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Richard Ezell Photograph.

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Becky Fox Matthews photograph.

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- ☼ Meet Your New Officers.
- ☼ Daffodil Bulb Sales: Spring and Fall.

Triandrus Photographed in

John Blanchard Photographs



N.t.var.concolor
Rio Tejo Valley
Central Portugal

N.t.var.triandrus
Sierra do Geres
Northern Portugal



N.t.var.triandrus
Sierra do Geres
Northern Portugal



N.t.var.triandrus
Sierra Morena
Southern Spain



Portugal and Spain

Dan Blanchard Photographs

N.t. var. pallidulus
Sierra Morena
Southern Spain



N.t. var. triandrus
Sierra do Geres
Northern Portugal



N.t. var. pallidulus
Sierra Morena
Southern Spain



N.t. var. pallidulus
Sierra Morena
Southern Spain



Narcissus *Triandrus* in the Wild

John Blanchard

Dorset, England

Apart from a group of French islands which will be mentioned later, all forms of *Narcissus triandrus* come exclusively from mainland Spain and Portugal. Popularly known as Angel's Tears, they are dainty plants characterised by their drooping flowers held at an acute angle to the stem, with strongly reflexed petals and goblet or bell shaped cups. It is the only species in the genus *Narcissus* which retains this poise as the seed ripens. All the others straighten up so that the seed capsule points to the sky.

Classification

Botanically, *Narcissus* is subdivided into ten Sections. *N. triandrus* is the only representative of Section Ganymedes. Over the years botanists have kept making attempts to provide a classification which would meet with general approval, but *triandrus* has been particularly difficult and further changes may yet be necessary. To illustrate the problem, the authors of the Royal Horticultural Society's *Dictionary of Gardening* (1992) expressed the opinion that *triandrus* is "probably best treated as a single variable species: many variants have been described, based on flower colour, number of flowers and size of floral parts, but these do not seem to be reliable field characteristics". However, with so many names in circulation this easy solution is unlikely to appeal to gardeners so I will try to explain the point to which botanists have led us.

According to the RHS International Register and Classified List 1998, *N. triandrus* is divided into two subspecies, *N. triandrus* subsp. *triandrus* and *N. triandrus* subsp. *pallidulus*. The first is subdivided into four "varieties" (in the botanical sense), var. *triandrus*, var. *concolor*, var. *pulchellus* and var. *loiseleurii*.

Var. *triandrus*

Var. *triandrus* is the largest variety. It has leaves as much as 5mm wide, flat on the inner surface and sometimes coiled at the outer end. The stems are comparatively stout, up to 30cm or even more, and with as many as six or exceptionally seven flowers. The petals are white or whitish, often with a pale yellow median streak, most noticeable when in

bud, which can make a whole group look slightly yellow. Occasionally one sees plants or groups of plants which are more uniformly very pale yellow. Three of the anthers are exerted beyond the corona. The other three are included within. Interestingly, the style can be either exerted or included. Var. *triandrus* grows widely in north west Spain, west of the Pyrenees, and in the northern half of Portugal on mountain slopes, roadside verges and banks, and in light deciduous woodland. It can be found from just about sea level up to around 6000ft, though it should be emphasised that this part of Spain and Portugal is quite green and does not have high summer temperatures. Because of this range of altitude there is a long flowering season, from February near the coast to May in the high mountains. There are places where it grows in crevices of rocky outcrops right through villages. This is probably the variety from which most of the *triandrus* hybrids have been bred. Here one should mention *N. triandrus* var. *albus*. This is the name still often seen in catalogues and literature. It has never been a botanically valid name and should be regarded as a synonym for var. *triandrus*.

Var. *concolor*

Var. *concolor* (in the past known as var. *aurantiacus*) has had a chequered botanical history, having at times been classified as a subspecies and as a species in its own right (*N. concolor*). Spanish and Portuguese botanists are now going back to the latter idea but are applying the name *N. lusitanicus*. I find the references confusing, and I do not think that this proposal has yet gained international acceptance. The outstanding feature of this plant is the golden yellow colour of the flowers, both petals (usually twisted) and corona. In the extensive populations I have seen I have not come across any paler ones. Though sometimes the coronas are narrower, they are usually chunky in appearance, often wider than they are high. The anthers are rarely exerted, and with narrow bright green leaves I am surprised that botanists should put its affinities with var. *triandrus* rather than with *N. t. pallidulus*. I think it is nearer to the latter, and I would be happy to see it treated as a subspecies in its own right. It grows in a comparatively restricted area of central Portugal, mostly in the valleys of the rivers Douro and Zezere. Its habitats are mainly steep wooded hillsides and rocky ledges, but sometimes it can be found in more open situations. Its locations overlap those of var. *triandrus*, but I do not know of any natural hybrids between them.

Division 5 Winners

2005 ADS Shows



'Little Bell' 5 Y-Y
Newest addition to
ADS Miniatures List



N. Jonquilla x N Triandrus
concolor seedling

'April Tears' 5 Y-Y
Youth White Ribbon,
Nashville
exhibitor: Abby Winters
[Tom Stettner photograph]



'Lavalier' 5 YYW-W
White Ribbon, Knoxville
exhibitor: Jogn Lipscomb
[Tom Stettner photograph]



Var. *pulchellus*

The reverse *bicolour* var. *pulchellus* has yellow petals and a white or paler yellow corona. It arose in cultivation and I have found no record of it ever having been seen in the wild, though I have spent much time looking. Over 200 years ago it seems that it was widely grown in the north of England and it had the reputation of being a strong and vigorous plant, but now it is hardly known at all. If it does exist in the wild I would expect it to be among subsp. *pallidulus* rather than var. *triandrus*.

Var. *loiseleurii*

This grows on two of the Iles de Glenans, a small group of low lying islands a few miles off the Brittany coast of France and hundreds of miles from the nearest populations of *N. triandrus* in Spain. Until recently the only way of reaching these islands was by fishing boat or yacht. Visitors were discouraged and a serious conservation programme has been undertaken, resulting in a dramatic increase in numbers. The plant is said to be strong, but I have not seen plants from this source so cannot compare them with var. *triandrus* from Spain. I doubt whether they are significantly different.

Subspecies *pallidulus*

Subspecies *pallidulus* is the most extensive of the triandrus tribe. Compared with var. *triandrus* it is a smaller plant with narrower and usually erect green leaves, more slender stems and smaller flowers. Typically it has only one or two flowers on a stem, but exceptionally up to four or even five. Shapes of the corona vary as with var. *triandrus* but not quite as much. Colour is usually very pale yellow or cream (in England the colour of cream varies a lot!), occasionally milky white. Rarely one finds darker yellow populations, but never quite the golden yellow of var. *concolor*. Most colonies are fairly uniform in colour, but sometimes there is quite a spread of colour. Even then the yellowest ones do not look quite the same as var. *concolor*.

This subspecies is found in Spain from a northern limit just south of the Pyrenees down to the Sierra Nevada in the south and from the provinces of Teruel and Zamora in the east to the Portuguese border in the west. It also grows widely in central Portugal. The most impressive blooms I have seen were in the Sierra Morena in the area between Puertollano and La Carolina. Habitats tend to vary with altitude. Higher up, where it is cooler, they will be happy in exposed sites with little or no shelter. Lower down they prefer woodland or the edges of woodland where they

get plenty of light and air in winter and spring but protection from the heat of summer. Soil conditions are usually on the acid side of neutral. There is often exceptionally good flowering where a hillside has been burnt a year or two previously.

Aberrant Forms

With such huge numbers of flowers it is not surprising that aberrant forms occur from time to time. Normally coronas are either parallel sided or slightly incurved at the mouth. Very rarely one sees the corona shaped like a church bell, curved outwards at the mouth. I have seen double or semi-double flowers at the Collado de los Jardines near Santa Elena and at Collado de Los Rehoyos above Solano del Pino. These were interesting but to my mind no improvement on the delicate beauty of the regular form. I have yet to discover whether they will breed true from seed. ❀

[A selection of photographs taken by John and Dan Blanchard during their travels in Spain and Portugal are featured on pages 148 and 149.]



'Icicle' 5 W-W
[Kirby Fong photograph]



'Laura Lee' 5 W-W
[Tom Stettner photograph]

A Look at the Standard Triandus Cultivars

Delia Bankhead
Hendersonville, NC

Triandrus daffodils are among the loveliest and most graceful of all daffodils, and being a generally smaller plant, have many uses in the garden. They are ideally suited to rock gardens, as they especially like the light, very gritty humus and superb drainage usually found in most rock gardens. They are less tolerant of heat and summer moisture than some other divisions, and prefer a cool location and some dry shade in summer.

In the early days of daffodil breeding, little attention was paid to Division 5 except in England, where about 90 cultivars were registered before 1960. All but a few of these have disappeared, or at least are no longer in commerce. A few were also produced in Australia, New Zealand, Holland, and elsewhere, but these, too, are rarely in evidence. Many of the early ones which we still see, such as 'Thalia,' 'Tresamble,' 'Niveth' and 'Horn of Plenty,' do not show much of the reflex or the grace so typical of the species, though they are pendent and mostly multi-floreted. The best of the older English cultivars are still staples in shows. The all-white 'Ice Wings' and 'Arish Mell' are indispensable, and the bicolor 'Tuesday's Child' often wins its class in shows.

To illustrate the long-standing neglect of this division, the ADS Data Bank has over 16,100 cultivars registered through June of 2005, and only 225 of these are in Division 5. Perhaps only Division 8 has been more overlooked. Outside the fact that many daffodil fanciers of the past were not attracted to the upper divisions, one of the problems associated with breeding in this division is that bulbs of several species have been unavailable, or very hard to obtain, and that, once acquired, are not easy to use in breeding. But the main problem was that nearly all the older Division 5 cultivars are triploids and not fertile, so no further generations could be produced to improve the flower.

In the 1950s, Grant Mitsch began breeding with the triandrus species, and had produced 13 cultivars before 1980. In the following decades, he and his successors, Richard and Elise Havens, have introduced a string of very good cultivars which have all the characteristics one would want in a good triandrus – graceful, pendent, well formed, clearly reflexing and usually multi-floreted. In all, Mitsch-Havens have introduced 33 cultivars, which amply demonstrates their commitment to this division.

The most significant of Grant Mitsch's early triandrus is 'Silver Bells' 5 W-W(1962). Though not of the finest show quality, it proved to be the first triandrus cultivar that is fertile, both seed and pollen. It in turn produced 'Ice Chimes,' 5 Y-Y(1988) the first second-generation triandrus and also fertile both ways. In form, 'Ice Chimes' resembles a larger version of its pollen parent, *N. triandrus concolor*. Its florets are "fatter" and more compact than most triandrus, but very appealing, and not the least ungraceful. It is a strong grower, multiplies well and is altogether a desirable plant. Its color varies as the flower matures, eventually becoming a bicolor.

The majority of triandrus cultivars are all white, though why this should be is puzzling, as the color of *N. triandrus triandrus* varies from white to pale yellow and all the rest of the species (except *N. loiseleurii*), are varying shades of yellow. But in looking at the parentages of the registered cultivars, it is clear that the yellow species have not been used as much in breeding, and that most of the cultivars have a white form of *N. triandrus triandrus* as one parent.

The whites I consider the best, in addition to 'Ice Wings' and 'Arish Mell,' are mostly Mitsch cultivars. 'Sunday Chimes' stands at the top of my list, unfailingly producing near perfect flowers. 'Saberwing,' 'Longspur,' 'Ringing Bells' and 'Silverton' are favorites because they are so graceful and well-proportioned. 'Petrel,' 'Mission Bells' and 'Spring Chimes' are very nice flowers, but lack the reflex or the balance to place them in the very top rank. Steve Vinisky's 'Chapel Chimes' and John Reed's 'Celtic Wings' show great promise to become top flowers over time. John and Steve, along with Bill Pannill and Frank Galyon, are also working to make better flowers in this division.

In the past, the all-yellow triandrus trailed their white cousins in perfection of form and deep clear color, though the new Mitsch introductions have now redressed the balance. Of the older ones still being grown, 'Harmony Bells,' 'Lemon Drops' and 'Stint' have significant lacks as show flowers. And a favorite of mine, 'Chipper,' is enough smaller than most standards that judges rarely look at it, delightful as it is. It is a larger version of the species, and the picture of grace. The recent group of Havens yellow triandrus is truly impressive. 'Canterbury' and 'University Chimes' have performed better in my garden than 'World Peace,' but all are first-rate when it comes to ideal show form and clear, deep yellows. I have not grown 'American Peace' or 'World Class,' but hope to compare them soon to the ones I have. A new yellow cultivar from Brian Duncan is 'Yellow Belles,' which I have grown for only one season, but it looks very good on first bloom.

