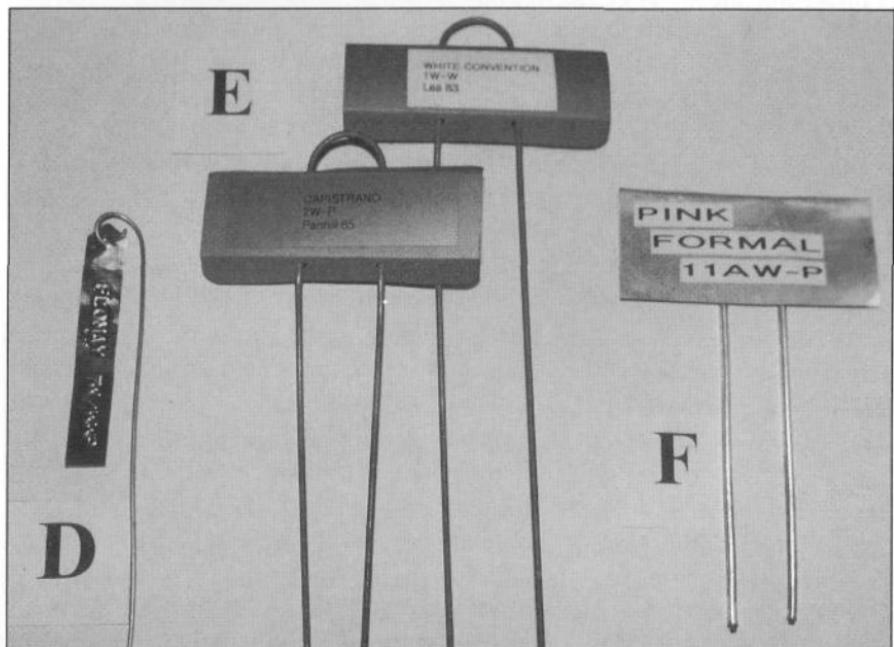


Photo 2: (D) Delia Bankhead's metal Dymo label and spear (E) Eon zinc garden markers with P-Touch laminated labels; taller one white with black letters, shorter one black letters on clear (F) Pamela Peltier's homemade label

Michael Berrigan of Oakdale, Minnesota, sent several suggestions. His current labels are made of repousse metal foil stapled to treated lath stakes. He buys the foil at an art supply store, and it is usually aluminum foil about .004-.008 inches thick and may come with a colored polymer coating. He uses copper-colored ones and embosses the label information into the material with a ball point pen. One roll provides about 600 1" x 4" labels for about \$13.00. He cuts the foil with a flatbed paper cutter. The treated lath stakes cost about \$10 for 250 stakes for a total of \$0.06 each. On occasion he has made a batch using untreated

wood and treated them with Cuprinol for about \$0.10 each. The labels are permanent until the foil is ripped off the stake. A drawback is that the contrast isn't great, so if they get dirty you may have to get down on your hands and knees to read them. Michael has also seen people use a similar technique with aluminum or copper flashing and thin galvanized metal strips stapled to various pieces of wood.

Another technique Michael is pursuing is a high contrast label that can be attached to the Eon zinc-plated garden markers. Horticultural Printers Inc. advertises custom high-contrast labels using thermal transfer printing onto a vinyl adhesive-backed stock that can be mounted on the zinc markers. The labels are permanent but cost about \$1.00 each. He investigated buying a thermal transfer printer but a good one costs about \$3,000. Told that laser printers and photocopiers use light-stable fused pigments, he looked into obtaining stock for label materials. Millane Nurseries, Inc. (604 Main Street, Cromwell, CT 06416-1435) and Horticultural Printers Limited, PO Box 180218, Dallas, TX 75218-0128) supply several types of stock that can be run through a laser printer or photocopier to make labels that should last for several years. But each of these companies requires the purchase of at least \$200 worth of material. Even though thousands of labels can be made from this stock, it is a considerable investment. You would simply format your labels on a word processor and print them with a laser printer (or print out on paper and photocopy onto the label stock), or you could handwrite them on paper and photocopy them. You then just peel off the backing and stick the labels onto the markers. Michael sent several hundred of these to Ted Snazelle to help label the cultivars in the Mississippi College garden.

Michael also has an idea for making the P-touch labels more durable: cover them with a UV-resistant overlaminating film, such as ScotchCap film. This product is manufactured to preserve signs and is best on painted metal or plastic. If there is at least 1/8" of the metal plate around the P-Touch label, this film should stick. It is not, however, for public consumption as it is only available in large quantities for at least \$350 per roll. A sign shop might be willing to sell a smaller quantity to an individual. There are two limitations to this film: (1) It must be applied at temperatures above 50°F (although this would not be a problem for labels made indoors) and (2) it is not easy to peel the backing away and takes some practice and good eyesight.

Dave Karnstedt of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, has a number of labeling ideas. He has settled on two: (1) a 5" pot label 1" wide of PVC and (2) a heavy row-stake label 10" long and 1" wide that he was told was PVC but may in fact be polystyrene. He uses a Sharpie marker to write on the pot label, which is buried with the bulbs (the writing lasts

underground). He writes on the stake-label with a heavy-duty India in-type pen with a rapidly evaporating vehicle. He sprays several coats of clear acrylic on the label when the ink is dry. The spray acrylic can be purchased at automobile supply houses. These labels can be reused if the old writing and seal are sanded off.

Dave has discovered what could become "the ultimate label." It is 2" x 3" and the equivalent of a stainless steel Adressograph plate. These are used to label equipment such as pumps, piping, and valves that are exposed to the elements. These labels can hold up to six lines of information and are attached with stainless wiring. He says these are absolutely permanent and do not discolor, fade, peel, crack, burn, become brittle, etc. The downside is that the cheapest used machine he could find cost \$8,000. Even as a labeling business it might take 10,000 labels to turn the first penny or profit.

Labels in the Field

Many of the suggestions above will also work in the field, where appearance is not as important as in the landscape. But there are some additional options for the field.

John Reed of Oakwood Daffodils in Niles, Michigan, digs a hole at the beginning of the section for each cultivar. He sinks a 6" length of 8" diameter PVC drain pipe into the hole and drops a label into the plastic-lined hole. The plastic pipe keeps the hole open, and because everything is recessed, he can use a brush cutter on the tractor to mow the fields without worrying about cutting off any labels.

Harold McConnell of Dayton, Ohio, devised a labeling system using baseball card holders and step stakes (Photo 3, Label G). The baseball card holders are bought from baseball card dealers, who can usually order a box of 1,000 for you at about \$60. The step stakes can be ordered from R.N.D. Signs, 4908 W. 35th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55416. To use this system, you write your label information on an index card and insert it in the baseball card holder. With a heavy-duty punch, punch a hold near the bottom of the holder (the open end). The step stake has an open circle at one end, with a pin that will go through the punched hole and hold the card. I tried this system last year and found these labels much too obtrusive in the garden. Furthermore, discoloration inside the baseball card holders made them even more unattractive. This winter's 18" of snow cover also popped many of the card holders right out of the step stake. But these would be useful in a field where appearance does not matter as much.

