



The Daffodil Rave

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Spring 2015

Editor: Levi Donnelly

www.stldaffodilclub.org

The Daffodil, A Much Valued Flower

Reverend S. Eugene Bourne,
taken from *The Book of the Daffodil*, 1903

In admiring the narcissus we are in very good company, and in very ancient company, too. Undoubtedly known and prized from the earliest times all over the south and east of Europe, and throughout North Africa, and to the tazetta section to the farthest east, its praises have been sung by the greatest poets of antiquity from the time of Homer onward.

Ovid recites the legendary story of the tragic death of the beautiful youth, Narcissus: how, as he lay on the grass by the waterside, he had vainly fallen in love with his own image reflected from the smooth surface of the water, how he pined and died of his hopeless love, and how the nymphs when they sought his body for burial “only found a rising stalk with yellow blossoms crowned.” Virgil, in his fifth Eclogue, alludes to *Narcissus* **(continued on page 2)**

From the President

Cindy Haeffner, President

I have this recurring dream about daffodils. As with most dreams, the details are vague but while dreaming it feels so real. My dream begins with planting an endless row of daffodils along a fence; the small ones, the leftovers, and the almost-composted. The anticipation of my dream is wondering what the row of daffodils will look like, how colorful they will be, and how fragrant they will smell.

It occurred to me that this is the wait we all experience. My “real” anticipation involves seeing my seedlings and newly planted bulbs flower.

While this winter has been particularly long, it has finally **(continued on page 3)**

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The Daffodil, A Much Valued Flower (cont.)

poeticus as “purpureus Narcissus,” “the brightly shining Narcissus,” or (less probably) “the empurpled Narcissus.”

But it [the daffodil] was not only the theme of poets, it was in frequent use in old times as a decorative flower, and largely in connection with death and burial. That it was used before the Christian era in the making of funeral wreaths is known from the actual evidence of specimens of the tazetta flower which, after long entombment, were unearthed in 1888 from an ancient cemetery at Hawara.

If we seek further proof of the way in which the daffodil has entwined itself around the hearts of men and commended itself to them in their pleasures and sorrows, in their pensive and in their more joyous moods, we shall find such a proof in the long list of our English poets who have sung its praises—Green, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Herrick, Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. These are only a few of the great English singers with whom the narcissus has been a household word.

As to the more practical side— viz., the history of its cultivation in gardens—the various kinds known to the older cultivators and the best methods of growing them are treated by a very long series of writers both at home and abroad ever since the sixth century. We find these things mentioned or described in

Turner’s “Herbal” (1548); by Lobel (1570); by Clusius, in his “Rariorum Stirpium Historiae” (Antwerp, 1576), in which several species are described; by Gerarde in his “Herbal” (1596), with descriptions of twenty-four different kinds growing in his time in London gardens; by Parkinson in his “Paradisus Terrestrius” (1629), in which woodcuts are given of nearly a hundred varieties.

...The last work of importance dealing exclusively with the daffodil is that by Mr. F. W. Burbidge on “The Narcissus” (1875), which is full of interesting information and has been the greatest value to narcissus lovers.



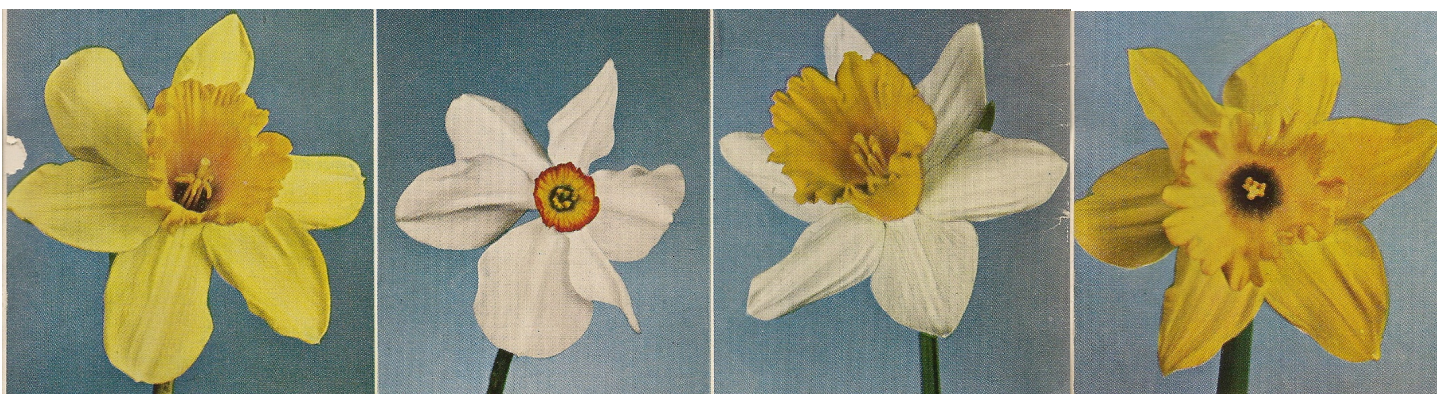
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From the President (cont.)