For years, 'Lavalier' 5 YYW-W stood alone in the reverse bicolor class [Photo on page 152]. It has a disproportionately long cup and usually a single floret. With two new ones on the horizon, it will have some competition at last. 'American Family' 5 YYW-W shows the same great quality as the new all-yellows from Dick and Elise Havens. And I can't wait to see Bill Pannill's 'Biltmore' 5 Y-W, bred from 'Century' x 'Little Bell.' It should be a knockout.

There is not a great variety of color in this division, and yellow/orange flowers are very scarce. The old 'Samba' hardly counts as a triandrus. Mitsch's 'Puppet' hasn't much reflex and often comes single-headed. Bill Pannill's 'Jovial' has vibrant deep colors and a bit more reflex. It can sometimes have two florets, and is generally the better of the two.

Good bicolor triandrus are also scarce. Of the white-yellows regularly seen, 'Tuesday's Child' lacks much grace, as does 'Lapwing,' which has much better color contrast, but usually only one floret. Both are rather large for this division and have nearly flat perianths. The best is Pannill's 'Jingle Bells.' With sparkling white reflexed petals and a dainty lemon yellow cup, it is the epitome of a good triandrus hybrid. It has only one drawback – it blooms too late for many shows, but gives much pleasure in the garden at the end of the season. Ron Scamp in Cornwall, England, has introduced two bicolors of a different style. 'Saint Day' and 'Tater Du' have widely expanding cups. 'Saint Day' is better formed and has more florets, but less reflex than 'Tater Du.' Ron is another breeder who is actively working with Division 5.

The first pink triandrus, 'Akepa' (Mitsch 1979) has yet to be surpassed. It is an elegant flower, with clear white reflexing petals and an almost lavender pink cup of excellent proportion. Though it sometimes comes single-headed, when it has two florets, it is unbeatable. A sister, 'Swift Current,' and John Reed's 'Pink Chimes' are the only other pinks registered to date.

For some years, Dick and Elise Havens have been using their fertile jonquils in their triandrus breeding program with the aim of producing fertile and more vigorous Division 5's. With the two they already have as proof of this strategy, we can look forward to more great triandrus cultivars in the future. ❀

The Miniature Triandrus

Delia Bankhead

Hendersonville, NC

Of the 225 triandrus cultivars in the ADS Data Bank, 17 are ADS Approved Miniatures. This is a somewhat smaller number than previously, as some older cultivars were recently removed from the List as either extinct or too large. Some still on the List, 'Bow Bells,' 'Drop o' Gold,' 'Icicle,' 'Raindrop' and 'Shrimp' are so scarce that it is likely they may also disappear, unless a serious effort is made to preserve them. Only two new ones have been added in the last few years, but hybridizers are so much more interested in this division now that it is likely we will see more new introductions in future years. ('Icicle' is pictured on page 154.)

Yellow Perianths

'April Tears,' introduced by Alec Gray in 1939, remains the standard by which the all-yellow triandrus are judged. Although it doesn't have as many florets as some, its color and superb form set it apart from the others. Unfortunately, a good many bulbs imported as 'April Tears' are actually 'Hawera,' a much faster increaser and readily available in large quantities. (Many 'April Tears' seen in shows are actually 'Hawera.')

This accounts for the so-called difficulty in distinguishing the two cultivars, which if seen side by side are easy to tell apart. 'April Tears' is a deeper yellow with smooth untwisted petals and usually has from 2 to 4 florets. [Photo on page 152] It also blooms later than 'Hawera.' 'Hawera' is taller, a paler yellow, often with twisted petals and more florets, as a rule.

A very good new yellow triandrus is 'Dainty Monique,' a recent addition from New Zealand. It has deep yellow color, consistently good form and is a vigorous grower. It does not reflex as much as 'April Tears' but is as good in every other respect. The Glenbrook 'Angels' from Tasmania are also excellent growers and show flowers. The three, 'Angel o' Music,' 'Angel's Breath' and 'Angel's Whisper,' are very similar to each other but flower at slightly different times. They are a pale yellow, with a slightly stubbier profile and cups that are larger in proportion to the perianth than the two above, though not disproportionate. They usually have 2-3 florets. 'Fairy Chimes,' bred by Grant Mitsch, is a smaller flower of the same pale yellow, narrower petals and a very pronounced reflex – the petals go almost straight back from the cup. 'Mary Plumstead' is a tall, slightly larger flower in the same style, with strongly reflexing narrow petals of pale yellow which sometimes twist. Both can have many florets.

Two of the scarce miniature triandrus, 'Bow Bells' and 'Drop o' Gold,' were bred by James S. Wells. Both are declining in my garden, but they are definitely worth saving if possible. 'Bow Bells' is the tiniest triandrus I have and is a wonderful bright yellow. 'Drop o'Gold' has beautiful form, though sometimes only one floret like its pollen parent 'Pequenita.' 'Shrimp,' an older John Blanchard cultivar, has virtually disappeared, though a few people may still have it.

The newest addition to the Miniature List is 'Little Bell,' bred by Murray Evans long ago. The Dutch have succeeded in increasing the stocks and it is now plentiful. It resembles the species very closely, with pale yellow, evenly twisted petals. It can have many florets, and as a strong grower, makes a beautiful display in the garden or in pots. [Photo on page 152]

One of the only two miniature reverse bicolors is 'Woodstar' 5 Y-YWW (cover picture for this *Journal*) which looks like a reverse edition of 'April Tears,' and is every bit as good. It has wonderful form, clean contrast, and is long lasting. Its only drawback is that it blooms too late for many shows, but it is a standout season extender in the garden. The other miniature reverse bicolor is 'Gipsy Queen' 1 YYW-WWY.

White Perianths

The white triandrus category has suffered most from the recent deletions, having lost two very old ones as extinct, plus 'Arctic Morn,' 'Cobweb,' 'Frosty Morn' and 'Lively Lady' as too large. These four were put on the List many years ago when there were very few miniatures available, and when the new Miniatures Committee was still in the process of refining their criteria. Many older ones were removed long ago, but because these four were so rarely seen, it has only been in recent years that the Miniatures Committee was able to evaluate them.

Not one of the white triandrus is readily available. Probably the two most coveted miniatures are 'Icicle' and 'Raindrop,' both tiny flowers of brilliant white, and very graceful, with two to six on a stem. Both are small plants and very slow to increase, if at all. They are very similar, but 'Icicle' has a more spreading perianth and 'Raindrop' is more sharply reflexed. Some hybridizers, including Harold Koopowitz, are duplicating the cross (*N. dubius* x *N. triandrus loiseleurii*) with the aim of obtaining more vigorous offspring, and Harold is reporting some success, so there is new optimism for this style of triandrus.

'Little Lass' is a very different flower, which some miniature growers think is too large because of its much larger cup. But its total mass is really

no larger than many well-accepted cultivars on the List. It is short in stature, with sharply reflexing narrow petals and a long fluted cup. Although it does not have ideal show form, it is a delightful little flower and a wonderful rock garden subject. It is occasionally listed in the Mitsch catalog.

‘Laura,’ an Australian cultivar, can be rather confusing to the beholder. Though coded 5 W-W, the flower usually opens a pale self-yellow, then becomes a bicolor, and finally fades to all white. It can sometimes grow quite large, but when there is a single floret or two small ones, it looks consistent with other miniatures. It is probably the best grower of the lot, and is sometimes available in commerce. (This miniature is pictured on p. 152 of the March 2006 *Journal*).

A similar name but a very different flower, ‘Laura Lee,’ 5 W-W, belongs to a lovely cultivar bred by Bill Ticknor and named for his wife. It opens pure white and is of classical triandrus form, very pendent with a small cup, usually with 2 florets. Though smaller than all the ones above that were deleted as too large, it has never been put on the Miniature List simply because so few people have had the opportunity to see it. I would certainly like to see its inclusion on the List if it ever becomes more plentiful. [Photograph on page 154]

In recent years, increased focus on miniatures in ADS publications and at conventions has stimulated much greater interest in miniature breeding, particularly in the “neglected” upper divisions. In addition to Harold Koo-powitz, other hybridizers are working to produce better and more diverse Division 5 miniatures, including Steve Vinisky, John Reed, Bob Spotts and several overseas breeders. A few new British and New Zealand registrations have already been noted. We hope to see them in the United States one day soon. ❀

[Editor’s Note: Do you like learning almost everything there is to know about one daffodil division? This is the second Daffodil Journal with a major focus on just one division. Editor Lee Kitchens produced a jonquil-themed issue in December of 1995. If you have a suggestion for a future emphasis, speak up. Be prepared, however, not necessarily to write an article, but to suggest topics and authors and sources of pictures, and generally help with organizational ideas.]

....pages from the past.

***Narcissus Triandrus* Through the Centuries**

Roberta Watrous

Journal Editor, 1968-1978

[Editor's Note: This article appeared in the March 1971 Daffodil Journal. The editor, Roberta Watrous, compiled material from several sources, "inspired," as she noted, "by a paper given by Mrs. Robert F. Mannfeld at a meeting of the Indiana Daffodil Society.]"

For various reasons the smaller daffodils, including triandrus forms, did not receive much attention between the early 1600's and the late 1700's. When Carl Linne (Linnaeus) published the first edition of his "Species Planatarum," the foundation of modern plant nomenclature, in 1753, he listed only 6 species of *Narcissus*: *poeticus*, *Pseudo-narcissus*, *Bulbocodium*, *serotinus*, *Jonquilla*, and *Tazetta*. In the second edition (1762) he increased the number to 13, and triandrus was one of the additions.

As this name means "three-anthered," and the normal number of anthers in *Narcissus* is six, some explanation is called for beyond the usual one that Linnaeus carelessly failed to see the lower series of three stamens within the tube. His description mentions that he had seen specimens with six anthers, but it seems evident that he was not very familiar with the plant, as parts of the translated entry show. The "diagnosis" (brief description) is: "Narcissus with spathe usually one-flowered, cup bell-shaped, slightly toothed, half the length of the petals, stamens three."

This is followed by the names used earlier by Clusius, Bauhin, and Rudbeck, which may be translated as "Narcissus rush-leaved, white reflexed flower" and "Narcissus white, with oblong calix." Next comes the habitat, Pyrenees, and the symbol for perennial. Then a more detailed description: "Of the size of *N. poeticus*, but with small narrow leaves, longitudinally furrowed. Spathe one-flowered. Flower snow-white. Petals ovate-oblong. Corona campanulate, half as long as the petals, margin straight to unequally crenulate. Stamens three (to me, as well as to Clusius), rarely six, this however I have seen only in certain individuals. Anthers yellow, shorter than the corona...."

William Curtis wrote in 1787 that although this species "was an inhabitant of our gardens in the time of Parkinson it has been a stranger for many years; it has lately been re-introduced but is as yet very scarce." His figure was taken from a nursery at Hammersmith. He also mentions the variations in color in the species.

The nineteenth century brought considerable interest in daffodils, but unfortunately much of it was spent in devising new ways to classify and name them By this time there had been discovered on an island off the coast of Brittany a much more robust form than those known earlier from Spain and Portugal, with a larger and longer cup. Because of the longer cup, this was assigned to a separate genus! This one, more recently known as *N. triandrus calathinus* or *N. t. Loiseleurii*, has caused much speculation as to its origin and relation to other forms.

Reports have been seen of the disappearance of this plant from the island (Drenec) where it was first discovered; others report that plants had appeared again. A French botanist (H. des Abbayes) constructed studies in 1935 on Saint-Nicolas, another island of the Glenans group. He reported finding 300 single-flowered stems, 72 with two florets, and 2 with three florets. He also made detailed measurements to show the wide variation and relationships in lengths of styles, stamens, and coronas Hybridizers have often commented on the variation in the length of style, as it affects the ease or difficulty of pollination; some have thought that the style grew longer as the bloom matured.

Only the most fervent taxonomists would have the patience to trace all the changes in nomenclature in *Narcissus* It must be noted sadly that *N. triandrus albus* has become *N. triandrus* var. *triandrus*, even in the Classified List, with 'Angel's Tears' apparently equally approved as a synonym. This name was given by Peter Barr, who discovered a particularly fine form growing high on the Asturian Mountains in northern Spain and imported many bulbs to England. The name is not intended to be descriptive, but commemorates the tears of a young Spanish boy named Angel who fell or otherwise suffered when helping Mr. Barr to gather the bulbs.

F.R. Waley has commented on the variation in both size and color of *N. triandrus* found in Spain and Portugal. Near Coruna in northwest Spain he found "plants with both bulbs and flowers as big or bigger than the plant grown in England as *N.t.loiseleurri*." The name *N. triandrus* var. *cernus* is now applied by Dr. Fernandes to the sulfur yellow or whitish forms, including those formerly called *calathinus* or *loiseleurri*; the Classified List lists all three names. Dr. Frederick G. Meyer noted also plants with corona deeper yellow than the perianth segments, which were often cream-colored, in Spain in 1957.