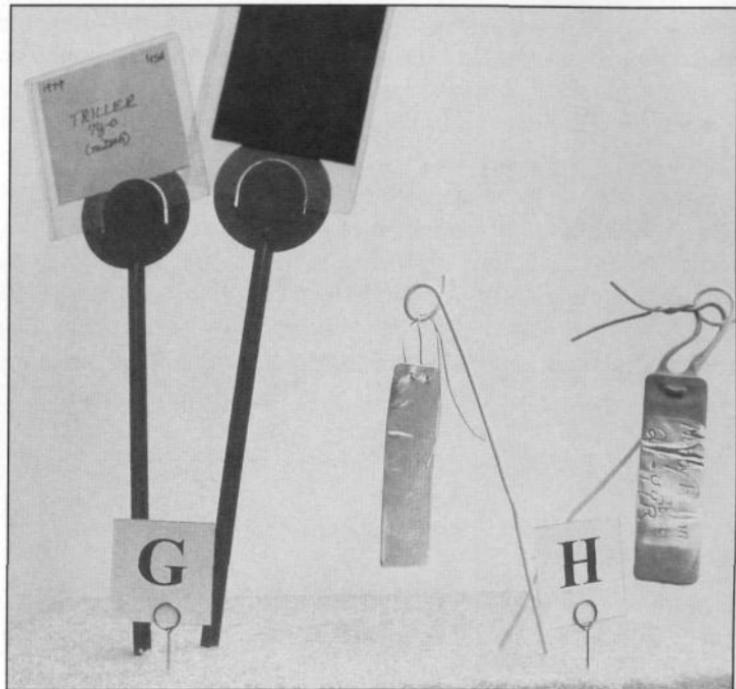


Photo 3: (G) Harold McConnell's baseball card labels on step stakes
(H) Steve Vinisky's labels dipped (left) and undipped (right)

Last but not least, certainly, is the Steve Vinisky method (Photo 3, Label H). Steve, in Sherwood, Oregon, uses Impress-O-Tags from Amekron Products (24232 Avenue 200, Strathmore, CA 93267; (209) 568-1600). He embosses his label information with a ball point pen and replaces the supplied wire with plastic-coated, solid copper "Bell Wire" cut to length with regular scissors. Steve then dips the wire and both ends of the label in Plasti-Dip, a liquid vinyl used for dipping tool handles. It comes in many colors and can be mixed together to make new colors. This gives color-coded tags for each year's seedlings and reinforces both the tag and the bell wire. They have easily lasted four years so far with no breakage or degradation. One can of the dip easily coats 100 tags with about 25% left over. Steve finds that he can complete about 75 labels in an hour at a cost of under \$.20 each. The labels are then attached to stakes made of 9-gauge, soft annealed, galvanized wire that he buys in 100-lb. coils and cuts with bolt cutters. He wraps the cut wire twice around a $\frac{3}{4}$ " piece of pipe to form a loop at the top of the wire stake and he can make about 100 stakes in an hour.

(Additional labeling ideas can be sent to the editor for inclusion in future issues.)

RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS

Wayne Steele, Livermore, CA

For the last six years, the Northern California Daffodil Society (NCDS) has had a booth at the Alameda County Home and Garden Show at the fairgrounds in Pleasanton, California. I started out by giving new members a pot of daffodils that were not in bloom. The only real flowers we had to give were 'Erlicheer' which were donated by Bill Welch in Carmel Valley. I subsequently started to experiment with forcing daffodils so they would bloom by February 1 instead of March 1 since a pot of blooming daffodils is more appealing to the general public than one that is not in bloom.

What really works is to refrigerate the bulbs for six weeks prior to planting them on November 1. You are in essence fooling Mother Nature into thinking that the bulbs have had a hard, cold winter, and it is time to get going. We have ended up with a booth of blooming daffodils, including 'Pasteline', 'Monal', 'Johann Strauss', 'My Word', 'Erlicheer', 'Shadow Mist', Sid DuBose's 'Mexicali Rose', and several other Sid DuBose and Ben Hager colorful early seedlings. Since 'Erlicheer' does not respond as well to refrigeration, I start to water them the middle part of September. You can get away with this in California since Erlicheer is not as prone to basal rot as other cultivars.

At the present time we give each new member a potted blooming daffodil. We encourage members to volunteer to tend the booth, and each one who tends the booth for two to three hours receives two free tickets to the Home and Garden Show and their choice of a blooming daffodil to take home with them.

In the past few years we have averaged 25 new members each year. At our 1997 bulb raffle in October nearly half of these new members attended.

Bonnie Brae Gardens

Quality Show Flowers

standard · intermediate · miniature

Jeanie (McKillop) Driver

P.O. Box 342

Corbett, Oregon 97019

(Telephone 503-695-5190)



GROWING OR SHOWING

Derrick Donnison-Morgan, *Cocentaina, Spain*

It has recently come to mind that nearly all of the articles written in *The Daffodil Journal* are about the culture and exhibition of show cultivars. "Quite rightly," you may answer. "After all, we are a Society dedicated to the exhibition and advancement of these types of blooms."

But, I must argue, is that all the Society, or any Horticultural Society should be about? While the attainment of excellence, manifested by the award of a colored ribbon or silver cup, is laudable, I must cite the article "Judging Daffodil Seedlings" by Donna Dietsch (*The Daffodil Journal*, June, 1996), in which she rightly points out that characteristics that make a daffodil distinct are not always apparent in a cut bloom, and yet are enormously important to the progress of daffodils. Garden worthiness and freedom from disease, although an advancement in daffodil culture, is not considered an attribute when judging daffodils for the show bench. The RHS takes these criteria into consideration when giving its AGM (Award of Garden Merit). The ADS also considers these criteria in awarding its Wister Award.

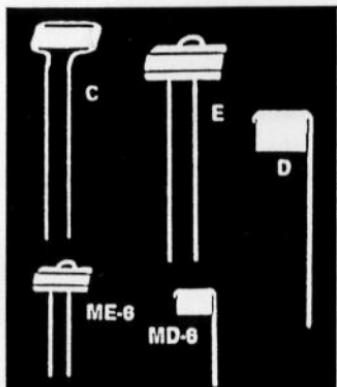
Are we as breeders of daffodils as guilty as those who breed cats and dogs for the show bench? Animal breeders have produced the American Peke-Faced cat, which has such a flat face that it has eye, teeth and breathing problems. In the horticultural world, bigger is not always an improvement and gaudiness is not an advancement. Good daffodil culture does not rely upon the amount of inorganic compound fertilizers one throws at a plant or upon the amount of chemicals one uses to combat pests and diseases, but rather upon the thought given to position, soil requirements, and climate. Not all daffodils can be grown in every location, a fact reflected in the article "Daffodils for the Very Deep South" by Susan Raybourne (*The Daffodil Journal*, June, 1996) and "Daffodils in Florida: Predicting Success" by John Van Beck in this issue.

I believe that if we are to be considered good horticulturists, we must also be good conservationists. It is said that we are losing plants that probably hold the keys to curing many of our most fatal diseases on a scale previously unrealized, by the wanton destruction of wildlife habitats. Of course, the tropical rainforests are far away and will not concern us until we reach our "High Noon." Nearer to home, however, the increasing urbanization and tourism are also a problem since natural habitats are being destroyed rapidly. *Narcissus cyclamineus*, for example, is now considered "rare in the wild" and has a high price tag to

match. Are we in time likely to become collectors, ruthlessly and perhaps illegally obtaining specimens to hide behind closed doors?

This article is a reminder to all of us. Daffodils are not just for the vase or test tube on the show bench, but are for our gardens, for decoration in the home, and above all to wonder at when we come upon them unexpectedly in the wild. They don't have to be perfect and flawless, as they all have their own ethereal beauty.

(Derrick Donnison-Morgan is a professional horticulturist, trained at the Chelsea Physic Garden, London, and is now living and working in Spain.)



METAL FLOWER and GARDEN MARKERS

Quality made in the USA since 1936

Style C: Rose Marker - 100 - 10" \$20.00 • 15" \$23.75 • 20" \$26.50

Style E: Nursery - 100 - 10" \$23.85 • 15" \$26.60 • 20" \$29.90

Style ME-6: Nursery - 100 - 6" \$16.50

Style D: Swinger - 100 - 10" \$17.75

Style MD-6: Swinger - 100 - 6" \$15.00

UPS SHIPPING AND HANDLING: Zip codes under 75000: \$5.35 per 100 markers; Zip codes over 75000: \$7.50 per 100 markers. Sales Tax - Ohio residents add 6% to marker cost. SEND FOR FREE BROCHURE: contains additional information including quantity price breaks.

Prices valid through 12/31/88

Satisfaction guaranteed. Continental USA orders only

UPS requires street addresses - No P.O. boxes

Regretfully no phone orders and no credit cards

Call for info. for shipping on orders of multiple markers
(419) 533-4961 for information only - No collect calls

EON INDUSTRIES, INC.