come to an end. I visited my fields and, to my surprise, the green tips of the daffodil foliage could be found everywhere! The weather forecast has encouraged me to uncover my seedling bed which, to me, is somewhat like receiving a specially wrapped gift with beautifully colored paper.

My hope for you is that you enjoy spring as much as I!



Painting Herman with Spring Bloom

Cindy Haeffner, President

During the January thaw, members of the Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society, the Gasconade County Master Gardeners and the Hermann Garden Club planted thousands of spring bulbs. While the largest portion of the bulbs were daffodils, hyacinth and tulips were also included. The bulbs were donated by Brent and Becky's Bulbs and Color Blends. The group planted three areas: the Hermannplatz Park, the AmTrak station and the HofGarten.

Jason Delaney, North Gardens Supervisor and Bulb Collections Specialist at Missouri Botanical Garden and Vice-President of the Greater St. Louis

Daffodil Society, assisted.

The Hermannplatz Park is maintained by the Hermann Garden Club. President Bartow Molloy stated, "We are honored to work with the Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society on this project and we can't wait to see the results." President Malloy further added, "The Hermann Garden Club was thrilled when Cindy Haeffner contacted us about the project. We're always looking to add beauty and variety to our public gardens. The Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society's timing was perfect because we just finished planting our garden at the train station. The spring blooms will welcome visitors arriving to Herman by train." Be sure to visit these garden areas **(continued on page 5)**



Living Mulch

Cindy Haeffner, President

This time of year we are intently involved in preparing our flower beds for the coming season. Excitement has been building for months, and there is much work to be done. Weeds are the biggest challenge of the season. Preventing these weeds from thriving usually involves the never-ending task of adding mulch to the beds. Over the years, I have looked at mulch as a necessary evil, wishing I could do without.

While mulch preserves soil moisture, adds nutrients to the ground, and is a weed barrier, I have found an alternative: using low-growing sedums as living

mulch. Low-growing sedums are easy to grow, drought tolerant, and are good companions to daffodils.

Sedum rupestre 'Angelina' is one of my favorites. This variety is chartreuse green, and is striking when planted with *Sedum spurium* 'Fuldaglow', which is mahogany red. During the fall and winter months, 'Angelina' changes in color to beautiful shades of red-orange. It adds much needed color to the flower beds during the drab winter.

Sedum reflexum 'Blue Spruce' is aptly named; the plant looks like the branchlets of a blue spruce, and spreads well. Once the **(continued on page 8)**

Painting Hermann with Spring Bloom (cont.)

this spring.

The Hermannplatz Park will become an official American Daffodil Society Display Garden. Over 120 named cultivars were planted and labeled. President Malloy commented, "The display garden will attract visitors to the Hermannplatz Park and will serve as an educational resource."

The planting was in preparation for the 2016 World Daffodil Convention in St. Louis, MO, April 6-10, 2016. While visiting Hermann, convention attendees will be visiting Joy and Cindy Haeffner's farm to tour their private collection. Attendees will also experience historic

downtown Hermann, including a gala event at the Hermann Festhalle with music by the Loehnig German Band.

For more 2016 World Daffodil Convention information, visit www.stldaffodilclub.org/wdc2016/





Youth Programs of the ADS

The American Daffodil Society (ADS) sponsors a youth program aimed at involving young people in the world of daffodils. Youth membership is available for young people through the age of twenty years old. Youth members receive bi-annual youth newsletters in addition to all quarterly issues of the *Daffodil Journal*.