The golden yellow form, called variously concolor or aurantiacus, blooms early, has slightly smaller cups, and usually one to three florets. This variety is limited in nature to a certain reddish soil near Coimbra in Portugal.

The various forms of *N. triandrus* tend to be short-lived, depending more on prolific seed production than bulb division for increase. Gritty acid soil and sharp drainage are usually recommended.

The form with corona paler than the perianth is now considered by Dr. Fernandes to be of hybrid origin, possibly *concolor x cernus*. [Roberta Watrous notes here, "I have had similar blooms from this cross. Some botanists have thought it might be from *triandrus x jonquilla* crosses."]

The triandrus forms seed freely in nature, and wild hybrids of several types have been found. A pale yellow trumpet-triandrus found in northern Spain in 1888 by Peter Barr and called by him "Queen of Spain" is one of the better known. In the March 1967 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*, Dorothy S. Rowe told the story of the Cincinnati Nature Center being developed from the former estate of Carl Krippendorf. Mr. Krippendorf, beginning in 1900, "naturalized his beech woods with daffodils now numbered in the millions."

Once Peter Barr sent him a few bulbs of those he discovered growing in the wild mountainous part of Spain. It took several trial locations before this little gem, 'Queen of Spain,' found a spot to her liking. It turned out to be a well-drained, semi-sunny knoll in the woods, and fortunately for us she happily settled in Lob's Wood, for, like the song birds of Italy, she became a casualty of the war in Spain. ❁

Moving?

Let the Executive Director Know

If you are moving, please notify the ADS Executive Director in a timely fashion. When your *Journal* is returned, it costs the ADS \$1.29 to receive it (more for the September issue) and \$1.29 again when it is re-sent to your new address. It also delays your receiving the *Journal*, possibly by weeks. Send your new address and the moving date to Naomi Liggett, Naomiliggett@cs.com or call her at 614-451-4747.



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. Subscription rates, by air or surface, are:

Surface: 1-yr. £12/\$20.50 3-yr. £35/\$59.50

Air: 1-yr. £15/\$25.50 3 yr. £44/\$74.50

Payment in US\$ to be made to the ADS Executive Director; Payment in UK£ to The Daffodil Society, Ian Tyler, 32 Bentham Road, Standish, Wigan, Lancashire WN6 0ND, UK (daff@ityler.freereserve.co.uk)

Youth Opportunities Multiplying

Becky Fox Matthews

Youth and Community Involvement

The Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society under the leadership of Beth Holbrooke has voted to sponsor an ADS youth membership for all youth who are members of their local club either as individuals or on a family membership with their parents or grandparents. So far they have sponsored 6 ADS youth members! I hope other local daffodil societies will do the same to encourage your local youth to further their interest and education in daffodils.

An ADS youth membership costs only \$5 per year and is available for youth through 20 years of age at time of application. For that five dollars a youth member receives four issues of the *Daffodil Journal* plus additional just-for-youth educational newsletters and possibly even free daffodil bulbs!

Thanks to Brian Duncan and Scott Kunst for donating bulbs for ADS youth members in the fall of 2005. Brian contributed enough bulbs of two of his seedlings, Duncan 2237 and Duncan 2682, for each ADS youth member to receive one bulb. Not only that, but he agreed for ADS youth members to name the two daffodils and for ADS to register the names. Duncan 2237 is a 2 W-P and its parents are 'Clouds Rest' and 'June Lake.' Duncan 2682 is a 2W-WWO from parents 'Lady Ann' and 'Eastern Promise.' Youth members are encouraged to submit their ideas for names for the two seedlings. A few submissions have been received. The deadline has been extended until April 30, so encourage your youth to participate.

Perhaps some of these flowers will be shown by youth members at an ADS show this spring, and what fun for one or two of our youth to be able to name a Brian Duncan cultivar! A ballot of submitted names will be sent to youth members in May and they will have the opportunity to vote and choose the name for each flower. Thank you, Brian! One youth member in Indianapolis is thinking ahead of giving away her first bulb "start" when her Duncan bulb gets bigger. Another in Virginia is pleased to have a bulb his mom doesn't have!

Scott Kunst, Owner and Head Gardener at Old House Gardens, donated historic daffodil bulbs for ADS Youth. Since those bulbs were received a bit late in the daffodil planting season for northern gardeners, those bulbs

were sent to the ADS youth members who live in the most southern locations. I hope some of those youth will be able to enter flowers in the historic section at their local show this spring! Thank you, Scott!

- Parents, if you have an ADS family membership you only need to list your children on that membership and they will receive ADS youth benefits.
- Local societies, consider sponsoring ADS memberships for all your local youth members or for winning youth show entries.

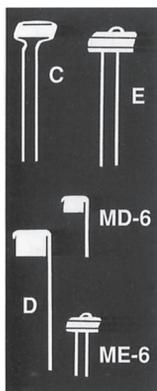
Here are more ways you can encourage youth interest in daffodils:

- Provide daffodil coloring pages at your show or meetings and encourage members to distribute them.
- Volunteer to lead youth activities at your local show or for youth groups (school classes, scouts). Offering youth activities during your show can draw more families to the show and can result in new youth and adult members for your society.
- Make paper daffodils. It's a fun craft activity for kids of all ages and can be used to teach the main parts of the flower or to create flowers representing different daffodil divisions.
- A daffodil dissection is a great way to familiarize older youth with flower botany and how flowers are pollinated. All you need is a daffodil and a pair of scissors. This is also a great way to use those extra daffodils when show entries are done or after the show is taken down.
- Notice and encourage youth who enter flowers in your show or who just visit the show.
- Contact your local daffodil society and volunteer to lead youth activities. Contact me to serve on the ADS youth committee.
- If your society has youth activities, please let us know what you are doing!

Don't think your efforts to encourage youth won't make a difference! The new Daffodil Club of North Central High School was recently started in Indianapolis by Suzy Wert's daughter Hannah and her friend Anna Boch. Suzy wrote that the young ladies had a whopping 45 students show up at their organizational meeting and that 50% were girls and 50% were boys.

Suzy says, "A lot of the original Youth from the Indy experiment of 1996-2000 were part of the group, but that would only account for 8 girls... somehow that number has tripled." Do what you can to encourage the youth. It WILL make a difference!

Coloring pages for all 13 divisions, with instructions and patterns for making paper daffodils, and a botany drawing and instructions for presenting a daffodil dissection are all available for download from the ADS References page at www.daffodilusa.org or can be requested by mail from Becky Fox Matthews, 1006 Waller Rd., Brentwood, TN 37027. ❁



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...From the President's Desk

By the time you read this, many of you will have blooms, and will have participated in early shows. I hope your show offers all the ADS awards available to you. A new show may want to offer only a few ribbons, but as your show grows, do add more classes and awards. You'll have more happy winners!

The National Show will have a new award this year for our friends who stage those wonderful commercial displays for us. There will be a Best Bloom Award selected from the commercial display. Convention attendees and anyone attending the show will have an opportunity to cast a vote for their favorite flower. We'll be offering the Certificate of Merit for the commercial displays again.

Another award offered only at the national show is the Gold Medal for Innovation. This medal goes to the breeder of the flower which demonstrates significant novelty, advance or breakthrough qualities. It may be a seedling, but if registered, it may not have been registered for more than five years. The winning flower may come from the show or commercial displays. So hybridizers, be sure to get your flowers to the show.

I'm amazed at the amount of information available these days on gardening for youth, and I think it's great! Botanic gardens, children's museums and many other places offer programs. I learned about a program at a suburban elementary school in my area that is fantastic! It's called Granny's Garden School (you can check it out at www.grannysgarden-school.com) and the schoolground is one huge garden.

It's the only school I've ever seen that has a pile of mulch in the front courtyard! Many of the classes have their own gardens, and the kids get to pick the flowers and vegetables. I took eight or nine daffodil cultivars (about 50 bulbs) and one of the classes came out during school to plant the bulbs. The kids have kid-sized shovels for digging, knew right where to get them and take them back. I also took print-outs of some of the materials from the ADS Youth References on the ADS website. They have great support from the school board and the community, but it shows what can be done.

Why not give it a try, even on a small scale, at your child's school? ❁

Mary Lou Gripshover

2005 Banner Year for ADS Membership

Kathy Welsh

Membership Chairman

A number of dedicated ADS members decided to make membership a top priority in 2005, and their hard work paid off. We finished the year with 153 new members, an increase of 38 over 2004. Many thanks to those that contributed to this effort. If you weren't part of making 2005 a banner year for the ADS, now is the time to jump in and become a part of this exciting trend. If we all work together, 2006 can be even better!

Below are the new members who have joined the ADS in the past quarter. They are listed in alphabetical order by state. If your listing is incomplete or contains errors, please contact Executive Director, Naomi Liggett at 614-451-4747 or email, Naomijliggett@cs.com.

Please review the list and make an effort to contact those in your area. An increasing number of people are joining the ADS through our website so they may not know about local societies. We want to make sure new members are aware of daffodil activities in their area.

Doris Ryon, 1183 Glenwood Court, Livermore CA 94550 925-447-8907
dorisryon@comcast.net

Katie Boswell, Centralia IL [Youth]

Nate Flaum, Waterloo IL [Youth]

Kaley and Lacey McTall, Irvington IL [Youth]

Meta B. Patten, Two Dudley Road, Wellesley MA 02481

Sally Syrjala, P O Box 149, Centreville MA 02632 ssyrjala@aol.com

Sally F. Waller, 3 Burnbrae Road, Towson MD 21204 410-296-8416
sallywaller77@yahoo.com

Barbara L. Cheeseman, 43425 Drum Cliff Rd, Hollywood MD 20636
barlee@md.metrocast.net

Gary Vaugan, 1348 Redwood Circle, La Plata MD 20646

Cara Fisher, 525 Grand Avenue, Grand Haven MI 49417
clbacot@yahoo.com

Eva Nichols, 5316 Gumlog Rd., Martin, GA 30557

Treaby Wrenn, 407 N. Church Street, Charleston MS 38921
662-647-2546

Lindsey Womble, Charleston MS [Youth]

Linda Farmer, 145 Montana Avenue, Whitefish MT 59937
afarmer@aol.com

Michael C. Riley, 438 East Sebree Street, Dillon MT 59725
riley@bmt.net

Dorothy Howey, 1 Pheasant Lane/Taylor Lane, Troy NY 12180

dohowey@aol.com

Joseph P. Dennan, 68 Montague St., #3H Brooklyn NY 11201-3327

718-855-3650 *dennanj@aa.org*

William Newkirk, 153 Mt Horeb Road, Warren NJ 07959

Taylor Barton Smith, P O Box 2263, Amagansett L. I. NY 11101

Ingrid Altavilla, 2983 Springer Avenue, Cincinnati OH 45208

Connie J. Booth, 7142 Bestview Terrace, Cincinnati OH 45230

Ann Radcliff, 195 Dug Hill Rd, Biglerville PA 17307 717-677-4223

Bryan Zumber, 741 CR 364, Melissa TX 75454 972-838-2727

zumber@hotmail.com

Cynthia Alexander, 5295 Loma Alta, Frisco TX 75034 972-625-0484

Virginia Henson, 7124 Stefani Drive, Dallas TX 75225-1748

214-363-9567

Margaret Ann Trail, 18500 C.R. 4057, Kemp TX 75143 903-498-7480

Megan Gilmartin, Gloucester VA [Youth]

Julie E. Kelly, 106 West Square Drive, Richmond VA 23233

Dolores Felch, 2210 Bassett Street, Alexandria VA 22308 703-780-0766

Melanie A. Paul, 324 Beauregard Heights, Hampton VA 23669

757-850-1500

Jan Siudzinski, 2138 Kensington Lane, Green Bay WI 54311

920-465-1309

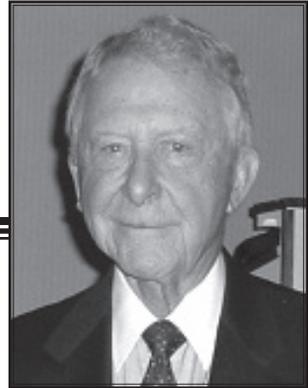
As this *Journal* arrives in your hands, the daffodil season has begun in the west and south while those of us in the northern and eastern climates are still looking at emerging foliage and praying for a rainy, moderate spring. We all know that blooming time is when the greatest number of people join the ADS, so please take advantage of our shows and beautiful flowers when talking to prospective members.

Our website has also seen dramatic improvements, so don't forget to use this tool, as well as the new membership brochure to assist in your efforts. Other programs which have proven successful include guided tours of the show, educational lectures held during show hours, Judging Schools, and of course, promises of show quality bulbs.