107 W. Maple, P.O. Box 11, Dept. D
Liberty Center, Ohio 43532-0011

DAFFODILS FOR MEN

Julius Wadekamper, Faribault, MN

Dave Niswonger, the president of the American Iris Society and an iris hybridizer extraordinaire, has also dabbled in nut trees, gladiolus, and daffodils. Last fall he sent me bulbs of five of his new daffodils to grow and look at.

In spite of their names such as 'Pink Tutu', these are definitely daffodils for men. They are big, bold, and bright. The foliage is wide, deep blue-green, and the plants grow tall and strong. Interestingly, the stigmas protrude twice as long as the anthers, making hybridization very easy.

'Milk and Apricots', registered as a 2W-YYO, has a broad smooth white perianth with a somewhat flared cup. The cup is brighter at the base and dark at the margin with neat ruffles. The flower is large and the plant is tall with broad foliage.

'Early to Rise' 2W-Y is a huge flower with a very bold wide flaring cup. The perianth, while acceptable, is not as smooth as 'Milk and Apricots'. The center of the wide cup is darker, almost tan in color, looking more like YOY. The cup is a light cream color then darker yellow, and again cream-colored on the very wavy and flared margin. This is indeed a bold flower.

'Clouds with Pink' is a 2W-P, again with a widely flared cup of very light pink turning to salmon on the margin. The perianth is broad and smooth.

'Pink Tutu' 2W-P has a slightly ribbed perianth which could be a little smoother. But this was its first year in my garden. The heavily flared cup is pink darkening to salmon pink in the edge. The deep center is a brilliant yellow surrounded by a pink halo.

'Hot Pink' 2W-P has a very smooth perianth. The cup, which is not as flared, blends from a lighter pink to a darker pink and is ruffled in the margin.

These are all good garden daffodils and some would go far on the show bench where size still seems to attract. Of course women may like them too.

Just for Fun

On the Daffnet recently, Eileen Whitney mentioned that she had just tasted a new intergenus vegetable hybrid which was a combination of broccoli and asparagus, called "broccogus." She speculated on whether there were other plants that might be crossed with daffodils.

Quick on the uptake, Bob Spotts responded that this could lead to his long quest for a "green daffodil." "I can see it now," he said, and offered the following:

'Jolly Green Giant' ('Arctic Gold' x broccoli) 12YYG-GGY. Multitudinous florets, each tiny with trumpet measurement, self green, heavy but short stem, short neck, early.

'Jack the Bean Stalk' ('Hillstar' x asparagus) 12YWG-G. Several small florets with short neck and flat perianth segments, perianth coloring yellow at outside changing to green at base, elongated sturdy stem, tends to point toward vertical, midseason.

'Whirling Dervish' ('Matador' x brussels sprouts) 12YGG-GYO. Several florets arranged in ascending spiral manner around short sturdy stem, perianth rounded, cup color changes from green to orange/yellow as it ripens, perianth hooding, early.

[Remember that Prophet (or is that Professor?) Harold Koopowitz predicted something like this in his address to the 1984 ADS convention in Portland! (Actually he mentioned getting blue into daffodils through genetic engineering, if I remember correctly.)]

Linda Wallpe envisions a different direction: "I'm working on which Division 5 cultivar to cross with okra. Imagine the pendant blossoms! 'Thalokra' ('Thalia' x okra), 'Petrokra' ('Petrel' x okra). How about green with pink: 'Akepokra' ('Akepa' x okra)."

NOTES FOR THE NEWCOMER: SHOW TIME

Peggy Macneale, Cincinnati, OH



Our favorite time of year is finally at hand, so we find ourselves inspecting the daffodils at least a couple of times a day, counting the buds, checking out the new ones, delighting in each perfect flower. It's fun, too, to visit other daff plantings and note the design of the beds, the types of labels, the way the different divisions have been collected. Conversations with fellow growers are endless--weather problems are always a hot topic, as well as what new bulbs to buy this year, and which grower sells them, and can we get together on an order? But most of all, this is the time that we plan a day at THE SHOW.

The newcomer is often timid about actually entering daffodils in a show, but let me assure you, you owe it to yourself to at least attend any show in your neck of the woods that you can get to. The judging is usually finished by early afternoon, and the flowers will be ready, with ribbons attached, for your careful attention. If you have never had this experience, let me lead you through a typical daffodil show.

Near the entrance door will be a table, manned by helpful friends, who will give you a schedule and answer any questions you may have. Check with them about any commercial display that may be staged, and if there is an educational display with hand-outs, be sure to pick up copies. These are usually lists of bulb sources, information about miniature daffodils, hints for growing and digging bulbs, and brochures about the local society that is staging the show, with a form for you to fill out so you can join all these great people and help them with next year's show!

The show schedule at this point, however, is what you need as a guide to what you are about to see. If at all possible, the show tables will be arranged so that as you progress through the room, you can view the various classes in the same order as they are printed in the schedule. You will note that first there will be single stem entries from Div. 1 through 12, followed by entries of three stems per vase. By checking the schedule, you can move on to the larger collections of flowers, where you will note a wide variety of categories, showing interests in pink cups, or in all-white daffodils, or in varieties from New Zealand. You will be inspired by the entries in the Carey Quinn class, and the miniature classes will simply entrance you.

So what can you learn from attending a show that will help you in your own garden? First, you will get an idea of the great variety of cultivars that seem to be growing well in your area. You might wonder why some flowers were awarded the blue ribbon and what was so special about the Best in Show (ADS Gold Ribbon). Please do ask questions of the host members so you can satisfy your curiosity. Don't be shy. Daffodil people love to explain anything you'd like to know about ribbon winners--how they are grown and staged, and what judges look for in a winning flower. You will discover in such discussions the value of good substance and form in these top awards.

If there is a commercial display you can get an idea of what growers are aiming for in new colors and types of daffodils; many of these display flowers will not have names, but they indicate that exciting daffodils are in the pipeline for the future. Above all, you will learn that some of the flowers you find most desirable will have a price tag that is out of sight. Don't let that discourage you; if the bulb is a really good one, the price will come down in a few years, or you might get lucky and find it at the bulb exchange your local society has every fall. On the other hand, if you have made a list of the blue ribbon winners, you will discover that a majority of them are moderately priced, so that could be the best reason of all to attend a daffodil show: you would then have an idea of what you'd like for your next birthday present!

Carr Gardens

accessories for home and garden
in the Blue Island Opera House
13114 South Western Avenue
Blue Island, IL 60406
708-824-9171

Specializing in daffodil
related gift items:

Picture frames	Books
Dreamsicles®	Aprons
Forcing vases	Jewelry
Stationery	Candle sticks

...and more!

Call for information on
Judges gifts, show awards.
Visit us when you're
near Chicago.

HERE AND THERE

The American Daffodil Society has commissioned a special medal celebrating the centenary of The Daffodil Society (of England). The award will be given to the exhibitor of the best entry in the American-Bred Collection class at the London show. Incoming ADS president Bob Spotts will present the medal to the winner.

We regret to announce that Bill Schrader of Sandusky, Ohio has died. Bill initiated a daffodil test garden at EHOVE Career Center, was involved with developing a daffodil garden at McBride Arboretum at Bowling Green University, and worked on Daffodil Days for the American Cancer Society. He always looked forward to ADS conventions so he could visit with his daffodil friends again. He also served as a regional director and the Midwest Region, and the Central Ohio Daffodil Society will miss him dearly, as will everyone who knew him.

We regret to announce that Christine Kemp died January 1, apparently after suffering yet another stroke. Christine was a pillar of the Pacific region, an accomplished judge and exhibitor, and an outstanding judging school instructor. She frequently attended ADS conventions as well as judged at national shows. She received the Outstanding Judge award from the American Rose Society, and was also an accredited judge of the American Fuchsia Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs. She also served as Treasurer of three local organizations. We will all miss her.

MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Dr. William Bender.....	Cathleen Riley
.....	Mr. & Mrs. A.E. Conrad
.....	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
.....	Mr. & Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr.
Christine Kemp.....	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Driver
Bernard Greenberg.....	Washington Daffodil Society
Bill Schrader.....	CODS (Central Ohio Daffodil Society) (donation to the Journal Color Fund)
.....	Tag Bourne (donation to the Journal Color Fund)

The Southern California Daffodil Society recently disbanded and donated the balance in their treasury to the American Daffodil Society in honor of the late Helen Grier. She worked tirelessly to keep their society active.

Barbara Fry, internationally known for her work with daffodils, died in October. She was a life member of ADS since 1983. Barbara devoted many years at Rosewarne Horticultural Station in Cornwall, England, working to develop new and improved cultivars for cut flower production. Barbara's work was recognized internationally and awards included: British empire Medal (1973), Peter Barr Cup from the RHS (1974), Veitch Gold Medal from the RHS (1978), and Gold Medal from the ADS (1981). Dan du Plessis says, "The Cornish bulb industry has a lot to thank her for, especially when one remembers those beautiful tazettas now flowering in the Isles of Scilly and the early flowering market flowers, which brighten up the winter months of December and January in Cornwall."

Clive Postles has announced that effective immediately he will no longer be exporting. He and Astrid will continue to hybridize and exhibit, but are beginning to wind the operation down.

The January/February, 1998 issue of *The American Gardener*, published by the American Horticultural Society, notes that "researchers at Cornell University think that a chemical compound found in daffodils might someday be used to genetically engineer deer-proof plants." It's the alkaloid complexes in the flowers, stems, and leaves that deter deer. After testing as a surface application, "the ultimate goal is to identify the gene responsible for synthesizing the chemical and to translate that genetic coding into vulnerable plants."

CORRECTION

In the article by Leone Low, "Breeding Red-Eyed Poets," in the December, 1997, *Daffodil Journal*, the expression in the middle of page 89 should read as follows:

$$(\text{mmRr or mmRR}) = \text{mm-R}$$

The editor apologizes for this error which he introduced to the article.

**AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY
43rd CONVENTION AND SHOW
April 9-11, 1998 Richmond, Virginia
Last Minute Convention News
Suzanne Bresee, Convention Chairman**

An exciting array of daffodil activities is planned for the 43rd Annual Convention and Show, which will be held in Richmond, Virginia in just a few weeks. For those of you with "Yellow Fever," it still is not too late to join in the fun.

Details of Convention activities are included in articles in the last two issues of the *Journal*. Although there is no partial registration for ADS members, family members and guests are welcome to purchase meals and tours on a space-available basis. If you have already registered and wish to add a reservation for the optional Wednesday evening buffet, call the registrar before April 5. Registrar Evelyn Nock will be happy to help you. She can best be reached early in the day, between 7AM and 8:30AM at (757) 442-3545. Should you have any dietary restrictions for the meals at the Hyatt, please call the hotel's Director of Catering, Leanna Belew at (804) 281-5928. For other menu questions please contact Noni Baruch at (804) 784-2917. The optional tour to Monticello on Saturday is definitely going and the tour agency has agreed to accept additional reservations through March 25. If you would like to spend Saturday the 11th seeing one of America's finest attractions, contact Evelyn Nock.

The optional breakfasts on Friday and Saturday mornings can accept reservations through April 5. Since last going to press, David Jackson , a third generation hybridizer from Geeveston, Tasmania (Australia) has accepted an invitation to join the panel at the Saturday morning hybridizers' breakfast. David and his wife Robin have attended many ADS conventions. He is renowned for his numerous trumpet introductions. Richard Ezell's Friday morning breakfast talk will be a special program for novices on how to exhibit prize winning blooms. The judges' refresher breakfast will be on Friday morning. On Saturday morning the owners of Kridler Gardens in Homeworth, Ohio, will present a program on new plant introductions.

Over seventy of the group are continuing on to England to attend the Daffodil Society's 100-year Anniversary Celebration. The Convention will be a great opportunity to exchange notes about this special event. Virginia in April is simply breathtaking. Plan to bring your flowers and participate in the Show, the Convention or both. Beware, "Yellow Fever" is quite contagious!

Additions and Corrections to 1998 List of Daffodil Shows

Kirby Fong, Livermore, CA

Please refer to the December 1997 issue of *The Daffodil Journal* for the initial list of shows for 1998. The following three shows should be added to that list.

April 4-5, 1998, Wichita, Kansas

Wichita Daffodil Society at Botanica. Information: Margie Roehr, 594 N. Broadmoor, Wichita KS 67206. (316) 683-9158

April 4, 1998, Saint Louis, Missouri

Greater St. Louis Iris Society at Westport Plaza, Page Boulevard & I-270. Information: Jim Morris, 682 Huntley Heights Drive, Ballwin MO 63021-5878. (314) 256-3927

April 15-16, 1998, Scottsburg, Indiana

Indiana Daffodil Growers South at Leota Barn. Information: Helen Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Road, Scottsburg IN 47170. (812) 752-2998

The remainder of the regional shows are now known. Atlanta is the Southern Regional, Nashville is the Southeast Regional, Dallas is the Southwest Regional (erroneously reported as Southern Regional in December), Baltimore is the Mid Atlantic Regional, and Chambersburg is the Northeast Regional.

The location of the Louisville show has changed from the Oxmoor Mall to the Bashford Manor Mall at 3600 Bardstown Road.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

Daffodils, tulips, hyacinths,
and miscellaneous bulbs



Send for free catalog

**MARY MATTISON VAN SCHAIK
IMPORTED DUTCH BULBS**

P. O. Box 188, Temple, NH 03084

1998 JUDGING SCHOOLS

Introductory Course - Dallas, TX, March 14, 1998. **Contact:** Mrs. Kelly Shryoc, 2933 Owenwood Dr., Fort Worth, TX; (817) 923-2513.

School I, Dallas, TX, March 15, 1998. **Contact:** Mrs. Kelly Shryoc, 2933 Owenwood Dr., Fort Worth, TX; (817) 923-2513.

School III - Scottsburg, IN (**NOTE CHANGED LOCATION**), April 5, 1998. Contact: Helen Trueblood, 3035 Bloomington Trail Rd., Scottsburg, IN 47170; (812) 752-2998.

School IV - St. Paul, MN, May 9-10, 1998. **Contact:** Myrna Smith, 1605 Fulham, St. Paul, MN 55108; (612) 644-3530.

Introductory Course - West Virginia, fall, 1998. **Contact:** Mary Koonce, PO Box 45, Halltown, WV 25423.

LOCAL REFRESHER COURSES

March 21, 1998, Hulen Hall, Hendrix College, Conway, AR. Topic: "Judging Miniatures and Species Miniatures." Instructors: Louise Dunn and Kay Mayes. **Contact:** Sandra Shepherd, 1930 Robinson St., Conway, AR 72032; (501) 327-2498.

April 30, 1998, Dublin, NH. Instructor: Richard Ezell. **Contact:** Tony Anthony, PO Box 320, Dublin, NH 03444.

ROBIN REPORT

There are two new robins with space for new members. A second Historic Daffodil robin has been launched and has four members, with room for a few more, and would especially welcome a veteran grower or two. **Contact:** Nancy Smith, 24874 Linwood Road, Lawrence, KS 66044; (785) 865-1462 or email: BacknThyme@aol.com for more information.

The second robin is the New Hybridizers robin. To join this robin or get information about it, **Contact:** Lavern Brusven, 1331 Cobb Hill Road, Bozeman, MT 59718.

You may also contact Robin Chair Leone Low, 387 N. Enon Road, Yellow Springs, OH 45387; (937) 767-2411 for information on either of these robins.

2004 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

In anticipation of the 50th anniversary celebration in 2004, we are doing some initial thinking about a special publication. We might include photographs and reminiscences about 50 years worth of ADS activities. So we ask all members to begin now to review their photo files and pull out any pertinent photos. We all know that when 2004 rolls around, there won't be time to find those photos with short notice, so start looking now. All photos used in a publication would be returned. And write up any fine memories of important or interesting things you were involved in, and don't forget the humorous anecdotes too.

