



# Daffodils

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All DAFFODILS are NARCISSI .. and all NARCISSI are DAFFODILS .. but only one species, and its hybrids, among all the many thousands of known daffodil varieties, is a JONQUIL. So please, please do not call daffodils: "JONQUILS". The jonquil is a dark yellow daffodil, sweetly-scented, with two to eight blooms on a round stem, and a rush-like foliage.

Daffodil is the common name for this entire group of plants. Narcissus is the correct botanical or scientific name.

The daffodil reigns supreme in its Spring majesty. Unlike many other Spring flowers that decrease in quality after the first season's bloom, the daffodil bloom remains superb year after year and, because of its bulb division, it increases in number each year. Even an expensive variety becomes very low-priced, considering the years of blooms that it will provide.

The daffodil is very easy to grow, since it is adaptable to sun, shade, tree roots, rough grass and rock ledges. They succeed in almost any garden soil, but they will grow best in a medium, well-drained loam. The soil should be worked to a depth of 12 inches and enriched with humus and any of the complete fertilizers (but be careful with Nitrogen, high Nitrogen causes an increase in basal rot). Since the bulbs will be left in the ground for several years, they should be planted 8 to 12 inches apart, to allow for bulb division. And the tips of the bulbs should be planted 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the ground.

In moderate climates, daffodil bulbs should be planted from mid-September thru October, for best root development.

Nothing affects the development of the new bulb and the quality of the bloom quite as much as its foliage. The more leaves left on the plant, the more food the bulb will be able to store, and the bloom will have a better quality the following Spring. So, do not remove, or bruise the foliage until it has turned brown down to the ground.

Daffodils are plants of the Northern Hemisphere. All daffodil varieties, which we have today, originated from a few species found growing wild in Spain and Portugal hundreds of years ago. Even so, centuries before, daffodils were placed in Egyptian tombs, referred to in the works of Homer, and depicted in Grecian art.

In 1548 there were 24 known varieties of daffodils, and in 1955 there were 12,000 varieties listed in the Royal Horticultural Society's Classified List.

Present day interest in the hybridizing of daffodils started in the early part of the 19th century with the work of Edward Leeds, Peter Barr, William Backhouse, Rev. G. H. Engleheart, and others. Today it is done, on a large scale, by such men as, Guy L. Wilson, Lionel Richardson, W. J. Dunlop of Ireland; and here in the U. S. A. by Grant E. Mitsch and Jan de Graaff.

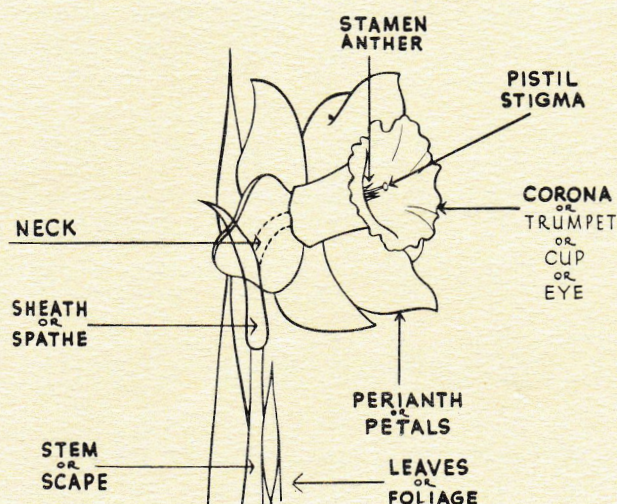
As hybridizing continued, their shapes and forms began to vary so greatly that

it was necessary to formulate a system for their classification. In 1908 a system was devised by the Royal Horticultural Society which used the names of all the original hybridizers as the key, such as: Barrii, Engleheartii, Leedsii, etc. This system was used, with modifications, until 1950 when it was then completely revised.

The daffodil classification now has eleven divisions, all of which are based on distinct flower forms. This classification has been accepted by the American Daffodil Society and appears in the 1957 edition of the National Council Handbook.