Hope you have a great spring! ❁

Bill Pannill
America's Premier Amateur Hybridizer

Mary Lou Gripshover
Milford, OH



Anyone who has been exhibiting daffodils for awhile has probably included some Pannill cultivars in his/her exhibits. A reading of the Show Reports in *The Daffodil Journal* each year indicates the scope of his breeding skills. The RHS Register lists 197 Bill Pannill cultivars, which include registrations in every division except Divisions 10 and 11. No other amateur has come close to registering that many daffodils – and they're good daffodils. His only poet is 'Omega' and his four flowers in Division 12 are all from the same breeding, 'Jenny' x *N. jonquilla*: all white 'Toto', white and yellow 'Demitasse', all yellow 'Oz', and his only miniature, 'Junior Miss' 12 W-Y.

Bill says when he first started hybridizing, he made some pretty wild crosses. He says he thought that by crossing a white and red cup with a white and pink that maybe he'd get a little more intense red. He got absolutely nothing with several thousand seed. He got more of a washed-out orange. He also found that certain flowers that grow very well don't make good parents. A good example of that was 'Festivity.' Bill says he must have raised three or four thousand seed from 'Festivity' in many different crosses and ended up with about two worth keeping. You'll find in looking at the crosses that other people have made that there are some parents that are proven good parents. 'Easter Moon' is a good example of that. He's had excellent luck with it. The point is that if you are interested in starting hybridizing, do it with proven parents if you can. And take a few chances.

When asked how he decides what to name, Bill replied that usually his introductions are seedlings that have done well for him under number in the shows. These had been good in Oregon where the original selec-

tion was made, and in Virginia, where the increase is growing. He says he has registered several garden type flowers that should not be on the show bench. These were the ones that the visitors loved. In the beginning he registered several that he had seen bloom for only a couple of years. He says that was a mistake. He now waits six or seven years.

His first registrations were in 1970, and one of them was 'Intrigue' 7 Y-W. This flower still figures prominently in the prize list, winning a Gold Ribbon in 2005. It was the Wister Award winner for garden excellence in 1998 and received the RHS Award of Garden Merit in 2001. It is widely available in the Dutch trade. 'Spindletop' 3 W-Y won a White Ribbon in 2005. A quick check of the 2005 Show Report shows 35 different Pannill cultivars used in over 100 winning exhibits last year. 'Intrigue' was used in 25 exhibits, followed by 'Williamsburg' in ten, then 'Homestead' and 'River Queen' in nine each. Not surprisingly, both 'Homestead' and 'River Queen' have won the Pannill Award which is given for an outstanding American-bred exhibition daffodil.

Other Pannill cultivars which have won the RHS Award of Garden Merit are 'Chromacolor', 'Homestead', 'Indian Maid', 'Rising Star', 'Spindletop', and 'Toto'.

Bill tells me he stopped making crosses several years ago. However, there are still seedlings coming along to be evaluated. His Rose Ribbon winner at the National Show in St. Louis last year is ample proof of that! # 92/8A is an all white Division 2 flower with an almost circular outline, with very broad petals. A knock-out by anyone's standards!

Pannill cultivars used to be available commercially from Murray Evans, later Oregon Trail Daffodils. Currently there are several growers offering them: David Burdick Daffodils and More, Ringhaddy Daffodils, Cherry Creek Daffodils, Brent and Becky's Bulbs, and Oakwood Daffodils.

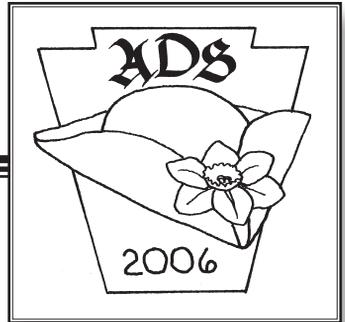
If you have a computer, you can find addresses for these suppliers on the ADS website. Also check out Bill Pannill's own web site: <http://homepage.mac.com/daffybills/daffodils>. You can find many photos of his introductions there, along with some very clever graphics. And by all means be sure to click on "Links" and then click on "Growing and Showing Daffodils in Martinsville, VA." Not only is Bill a great hybridizer, but also a mean photographer/videographer! ☘

Photo credits: Bill Pannill photograph taken by Phyllis Hess.

*Chris Rainey took the photograph of Elise Havens on page 96 of the December 2005 **Daffodil Journal**.*

The 2006 American Daffodil Society Convention and National Show

April 20 - 22 , 2006
King of Prussia, PA



The Northeast Region and the ADS welcome you to the Delaware Valley to enjoy daffodils as well as a glimpse of fine horticulture at Longwood Gardens and Mt. Cuba Center and a peek into the past at Valley Forge Historic Park. The Convention will feature a day of seminars with experienced growers, exhibitors, and those who chase down species in the wild. The programs have been designed for those new to daffodils as well as for daffoholics who attend every year and are always searching for more information.

There has been an addition to the Friday program since the detailed description featured in the December *Journal*. Robert Darling will lead a talk on digital photography during Session I. If you haven't seen Robert's outstanding photography exhibited in many of the national shows, then you have missed something special. Come learn ways to see and design the components of your photographs in a creative and unique way. (If you didn't receive a copy of the December *Journal* or need a new listing of the seminar offerings, go to the convention website or contact Kathy Welsh for the information.)

This year's National Show will feature the standard show schedule as well as a photography section. A design section to the show is also in the works, but as of printing time the specifics have not been finalized. Please visit the convention website at www.ADSconvention2006.org to view these schedules and obtain specific information.

The Washington Daffodil Society will be hosting a boutique which will feature many interesting and unique daffodil related items. They will also offer the second in a series of commemorative glasses which will be available by pre-sale only. Please visit the website for details or contact Kathy Welsh at 703-242-9783 or kathywelsh01@aol.com for further information. The Tuscarora Daffodil Society will be organizing a consignment area to complement the boutique. If you have items you wish to consign, please contact Rebecca Brown at 717-334-2304 (Eastern Time) or brownezell@innernet.net.

GETTING THERE

From the Philadelphia Airport:

Call Tropiano, 800-559-2040, to arrange shuttle service between the airport and hotel as soon as you know your flight times.

If you are driving:

From the North, East or West: Exit the Pennsylvania Turnpike at the Valley Forge Interchange (Exit 24). Once exiting the Turnpike, look for Route 202 North and follow it past the King of Prussia Mall on your left. (In King of Prussia, 202 is known as DeKalb Pike.) The Hilton is about a mile further on your right up on a hill. The hotel provides ample free parking.

From the South: Follow I-95 towards Wilmington, DE merging onto I-495 toward the Port of Wilmington. Merge onto I-95 again. (6.6 miles) Then merge onto I-476 N via Exit 7 toward Plymouth Meeting. (16.6 miles) Merge onto I-76 via Exit 16B toward Valley Forge. (3.7 miles) Merge onto West DeKalb Pike/ US 202 N via Exit 328B toward King of Prussia. Look for the hotel on the right about a mile or 2 past the King of Prussia Mall.

Hotel Amenities

- Large indoor swimming pool and fitness center.
- Free shuttle service anywhere within 3 miles (includes, King of Prussia Mall, Valley Forge Park, restaurants, etc.)
- Bus service from the edge of the hotel property to City Hall in Philadelphia (where you can buy a pass on the Big Bus, or Phlash bus to visit significant Philadelphia attractions on the loop.)

Places to visit:

Are you coming to the convention on Wednesday and looking for something to do on Thursday while the judging is taking place? If so, there are many fine and interesting places to visit in the area.

- **King of Prussia Mall:** The largest mall on the East Coast, consisting of the Plaza, the Court and the Pavilion with eight anchor stores including Bloomingdales, Lord & Taylor, Neiman Marcus and Nordstrom as well as a host of choice restaurants available for your dining pleasure.
See www.kingofprussiamall.com.
- **Valley Forge Park:** Catch the shuttle to the park. Historical tours are available or you can walk around on your own, stopping in at Washington's headquarters, jogging, or imagining the grim winter spent there.
See www.valleyforge.org.
- **Brandywine River Museum:** Located in historic Chadds Ford on Route 1, approximately 5 miles south of Route 202. Art is exhibited in a 19th century grist mill. The museum features a collection of works by three generations of Wyeths and other paintings.
See www.brandywinemuseum.org .
- **Winterthur Museum:** Located North of Wilmington, DE on Route 52, tour the house with its display of 18th and 19th century American furniture and decorative items. The azalea gardens should be at their prime in late April.
See www.winterthur.com .
- **Philadelphia:** The loop buses provide transportation to many destinations that lie beyond a comfortable walk from City Hall where bus service from King of Prussia terminates.
See www.gophila.com/.
- **Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell:** Located between 5th and 6th Street, within easy walking distance of City Hall.
See www.nps.gov/inde/.

- **Franklin Institute:** Located at 222 North 20th Street, this exciting science museum never fails to amaze visitors. On the bus loop. See www.sln.fi.edu/.
- **Philadelphia Art Museum:** A stop on the Phlash and the Big Bus loop. During the time of the convention, a special Wyeth exhibit of over 100 tempera paintings, watercolors and drawing from personal collections will be shown for the first time. Tickets available. The museum houses a fine permanent collection. See www.philamuseum.org for further information.
- **Historic Bartram's Garden:** Take the bus to downtown Philadelphia and go by taxi to the homestead of John Bartram, first American botanist. Located on 45 acres along the Schuylkill River at 54th Street and Lindbergh Boulevard, the 1728 garden offers insight into the earliest horticulture in the country. See www.bartramsgarden.org.

Kathy Welsh, Publicity Chairman

Kathryn Anderson, Convention Chairman

Garden Publications Serendipity

Some of us who subscribe to *Horticulture* were pleasantly surprised to open our Spring Planting issue late last month, and discover a regional insert (MidAtlantic, or New England) which, though centered on the Philadelphia Flower Show, served as a guide to great area attractions during our convention. Better yet, an entire page discussed the ADS, its purpose and regional activities, an invitation to our convention, and five well-chosen cultivar recommendations.

About the same time, the March 2006 *English Garden*, on a mostly-USA Garden Events page, devoted a paragraph of traditional English prose to the daffodil and noted that “aficionados may consider joining the American Daffodil Society, where old favorites and new cultivars from Britain are discussed and illustrated,” followed by accurate factual information about membership.

Now some more people know we are here! ❁

HOTEL RESERVATION INFORMATION

ADS 2006 Convention and National Show April 20-22, 2006

Hilton Valley Forge Hotel

251 West Dekalb Pike (Route 202)

King of Prussia, PA 19406

Phone: 610.337.1200 / Fax: 610.337.2224

Reservations: 1.800.879.8372

Website: <http://www.hilton.com>

*Room rates are: 1 king or 2 doubles \$105 nightly, plus a tax of 8%;
Junior Suite \$135 nightly, plus tax of 8%*

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY MARCH 27, 2006

for a guarantee of the ADS rate. Reservations made after this date are on an as-available basis and at the going rate. When making your reservations, please let the hotel know you are with the **daffodil** convention.

Hotel check-in is 3:00 PM on the day of arrival; check-out by 12:00 PM on or before the day of departure. The above special rates are available for two days before and after the convention dates.

For **more information**: <http://www.ADSconvention2006.org/>
Call Topiano, 1.800.559.2040, to arrange shuttle service between the airport and hotel as soon as you know your flight times.

Notice of the Annual Meeting of the ADS

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Thursday, April 20, 2006, at the Valley Forge Hilton in King of Prussia, PA, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the ByLaws, and to take action on, and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By the Order of the Board of Directors
Chriss Rainey, Secretary

ADS 2006 Convention Registration

April 20-22, 2006

Hilton Valley Forge Hotel

251 West Dekalb Pike, King of Prussia, PA, 19406

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone, E-mail _____

Registration (*national show; Friday-Saturday lunches, Thursday-Saturday dinners; seminars; major tours*)

Postmarked by Feb. 15, 2006 @ \$290.00 _____

Postmarked by March. 15, 2006 @ \$325.00 _____

Postmarked after March 15 @ \$340.00 _____

Hybridizers Breakfast (Fri) @ \$17.00 _____

Historics Breakfast (Fri) @ \$17.00 _____

Judge's Refresher Credit @ \$ 3.00 _____

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Please check all that apply:

This is my first Convention. I'm willing to be a mentor.

I plan to exhibit flowers. I have consignment items.

I plan to exhibit photos. Vegetarian meals.

Please check *only one* per option:

Session 1: Judges Refresher **OR** Photography

Session 2: Begin Hybridizing **OR** Exhibiting Minis

Session 3: Fall Blooming **OR** Grooming for Show
Species

Send a separate form for each attendee and check payable to "ADSCONVENTION2006" to Evelyn Nock, Registrar, Box 178, Quinby, VA 23423, 757.442.3545, senock@dmv.com. For more information: www.adsconvention2006.org.