EDITOR'S REQUEST

I would like to start a column highlighting activities of local daffodil societies, to include interesting and unique efforts in the following areas: recruiting new members, fund-raising, show activities, speakers and their topics, workshops, and community projects. Share what you are doing and you may inspire another society to include something they never thought of doing. And we all know what a challenge it is for program chairs to come up with new programs for meetings. So send me your ideas, and keep them short and sweet.

BALLYDORN BULB FARM

DAFFODIL HYBRIDIZERS SINCE 1946

53rd Annual catalogue of new exhibition and garden cultivars raised here to be published at the end of February.

New applicants for catalogue please enclose \$1.00 stamp.

**Ballydorn Bulb Farm
Killinchy, Newtownards
Co. Down, Northern Ireland**

Telephone: 01238-541-250

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—FALL MEETING MINUTES

**18 OCTOBER 1997, 9:00 A.M. THE COLONY HOTEL, PALM BEACH,
FLORIDA**

The fall meeting of the Board of Directors was held with 38 Directors and guest Brian Duncan present. President Jaydee Ager presided and Secretary Phyllis Hess recorded. President Jaydee Ager called the meeting to order at 9:03 AM.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS:

SECRETARY: Secretary Hess moved approval of the Minutes for the Spring Board Meeting 1997 as mailed to the Directors. Seconded and passed.

TREASURER: Treasurer Rod Armstrong reported that financially we are having a great year. Profit and Loss Statements were given the Board members.

PRESIDENT: President Ager expressed appreciation to Peg Newill and Bill and Kit Pannill for their work preparing for the meeting. She reported that a very smooth transition of the office of Executive Director officially took place on July 1, 1997. The Daffodil Society in England has thanked us for our offer to provide an appropriate award for American bred flowers at their upcoming Centenary Show. She thanked the Executive and Finance Committees for all their hard work since Spring. She also recognized the indispensable help of the Legal Counsel, Dick Frank, and Parliamentarian, Richard Ezell in recent months.

President Ager reported the resignation of Marianne Burr as Pacific Regional Director. Jeanne Driver was appointed to fill that term, after consultation with that Region. President Ager asked that the action of the Executive/Finance Committee to appoint Jeanne Driver be approved. So moved, seconded, and passed. The President asked that the Board ratify the decision of the Executive/Finance Committee to nominate Dottie Sable of Texas to fill the unexpired term of Naomi Liggett as Director-at-Large. So moved, seconded, and passed. The President also asked that the Board approve the decision to create a new standing committee, Historic Daffodils, and name Scott Kunst of Michigan as Chair. So moved, seconded, and passed. She also asked that the Board ratify the decision of the Executive/Finance Committee to accept the resignation of Marilynne Howe as Immediate Past President and a Board member. According to the by-laws, Former President Ted Snazelle will serve on the Honors Committee. Former President Richard Ezell has been asked to serve on the Audit Committee (Secretary's note: now to be known as Financial Review Committee), as recommended by the Executive/Finance Committee. So moved, seconded, and passed. She also asked that all regional officers and committee chairs adhere to their budgets and not exceed them without prior approval of the President or Executive Director. Written receipts must be submitted for all expenditures. The President has prepared some suggestions for the regions to consider when they send out ballots or include them in their fall newsletters and those suggestions have been distributed to the regions. All need to understand the process better.

President Ager sadly reported the death of Former ADS President, Dr. William A. Bender of Chambersburg, PA. She asked for a motion that the Secretary send a letter to the Bender family expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Society for all Bill Bender has done for us these many years. So moved, seconded, and passed. It was also reported that Former President Bill Roese of California is recovering from bypass surgery.

PRESIDENT-ELECT: Mr. Spotts reported that the bulb auction in the spring made \$6000 for the Society. The bulbs donated by Brian Duncan realized a profit of \$800. He thanked all for their generosity.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Peg Newill thanked Bill and Kit Pannill on behalf of the Board for their hospitality. She also thanked Brian and Betty Duncan for sharing

photos of his seedlings and for donating bulbs. Peg has by-laws and policy manuals available for new Board members and updates for others. The 1998 Fall Board meeting will be held in Portland, Oregon at the Sheraton Portland Airport Hotel on September 17-20

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS: Reports were received from all regions. Anyone interested in a pre-tour before the Portland, Oregon convention in the year 2000, please contact either Nancy Wilson or Gene Cameron. This tour would start in San Francisco, go up the coast and would include views of the Pacific Ocean, the redwood trees, gardens along the way, and, of course, a winery.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Naomi Liggett reported the move of the Executive Director's office was made to Columbus, Ohio with no particular difficulty. Thanks go to husband Jim for all his help. Updated ADS brochures are available from the office of the Executive Director.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS:

1998 CONVENTION: The invitation to Richmond, Virginia was made by Suzanne Bresee. Everyone is encouraged to attend.

TRIP TO ENGLAND: In the absence of Steve Vinisky, President Jaydee reported that the trip to England is booked and all is going well.

AWARDS: Mr. Fong reported that there would likely be fewer shows in '98 due to conflicts with the convention and tour to England and Ireland. The new Intermediate Ribbon will be offered at the National Show. He recommends we once again have a Show Reporter. He thanks Spud Brogden who will again provide bulbs and a picture from New Zealand for the best New Zealand collection at the National Show.

CLASSIFICATION/REGISTRATION/DATABANK/IDB/INTERNATIONAL

LIAISON: Mary Lou Gripshover reported that as a result of her pleasant and thorough meeting with Alan Leslie and Sally Kington in London, the following points were agreed upon:

- The RHS and the ADS databases should be kept parallel, with the RHS supplying new or updated entries on a regular basis.
- On the understanding that the data in it would not differ from RHS data, the extract from the ADS database published as *Daffodils to Show and Grow* should be recommended to customers in England as an abridged version of the *International Daffodil Register*. In the past it has been updated every four years and sold at \$6 to \$7.
- On the same understanding, the extract from the ADS database on CD ROM should be recommended to customers in England for an electronic version of the *International Daffodil Register*.
- On the same understanding, RHS and ADS could each produce reports on demand.

The meeting of the NARCISSUS CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE further recommended the following:

- The abridged version should ideally represent the majority of current breeders in the northern hemisphere and the main breeders in the southern hemisphere. At the ADS invitation, Messrs. Bradbury, Duncan, Lemmers, and Nicholl would help make additions to the next issue (and reciprocal deletions, for the publication to be kept to length). The Registrar would arrange to have all discrepancies between RHS and ADS data resolved by mid-August as far as entries in the abridged version were concerned.
- The RHS should market both the abridged version and the CD ROM, acquiring stock at the discount offered by the ADS, which is 25%.

Copyright protection will be obtained when the next version is available in 1998. Some code will have to be obtained from PWI in order to copyright the IDB. The next meeting of the NCAC will be April 28, 1998.

Mary Lou has received the official copy of the Revision of The Daffodil Classification System that will be effective July of 1998.

There are in excess of 360 new registrations for 1996-97, 70 from 12 U.S. registrants. Thousands of changes have been made to the data in the data bank. Members are encouraged to carefully check the next issue of DTSG and the Data Bank prior to the 1999 show season.

Mary Lou further reported that PWI will be adjusting the brightness and contrast level of the current photos in the IDB. ADS will have to purchase Photoshop to accomplish this. She has been going through slides for inclusion in the IDB and hopes that there will be close to 3500 quality photos in the next release in late 1998. PWI is working on a Hybridizers Version of the IDB that will allow them to insert records for their flowers. For anyone purchasing the current IDB, the cost of the current version can be applied to the cost of the Hybridizers version when available. She will be sending out a questionnaire asking for input on new features for the program.

DEVELOPMENT: No report.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Editor Bill Lee reported the following actions are needed from the Board. Send articles, send ideas for articles, send photographs/slides, volunteer to write about the England/Ireland trip, and send comments about show report formats or any other suggestions. The deadline for the *Journal* is 30 days before the month of publication, e.g. May 1 for the June issue.