Local societies often include a section in their daffodil shows that are exclusively for youth exhibitors. The ADS provides three youth award ribbons to these shows for the best youth collection of five, the best youth vase of three and the best youth bloom.

The Youth Award for Outstanding

Achievement funds one ten-year membership to the American Daffodil Society each year for a qualified youth member who meets the Youth Award criteria.

For additional youth programs and resources, visit <http://daffodilusa.org/about-ads/youth-program/>.



Youth and Daffodils

Suzy Wert, Indianapolis, 2002

For the mother of a kindergartner, a little marigold growing in a Dixie cup is de rigueur as a Mother's Day present. Two years later, second graders germinate beans on a paper towel in a Ziploc bag. Usually that's the end of first-person, hands-on gardening activities for our youth, but parents would be well advised to offer their young children the opportunity of planting daffodil bulbs in the fall as the next step in their botany education.

Daffodils are positively unique among the spring flowering bulbs. Unlike crocuses, they make a great cut flower, and unlike Tulips, they reliably return every spring. Daffodils are hardy, growing both in the coldest and warmest regions of the continental US, and standing up to freezes, snow and rain better than any other flowering bulb, plus they have the added advantage of heralding spring year after year. They are cheap and readily available in any garden center, grocery or hardware store, offering colors ranging from pastel white, pinks and lemons to bright, bold yellows, golds, oranges and reds.

Daffodils do not require any special equipment or staking, save a stout shovel for the holes which only need to be dug once. Their increase can be measured (as Tulips usually don't increase) and they bloom earlier, too. Daffodils are not rel-

ished by foraging squirrels and deer, and indeed are bitter tasting and usually left well-alone by any of the varmints normally associated with digging and eating delicacies such as crocuses and tulips. Daffodils also have the added advantage of being educational - they have a flower part that Tulips and most flowering plants do not possess: a corona.

The daffodil bulb itself is similar to other spring flowering bulbs — once one learns how to plant a daffodil, learn which end goes up and which end goes down, for example, that knowledge applies to all bulbs, and is something a child may never learn in school.



Living Mulch (cont.)

plants are established, they creep along the ground, putting down small roots. They can be propagated easily by pulling up excess runners and relocating them to new areas.

My beds are now blanketed with sedums and I no longer have to mulch these are-

as, saving money and valuable time. A nice mixture of sedums creates a beautiful, textural carpet of colorful and soft foliage.



Member Spotlight: Marlene Katz

What is your profession?

I am a scientist specializing in biology and chemistry. I have worked in research and in higher education. I am retired from full time teaching, but continue to teach courses as an adjunct instructor at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and in the Washington University Evening program. I am currently teaching a course in environmental science and one in nutrition. I also give various presentations related to the environment to garden clubs, volunteer groups, and to the zoo volunteer community. I am giving a talk this week to the Plant Problem Group on endangered plants. I really enjoy taking on new topics and the opportunity that this provides for continued learning. I am scheduled to teach two classes as a part of the Classes for Adults, Youth, and Family program at the Botanical Garden - one about Climate Change and the other about ways to reduce the amount of waste that our society produces.

How did you become interested in gardening?

I became interested in gardening when I moved into my first house, which had a large back yard. The yard was basically grass and a Syca-

more tree. During the eleven years I lived in that house, I created an extensive perennial border around the backyard and a vegetable garden.

Do you have a favorite plant group and gardening style?

I volunteer for the North Garden crew at Missouri Botanical Garden, which means that I work in the iris, daylily, rock garden, and bulb garden areas. Currently irises are my favorites.

When did you become interested in daffodils?

I became more interested in daffodils when I started working in the bulb garden. Lynn Slackman introduced me to the varied world of daffodils and Jason also brought his enthusiasm for these flowers.

What is your favorite daffodil?

I like tazetta and double daffodils very much.

Do you prefer growing or exhibiting?

I am very new to exhibiting and so I am more involved with growing right now.

(continued on page 10)

Member Spotlight: Marlene Katz (cont.)

How long have you been a member?

I joined

about one and a half years ago.

What do you like most about your membership?