Enter your Photographs in the National Convention Show

Mary Price
Brandon, MS

I hope that you have collected your Daffodil Photographs and plan to enter them in the Photography Competition at the National Convention Show. The competition will include seven classes, each including three levels of entry: amateur, professional, and youth.

1. Portraits of Daffodils: a close-up of a single daffodil bloom, or up to three blooms of the same cultivar;
2. Daffodils in the Landscape or Garden;
3. Daffodils in their Native/Natural Habitat;
4. Daffodils and People;
5. Daffodils and Animals;
6. Still life, incorporating daffodils;
7. Abstract or Special Effects, incorporating daffodils.

All entries must be the work of the exhibitor and must contain images of one or more daffodils, as required by the class.

Photographs may not have won a blue ribbon in a prior ADS National Show.

All entries will be a minimum of approximately 8x10 inches and mounted on an 11 x 14 mounting board or foam core board.

Photographs may be matted but may not exceed 11 x 14 inches. (No glass or frames allowed.)

Each class will be open to color or monochrome entries and will be subdivided accordingly.

Exhibitors may make up to two entries in each class.

Entries will be received from 6 p.m. until 10 p.m. on Wednesday, April 19, and 7:30 a.m. until 9:30 a.m. on April 20, and must be picked up after 9 p.m. on Friday, April 21.

The exhibitor's name and class (amateur, professional, or youth) should appear on the back of each entry. In addition, an entry card must accompany each exhibit with the following: name number, and name of class entered, and the name of the daffodil(s), if known. For Class 3, identify the general area where the flowers were photographed.

For further information, contact Mary Price, vcroust@bellsouth.net, 601-825-5844, 57 Briar Court, Brandon, MS 39042. or go to www.AD-Convention2006.org. ❀

Daffodil, Snowdrop and Tulip Yearbook 2004-2005.

The Royal Horticultural Society

London

This edition of the *Daffodil Yearbook* provides an invaluable record of the 2005 narcissus season around the world. Along with the usual show reports, this edition includes 14 articles relating to the daffodil.

I found a helpful correlation between an article authored by Malcolm Bradbury, Division 12, and that by Harold Koopowitz, Marilyn Howe, and Derrick Donnison-Morgan, about *Narcissus minutus*, a new species of Narcissus. Bradbury presents a quantitative overview of the 48 cultivars currently classified in Division 12 of the RHS registry as of October, 2004. Appropriately presented as a paper for a scientific journal, the article by Harold Koopowitz sets forth the data to support the identification of a separate species of narcissus formerly classified with *N. serotinus*.

Bradbury wrote of the Peter Barr Memorial Cup Award for 2005 to a much deserving Willem Lemmers of the Netherlands. He also provided an account of the Australian World Daffodil Convention of 2004.

Daffodil judges, hybridizers, and exhibitors will find Max Hamilton's article, "Are Doubles Double the Trouble?" food for thought. Hamilton sets forth his criteria for selecting double cultivars with acceptable form, as well as pointers for hybridizing double narcissus. Another article which focuses on the down under approach to daffodils was written by Will Ashburner. He describes a historical review of the Australian approach to decorative garden daffodils which included the 1972 point allocation for judging daffodils. This piqued my interest when I saw the subtopics of his article included the names of cultivars that in my earlier days (before judging school) I had thought were desirable flowers. I had purchased my bulbs from Grant Mitsch so I believe he would have most likely agreed with Ashburner.

For those interested in historic daffodils there are two articles regarding historic restoration of gardens. One was written by John Grimshaw recounting efforts at Colesbourne Park, former home of Henry John Elwes. The other was authored by an ADS friend, Ian Tyler, regarding his experiences as garden guide and advisor at Coughton Court, home of the Throckmorton family.

John Blanchard provided an account of his successful 2005 trek to Portugal, chauffeured by Derrick Donnison-Morgan. They found various forms of *N. triandrus*, estimating they saw 60,000 flowers in one afternoon.

There are two other articles I should note. One submitted by Wendy Wesley outlines the trials at Wisley resulting in the nomination of nine cultivars for the RHS Award for Garden Merit. The second, "Six of the Best," by Terry Braithwaite, describes exhibition quality cultivars for Divisions 5 through 8.

As a gardener, I found the articles on snowdrops broadened my perspective of the harbingers of spring I have come to love. The article on *Tulipa sylvestris* confirmed my observations that this species tulip can be used in the Mid-Atlantic region for naturalizing. Daffodil enthusiasts will not only find this edition a valuable addition to their reference library, but an interesting read as well.

Dorothy Sensibaugh

[*The Daffodil Yearbook 2004-2005* is available from the American Daffodil Society's Executive Director.]

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Miniatures Corner

Judging New Cultivars

In the last few seasons, there have been instances where judges refused to judge a named cultivar entered in classes for miniatures because “it isn’t on the List.” This is not according to the criteria set for judging miniatures.

“In addition to those on the current *Approved List of Miniature Cultivars*, the rules for exhibiting miniatures permit an exhibitor to exhibit **any named or numbered** diminutive daffodil which appears graceful, with all its parts proportionately small, in classes for miniatures.” The judges must decide if the exhibit is compatible with other miniatures, and they may decline to judge it only if they find it too large or ungraceful to be compatible.

Judging Seedlings

When judging seedlings entered in the miniature classes, it is also important to remember that **only seedlings exhibited by the originator are eligible to win the Miniature Rose Ribbon**. An exhibit by an originator should have **only** the seedling number, parentage, division and color code on the entry tag.

Sometimes hybridizers give away stocks of seedlings they would otherwise have discarded. In other hands, these are still ineligible to win a Rose Ribbon. There have been instances where Rose Ribbons have been mistakenly awarded to an exhibitor who was not the originator. It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to ensure that any such seedlings are properly identified with the originator’s name, seedling number, parentage, and other pertinent data, but it is also the responsibility of the judges to check an exhibit carefully before awarding a Rose Ribbon.

To review the current definition: “The originator of a daffodil is the person who first flowers a bulb, regardless of who made the cross and/or first planted the seed.” This definition must always be kept in mind when judging seedlings.

Also important to remember is that a seedling need not have won in its class, but that it must score at least 90 points to win a Rose Ribbon.

Many questions, problems and delays that arise in shows could be averted if all ADS judges were to review the judging chapter in the Handbook for Growing, Showing and Judging Daffodils before the onset of every show season. ❀

Miniatures Committee

PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FROR ATTACKING SOME PERSISTENT DAFFODIL PROBLEMS

Let the Sun Shine In to Fight Basal Rot

Tony James

Warrington, Great Britain

*[Three years ago, at the beginning of the 2003 season, David Adams of Christchurch, NZ, who admitted, "I do everything that the experts disagree with," wrote an article, complete with illustrations, about his success with letting his dug bulbs "cure" in the sunshine. Recently, on **Daffnet**, he queried about whether anyone had tried it and what were their experiences. Tony James replied immediately and strongly in the affirmative.]*

Yes, I tried it out. I had been suffering heavy losses (up to 50% per year) and had tried several methods to no avail. I had dried my bulbs after cleaning, after washing, without cleaning, after dipping in a variety of chemicals, some long since banned. Nothing worked.

Whatever I did, they were always stored in the coolest place I have, which is my garage. The garage is on the east side of my house and the nearest house next door is 1 metre away so no early morning sun. No late morning or afternoon sun either, as there is a house extension built on the end of the garage which faces south. There is a large gap under the front door of the garage which lets in a strong draught so plenty of air circulation.

After your comment about the sun, I decided to try it. About 75% or more of my bulbs are grown in buckets, pots and polystyrene boxes as they will not survive in the ground any more (95%+ losses in two years.) On lifting in June 2003 the bulbs were left out in the sun for 7 days, being turned after 3-4 days so both sides would get some sun. At this point all the loose soil was removed, they were bagged in net bags, and labeled. The bags were placed on plastic bread trays about 36" x 30" x 2" in a single layer and the trays stacked with an 8" spacer between them.

I then decided not to put them in the garage but leave them out in the sun. They were placed in a net house or shade house which I built for growing fuchsia plants. This has a polycarbonate roof which keeps off heavy rain, although some rain was able to get through the shade netting

on two sides of the stack of trays. So some bulbs, but not all, got a little wet from time to time.

Bulbs must be kept cool, mustn't they? Well, 2003 was the hottest year on record for the UK. Temperature records were being broken everywhere. Some places had 100 degrees, and most had mid to high 90s. All I did was worry that my bulbs were being cooked. At worst they would die and at best would give distorted flowers.

The results? I lost less than 10 bulbs out of approximately 1000. They were replanted as usual and all flowered well, in fact better than well, as I had my best showing season for a long time. As I only have a small area in which to grow; I can never enter large classes. In 2004 I managed the Bowles Cup and the Guy Wilson Memorial trophy at the RHS and the Quinn class at the ADS Convention. (15 vases of 3, 6 vases of 3 all white, and 24 stems from 5 divisions.) OK, I didn't win any of them, but I wasn't disgraced, two 2nds and a 4th. I did satisfactorily well in other shows, too.

So the heat didn't harm the bulbs. I followed the same routine this year and at planting time had lost a few more than last year, maybe 20-30. I didn't keep count, but very acceptable. And it was a much cooler year. ❀

*[David Adams' original article is on pp. 142-143 of the March **Daffodil Journal** 2003, Vol.39, Vol. 3.*

*As this issue went to the printer, David wrote once again to **DaffNet**, asking if anyone had tried his methods, and what their results were. A few replies trickled in, mostly affirmative.*

*If you can report on the process of drying bulbs quickly, perhaps with sunshine, from your own experiences, would you like to share the results with all of us in the next issue of the **Daffodil Journal**?*

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Hybridizing for the Climate Where You Live

Teed Snazzelle

Clinton, MS

*[The following is a part of an article written by Ted Snazzelle which was published in the **New Zealand Daffodil Annual 2005**. The selection is reprinted here by permission of the New Zealand Publications chairman, Peter Ramsay.]*

Daffodil growers living in less hospitable climates, such as the USA's Deep South, have to take it upon themselves to hybridize daffodils with both narcissus basal rot resistance and exhibition quality.

Where does a Southerner begin in hybridizing daffodil reverse bicolor cultivars which are both resistant to the narcissus basal rot fungus and also of exhibition quality? I think one should look to cultivars which have 'St. Keverne' 2 Y-Y (1934) in their pedigree or to 'St. Keverne' itself. 'St. Keverne' was used in hybridizing by the late Barbara Frye of Rosewarne because "many of the progeny acquired valuable basal rot resistance, and upright bud, and good stem." In a case of "physician heal thyself, I recently acquired two 'St. Keverne' x 'Gold Convention' seedlings from Henry Hartmann, one of which is 1 Y-Y and the other is 2 Y-Y In form, substance, and texture, these seedlings look much more like 'Gold Convention' than 'St. Keverne.' However, they both possess the tall 'St. Keverne' stem.

If these seedlings prove to be narcissus basal rot resistant here in the Deep South, I'm already at least 5-10 years ahead. Thus, my best option is pollinating the Hartmann seedlings with pollen from 'Altun Ha' 2 YYW-W and 'Carib Gypsy' 2 Y-WWY(V). Hopefully, from these crosses I would get some good reverse bicolors with narcissus basal rot resistance. Until I give this a try there is no way of knowing whether my plan will work.

Even though there is no shortage of quality 2 Y-O's and 3 Y-O's, not all of them are resistant to the narcissus basal rot fungus. First, some old quality daffodils of this type with apparent narcissus basal rot resistance are John Lea's 'Loch Stac' 2 Y-R (1961) and F.E.Board's 'Shining Light' 2 Y-R (1965) that have been in my garden for 25 or more years yet have not been used in my hybridizing. Putting pollen from the top exhibition 2 Y-O's and 3 Y-O's onto 'Loch Stac' and 'Shining Light' offers the potential for creating not only exhibition quality 2 Y-O and 3 Y-O seedlings, but seedlings with narcissus basal rot resistance, too.

Second, there are my 92/14/2 'Chickerell' x 'Loch Lundie' 2 Y-YYO and 92/14/3 'Chickerell' x 'Loch Lundie' 2 Y-YYO seedlings which have demonstrated narcissus basal rot resistance since they first flowered 7-8

years ago. Despite the color coding being the same, these seedlings are as different as night is to day. Seedling 92/14/2 has flat, overlapping, deep yellow perianth segments and a deep yellow corona edged in light orange, whereas seedling 92/14/3 has slightly reflexed, overlapping, light yellow perianth segments and a light yellow corona edged in bright orange. Obviously, these two seedlings need to be used in additional crosses to create narcissus basal rot resistant, exhibition quality cultivars.

