

Exploring Bulbocodiums



03/148B

The Most Diverse Section

OUTLINE

- **THE PRESENT**

- SEASON
- DISTRIBUTION
- PLOIDY
- SIZE and POISE
- COLOR
- FORM

- **THE FUTURE**

SEASON AUTUMN



The flowering time of a particular clone may vary from mid autumn to late winter. This may be because autumn flowering bulbocodiums need more moisture to flower than other autumn daffodils.

04/02B

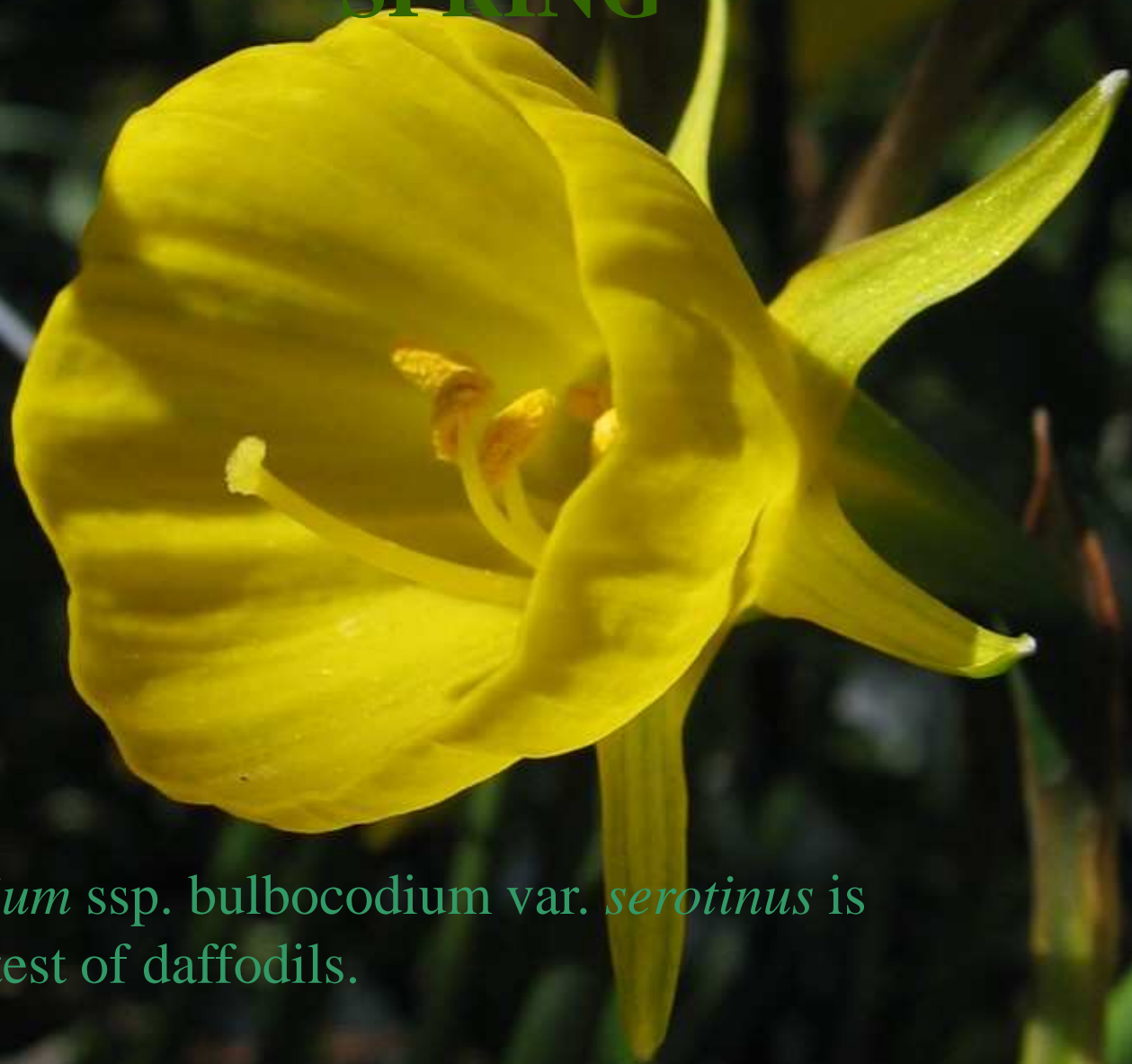
SEASON WINTER



N. cantabricus

In climates where foliage cannot survive the winter it may nevertheless be possible to warm store autumn and winter varieties and plant them in late winter.