I really like the members. They are all very friendly and enthusiastic about gardening.

What advice can you share with new members?

I guess I would suggest that they take part in as many activities as possible. It is a lot of fun and a good way to get to know other members.



Calendar of Events

Date	Time and Location	Activity
Saturday and Sunday, April 4 and 5	Saturday: 12pm - 5pm Sunday: 9am - 5pm Beaumont Room, MBG	GSLDS annual daffodil show: <i>Focus on Daffodils</i>
Sunday, July 19	1:30pm - 3:30pm Beaumont Room, MBG	Presentation: TBA
Sunday, September 13	1:30pm - 3:30pm Beaumont Room, MBG	Bagging and tagging bulbs for exchange
Friday—Sunday, September 18-20	Friday: 5:00-10:00pm Saturday: 9:00am-7:00pm Sunday: 10:00am-5:00pm Greentree, Kirkwood, MO	Join us at the Greentree Festival to sell daffodil bulbs and spread daffodil fever .
Saturday and Sunday, October 17-18	9:00am-5:00pm or until sold out. Beaumont Room, MBG	Annual public bulb sale and our biggest fundraiser.
Sunday, November 1	12:00pm - 5:00pm Beaumont Room, MBG	Annual exchange of donated and purchased bulbs.

18th Annual Daffodil Show

Focus on Daffodils

April 4 - 5, 2015

Missouri Botanical Garden, Beaumont Room

Join us for our 18th annual daffodil show presented by the
Greater St Louis Daffodil Society!

Show setup: Friday 6:00pm to Saturday 7:00am



AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY AWARDS

- Gold Ribbon:** Best standard cultivar or species in the Horticulture Division, excluding Container-Grown, and Challenge Sections.
- White Ribbon:** Best three stems of one cultivar or species of standard daffodils.
- Rose Ribbon:** Best standard seedling exhibited by its originator, excluding the Container-Grown and Challenge Sections.
- Purple Ribbon:** Best collection of five different standard cultivars or species in the Horticulture Division of the show.
- Maroon Ribbon:** Best collection of five different standard cultivars, one stem each, colored perianth, cup paler than perianth, any division or divisions (Class E26).
- Red-White-Blue Ribbon:** Best collection of five different standard cultivars, one stem each, of American breeding or origin, any division or divisions (Class E27).
- Marie Bozievich Ribbon:** Best collection of twelve different cultivars and/or species of standard daffodils from at least four RHS divisions (Class E28).
- Elise Havens Ribbon:** Best collection of twelve cultivars of standard daffodils from not less than three divisions of RHS divisions 5 through 10 (Class E29).
- Tom D. Throckmorton Ribbon:** Best collection of fifteen cultivars and/or species of standard daffodils from fifteen different RHS classifications (Class E30).
- Carey E. Quinn Award:** Silver Medal or Ribbon for a collection of twenty-four different cultivars and/or species of standard daffodils from at least five divisions. The medal may be won only once by any exhibitor in all ADS National Shows. A former winner may exhibit in this class but may receive only the Quinn Ribbon. Open only to ADS members. (Class E31).
- Miniature Gold Ribbon:** Best miniature cultivar or species in the Horticulture Division, excluding Container-Grown, Historic, and Challenge Sections.
- Miniature White Ribbon:** Best three stems of the same miniature cultivar or species, excluding the Historic Section.
- Miniature Rose Ribbon:** Best miniature seedling exhibited by its originator, excluding the Container-Grown and Challenge Sections.
- Lavender Ribbon:** Best collection of five different miniature cultivars and/or species (Classes O01, O02, O03, O04 and Y19).
- Miniature Red-White-Blue Ribbon:** Best collection of five different miniature cultivars, one stem each, of American breeding or origin, any division or divisions (Class O04).
- Delia Bankhead Ribbon:** Best collection of nine miniature cultivars and/or species, one stem each from at least three different RHS divisions. (Class O05)
- Roberta C. Watrous Award:** Gold Medal or Ribbon for a collection of twelve different cultivars and/or species of miniature daffodils from at least three divisions. This medal may be won only once by any exhibitor in all ADS National Shows. A former winner may exhibit in this class but may receive only the Watrous Ribbon. Open only to ADS members. (Class O06).