## RECOGNIZING THE TYPES

In order to be able to recognize different types of daffodils it is first necessary to know some characteristics of the flower, and the names of the flower parts. All of the catalogues of the daffodil bulb dealers (list on page 4) will serve as a marvelous help in learning to classify each variety. They give the divisions and complete description of the flowers they list. You'll be amazed how quickly you will learn the distinguishing characteristics of each of the divisions and the flower names.



**TRUMPET, CUP or CORONA:** The center portion of the flower varying in shape from long and tubular to a flattened disc.

**PERIANTH:** The wheel or circle of petals surrounding the central corona.

## DAFFODIL CL

**LENGTH of PERIANTH:** Is its extreme length measured on the inside from its junction with the Corona along the mid-rib to its extreme tip.

**LENGTH of CORONA:** Is its extreme length measured from its junction with the perianth to the end of its furthest extension, when the edge is flattened out.

**COLORED:** Means yellow, or some color other than white.

**WHITE:** Means white or whitish.

### Division I - TRUMPET NARCISSI of Garden Origin

One flower to a stem.

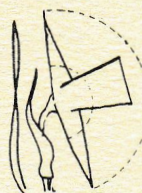


Trumpet or Corona as long or longer than the Perianth segments.

- (a) Perianth colored; Corona colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Corona colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Corona white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into (a), (b), or (c).

### Division II - LARGE-CUPPED NARCISSI of Garden Origin

One flower to a stem.



Cup or Corona more than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the Perianth.

- (a) Perianth colored; Corona colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Corona colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Corona white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into (a), (b), or (c).

### Division III - SMALL-CUPPED NARCISSI of Garden Origin

One flower to a stem.



Cup or Corona not more than one-third the length of the Perianth segments.

- (a) Perianth colored; Corona colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Corona colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Corona white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into (a), (b), or (c).

### Division IV - DOUBLE NARCISSI of Garden Origin

One or more flowers of the stem.



No Cup, Trumpet or Corona is visible, as such; although two distinct types of petals may be noted, they are usually twisted and intermingled.

The flower may be of one color or bicolored.

## CLASSIFICATIONS

### Division V - TRIANDRUS NARCISSI of Garden Origin



More than one drooping, white or yellow flower.

Slightly reflexed Perianth.

Leaves are rush-like.

(a) Cup or Corona not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

(b) Cup or Corona less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

### Division VI - CYCLAMINEUS NARCISSI of Garden Origin



One flower to the stem.

Reflexed Perianth.

(a) Cup or Corona not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

(b) Cup or Corona less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

### Division VII - JONQUILLA NARCISSI of Garden Origin



One to six flowers per stem.

Sweet-scented.

Leaves rush-like.

Round stems.

(a) Cup or Corona not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

(b) Cup or Corona less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

### Division VIII - TAZETTA NARCISSI of Garden Origin



Multi-flowered.

Flat, circular, starry-shaped perianth.

Corona is very small.

### Division IX - POETICUS NARCISSI of Garden Origin



One flower to a stem.

White Perianth.

Very small, flat Corona or Eye.

Sweet-scented.

### Division X - SPECIES, WILD FORMS AND HYBRIDS

### Division XI - MISCELLANEOUS

For odd or very unusual types which do not fall into any of the above divisions.

## EXHIBITING SUGGESTIONS

If you want to exhibit specimen blooms at a Spring show or club meeting, start planning a year ahead. Remember that, in a standard show, you are permitted to exhibit only one entry in each class. Therefore, select your bulbs for planting in each division and sub-division.

It would be wise to give much consideration to the divisions Nos. 3 thru 11. They have been more or less overlooked until recently. A most wonderful thing about these divisions is that most all of the show varieties range in price from 25 to 50 cents.

Only properly labeled, named and classified varieties can be entered in a show. Be sure you label each bulb properly when planting. It would be good to plot their positions in a notebook, as small children, dogs, yardmen and husbands have a tendency to move labels.

If some flowers are early, they can be held, for two weeks or more, if cut and stored at about 38 degrees (most home refrigerators are run at 40 degrees). Trumpet varieties should be fully out before cooling, small-cupped varieties, however, will come fully out from bud.

