#### APPLICATION TO REGISTER A DAFFODIL CULTIVAR NAME

Please return this form, duly completed <u>including the Personal Data Statement on Page 3</u>, to

Melanie Underwood, International Daffodil Registrar, Royal Horticultural Society, RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey, GU23 6QB, UK or to a National Registrar<sup>1</sup> for forwarding

There is no fee for the registration of a cultivar or group name. Certificates of registration are available free of charge (see below). Neither the proposed name nor any similar name should already appear in The International Daffodil Register 2008 or supplements to the Register. The name should follow the rules and recommendations of The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2016 (Publications available from RHS Enterprises Ltd., Wisley, Woking GU23 6QB, UK). If possible, please send photographs with your registration form. Two photographs, one showing the daffodil face on and one showing the daffodil sideways on, would be ideal. The photos can be digital and sent via email or can be prints or photographic transparencies. If you are the copyright holder of the image(s) and consent to the RHS using the image(s) as outlined below, please sign and date the following statement: I confirm I am the copyright holder and agree to the International Cultivar Registration Authority for Narcissus making use of these images for any scientific or educational purpose in relation to the registration and correct naming of plants, whether through electronic or printed media.

### (See page 4 for Notes and Guidance)

PROPOSED CULTIVAR OR O	ROUP NAME <sup>2 &amp; 3</sup>	
☐ Tick here if name already	reserved	
DIVISION NO.4	PERIANTH COLOUR CODE	CORONA COLOUR CODE
RAISER OR OTHER INTROD	UCER <sup>5</sup> Name and Address	
REGISTRANT Name and Add	ress	
		YEAR OF FIRST FLOWERING
SEED PARENT	POLLEN PAI	RENT
SPORT of	SELF POLLINATED sdlg of	OPEN POLLINATED sdlg of
<b>DIAMETER</b> <sup>6</sup> of flower (mm)	LENGTH of perianth segments (	mm) LENGTH of corona (mm)
° Perianth and (in doubles)	other petaloid segments	5 if possible (please indicate which edition was used)
_	se use attached pro-forma for further descriptive	
	less than 32.5 cm	
	well □ Free flowering □ Sunproof □ s cultivar or group from any it may closely rese	emble?
Please give details of the first	dated publication of the name that included a de	escription
Is the plant protected by Plant	Breeders' Rights ? In which countries?	
☐ CERTIFICATE OF REGIS	TRATION REQUIRED	☐ PICTURE OF FLOWER ENCLOSED
What is the derivation of the property of the first leaves give details of the first leaves give details of the first leaves give details of the plant leaves give details of the first leaves give details give give give details give give give give give give give give	roposed name ?dated publication of the name that included a description of the na	escription

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# PRO-FORMA DESCRIPTION FOR DAFFODILS

PROPOSED CULTIVAR OR GROUP NAME	Division Colour code				
REGISTRANT					
Where applicable, circle the descriptive terms below, adding qualifying words if necessary For example:					
ovatebroad reflexed strongly	narrower <sup>slightly</sup>				

NO. OF FLOWERS PER STEM ...... flowers per stem

FLOWER(S)

Shape star-shaped double triangle rounded

Poise facing up at right angles to stem facing down

**Scented** strongly sweetly

PERIANTH AND (IN DOUBLES) OTHER PETALOID SEGMENTS

Outline lanceolate oblong ovate roundish very broad

Apex rounded blunt acute truncate and mucronate

**Direction** spreading reflexed inflexed

Surface direction plane concave convex twisted

Margins incurling incurved recurved wavy and notched

**Surface condition** smooth with midrib showing creased

Substance membranaceous heavy

**Deployment** regular irregular

**Relationship** separated overlapping (at base only, a quarter, one-third, half, half or more)

Inner segments differences narrower more strongly inflexed and shouldered at base

CORONA OR CORONA SEGMENTS

Form cylinder funnel cup bowl disc

Surface smooth angled ribbed

Mouth - axial direction straight \*flared expanded

- surface ribbed

- circumaxial habit even wavy frilled and lobed

Rim - axial direction \*flanged rolled

- circumaxial habit entire dentate crenate notched

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<sup>\*</sup>Does the mouth take one angle away from the axis of the corona and the rim take another, sharper angle (flanged)? Or does the rim follow the flare of the mouth (flared)?

# What we do with your personal data (Personal Data Statement)

As defined by the UK Data Protection Act (1998), in completing and sending this form as an individual you are supplying the Royal Horticultural Society as International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA), which is a voluntary non-statutory organisation, with information that identifies you ("personal data"). This does not apply to registrations submitted in the name of an organisation, such as a commercial nursery.

To register your plant requires the ICRA to retain these personal data and in submitting this registration form you are agreeing to the storage of the data that relates to you. This information will be kept indefinitely and for the purpose detailed below. The ICRA undertakes to hold your personal data securely and not to make it available to anyone else during your lifetime, except where required for the purpose of cultivar registration.

Completion of the registration process requires the ICRA to publish information about newly registered plant names in print. The RHS ICRAs do this by means of a Register, or its supplements (usually produced annually) which are printed and distributed, as well as being made available online on the RHS website. These publications contain either just the name or the name and an abbreviated address of the registrant. When known, the abbreviated address will consist of just the home town, county/state and country.

Occasionally we share data on registered plant names with others involved with cultivar registration, including those outside the European Union. Should this occur we will try to ensure there is an adequate level of protection in such countries in relation to processing personal data.