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- Premier Miniature Collection Ribbon:** Best collection of twenty-four different miniature cultivars and/or species from at least five divisions. Open only to ADS members. (Class O07)
- Miniature Bronze Ribbon:** Best collection of three stems each of five different cultivars and/or species of miniature daffodils from at least three divisions. (Class O08).
- Three Miniatures by Hybridizer Ribbon:** Best exhibit of three different cultivars of miniature daffodils, any divisions, hybridized and originated by the exhibitor. Open only to ADS members. (Class O21)
- Six Miniatures by Hybridizer Ribbon:** Best collection of six different cultivars of miniature daffodils, any divisions, hybridized and originated by the exhibitor. Open only to ADS members. (Class O22)
- Twelve Miniatures by Hybridizer Ribbon:** Best collection of twelve different cultivars of miniature daffodils, any divisions, hybridized and originated by the exhibitor. Open only to ADS members. (Class O23)
- Youth Ribbon:** Best cultivar or species exhibited in the Youth Section.
- Youth Best of Three Ribbon:** Best three stems of one cultivar or species, standard or miniature, in the Youth Section (Classes Y11 through Y15 and Y18).
- Youth Collection Ribbon:** Best collection of five different cultivars and/or species, all standards or all miniatures, in the Youth Section (Classes Y16 and Y19).
- Small Growers Ribbon:** Best standard cultivar or species exhibited in the Small Grower Section.
- John Van Beck Medal:** Best pre-1940 cultivar in Historic Section.
- Historic Best of Three Ribbon:** Best three stems of one pre-1940 cultivar, standard or miniature, in the Historic Section.
- Historic Daffodil Collection of Five Ribbon:** Best collection of five different pre-1940 standard cultivars in the Historic Section.
- Best Classic Ribbon:** Best standard cultivar from the Classic Section.
- Best Classic Single-Stem Ribbon:** Best cultivar from a class of single stems of standard cultivars in the Classic Section.
- Best Classic Three-Stem Ribbon:** Best three stems of one classic standard cultivar in the Classic Section.
- Best Classic Collection of Five Ribbon:** Best collection of five different classic standard cultivars from the Classic Section.
- Best Intermediate Ribbon:** Best intermediate-size cultivar from the Intermediate Section, any standard collection, or from any standard entry in the Youth or Small Growers Sections.
- Best Intermediate Three-Stem Ribbon:** Best set of three intermediate cultivars in the Intermediate Section or in standard collection classes of sets of three.
- Best Intermediate Collection of Five Ribbon:** Best collection of five different intermediate cultivars in the Intermediate Section.
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Standard Container-Grown Ribbon: Best standard container-grown named or seedling daffodil exhibit in the Container-Grown Section.

Miniature Container-Grown Ribbon: Best miniature container-grown named or seedling daffodil exhibit in the Container-Grown Section.

Species/Species Hybrid Container-Grown Ribbon: Best species/species hybrid container-grown daffodil exhibit in Container-Grown Section.

Silver Ribbon: Awarded to the exhibitor winning the most first place (blue) ribbons in the Horticulture Division.

Harry I. Tuggle, Jr. Award: Best collection in Class E32. Open only to ADS members.

Wells Knierim Ribbon: Best photograph in the show.

PHOTOGRAPHY DIVISION CLASSES

P-1 - Portraits of Daffodils — a close-up of a single daffodil bloom, or up to three blooms of the same cultivar

P-2 - Daffodils in the Landscape

P-3 - Daffodils in the Garden

P-4 - Daffodils in their Native/Natural Habitat

P-5 - Daffodils in the Hybridizers' Daffodil Field

P-6 - Daffodils and People

P-7 - Daffodils and Animals (not vegetable, mineral or people)

P-8 - An arranged still life incorporating daffodils

P-9 - Abstract or special affects incorporating daffodils or daffodil elements

DESIGN DIVISION CLASSES

Class 1: "Woodland Scene"

A design that includes decorative wood and/or rocks staged on a table against a green background 32" tall X 22" wide

4 ENTRIES

MAXIMUM HEIGHT 31 1/2"

Class 2: "Portrait "

A design featuring daffodils with all fresh plant material staged on a table against a green background 32" tall X 22" wide.