John Blanchard's 'Chickerell' 3 Y-YYR has persisted in my garden for a number of years. Perhaps there is something desirable yet to come out of 'Chickerell' as a seed parent cross with the right pollen parent. 'Shining Light' can still win blue ribbons in daffodil shows, especially in collection classes.

Last, there is D55 'Vulcan' x 'Border Chief' 2 O-R. Brian Duncan gave me the whole D55 stock of 3 bulbs over 25 years ago. I think the reason he gave it to me then was that he knew I liked 2 O-R's, and the flower of D55 was small. Today D55 might be considered an intermediate daffodil. What potential does D55 have in breeding? I don't know; however, I really should find out, shouldn't I?

Because of their 'Madame deGraaff' ancestry, we have spoken about 'bulb-rotting whites' for years in warmer climates, like that of the USA's Deep South where I live. What about trying to hybridize white Division 1,2, and 3 white cultivars for the warm, moist climate where narcissus basal rot wreaks its greatest havoc?

In my case, the answer may have been right in front of me for some time. Two white cultivars have persisted for years here in my Mississippi daffodil garden. First there is the very early 'White Magnolia' 2 W-W, appropriately named for the Deep South where trees of *Magnolia grandiflora* abound. Although the parentage of C.W. Culpepper's 'White Magnolia' isn't known, nor was the cultivar ever registered, it was introduced in 1973.

Second, there is the very late blooming 'High Cotton' 3 W-W, hybridized by Bill Pannill, and registered in 1985. Like 'White Magnolia,' 'High Cotton' is appropriately named as cotton remains an important crop here in the Deep South. As grown here, 'High Cotton' may be an intermediate, and were it not for the fact that it blooms so late in the season, it would regularly be seen in daffodil shows. Obviously the challenge for me here is to find pollen of exhibition quality Division 1, 2, and 3 white daffodils to use on these two Southern-named and Southern bred cultivars. Again, will I be successful? I'll never know if I don't give it a try. What about you?

Anyone living in the Deep South or in other warm, moist climates, should seriously consider hybridizing new jonquil and tazetta cultivars. *Narcissus jonquilla* and *N. x odorus* (Campernelle) can be found growing wild all over the Deep South at abandoned home sites. Likewise, old tazettas like ‘Grand Primo’ & W-Y abound as well.

Although I have proven to be a slow learner when it comes to daffodil hybridizing, I’m coming up to speed on jonquil and tazetta hybridizing. This spring, I had several promising seedlings out of ‘Bright Spangles’ 8 W-O x *N. jonquilla* to bloom. Also, I had several very nice ‘Golden Aura’ x *N. dubius* seedlings to bloom. Will any of these seedlings ever be worthy of naming and registration? I don’t know. If any of them are selected for introduction, they will be suitable for growing in the Deep South and other warm, moist climates.

The right seed parent material to solve my problem with narcissus basal rot may already exist in my Deep South daffodil garden. Perhaps that is true for you, too. ❁

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Chilling the “Dwindles” Away

Bob Spotts
Oakley, CA

[from the Fall Newsletter of the Northern California Daffodil Society; used by permission of the editor/author.]

The nights are cooler here in Oakley the first week in October, although the days still reach the mid-80s. It's Indian Summer, with fall approaching. It's time to start on my daffodil tasks. As packages of new bulbs arrive in the mail, I open the boxes and put the new bulbs in the spare refrigerator in the garage. The bulbs will get four weeks in the fridge (at about 40 degrees) to make up for some of the winter chill they will expect but won't get here in Oakley.

Most of the bulbs I purchase are from growers in Oregon or Michigan. They'll be used to a colder winter. These bulbs will try to grow next spring according to the climate where they are from, which means a delayed leaf emergence and growing, with bloom in April instead of March. Daffodil bulbs need several weeks of continued growth after blooming to rebuild themselves for the next year. But it's likely that a warm spell here in April will send them into dormancy too soon, before the rebuilding process is complete. That means weak bulbs the following year that might not even survive, and almost surely won't bloom again.

By refrigerating new bulbs received from growers in Oregon or Michigan, or from distributors of bulbs imported from Holland (e.g., those bulbs bought at a plant nursery) one can advance the time that they will grow and bloom in the coming spring. Growing and blooming earlier in the spring, the plants will have the extra time necessary after blooming to rebuild for the following year. The bulbs will adjust to your own climate and bloom at their normal time the second year.

The sapping of vigor in daffodil bulbs caused by their being driven by warm weather into dormancy too soon is sometimes referred to as “The Dwindles.” It is one of the possible reasons that many bulbs never survive to grow a second year. Try your luck with chilling your new bulbs for a few weeks before planting them. ❀

[Editor's postscript: When asked if he didn't lose an exhibition season with this method, Bob said that was better than losing the bulbs before the next season. “Besides, it doesn't bother my hybridizing.”



June 1 Deadline for Registering New Cultivars

Any hybridizer who plans to register a new daffodil cultivar during the 2006 season should take note of the deadline date: June 1, 2006. All information must be received by Michael Berrigan on or before that date. He will forward the applications to the RHS by the June 30 application deadline. A slide or a photograph(which will be returned), is helpful but not required.

The application form can be ordered from Berrigan, who is the Information Management/Classification chairman. Order by mail at 2149 Hallmark Avenue N., Oakdale, MN 55128-4523, or by email at mrberrian@mmm.com.org. It can also be downloaded from <http://www/rhs.org.uk/research/registerpages/intro.asp>, the RHS website. ❀

Cultivar Classification Changes

The following recent RHS classification and/or name changes should be noted in your current *Daffodils to Show and Grow*:

‘Bernardino’	2 W-YYO
‘Cover Story’	1 W-W
‘Iti Ma’	‘Ma Iti’
‘Ititahe’	‘Ititahi’
‘Karekareapu’	‘Kapu Karekare’
‘Warmwell’	3 W-O

ADS Judging Schools during 2006

School III; April 9, 2006, Albany, Oregon: Contact Nancy R. Wilson, 6525 Briceland Thorn Road, Garberville, CA 95542, (707) 923-2407, Nwilson@asis.com.

School II: April 13, 2006: Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, MD. Contact Marie Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146. Frankandmarie@earthlink.net

School I: April 23, 2006. ADS National Convention, King of Prussia, PA. Contact Nancy R. Wilson, Judging Schools Chairman, 6525 Briceland Thorn Road, Garberville, CA 95542. (707) 923-2407 Nwilson@asis.com. A minimum of 10 students is required. Fee \$25, which includes lunch. 9:00 A.M-2:30 P.M. (ending with exam).

School I: April 30, 2006. The Coffin School, 4 Winter Street, Nantucket, MA 02554. Contact Sally Nash, 247 Polpis Road, Nantucket, MA 02554. Sallypolpis.com

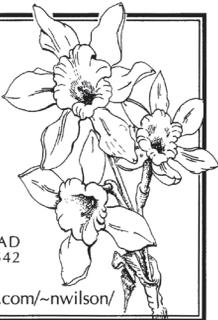
Required reading and curriculum for each of the Judging Schools is found on pages 8-2 through 8-6 of the *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*. A copy of the *Handbook* may be purchased from the ADS Executive Director.

Show chairmen who need an updated list of accredited judges and student judges, organized by ADS regions, should request one from Dian Keese, Judging Credentials chairman, 1000 Angel Heights Ave., Fortuna, CA 95540, (707) 725-2281, diankeese@bcglobal.net. ❀

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In Memoriam

Kate Cameron, an accredited judge for the ADS for more than 30 years, died on December 17, 2005. Kate, who grew her prize-winning daffodils in East Hampton, was one of the founders of the Shelter Island Daffodil Show and an active exhibitor also in Greenwich, CT.

* * * *

Memorial Gifts:

Carl Amason, from the Arkansas Daffodil Society

Don Sable, from Ted and Bea Snazelle

Kate Cameron, from Cathy Riley

* * * *

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*Paul and Jill Griesse welcome the Board Members to dinner at their home
in Granville, Ohio, during the Fall Board Meeting.*

Dancing With The Daffodils

Jim Leahy

Concord, MA

My wife Diane and I first took an interest in daffodils about six years ago. In the fall of 1999, while most of us were worrying about the Y2K problem, we decided that one antidote would be to plant daffodils for the new millennium. We did not expect to advance the cause of world peace with this gesture (we would certainly not have been disappointed if we had), but it did seem to offer some improvement over fear of the abyss with which the world of technology seemed to be threatening us.

I think if you had asked me at that time to describe a daffodil, I would have expressed what is probably most people's concept of a small yellow trumpet-shaped flower which appears in spring. When we planted 200 bulbs of 'Ice Follies' (white with a yellow cup), 'Accent' and 'Salome' (white with a pink cup), and 'Mount Hood' (all white), I began to see the limitations of my perception.

My eyes were truly opened, however, when we attended the Seven States Daffodil Show at Tower Hill Botanical Gardens in April, 2001. We were there not just because of our personal enthusiasm for daffodils, but because in the fall of 2000, Diane had signed up to prepare a presentation on daffodils for the horticulture study group of the Acton Garden Club, of which she was a member. Attending the show was part of the study. For me it was also an assignment as Diane had asked me if I would be willing to take some slides to accompany her presentation.

Perhaps if I had not been focusing my attention through the lens of a camera, I would not have been so amazed by the varieties of form and color which met my eye. In the exhibition room little glass vases of perfectly formed flowers competed for the judges' awards. I learned that there were thirteen divisions of *Narcissus*, each with its own separate characteristics. There were large trumpets in a fanfare of colors, small disc-like cups of reds and oranges, luxurious doubles, some more closely resembling multi-colored peonies than my conception of a daffodil. There were frilly split-coronas like 'Parisienne' with all the sumptuous beauty of an iris. There were miniatures smaller than a fingernail, fragrant jonquils with their reed-like stems, the tiny hoop-petticoat-styled *bulbocodium* (all trumpet and insignificant perianth petals).

Outside in the gardens we were taken on a tour with David Burdick, a Western Massachusetts daffodil grower. As he led the group through the gardens, he indulged me as I explained why I was kneeling, stooping, sometimes crawling through the plantings to record on film the beauty of spring bursting out from beneath brown leaves, gray twigs and otherwise barren surroundings. We saw starbursts in the Entry Garden, brilliant white poeticus in the Lawn Garden, frizzy 'Rip Van Winkle' under a pine tree, golden 'Saint Patrick's Day' and the reverse bi-color 'Spellbinder' in the Secret Garden. We saw floriferous 'Silver Chimes' tazettas and 'Fruit Cup' jonquils in the Orangerie.

We finished up in the Systematic Garden, one of the more recently developed areas at Tower Hill, where plants are displayed in beds according to their families. Along the left border each of the thirteen divisions of Narcissus was assigned its space, so that one could walk along the border and compare each variety with the next, or stand back and see the abundant varieties in one harmonious kaleidoscope.

Four years later, Diane has given her presentation both to the Acton Garden Club and last spring to the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts Horticulture Study Group. Last September along with Janet Richards of Acton, Diane created an educational exhibit which appeared in a flower show at the Acton Library.

On the last day of April and the first day of May, we took our show on the road, attending the Seven States Daffodil Show at Tower Hill Botanical Gardens as participants as well as observers. The show was beautifully organized by Dianne Mrak, who did everything but keep away the rain. Diane and Janet's educational exhibit stood proudly in the foyer. On an antique wooden table with a backdrop of the courtyard outside the education centre it showed to full advantage. The slide show, which had been refined and expanded over the years, was shown at one o'clock on Sunday. After four years I finally had the pleasure of publicly presenting these pictures myself. As the rain trickled down outside the window of classroom C, a few invited friends and a few visitors stayed awake as the beauty and variety of daffodils was displayed slide by slide upon the screen.

Dianne Mrak and Mary Ann Streeter of the ADS were kind enough to ask me to come back next year, so I hope that this will now become an annual event. Perhaps growers from further north will be tempted to attend, as it will be a week later. I'll be there! ❀

Daffodils in a (Very) Different Climate

Keith Kridler
Mt. Pleasant, TX

[A May 1, 2005 posting on Daffnet, with the author noting "almost record breaking cold of 41 degrees for an overnight low last night!"]

We are blessed but also cursed when it comes to growing daffodils in the South where we never see below zero degrees F. and never ice skate outside on a pond. We live where it can be 85 degrees F. at dawn for weeks on end only to hit a high of 110 degrees F. in the afternoon, about the same temperatures that would kill most daffodil hybridizers and the flowers they breed.

We laugh when we read about waiting for the soil temperature to drop to a certain degree before planting bulbs in the ground, a temperature that we may NEVER reach 6 inches deep some winters!