EDITORIAL: No report.

FINANCE: Rod Armstrong submitted the revised budget for 1998. Resolved: That the budget be approved as recommended by the Finance/Executive Committee. So moved, seconded, and passed.. He stated that \$800 was realized from the sale of bulbs donated by Brian and Betty Duncan the previous evening.

HISTORIC DAFFODILS: Scott Kunst reported via e-mail and proposed the following job description for the new ADS Historic Daffodils Committee chair:

GENERAL:

1. Carry out the responsibilities delegated to the Committee by the Board of Directors in compliance with the by-laws and with the "business and objects of the American Daffodil Society, Inc." As stated in the Certification of Incorporation.
2. Attend as many Annual Meetings and Board Meetings as possible.
3. Present report to the Board, except following Annual Membership Meeting.

DUTIES:

1. Work to encourage the appreciation, understanding, and preservation of historic daffodils, especially those cultivars introduced before 1940, both within and beyond the ADS.
2. Work with local show chairs as well as the Awards Committee and Judges and Schools Committee to promote the showing of a wide array of correctly identified daffodils in the Historic Pre-1940 Cultivars section in all shows.
3. Write or otherwise provide articles on historic cultivars and the history of daffodils to be published in the *Journal*.
4. Direct or support an ADS round robin or robins on historic daffodils.

TERM OF OFFICE:

1. Appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Board of Directors (Article V, Sec. 5).
2. One year term, expiring at the close of the next Annual Meeting.

3. The term of office shall be limited to six (6) consecutive one-year terms but may be extended by two more one-year terms with consent of the Board. (Article V, Sec. 5). Scott reported that a letter was sent to all show chairs explaining the new Historic Pre-1940 Cultivars section and ribbon. He welcomes all suggestions.

HYBRIDIZING: Elise Havens reported that she had written a letter for the new Hybridizers Robin hoping to inspire the members. She is still active in the original Hybridizer's Robin.

INTERMEDIATES: Helen Trueblood reported she has an official list of intermediates. She has asked to have a yellow and pink ribbon for intermediates for shows.

INFORMATION SERVICES: No report.

JUDGES AND SCHOOLS: Stan Baird reported there are 196 active accredited judges. There are 2 new series of judging schools to begin next spring. (Secretary's note: A copy of all accredited judges is on file with the secretary.) New judges are: Jean Driver, Barbara Rupers, Anna Hoover, Kathleen McAllister, Gale Frizzell, Evelyn Nock, and Lee Kitchens. The Judges' Handbook, published in a 3 ring binder, will be available soon.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Dick Frank reported in his usual fine style.

MEMBERSHIP: Lee Kitchens reported the ADS membership stands at 1334. He welcomed the 116 new members. The mid-Atlantic is the largest region with 266 members. The mid-west gained the most new members with 29. A search is continuing to provide liability insurance for Society shows. He asks that we all be "ADS Ambassadors" and give potential members a copy of *Come Grow with Us* that the RVP's will distribute. These new membership brochures are available from Lee or the Executive Director's office.

MINIATURES: Delia Bankhead reported that the committee added 17 cultivars to the list at its March meeting. The Committee has approved nine of the 13 cultivars on the spring ballot. These are: 'Angel O'Music', 'Bow Bells', 'Camborne', 'Coo', 'Crevette', 'Fenben', 'Sassy', 'Spider', and 'Swagger'. The search for older cultivars has yielded small numbers of a few of these cultivars. Committee members are going to grow them on in order to try to increase their numbers. The goal is to make them available through the Society. Fifteen of the 34 cultivars sought appear to be indeed extinct. The book *Identifying Miniatures* has been held up in order to obtain clearer photos of some similar cultivars on the same slide.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: No report. Mr. Ezell was giving the eulogy at Dr. Bill Bender's funeral. A moment of silence was observed in memory of Dr. Bender and all others we have lost.

PUBLICATIONS: Hurst Sloniker reported advertising revenue of \$2,955 for 1997. He sent 28 letters to current and past advertisers soliciting ads for 1998. Suggestions for potential new advertisers are welcomed.

PUBLICITY & PUBLIC RELATIONS: No report.

RESEARCH, HEALTH & CULTURE: No report. Helen Link was ill.

ROUND ROBINS: Leone Low reported that the Species Robin has 12 members, the Miniature 11, the Historical 12, New Historical 4, and both Hybridizers have 10.

SLIDE PROGRAMS/PHOTOGRAPHY: The secretary gave Tom Stettner's report in his absence.

SPECIES CONSERVATION: Kathy Welsh read Mrs. Andersen's report. In late May on her trip to Spain and France she was able to study seed set of some species. She fears the abundance of *N. rupicola* in the wild may be coming to an end. She could find no sign of *N. triandrus cernuus*. *N. bulbocodium* appeared to have good seed set. Basically in areas little traveled by man and beast, the species are strong. Where men and animals have come into the picture, they are having a difficult time.

WISTER/PANNILL AWARDS: Ruth Pardue gave the Board the pleasure of voting for either 'Homestead' or 'Rapture' to receive the 1998 Pannill Medal. The winner will be announced in Richmond. Resolved: That the Board accept the Committee's recommendation that the 1998 Wister Award winner be 'Intrigue'. So moved, seconded, and passed. Mrs. Pardue needs all Show Chairpersons to send their reports to her as the committee needs to keep track of all Gold and White ribbon winners.

AD HOC COMMITTEES:

ADS CONVENTIONS & FALL BOARD MEETING POLICY: Disbanded by the President with the recommendation it be resurrected in the future.

REVISION OF DAFFODILS TO SHOW AND GROW: Mary Lou Gripshover reported that the draft had gone to the committee members to cull names from the list so new ones may be added. Any additions to the list for *Show and Grow* or the databank should be sent to Mrs. Gripshover or a committee member.

NEW BUSINESS:

The following motions were moved, seconded, and passed:

UPDATING AND REPRINTING THE ADS DAFFODILS TO SHOW AND GROW.

RESOLVED: That since the new classification system will not take effect until July, 1998, ADS hold off printing the next edition of *Daffodils to Show and Grow* until September 1998.

POSTPONING THE PRINTING OF THE 1998 DATA BANK UNTIL SEPTEMBER. RESOLVED: That ADS postpone the printing of a 1998 Data Bank or issuing a new IDB until after new registrations for 1998 are received from the RHS, probably in September.

RESOLVED: That all ADS shows use the 1997 issue of the Data Bank as the final authority for classification at 1998 shows.

REVIEW OF ADS LOGO ARTWORK AND POSSIBLE REVISION FOR MERCHANDISING: RESOLVED: With minor revisions and removing the word "The," that the ADS logo be changed as recommended by the Executive/Finance Committee and presented to this Board.

ACCEPT BALANCE OF TREASURY FROM THE DISSOLVING SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DAFFODIL SOCIETY: RESOLVED: That the Society accept such funds from the Southern California Daffodil Society resulting from their dissolution as delivered to us by the Treasurer of that organization.

MEDAL FOR ENGLISH DAFFODIL SOCIETY'S CENTENARY SHOW: RESOLVED: That the ADS approve funding in 1998 for a silver medal and its associated engraving, shipping, and insurance to be awarded to the winner of the American bred collection at the English Daffodil Society's Centenary show. Said medal shall be the same as the ADS silver medal but with engraved words suitable for its use as an award at The Daffodil Society's Centenary show.

HOTEL DEPOSIT FOR 1998 FALL BOARD MEETING. Vote to ratify decision of Executive/Finance Committee to pay a \$500 deposit to the hotel for Portland, Oregon Fall Board Meeting.

AMENDMENTS TO HANDBOOK FOR GROWING, EXHIBITING, AND JUDGING DAFFODILS: RESOLVED: that the judging school curriculum in Chapter 8 in the *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils* be amended to include the following:

INTRODUCTORY COURSE (An optional part of the judging school curriculum but highly recommended for those who do not wish to master this information on their own or for those who simply want to learn more about growing daffodils and what judges look for when judging daffodils.)