Immature flowers may be forced successfully by placing them near a light bulb (not too close). The stems may be put in warm water to encourage them to develop.

Cut all flowers at least the night before the show and keep them in water in a cool place free from drafts. The whites and the varieties with pink are cleaner and more intense if cut as the bud sheaths burst and then allowed to develop indoors.

JOIN --

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY  
Yearbook \* Bulletins \* Annual Meetings

Send \$~~3.00~~<sup>5.00</sup> to:

Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt,  
7426 Lynn Avenue, University City, Missouri

## JUDGING CONSIDERATIONS

In choosing your specimens for Showing, you should consider these qualities. (Official Scale of Points used in the Judging of Show Daffodils appears beside each quality).

**CONDITION** - (20 points) - Flowers should be in their prime. Clean and free from all blemish or damage.

**FORM** - (20 points) - Flowers should be well-proportioned, with perianth segments overlapping, flat or slightly reflexing. Crown or trumpet should be balanced in relation to the perianth. Any frill or flange on the crown should be even and uniform. Doubles should be symmetrical. Species hybrids are to be judged according to type, e.g. Cyclamineus hybrids with reflexing perianths.

**SUBSTANCE and TEXTURE** - (15 points) Material of which the flower is made should be strong, but not so heavy as to cause a coarseness. Texture should be smooth with no indication of creped or crinkled surface.

**COLOR** - (15 points) - Perianth should be of even coloring. Color of both crown and perianth should be pure and clean, in harmony, without being muddy or indefinite. The coloring in doubles to be symmetrical.

**POSE** - (10 points) - Flower should be carried at right angle to the stem, or inclined slightly upward, to look you in the face. The exceptions to this rule are the species hybrids where a pendant flower is typical, e.g. Triandrus hybrids.

**STEM** - (10 points) - Stem should be straight and proportionate in length and stoutness to the size of the flower.

**SIZE** - (10 points) - Indicative of cultural excellence, size should be judged for the variety, not for largeness itself.

In classes calling for vases of three (or more) of the same variety, consideration should be given to Uniformity.

### COMMERCIAL BULB GROWERS (Write For Catalogues)

Michael Jefferson - Brown  
Whitbourne, Worcester, England

Allen W. Davis  
3625 S. W. Canby St, Portland 19, Oregon

DAFFODIL MART  
Nutall Station, Gloucester, Virginia

P. de JAGER & SONS, INC.  
188 Asbury Street, So. Hamilton, Massachusetts

W. J. DUNLOP  
Dunrobin, Broughshane, Ballymena, Northern Ireland

DAVID W. GOURLAY  
The Down House, Tockington, near Bristol, England

ALEC GRAY  
Treswithian Daffodil Farm, Camborne, Cornwall, England

J. HEEMSKERK  
c/o P. van Deursen, Sassenheim, Netherlands

ALEXANDER IRVING HEIMLICH  
Woburn, Massachusetts

PETER LOWER  
Teignmouth, South Devon, England

GRANT E. MITSCH  
Daffodil Haven, Canby, Oregon

NELLIS NURSERIES, INC.  
Holland, Michigan

H. J. OHMS, INC.  
"Arnhemia", P. O. Box 222, Stamford, Connecticut

J. LIONEL RICHARDSON  
Prospect House, Waterford, Ireland

RIVER'S EDGE FLOWER FARM  
Gloucester, Virginia

SWAYNE'S GARDENS  
P. O. Box 109, Puyallup, Washington

Charles H. Mueller  
River Road, New Hope, Pa.

C. G. van TUBERGEN, LTD.  
Zwanenburg Nurseries, Haarlem, Netherlands

WALLACE and BARR  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

Gerald D. Waltz  
P.O. Box #977, Salem, Virginia

Guy L. Wilson Ltd.  
Marden, Kent, England

Warnaar & Company, N.V.  
Sassenheim, Holland

ZANDBERGEN BROS., INC.  
Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York