Under the UK Data Protection Act you have the choice to opt out of your personal data being used by the ICRA. Please read the statements below and indicate your preference in each case.

I give permission for the RHS to (\* Please delete as appropriate):

- Include my name in published outputs from the Register database, and make it available through the RHS (YES/NO\*)
- Include my abbreviated address (as home town, county/state, country) in published outputs from the Register database, and make it available through the RHS website (YES/NO\*)
- Share relevant personal data relating to this application with other organisations involved with cultivar registration (including those outside of the EU) (YES/NO\*)

Signed: Date:
In addition this form may contain personal data about other people involved in the origin and development of the plant Where possible, you should have obtained their permission to include their personal data if they are still living at the tip of this application and these data are not already in the public domain.
Please indicate below whether you have obtained these people's agreement for you to supply their personal data:
I confirm that the following individuals have agreed to me providing their details as listed in this registration application as indicated below (* Please delete either element if appropriate)
(Name* + abbreviated address*)
(Name* + abbreviated address*)
(Name* + abbreviated address*)

Signed: Date:

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# **NOTES**

#### 1. NATIONAL DAFFODIL REGISTRARS

Drs Johan van Scheepen (Holland) KAVB, Postbus 175, 2180 AD Hillegom, Holland Fax (31) 2525 369 51 E-mail vanscheepen@kavb.NL

Ing. Ivan Karakoz (Czech Republic) ul. Zizkova cp. 1539, 274 01 Slaný, Czech Republic E-mail Karakoz@seznam.cz

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Mrs Jennie Jameson (Australia) 11 Bromley Place, Kingsley, WA 6026, Australia Fax (61) 89 409 1156 E-mail ndaaliaison@hotmail.com

Mr Wilf Hall (New Zealand)

105 Wallace Loop Rd, Ihakara, RD1 Levin, New Zealand 5571

Fax 0064 6367 8160 E-mail wilshe@xtra.co.nz

2. Neither the PROPOSED CULTIVAR OR GROUP NAME nor any similar name should already appear in The International Daffodil Register 2008 or its Supplements. The name should follow the rules and recommendations of The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2016. (Publications available from RHS Enterprises Ltd, Wisley, Woking GU23 6QB, UK)

3. A GROUP comprises a set of cultivars and/or a number of different plants (usually unnamed, but may be numbered seedlings, for example) that share one or a few features (morphological, flowering time, or cultivational, for example) that separate them from any other cultivars and/or plants contained within the genus. If including hybrids, the constituents of a Group may or may not be related by one or a number of shared parents, but the Group may not be defined by parentage alone. After registration, a Group may have other cultivars or plants added to it.

### 4. DIVISION

- 1 Trumpet daffodil cultivars
- 2 Large-cupped daffodil cultivars
- 3 Small-cupped daffodil cultivars
- 4 Double daffodil cultivars
- 5 Triandrus daffodil cultivars
- 6 Cyclamineus daffodil cultivars
- 7 Jonquilla and Apodanthus daffodil cultivars
- 8 Tazetta daffodil cultivars

- 9 Poeticus daffodil cultivars
- 10 Bulbocodium daffodil cultivars
- 11 Split-corona daffodil cultivars
  - a Collar daffodils
  - b Papillon daffodils
- 12 Other daffodil cultivars
- 13 Daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name

Full definitions of the above Divisions appear in The International Daffodil Register 2008 and the RHS Show Schedule.

- 5. The RAISER OR OTHER INTRODUCER will be the individual or firm that grew the plant to first flowering or otherwise made the selection.
- 6. MEASUREMENTS should be those of plants at maturity, growing in unsheltered positions in the open air.
- ° The diameter is the measurement from the tip of the perianth segments to the tip of an opposite segment when both are flattened out
- ° The length of the perianth segments is the measurement from the tip of a segment when flattened out to the base of the corona
- ° The length of the corona is the measurement from the base of the perianth segments to the furthest margin of the corona
- 7. The COLOURS should be those of the flower at maturity, when viewed from the front. Colours and code letters to use are:

White or Whitish	W	Orange	О
Green	G	Red	R
Yellow	Y	Pink	P

- o In distinguishing Yellow from Orange in daffodil classification, borderline colours including and on the green side of RHS Yellow-Orange Group 15 are said to be Yellow; colours including and on the red side of Yellow-Orange Group 16 are Orange
- In distinguishing Orange from Red in daffodil classification, borderline colours including and on the yellow side of RHS Orange Group 29 are said to be Orange; colours including and on the purple side of Orange-Red Group 30 are Red
- Use only one code letter for perianth or corona if either is of a single colour. Use not less than three code letters if either is of more than one colour, describing the outer zone of the perianth segments before the mid-zone and base, and describing the base of the corona before the mid-zone and rim
- If the colours are non-concentric, describe the predominant colour first, follow it by an oblique line, then describe the non-predominant colour(s) (up to two of them) in any order
- o In double daffodils the code letter(s) for the perianth segments also stand for any extra petaloid segments (being of the same colour), even if interspersed with the corona at the centre of the flower; the remaining code letter(s) will stand for the corona or segments of the corona. Multiple letters for the perianth segments or for the corona or segments of the corona will in doubles as in all other daffodils indicate that there is more than one colour from outer zone to base of the perianth segments or from base to rim of the corona or segments of the corona

#### 8. The FLOWERING SEASONS are defined as follows:

	Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere
Autumn	before December	before June
Very early	December/January/February	June/July/August
Early	March	September
Mid-season	April	October
Late	1st half May	1st half November
Very late	2nd half May	2nd half November