Curses:

1. Nearly all long time daffodil hybridizers breed daffodils that have never seen our soil and air temperatures, or been exposed to cotton root rot or all of the other really nasty fungus, bacteria or other organisms that thrive in hot moist soils.
2. Small flowers and pale colors on our daffodils most years.
3. If weeping willows, hybrid poplars, lilac bushes, raspberries, butternut or heartnut trees die out in five years or if they EVER grew cotton on your land, then you are going to lose a LOT of the newer daffodils! Learn to covet the daffodils of people living due east and due west of you and just a little north and way south of your location.
4. I think everybody else where it is cool has the same next 359 daffodil growing curses that pop into my mind!

Blessings:

1. There REALLY is a 1 to 4 season to daffodils blooming from Thanksgiving to May in the South! On May 1st I still have Mitsch and Reed whites and pinks and species blooming somewhere out there in the 5-foot tall weeds!
2. We grow entire divisions outside in fields that many would have to grow in cold frames!
3. Southern state highway construction companies dig and scatter bulbs with bulldozers.

4. When you see a bulb blooming in a Southern yard you can stop and ask this perfect stranger for a “start” and probably end up with a pick-up truck FULL of bulbs, as long as your last name isn’t Sherman or Grant or you have a “Yankee” license plate on your SUV.
5. When picking new show daffodils don’t bother reading about the cultivars that win best in show or what is in collections, but concentrate on what is shown in vases of three. If people can grow three blue ribbon blooms from one cultivar, then it MIGHT be hardy enough to survive in the South!
6. Bulb flies are killed by the summer sun, in the ground heat treating or by fire ants, and these Yankee flies only last for one season.
7. Buy the CD with the Daffodil Data Bank on it and pay attention to what hybridizers are breeding with! If I can grow one of the parents and two of the four grandparents of a new \$50 daffodil, I can NORMALLY grow THAT daffodil. I will probably wait for Rod Armstrong to buy it at an ADS auction, but I could likely grow it. I am amazed at how many of the J.L. Richardson cultivars I have growing & multiplying in the South and how many with his bulbs as parents of what I am growing.
8. When you are given 5 or 6 bulbs of a cultivar DO NOT plant them all in one little bed or one spot. Soil types vary across a property, water and predators of bulbs and bad fungus vary in just a few feet, and from year to year. Shade or partial shade or full sun can make the difference between dying, barely surviving or thriving! Just because it grows great for you does not mean it will survive digging, dividing and drying in five years.
9. Quarantine all new bulbs away from your “good” hardy daffodils. On the label write the entire data on the cultivar including country. Write the date planted and how many bulbs were planted. Watch for disease, gophers and moles! Cows and horses and vehicle tires pack and kill bulbs! Be careful how you pick blooms. Don’t pull the stem out of the bulb itself, but break it off above the ground.
10. You are located in the South if you can eat vine ripened tomatoes from your garden and still pick daffodil blooms from your fields! ❀

Forty-two ADS Daffodil Shows for the 2006 Season

Eileen Whitney
Awards Chairman

With shows from Tallahassee, FL, to Minneapolis, MN, from Fortuna, CA to Nantucket, MA, show visitors are guaranteed a wide range of daffodils that do well across the country. See daffodils that do well in the Deep South at the Tallahassee show. Can't get to a show? Bring up FortunaCam on the Internet and view the Fortuna show – live! For a seaside environment and a fun daffodil-inspired weekend, take a ferry over to Nantucket. And do take in the Minneapolis (MN) show for that final daffodil fix that ends our show season.

Unable to find a venue for their April 1, 2006 show, the Kentucky Daffodil Society has announced that the Louisville, KY, show has been canceled. They are actively seeking a public space and hope to have a show in 2007.

Any changes after January 26, 2006, will be reflected on www.daffodilusa.org, the ADS website, as they are received

Please remember that due to unforeseen circumstances, dates may change or shows may be canceled. It is always advisable to confirm dates with show contacts, especially if you are traveling from a distance.

March 04-05, 2006, Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Daffodil Society's Daffodil Show at Tallahassee Nurseries, 2911 Thomasville Road, Tallahassee, FL 30308. Contact: Linda van Beck, 6061 Weeping Willow Way, Tallahassee, FL 32311, (850) 878-9753; email contact Sara Van Beck; svanbeck@profilingsolutions.com.

March 11-12, 2006, Pacific Regional Show, Livermore, California: Northern California Daffodil Society at Alden Lane Nursery, 981 Alden Lane. Contact: Kirby Fong, 790 Carmel Avenue, Livermore, CA 94550, (925) 443-3888; kfong@alumni.caltech.edu.

March 11-12, 2006: Southern Regional Daffodil Show, Dallas, Texas: Texas Daffodil Society at Dallas Arboretum, 8617 Garland Rd. Contact: Rod Armstrong, 7520 England Drive, Plano, TX 75025; (972) 517-2218; rla1955@earthlink.net.

March 17-19, 2006: Lake Oswego, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at the Millennium Plaza Park (downtown Lake Oswego), Lake Oswego, OR 97034, (503) 534-2366. Contact: Kirsten Vollan, 1984 Wembley Park Road, Lake Oswego, OR 97034, (503) 697-5037; kirstenv@spiritone.com.

March 18-19, 2006: Mississippi State Daffodil Show, Ridgeland, Mississippi: Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at Centre Court, Northpark Mall, 1200 East County Line Road, Ridgeland, MS 39157. Contact: Loyce McKenzie, 249 Ingleside Drive, Madison, MS 39110 (601) 856-5462; *lmckdaffodils@aol.com*.

March 18-19, 2006: Murphys, California: Northern California Daffodil Society at Kautz Ironstone Vineyard. Contact: Bob Spotts, 409 Hazelnut Drive, Oakley, CA 94561, (925) 625-5526; *rspotts@netvista.net*.

March 18-19, 2006, Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Daffodil Society at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, 1345 Piedmont Ave.NE, Atlanta, GA 30309. Contact: Bonnie Campbell, 590 Sandy Creek Road, Fayetteville, GA 30214, (770), 461-7066; *www.shade007@bellsouth.net*.

March 25, 2006, Conway, Arkansas: Arkansas Daffodil Show, Library of Faulkner County, 1900 Tyler Street, Conway, AR 72034. Contact: Kay Mayes, 7 Deerwood Drive, Conway, AR 72034-6112, (501) 329-8201; *mkcalvert@earthlink.net*.

March 25-26, 2006, Fortuna, California: Fortuna Garden Club at River Lodge Conference Center, 1800 Riverwalk Drive. Contact: Linda Ann Wittorff, 3990 Rohnerville Road, Fortuna, CA 95540, (707) 725-2039; *lindatex@cox.net*.

March 25-26, 2006, Amity, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at Amity Elementary School gymnasium, 302 Rice Lane, Amity, OR. Contact: Nancy Ellis, 16501 S.E. Fairview, Dayton, OR 97114-8620, (503) 868-7505; *Ellis16501@cs.com*

March 25-26, 2006, Knoxville, Tennessee: East Tennessee Daffodil Society at Ellington Hall, University of Tenn. Agriculture Campus. Contact: Lynn Ladd, 1701 Westcliff Drive, Maryville, TN, 37803, (865) 984-6688; *lladd1701@aol.com*.

April 01-02, 2006, Princess Anne, Maryland: Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank, 11732 Somerset Avenue, Princess Anne, MD 21853. Contact: Mary Ann Peterman, 30174 Hudson Corner Road, Marion Station, MD 21838, (410) 623-8473; *dallyone@aol.com*, or co-chair Eleanor Jordon, 4561 Back Shelltown Road, Marion, MD 21838, (410) 957-6158; *Ladybugsix@earthlink.net*.

April 01-02, 2006, Hernando, Mississippi: Garden Study Club of Hernando at DeSoto County Courthouse, Hwy 51 South, Hernando, MS 38632. Contact: Gwen Terry, 4678 Fogg Road, Nesbit, MS 38651, (662) 781-0179; *Gwentery@bellsouth.net*.

April 01-02, 2006, Southeast Regional Show, Nashville, Tennessee: Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Cheekwood Botanic Gardens, 1200 Forrest Park Drive, Nashville, TN 37205. Contact: Ann McKinney, 5134 Remington Dr., Brentwood, TN 37027, (615) 377-6848; *ateamTN@aol.com*.

April 01-02, 2006, Gloucester, Virginia: Garden Club of Gloucester at Page Middle School, Route 17 South, Gloucester, VA. Contact: Annie Rex, 9714 Robins Neck Road, Gloucester, VA 23061, (804) 695-9848; *DancgDiva@aol.com*.

April 05-06, 2006, Mid-Atlantic Regional Show, Fredericksburg, Virginia: The Garden Club of Virginia and the Rappahannock Valley Garden Club at the Jepson Alumni Executive Center of the University of Mary Washington, 119 Hanover Street, Fredericksburg, VA 22401. Contact: Mrs. Benjamin (Kitty) Waffle, 1300 College Ave., Fredericksburg, VA 22401, (540) 373-0443, waffle@verizon.net.

April 07-08, 2006, Edgewater, Maryland: District II, Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland at Historic London Town House and Gardens, Edgewater, MD. Contact: Marie Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146-1512, (410) 647-8971; Frankandmarie@earthlink.net; Lissa Williamson, 403 St. Ives Drive, Severna Park, MD 21146, (410) 987-9661; ERW510@aol.com.

April 08-09, 2006, Wichita, Kansas: Wichita Daffodil Society at Botanica, the Wichita Gardens, 701 North Amidon, Wichita, KS. Contact: Margie Roehr, 594 North Broadmoor, Wichita, KS 67206, (316) 683-9158.

April 08-09, 2006, Midwest Regional, Cincinnati, Ohio: Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society (SWODS) at Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden, 3400 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH 45220. Contact: Bill Lee, 4606 Honey Hill Lane, Batavia, OH 45103; (513) 752-8104; BLEE811@aol.com.

April 08-09, 2006, Albany, Oregon: Oregon Daffodil Society at Heritage Mall, 1895 East 14th Street, S.E., Albany, OR 97321. Contact: Peggy Tigner, 27861 Pine View Road, Brownsville, OR 97327, (541) 466-3429; tigner@centurytel.net.

April 08-09, 2006, Richmond, Virginia: Virginia Daffodil Society at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden Educational Building, 1800 Lakeside Avenue, Richmond, VA 23228-4700, (804) 262-9887. Contact: George Bragdon, 103 West Square Drive, Richmond, VA 23238, (804) 784-3527; gandpbragdon@comcast.net.

April 10-11, 2006, Upperville, Virginia: Upperville Garden Club at Buchanan Hall, 8649 John S. Mosby Highway, Upperville, VA. Contact: Sandra Marcus, 21063 Trappe Road, Upperville, VA, 20184, (540) 592-9206; Sandra.Markus@mail.com.

April 12, 2006, Cambridge, Maryland: Dorchester Garden Club at Zion United Methodist Church, Cambridge, MD 21613. Contact: Joanna Tilghman, 5841 Castle Haven Road, Cambridge, MD 21613, (410) 228-7551; joannasdaf@aol.com.

April 14-15, 2006, Union Gap, Washington: Monday Daffodil Club and Mount Cleman Garden Club, Valley Mall, 2529 Main Street, Union Gap (Yakima), WA 98903. Contact: Laura Baxter, 1460 North Bonair Road, Zillah, WA 98953, (509) 829-6268; Laurabee@nwinfo.net.

April 15-16, 2006, St. Louis, Missouri: Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society at the Missouri Botanical Garden, 4344 Shaw Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63110. Contact: Beth Holbrooke, 1538 Ross Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63146, (314) 434-6152; bethholbrooke@aol.com.

April 15-16, 2006, Columbus, Ohio: Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory, 1770 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH. Contact: Phyllis L. Hess, 3670 East Powell Road, Lewis Center, OH 43035-9530, (614) 882-5720; *daffyphyll@hotmail.com*.

April 15-16, 2006, Youngstown, Ohio: Fellows Riverside Gardens Daffodil Show at Fellows Riverside Gardens Mill Creek Metroparks, 123 McKinley Ave., Youngstown, OH 44509. Contact: Keith Kaiser, 123 McKinley Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44509 (330) 740-7116; *kkaiser@cboss.com*.

April 15-16, 2006, Wheaton, Virginia: Washington Daffodil Society at Brookside Gardens, 1800 Glenallan Avenue, Wheaton, MD. Contact: Mitch Carney, 5906 Clevelandtown Rd., Boonsboro, MD, 21713, (301) 432-4728; *Mca1062357@aol.com*.

April 18-19, 2006, Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Daffodil Society at the Kenilworth Mall, 802 Kenilworth Drive, Towson, MD 21204. Contact: Julie Minch, 8602 Country Brooke Way, Lutherville, MD 21093; *Julesmin@comcast.net*.

April 19-22, 2006, National Convention Show, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania: Delaware Valley Daffodil Society and the American Daffodil Society at the Hilton Valley Forge, 251 West DeKalb Pike, King of Prussia, PA 19406, (610) 337-1200. Contact: Richard Ezell, 334 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325, (717) 334-2304; *brownzell@innernet.net*.