REQUIRED READING: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*: Chapter 3 Daffodil Culture, Chapter 4 Pests and Diseases, Chapter 9 Exhibition Judging, pp. 36-38

LECTURE TOPICS: A. Cultural practices: soil preparation, proper planting procedures, plant requirements, fertilization, culture of miniature daffodils and species - 1 hour
B. Daffodil pests and diseases with illustrative slides accompanying the lecture - 1 hour
C. A brief overview of the eight judging criteria - 1 hour

MATTERS NEEDING BOARD ACTION AS A RESULT OF THE OCTOBER 17, 1997 FINANCE AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMBINED MEETING:

The following motions were moved, seconded, and passed:

That the rules be suspended in order to act on the recommendations of the combined Executive/Finance Committee meeting held on October 17, 1997.

That the President be authorized to express condolences in an appropriate manner when persons significant to the ADS are no longer with us.

That the Second Vice President be allowed to spend up to \$1000, if needed, as deposits, etc. required by hotels for the Fall Board Meeting.

That the 50th Anniversary of the ADS, with appropriate celebrations, will be held in the year 2004.

That the President's decision to reimburse Mary Lou Gripshover in the amount of \$141.91 for shipping slides for possible use in the IDB from Kirby Fong to Mary Lou Gripshover, to be charged to the IDB Budget, be ratified.

That the Treasurer be authorized to reimburse national officials of the Society for non-budgetary items, not more than \$250 semi-annually, for costs incurred as a result of doing their job.

That two (2) signatures be required to withdraw funds from any investment account, as recommended by the Finance/Executive Committee.

That the Money Market Account require two (2) signatures for withdrawals and the other operating funds checking account one (1) signature.

That the by-laws be changed to reflect the actual action taken in regard to reviewing our finances, i.e. change the by-laws everywhere it says "Audit" to "Financial Review." (Secretary's note: As printed in the December *Journal*.)

That the ADS embark on a project to sell items with the new logo on them, the proceeds to be used to further the educational aims of the Society and that a maximum of \$1000 be used as a start-up fund. This committee will be known as the Marketing and Product Development Committee, a new standing committee. The Chair of this committee recommended to the Board by the President is Chriss Rainey.

ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 1:50 PM.
Respectfully submitted,

Phyllis L. Hess, Secretary
The American Daffodil Society, Inc.

American Daffodil Society Logo Apparel

Top of the Line Garments from Lands' End, Inc.
Good Looking, Durable, and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Machine Embroidered with ADS Logo

Sweatshirt

Cotton-rich 95/5 Sweats. A tad heftier at 11 oz. Soft, plush, breathable, wears well, too. Fabric is 95% cotton 5% polyester blend. (Very little shrinkage. No need to order up a size.)

Men's Reg. S-XL
4806-3N59 \$35.50

Men's Big 2XL, 3XL
4806-4N54 \$38.50

Women's S-XL

4806-5N5X \$35.50
*Classic Navy, Silver Heather,
Classic Green, Burgundy*

Cotton Polo Shirts

Peruvian pima combed cotton. Constructed nicely with the best details like taped collar seam, "tree-top" side vents and neat three-button placket. Machine wash.

Short sleeve

Men's Reg. S-XL
4838-6N55 \$31.00

Men's Tall M-XL (proportionately longer in body, sleeves)
4838-7N50 \$34.00

Men's Big 2XL, 3XL
4838-8N72 \$34.00

Women's Reg. S-XL
4839-0N57 \$31.00

Bristol Blue, White, Hunter, Classic Navy

Long Sleeve

Men's Reg. S-XL
4839-1N52 \$34.00

Women's S-XL

4839-5N54 \$34.00
White, Hunter, Classic Navy

V-neck Cotton Sweater or Vest

15-Gauge Knit Dressy, not too heavy. Full-fashion knit for superior fit. Soft combed cotton. Machine wash.

Sweater

Men's Reg. S-XL
(Women order by men's chest size)
4454-3N57 \$49.00

Men's Big 2XL, 3XL
4959-8N50 \$52.50

*Classic Navy, Classic Green, Pale Chamois,
Black, Classic Tan*

Vest

Men's Reg. S-XL
4454-4N52 \$48.00

Men's Big 2XL, 3XL
4959-9N56 \$51.00

(Colors same as sweater above)

Baseball Style Caps

They're cut from the best fabrics, feature neatly taped inside seams, venting grommets and adjustable straps. Prewashed cotton.

Washed Denim

3941-7N53 \$19.50
Light Indigo

Washed Twill

4071-3N5X \$19.50
Dk. Khaki, Spruce, White, Dusty Navy

Cotton Cardigan

Add a tie, it's dressy. Over a polo, it's comfortable. Open-link knit adds interesting texture, breathes better on warm days, too. Soft 100% combed cotton. Machine wash.

Men's Reg. S-XL

(Women order by men's chest size.)
4920-8N59 \$58.00
Classic Navy, Classic Tan

Long Sleeve Denim Shirts

Hardy 8 oz. denim is yarn-dyed, then stonewashed soft. Nicely detailed, cut generously & stitched to a T. Pure cotton.

Unisex Denim Shirt

Unisex XS-XXL

3850-ON51 \$44.50

Light Indigo

Men's Denim Shirt

Men's XS-XXL

3110-2N59 \$44.50

Natural, Indigo

Size Equivalents:

Men's S 34-36, M 38-40,

L 42-44, XL 46-48.

Men's Big, Big & Tall 2XL 50-52,

3XL 54-56.

Women's S 6-8, M 10-12, L 14-16,

XL 18-20.

Unisex: Order by men's chest size.



(shown actual size,
stitched in green &
3 shades of yellow)

Item Number	Description/Color	Size (with sleeve length)	Pricing	
			Qty.	Total
(Shipping-- Add \$3.00 for first garment and \$1.50 for each additional garment)		Shipping		
		Total		

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Send to: Chriss Rainey
2037 Beacon Place
Reston, VA 20191-4842

American Daffodil Society Logo Apparel

Top of the Line Garments from Lands' End, Inc.

Good Looking, Durable and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Machine Embroidered with ADS Logo

**1999 CONVENTION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
April 22-24, 1999**

Full details of the 1999 American Daffodil Society convention will be announced at the 1998 convention in Richmond and reported in a later issue of the *Journal*. Chair Dianne Mrak promises fascinating tours and interesting speakers. Mark the dates on your calendar today.

**2000 CONVENTION
PORTLAND, OREGON
March 31-April 2, 2000
Gene Cameron, Newberg, OR**

For those visitors attending the Portland World Daffodil Convention, March 31, April 1,2, 2000, a pre-convention tour is being planned.

Pre-Convention Tour

The tentative 10-14 day tour will begin in San Francisco, California, with stops at a local daffodil show, special tours of Napa Valley wineries, Domaine Carneros Champagne Cellars, Sonoma's original Buena Vista Winery caves, a full day at Fetzer's California Oaks Winery in Hopland that includes their world-famous herb gardens, pavillion luncheon, cooperage factory, and wine-tasting! Then, on through the Mendocino County for trip through the Redwoods via the Fort Bragg-Willits "Skunk Train", with tour of Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens at Fort Bragg, and private tour of Tanglewood Farms, where many old roses and wonderful perennials are still the order of the day. Up the coast to Humboldt County and tour of Nancy and Jerry Wilson's miniature and species collection in Garberville, with luncheon or dinner reception provided. Next day, group will visit Humboldt Redwoods State Park with historical redwood exhibits at park headquarters.

Then, on to Fortuna and Victorian Ferndale for the Fortuna Garden Club's annual daffodil show. Following the show, visit the Eel River Wildlife Area, College of the Redwoods new botanical gardens, Eureka and Arcata for birding marshes and several local marine wonders.

Finally, up the coast of Northern California to the picturesque Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, from Brookings, Pistol River, Gold Beach, and Cape Blanco, with Oregon Dunes National Recreational Area, Florence, haven for the Venus-Fly-Trap, and Newport. Then, up to Lincoln City for a fling at Chinook Winds Indian gambling, and visit to Cascades Daffodils in Hebo. Before final leg to Portland Convention,

tour will wind way through McMinnville for a viewing of Howard Hughes' "Spruce Goose," and on to Dick and Elise Havens' fields.