4 ENTRIES

MAXIMUM HEIGHT 31 1/2"

Class 3: "Wide Angle "

A design wider than it is tall staged on a bridge table furnished by the show committee. Table coverings will in your choice of several colors will also be provided, or bring your own.

4 ENTRIES

MAXIMUM WIDTH TO WITH 2" OF TABLE EDGE

Class 4: "Special Effects "

A creative design staged on a black parson's table 18" X 18" X 18" from the floor. Anything goes as long as you follow the listed design rules, use daffodils and do not exceed your allotted space. Underlay may be used if furnished by exhibitor.

4 ENTRIES

NO MAXIMUM HEIGHT

Class 5: "Wallet Size "

A small design that is no more than 8" in any direction staged against a 9" square background in your choice of several pastel colors.

UP TO 8 ENTRIES

NO MORE THAN 8" IN ANY DIRECTION

Class 6: "Animal Shot "

A design with an animal accessory in or with your design staged on a table against a black background 20" tall X 14" wide.

UP TO 6 ENTRIES

YOUTH ONLY

MAXIMUM HEIGHT 19 1/2"

Class 7: "Carnival Photo Booth "

A design staged on a table against a light green background 20" tall X 14" wide.

UP TO 6 ENTRIES

YOUTH ONLY

MAXIMUM HEIGHT 19 1/2"

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

For garden purposes, daffodils are classified in 13 divisions where the division number specifies the form and the letters (color code) specify the colors. For example:

- 1 W-Y = a trumpet daffodil with white perianth segments (“petals”) and yellow corona (“trumpet”).
- 2 Y-YYO = a large-cupped daffodil, all yellow except for a band of orange at corona (“cup”) rim.
- 11b W-O/Y/W = a papillon daffodil with white perianth segments and longitudinal bands of orange, yellow and white in the corona, with orange predominant.

Whether of wild or cultivated origin, once a selection has been distinguished by a cultivar name, it should be assigned to Divisions 1–12. Daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name should be assigned to Division 13.

The characteristics for Divisions 5 to 10 are given for guidance only; they are not all necessarily expected to be present in every cultivar assigned to those divisions.

DIVISION 1 — TRUMPET DAFFODIL CULTIVARS.

One flower to a stem; corona (“trumpet”) as long as or longer than the perianth segments (“petals”).

DIVISION 2 — LARGE-CUPPED DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

One flower to a stem; corona (“cup”) more than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments (“petals”).

DIVISION 3 — SMALL-CUPPED DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

One flower to a stem; corona (“cup”) not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments (“petals”).

DIVISION 4 — DOUBLE DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

One or more flowers to a stem, with doubling of the perianth segments or the corona or both.

DIVISION 5 — TRIANDRUS DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Characteristics of *N. triandrus* clearly evident; usually two or more pendent flowers to a stem; perianth segments reflexed.

DIVISION 6 — CYCLAMINEUS DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Characteristics of *N. cyclamineus* clearly evident: one flower to a stem; perianth segments significantly reflexed; flower at an acute angle to the stem, with a very short pedicel (“neck”).

DIVISION 7 — JONQUILLA AND APODANTHUS CULTIVARS

Characteristics of Sections Jonquilla or Apodanthi clearly evident: one to five (rarely eight) flowers to a stem; perianth segments spreading or reflexed; corona cup-shaped, funnel-shaped, or flared, usually wider than long; flowers usually fragrant.

DIVISION 8 — TAZETTA DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Characteristics of Section Tazettae clearly evident: usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem; perianth segments spreading, not reflexed; flowers usually fragrant.

DIVISION 9 — POETICUS DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Characteristics of *N. poeticus* and related species clearly evident; perianth segments pure white; corona very short or disc-shaped, not more than one-fifth the length of the perianth segments; corona usually with a green and/or yellow center and red rim, but sometimes wholly or partly of other colors; anthers usually set at two distinct levels; flowers fragrant.

DIVISION 10 — BULBOCODIUM DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Characteristics of Section Bulbocodium clearly evident: usually one flower to a stem; perianth segments insignificant compared with the dominant corona; anthers dorsifixed (i.e., attached more or less centrally to the filament); filament and style usually curved.