April 21-22, 2006, Indianapolis, Indiana: Indiana Daffodil Society at Meridian Street United Methodist Church, 5500 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN. Contact: Kay Cunningham, 7828 West Ratliff Road, Bloomington, IN 47404, (812) 876-7947; *donkay1959@aol.com*.

April 25-26, 2006, Chillicothe, Ohio: Adena Daffodil Society Show at the Trinity Methodist Church, 82 East Main Street, Chillicothe, OH. Contact: Mary Ellen Sheridan, 83 East Fourth St., Chillicothe, OH 45601, (740) 775-7595.

April 26-27, 2006, Greenwich, Connecticut: Greenwich Daffodil Society at The Boys and Girls Club of Greenwich, 4 Horseneck Lane, Greenwich, CT. Contact: Nancy Mott, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830-3511, (203) 661-6142; *dillymott@aol.com*.

April 28-29, 2006, Morristown, New Jersey: New Jersey Daffodil Society at Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 53 East Hanover Avenue, Morristown, NJ. Contact: Alice Wade, 72 Glenwild Road, Madison, NJ 07940, (973) 966-1673; *alice@thealtiers.com*.

April 29, 2006, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Daffodil and Hosta Society of Western Pennsylvania at Galleria Mall, Mt. Lebanon, PA. Contact: Jeanne Rowles, 105 Griffwood Drive, McMurray, PA 15317, (724) 941-6329; *ljr329@comcast.net*.

April 29-30, 2006, Central Regional Show, Rockford, Illinois: Northern Illinois Daffodil Society at The Klehm Arboretum and Botanic Garden, 2701 Clifton Avenue, Rockford, IL 61102, (815) 965-8146, www.Klehm.org. Contact: Katherine Robinson, 715 Garfield Avenue, Rockford, IL 61103, (815) 964-8557; *Drobi31009@aol.com*.

April 29-30, 2006, Nantucket, Massachusetts: Nantucket Garden Club at the Coffin School, 4 Winter Street, Nantucket, MA. Contact: Mary Malavase, Box 1183, Nantucket, MA, 02554, (508) 228-4097; Mmalavase@comcast.net.

April 29-30, 2006, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: Chambersburg Garden Club and the Tuscarora Daffodil Group at First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street, Chambersburg, PA 17201. Contact: Richard Ezell, 334 Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325, (717) 334-2304; brownezell@innernet.net.

April 30, 2006, Niles, Michigan: Midwest Region of the ADS and Oakwood Daffodils at Bertrand Barn, 2330 West Bertrand, Niles, MI. Contact: Suzy Wert, 7350 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260, (317) 259-0060; limequilla@aol.com.

May 06-07, 2006, Reston, Virginia: Washington Daffodil Society's First Ever Pie Eater's Show, Hunter Woods Fellowship House, 2231 Colts Neck Road, Reston, VA 20191-4842 (703) 391-2073 Contact: Chriss Rainey, 2037 Beacon Place, Reston, VA 20191-4842, (703) 391-2073; triller7@verizon.net.

May 06-07, 2006, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Daffodil Society of Minnesota and Brachman's at Brachman's Heritage Room, 6010 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55419. Contact: Michael Berrigan, 2149 Hallmark Avenue-North, Oakdale, MN 55128, (651) 779-6372; mrberriگان@mmm.com.

May 06-07, 2006, New England Regional Show, West Boylston, Massachusetts, Seven States Daffodil Society at Tower Hill, West Boylston, MA. Contact: Dianne Mrak, 72 Bay View Road, Dover, NH 03820, (603) 742-1315; Diannemrak@aol.com. ❀

* * * * *

Deplorably Late or Damaged December *Daffodil Journals*?

You are entitled to an undamaged issue of the *Daffodil Journal* every quarter. Some of the December issues had missing or misplaced pages. If this describes your *Journal*, please notify the Executive Director that you would like a replacement copy.

The December issue was incredibly late in arriving in some particular zip codes. If you still have not received a December *Journal* by the time you are reading this, would you also please write to the Executive Director (NaomijLiggett@cs.com) for a copy.

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The Lost Daffodils of Muskoka

Andrew Wagner-Chazalon

[Andrew Wagner-Chazalon is editor of The Muskogon, summer weekly newspaper of Muskoka, Ontario. He wrote to the ADS for background information about daffodils before writing this feature story and graciously gave us permission to reprint it.]

Buried treasure.

Isabelle Jeanmarie's flower garden wasn't gone; it was just waiting for someone to love it.

Carolyn Moore and Ron Jeanmarie were just trying to clean up the land around the Jeanmarie homestead. They didn't expect to find buried treasure.

But find it they did, golden and ruby-red treasures that had been buried by Ron's grandmother and great-grandmother. Thanks to Carolyn and Ron's efforts the treasures have been brought back and now they come to the surface in profusion each spring and summer.

The gold is daffodils, thousands of bulbs in a bewildering array of shades and sizes. There are at least 32 varieties here – giant 'King Alfreds,' multi-flowered jonquils, pale narcissus. They begin to bloom in early May, and continue, one variety after another, until the heat of June sends the vast varieties into dormancy.

As they fade, they are replaced by the brilliant reds and pinks of foxgloves.

Ron and Carolyn have planted many bulbs themselves, but the inspiration for this garden was planted a century or more ago when Ron's great-grandparents arrived here. The Jeanmaries came to Muskoka, Ontario, in the late 1870s, along with other French Canadian families from the Kingston area, and settled on the west shore of Lake Rosseau.

Constance Jeanmarie likely began the flower gardens in the 1880s, but it was her daughter-in-law Isabelle who really made them flourish. Isabelle and her husband Napoleon – Ron's grandparents – hauled stones from the woods to create steps and footpaths, and enriched the soil with compost and leaf litter to support a rich variety of daffodils, foxgloves, phlox, and other staples of the Edwardian garden.

By the 1930s, the house was surrounded by rich gardens, a profuse floral display that changed constantly from spring to fall. But it wasn't to last. Around 1945, the aging Isabelle stopped maintaining the gardens. With no other gardener working the flower beds, the forest began to take over.

By 1989, when Ron and Carolyn moved in, the house had been standing empty for 25 years and even the memory of the gardens had vanished under four decades of falling leaves and tree seedlings.

As they cleaned away the overgrown yard, the couple made a surprising discovery: an unusual arrangement of flat rocks beside the driveway. As Carolyn dug around the rocks, she realized that they were part of a stone staircase. Clearing away the soil, Carolyn uncovered stone steps, pathways, and edging stones along garden beds.

In the beds themselves, she found tiny bulbs, the descendants of Isabelle Jeanmarie's long-forgotten daffodil gardens. "We dug up thousands of them, daffodils that had just been buried," she said.

Daffodils will continue to produce new bulbs year after year. But unless they are thinned regularly, the bulbs will grow progressively smaller and the flowers less numerous. Daffodils need light to bloom, but the long grasses and other tall plants that had grown up around the daffodils shaded them. Nobody had seen a daffodil flower there in years, and the simple foliage had gone unnoticed.

As soon as Ron and Carolyn cleared away the undergrowth and thinned the bulbs, they gave the plants a new chance to shine. The daffodils began to bloom in profusion.

As they worked, Ron and Carolyn discovered that daffodils weren't the only flowers they were reviving.

What had been a scattering of foxgloves – a biennial that grows from seed and flowers in its second year – turned to towers of thriving blooms each summer. Perennial phlox emerged from the undergrowth and began blooming in the rediscovered sun.

The couple brought in additional flowers to the gardens – Ron admits that he got into a good-natured competition with his brother to see who could have the most daffodils on their property – and they have brought more stone out of the bush to add to the work begun by Isabelle and Napoleon Jeanmarie.

A decade later the gardens are showpieces again, a brilliant splash of colour along Juddhaven Road.

"I think Ron's grandmother would be impressed and pleased with the work we did," said Carolyn. ❀

[To see the daffodils of Muskoga, lost no more, turn to page 204]

R.A. Scamp *Quality Daffodils*



For a Colour Illustrated Catalogue of our Modern and Historical Daffodils, including the distinctive collection raised by John Pearson, please send \$5 to:

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The new Ron Scamp cultivars in the advertisement above are, from left: 'Dan du Plessis' 8 Y-R, 'Colville' 9 W-GYR, 'Jack Wood' 11a Y-YYO.



*The daffodils of Muskoka, lost no more.
[Accompanying story on pp. 202-203]*

Oakwood Daffodils

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- New introductions from my own breeding program
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...From the Editor's Worktable

Completing a second cycle of the seasons with the *Daffodil Journal*, I've been thinking about some of the questions that you-all have asked.

1. Why on earth do you have articles about (or pictures of) _____?

Because we have a diverse membership, with many daffodil special interests, and I hope every issue has something for everyone.

2. Why haven't you ever had an article about _____?

Most likely because no one has ever suggested it, or offered to write it. Are you volunteering?

3. Why doesn't the *Journal* ever feature pictures from our show?

If they came, they would be used, as I try hard to cover all regions. As a start, why don't you invite one of our intrepid photographers to come judge your show and perhaps do a workshop on daffodil photography? I guarantee you they'd take plenty of pictures.

4. Do pictures for the *Journal* have to be submitted digitally?

No, but it helps, with efficiency and the budget. If you have slides or prints, give us lots of lead time, and some of our techno experts can convert them to digital.

5. Why do some issues have such full coverage of foreign daffodil travel, when so few of us make those trips?

So that you can travel abroad vicariously, or maybe even be inspired to book the next overseas daffodil adventure for yourself.

6. Why does the September issue have all those pages and pages and pages of Show Winners?

To recognize the successful achievements of individuals and the show-worthy qualities of reliable cultivars in last fall's issue, almost a third of our members had blue ribbon listings at least once. To serve as a buying guide for your garden next season. To inspire you to visit nearby shows, where perhaps no one entered your favorite category.

7. My *Journal* had pages missing or mixed up. What can be done?

Each member is entitled to an undamaged issue, each time, every time. If yours is flawed, write to the Executive Director for a replacement copy.

8. Where IS my new *Journal*?

If it hasn't arrived in a timely fashion, it may be floating around in the postal service version of cyberspace. It will come eventually. But I am glad to know you want it NOW. ❀

Loyce McKenzie

Services and Supplies

Slide Sets

New Programs:

1. **A Guide to Daffodils** (replacing the Daffodil Primer)
2. **Short Program Illustrating the Daffodil Divisions** (no culture, etc.)
3. **Show Winners, 2003-2004**
4. **Outstanding Modern American Hybridizers**
5. **Miniatures**
6. **Daffodils in the Landscape**

Old programs are available but have not been revised:

7. Species and Wild Forms
8. Birds and Their Daffodil Namesakes
9. A Survey of Pink Daffodils
10. Poeticus Daffodils in Present-day Gardens
11. A Trip to the U.K.
12. A Tour Down-Under
13. The Genealogy of Double Daffodils

Rental for sets is \$20.00 for ADS members, \$25 for non-members. Please reserve sets and confirm dates at least 4 weeks in advance. Make checks payable to the ADS and mail with your shipping address and phone number to: Delia Bankhead, 118 Chickadee Circle, Hendersonville, NC 28792, bankhead@bellsouth.net. Sets must be returned promptly after use, **in their original condition.**

Membership Brochures	No Charge
<i>The American Daffodil Society: The First Fifty Years</i>	\$10.00 (10 or more, \$9.00 each)
<i>Miniature Daffodil Cultivars: A Guide to Identification Illustrated in Color</i>	20.00
<i>Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils</i> (with binder).....	15.00
Daffodil Data Bank	35.00
<i>Illustrated Data Bank</i> software on CD, Macintosh or PC, Version 3	79.00
ADS Logo pin.....	5.00
Membership Roster.....	3.00
Miniature List.....	two first-class stamps
List of Judges.....	no charge to show chairmen
<i>Daffodils to Show and Grow 2005</i>	7.25
<i>Daffodils for North American Gardens</i> (new edition), Heath	28.00
<i>Daffodil Pests and Diseases</i> , Snazelle	5.00
<i>Narcissus, A Guide to Wild Daffodils</i> , 1990, Blanchard	40.00
<i>Daffodil Culture</i> , 1996, Merrill	7.95
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>	12.50
Show Entry Cards – Standard or Miniature (please specify)	500 for 28.00 1000 for 48.00
RHS Yearbook <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1996-97</i> with supplement	17.50
RHS Yearbook <i>Daffodils and Tulips 1998-99</i> with supplement	21.00
RHS Yearbooks, other years	write for prices and availability

Ohio residents add 6.75% sales tax.

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: Naomi Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220-4606, (614) 451-4747, FAX (614) 451.2177, Email: NaomiJLiggett@cs.com

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