Final arrangements for the tour are nearing completion. It would be helpful to have a tentative count on the number interested in this tour, so drop me a note if you might be interested: Gene Cameron, P.O.Box 789, Newberg, OR 97132-0789. You can also reach me by email at the following address: GodsAwesomeAcres@compuserve.com.

This convention will be a World Convention. Overseas visitors, many local and state garden clubs, other plant society members, and non-ADS visitors are expected at the show on Saturday. It is expected that the planned speakers will draw many non-ADS members to attend their first ADS convention and show. More to follow as the date gets closer.

The tours during the convention should satisfy even the most ardent of daffodil lovers. Tours are scheduled to: Oregon Trail Daffodils (Bill and Diane Tribe), Bonnie Brae Gardens (Jeannie and Frank Driver), Grant Mitsch Daffodils (Dick and Elise havens), and the Vinisky horticultural slum for bulbous plants. Steve Vinisky says, "I hope the weather will allow a daffodil "feast" approaching the point of gluttony."

BOTANICAL GARDEN QUALITY PLANT LABELS

- Quickly installed with new or existing systems
- U.V. Stable Material
- Maintains plant identity in an attractive manner

*Now is a great time to label your daffodils
with Botanical Garden Quality labels.
Let AAA assist you.*

*Eliminate your brittle markers, faded signs and plastic
tapes. Tired of waiting MONTHS for labels?? Our specialty
is SERVICE-NORMAL SHIPMENT 1-2 WEEKS.*



*We can also label your daylilies, Iris, Roses,
Hosta, and other plants. Our black or green labels are
supplied in several sizes and we can easily custom
fabricate to meet your requirements. Write or call for
free information package.*



AAA QUALITY ENGRAVERS

Bernard & Warrene Holliday

5754 Oxford Place, Dept. DF-1 • New Orleans, LA 70131
Phone/Fax (504) 391-2225
(Continental USA Only)

Grant E. Mitsch

Novelty Daffodils

AMERICAN HYBRIDIZED and GROWN



'French Prairie'

- Award winning exhibition cultivars.
- Garden flowers—unique and colorful.
- New intermediates.
- Species hybrids—Divisions 5-7.
- Direct from hybridizer. A result of over 60 years of family hybridizing.



A SCENE FROM OUR FIELDS

1998 color catalog free to ADS members. New members, please send request to address below.

Many acclimated award winning cultivars from Jackson's Daffodils of Tasmania will be available.

RICHARD AND ELISE HAVENS

Hybridizer and Grower

P.O. Box 218-ADS • Hubbard, OR 97032

PH: 503-651-2742 • FAX: 503-651-2792 • email: havensr@canby.com



Two views of Vickie Linn' 6Y-P

**OAKWOOD DAFFODILS
2330 W. Bertrand Road
Niles, MI 49120**



I am pleased to offer my fifteenth annual listing of midwestern bred, grown, and acclimatized daffodils for both show and garden. Emphasis continues to be on those bulbs that have done well in our harsh southwestern Michigan climate.

Of special interest this year are many recently registered seedlings of mine. 'Vickie Linn' 6Y-P, pictured in two views above, is perhaps the highlight of this year's offerings--smaller, shorter, and more cyclamineus in character. It should please those who like smaller daffodils. This is the best 6Y-P I've

grown.

My regular customers will continue to receive a free catalog but I am asking for one dollar for new requests. This will be refunded on your 1998 order. In addition a special bonus bulb will be included. Please write NOW for your catalog as most varieties are dug on a demand basis for specific orders and digging must stop in July. Visa and Mastercard accepted.

--John Reed, D.O.

Does your garden end too soon?

Join the National Chrysanthemum Society

and enjoy colorful blooms until frost.

Your membership includes 4 issues of

The Chrysanthemum

Annual Dues: \$12.50. Write to:

Galen L. Goss

10107 Homar Pond Dr.

Fairfax Station, VA 22039

THE NORTH AMERICAN LILY SOCIETY, INC.

A SOCIETY TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF LILIES



suggest that you may wish to grow other bulbs—lily bulbs. Join us by sending annual dues

\$12.50 for one year, \$31.50 for 3 years
(20% discount for those over 65)

to

Dr. Robert C. Gilman, Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 272 - Owatonna, MN 55060

PEONIES, Queen of Flowers

Spectacular beauty, fragrant endurance unlimited, practically a permanent perennial. Excellent for use in landscape as an accent plant during blooming season, foliage decorative until hard frosts. Peonies — a permanent investment — will bloom for years.

Join the American Peony Society

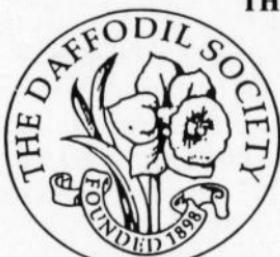
Dues: \$7.50 paid annually. Bulletin published quarterly
Send for a list of publications.



AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

250 INTERLACHEN RD., HOPKINS, MINN. 55343

THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



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

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

Minimum membership subscription for overseas members is £7 per year or £20 for 3 years, provided payment is made by STERLING International Money Order or in US dollar bills.

Mrs. Jackie Peterbridge

The Meadows, Puxton, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset BS24 6TF, England

Services and Supplies

Slide Sets

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Show Winners | 7. Species and Wild Forms |
| 2. Mitsch/Havens New Cultivars and Seedlings | 8. Birds and Their Daffodil Namesakes |
| 3. Novelties and Newer Varieties | 9. Poeticus Daffodils in Present Day Gardens |
| 4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special) | 10. Landscaping with Daffodils |
| 5. Miniatures | 11. Artistic Daffodil Designs |
| 6. A Survey of Pink Daffodils | 12. Genealogy of Double Daffodils |

Slide rental is \$15.00 per set, ADS members, \$20.00, non-members; checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Include phone number in your reservation and confirm dates 4 weeks in advance. Contact Tom Stettner, 3818 Drakewood Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45209. Fax and voice messages: 513-351-6071, anytime day or night.

Membership Brochures, No Charge

ITEMS FOR SALE

(We encourage you to order show supplies early. A surcharge of 25% will be added to all prices from February 1 to May 1.)

Membership Roster.....	3.00
Miniature List.....	two first-class stamps
List of Judges	no charge to show chairmen
<i>Daffodils to Show and Grow</i> , 1994	6.25
<i>Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils</i> , 1990	7.25
<i>Daffodils for American Gardens</i> , B. Heath.....	28.00
<i>Daffodil Pests and Diseases</i> , Dr. Ted Snazelle	5.00
<i>Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils</i> , Blanchard, 1990	40.00
<i>Daffodil Culture</i> , Merrill, 1996.....	7.95
Illustrated Daffodil Data Bank.(for computers) on CD-ROM (Windows95 or Macintosh, please specify).....	149.95
Ten back issues of <i>The Daffodil Journal</i> (no choice).....	20.00
Single copies of <i>The Daffodil Journal</i>	5.00
<i>Journal Binders</i> (holds 12 copies)	12.50
Show Entry Cards—Standard or Miniature (please specify).....	500 for 28.00 1000 for 48.00
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils 1982-83</i>	5.25
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1994-95</i>	10.50
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1995-96</i> with supplement	13.00
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1996-97</i> with supplement	17.50
RHS Yearbook, <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1997-98</i> with supplement	21.00
RHS Yearbooks, 1958-1971	write for prices

Ohio residents add 5.75% sales tax..... Prices subject to change without notice. Prices include postage in U.S.A. Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606 (614) 451-4747
E-Mail: NLiggett@compuserve.com FAX: (614) 451-2177

The Daffodil Journal
ISSN 0011 5290
4126 Winfield Road
Columbus, OH 43220-4606
Address Service Requested

Periodicals postage
paid at Columbus, OH and
additional mailing office