SEASON SPRING



N. bulbocodium ssp. *bulbocodium* var. *serotinus* is one of the latest of daffodils.

DISTRIBUTION

Latitude:

30-45degrees; Anti-Atlas Mts in Morocco to Southern France

Altitude:

from sea level (*N.b.subsp. obesus*)

to 11,500 feet (3,500m) in the High Atlas (*N.b.var. nivalis*)

Soils:

acid to alkaline

Moisture:

permanently wet to severe summer baking

Which means that: -

- **If you can grow daffodils you can grow bulbocodiums.**

- **Bulbocodiums are the hardiest winter daffodils.**

This is probably because they produce more flower surface to stem and leaf mass ie. they do not need to grow as much to produce flowers. Often winter flowers are very short stemmed.

PLOIDY: 14 - 56 chromosomes

There are natural tetraploids that offer the possibility of fertile inter-sectional hybrids.

But

I have been mostly unsuccessful crossing bulbocodiums with other Sections and I have no fertile inter-sectional hybrids.

04/18B

SIZE -large



04/37B

SIZE - small

Bulbocodiums range in size from some of the smallest of daffodils to disproportionately large flowers that are definitely not miniatures.



03/178B

STEM



POISE



COLOR

- Sparkling White to Deep Yellow.
- Green is sometimes featured on the perianth.
- Bicolors and reverse bicolors: - these lack contrast and will lack impact while ever the perianth is narrow.

WHITE TO YELLOW



N. cantabricus



03/100B



03/179B



03/182B



03/91B



01/61B



04/32B



03/200B



03/211B



03/66B



03/123B



03/106B



03/145B

FEATURING GREEN



03/167B

A close-up photograph of two bright yellow flowers, likely from a species of Eriogonum, growing in a garden bed. The flowers have a flared, bell-like shape with prominent stamens. The background is dark and out of focus, showing green foliage and a gravelly surface. A small white label is visible in the lower left background.

03/165B



03/198B



03/186B



03/187B



04/56B

BICOLORS



03/191B



04/47B



03/92B



03/115B

REVERSE BICOLORS



01/50B



N. luteolentus



03/81B



03/54B



01/9B

FORM - MULTIHEADED

I have yet to see a multi-headed bulbocodium that looked anything but squashed. It may, however, be possible to breed clones whose florets open in sequence.



03/227B

FORM - PERIANTH



The perianth is generally insignificant in comparison to the corona. Broader perianths can be obtained from N. *cantabricus* and N. *hedreanthus*.



03/84B



03/77B

FORM - CORONA SHORT



03/139B

FORM - CORONA INCURVED



01/6B



04/57B



03/214B



03/218B



03/208B



03/189B

FORM - CORONA CONICAL TO PETUNIOIDE



03/83B



02/7B



03/162B



03/143B



03/29B



04/40B



03/201B



03/162B



03/173B



03/79B



03/188B





03/128B



03/151B



03/82B





03/73B



03/134B



04/46B



01/35B

FORM - CORONA SPLIT



N. cantabricus



N. cantabricus



01/5B



03/57B



04/37B



03/210B



01/7B

THE FUTURE

The ideal bulbocodium will:

have a good stem and poise

be tolerant of a variety of soils

be vigorous and floriferous

be very frost hardy

have a pleasing form and color

INTRA-SECTIONAL HYBRIDS

There is such a great quantity and variety of wild bulbocodiums that it will be some time before we will be able to confidently distinguish species from garden hybrids. In the meantime we must expect garden-worthy hybrids to be named and distributed.

INTER-SECTIONAL HYBRIDS

A microscopic view of numerous dark, elongated, oval-shaped pollen grains scattered across a light background. The grains are densely packed in some areas and more sparse in others, showing a variety of orientations and slight variations in color from dark brown to black.

This is a new field.

Bulbocodiums with their distinct anthers, stigma and pollen are quite different to other daffodils and progress may be slow. If, however, the strengths of bulbocodiums can be combined with the colors and forms of other divisions we can expect some very fine hybrids in the future, even more so if fertile hybrids can be obtained.



02/1MB

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04/33B