DIVISION 11 — SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Corona split – usually for more than half its length.

a) Collar Daffodils. Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments opposite the perianth segments; the corona segments usually in two whorls of three.

b) Papillon Daffodils. Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments alternate to the perianth segments; the corona segments usually in a single whorl of six.

DIVISION 12 — OTHER DAFFODIL CULTIVARS

Daffodil cultivars which do not fit any other division

DIVISION 13 — DAFFODILS DISTINGUISHED SOLELY BY BOTANICAL NAME

SECTION TAZETTAE

Autumn to spring flowering; three (rarely two) to twenty flowers to a usually compressed stem; leaves flat or channeled, usually glaucous; flowers white, yellow, or bicolored; anthers included in or slightly exerted from the tube, much longer than the filaments, dorsifixed; flowers fragrant. The rounded stem and green leaves of *N. aureus* atypical, also the orange corona of *N. elegans*.

SECTION NARCISSUS

Spring flowering; usually one flower (exceptionally two to four) to a compressed stem; leaves flat, not channeled, glaucous; perianth segments pure white; corona disc-shaped or very shallow, sometimes of a single color, but usually with base green, mid-zone yellow, and rim red or orange and often scarious; anthers partly exerted from the tube, much longer than the filaments, dorsifixed; flowers fragrant. This section covers *N. poeticus*.

SECTION JONQUILLA

Spring flowering; one to five (rarely eight) flowers to a rounded stem; leaves narrow or semi-cylindrical, green; flowers yellow, never white; perianth segments spreading or reflexed; corona usually cup-shaped, usually wider than long; anthers included in or partly exerted from the tube, much longer than the filaments, dorsifixed; flowers fragrant. The autumn flowering, green-flowered *N. viridiflorus* is atypical.

SECTION APODANTHI

Spring flowering; one flower or two to five to a somewhat compressed stem; leaves narrow, channeled, glaucous; flowers white or yellow, never bicolored; perianth segments spreading or slightly reflexed; corona cup-shaped, funnel-shaped, or flared, usually wider than long; anthers included in the tube, or three included and three exerted, much longer than the filaments, dorsifixed.

SECTION GANYMEDES

Spring flowering; one flower or two to six to an elliptical or cylindrical stem; flowers pendent, white, yellow, or somewhat bicolored; leaves flat or semi-cylindrical; perianth segments reflexed; corona cup-shaped (rarely campanulate); anthers three included in the tube, three exerted (often beyond the corona), equal to or much shorter than the filaments, dorsifixed. This section covers *N. triandrus*.

SECTION BULBOCODIUM

Autumn to spring flowering; one flower to a rounded stem; leaves narrow, semi-cylindrical; flowers white or yellow; perianth segments insignificant compared with the dominant corona; anthers widely exerted from the tube (often beyond the corona), much shorter than the filaments (which are usually curved), dorsifixed.

SECTION PSEUDONARCISSUS

Spring flowering; usually one flower to a more or less compressed or sometimes rounded stem; leaves flat or channeled, usually glaucous; flowers white, yellow, or bicolored; perianth segments usually spreading or inflexed; corona more or less cylindrical, often flared at mouth, yellow or white (never orange or red); anthers exerted from the tube, equal to or shorter than the filaments, sub-basifixed. The green leaves, rounded stem, and strongly reflexed perianth segments of *N. cyclamineus* and the two to four flowers to a stem of *N. longispathus* and *N. nevadensis* are atypical.

WILD HYBRIDS

Natural hybrids distinguished by botanical names are also assigned to this division.

Become a member of the Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society

Are you familiar with new and historic daffodils? Do you know where to procure bulbs? What about their care and cultivation? We can help!

Benefits of Membership

- Affiliate of American Daffodil Society
- Annual spring daffodil show
- Annual fall bulb sale
- Meet other gardeners and flower enthusiasts
- Guest speakers at various meetings
- Community outreach opportunities
- Quarterly newsletter
- Opportunity to have fun

Application for Membership

Individual: \$5 Household: \$7

Please make checks payable to:
Greater St. Louis Daffodil Society

Mail payment and information to:

Peter McAdams, GSLDS
1968 Seminary Rd.
Brighton, IL 62012

Include your name, phone number and
email address with payment.

