

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING DAFFODIL SHOWS

March 27 and 28, 1993

DAFFODIL AND SPRING FLOWER SHOW  
Sponsored by the Oregon Daffodil Society  
Linn County Fairgrounds  
3051 SE Oakwood Avenue  
Albany, Oregon, 97321

I-5 Exit 233

Contact: Betty Jean Forster, 31875 Fayetteville, Shedd, OR, 97377  
Phone: (503) 491-3874

April 10, 1993

LAKEWOOD DAFFODIL SHOW  
Sponsored by the Oregon Daffodil Society  
Lakewood Mall  
Tacoma, Washington

I-5 Exit 125

Contact: Evie Gullikson, 6808 4th Way SE, Olympia, WA, 98503  
Phone: (206) 491-3736

March 24 - 26, 1994

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY NATIONAL SHOW  
Hosted by the Oregon Daffodil Society  
Red Lion Hotel/Columbia River  
Portland, Oregon

I-5 Exit 308

Contact Betty Jean Forster, 31875 Fayetteville, Shedd, OR, 97377  
Phone: (503) 491-3874

1993

WELCOME  
TO THE

Northwest  
Flower and Garden  
Show

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Mary Lou Gripshover, Executive Director  
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY  
1686 Grey Fox Trails  
Milford, Ohio 45150

PRESENTED BY  
OREGON DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Len Forster, President  
OREGON DAFFODIL SOCIETY  
31875 Fayetteville  
Shedd, Oregon 97377





## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

### DAFFODIL CULTURE

To begin—what is the difference between a daffodil, narcissus, and jonquil? *Narcissus* is the Latin, botanical name; and daffodil is the common English name and the two terms are interchangeable. Only one species of daffodil is correctly called *jonquilla*; crosses of this species with other daffodils are called jonquil hybrids.

Bulbs should be purchased from a reputable dealer. A good bulb has a flower in it when it is sold for autumn planting. Give-away bulbs, unless from a trusted source, are of dubious value. Bargain bulbs from other than reputable dealers are not bargains. Never buy or plant a soft daffodil bulb, because a soft bulb usually means basal rot or other disease.

Daffodils will grow in light shade, but do better in full sun. Deep shade keeps them from blooming after the first year. They will grow well in most soils, but need plenty of moisture from the time they are planted until they finish growing in the late spring. A good soaking once a week is not too much. However, the soil must drain well. During the soil preparation, a complete fertilizer, low in nitrogen, should be worked in (about 1/4 cup per square foot). Be sure the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the bulbs.

Daffodils should be planted in September, if possible, or any time until the ground freezes. Most root growth is done in the fall and early winter. Bulbs of normal size should be planted about six inches deep. Smaller bulbs should be placed at lesser depths. A shallow planting will require more frequent lifting and division as the bulbs tend to split up more quickly.

Leaves should never be cut from choice varieties since they are essential in rebuilding the bulb after flowering. If the spring is dry, the flower beds should be watered (an inch a week) to keep the foliage green as long as possible. Cutting off or braiding sprawling green foliage severely limits the short time that the bulb has to make its growth and form a flower, and should not be done. When the foliage has dried up, remove it, and cultivate the ground, so that insects do not have a path down the hole left by the foliage directly to the bulbs.

Daffodil bulbs divide, and one bulb will in time become a clump of bulbs. They should be dug and divided when the flowers become smaller and fewer (about every 4-5 years). Dig as the foliage turns yellow, store until fall in a cool, airy place. Do not forcefully break the side shoots off of the bulbs.

A mulch gives bulbs a longer, better growing season. It also keeps the flowers clean and helps to make the ground cooler in summer. Shredded bark, straw, ground corn cobs, or saw dust are all good.

Newly purchased bulbs already have the flower bud developed when you receive them, and should produce a bloom the following spring. If you have received a bulb that is not true-to-name (and if the catalog says it's white, and your flower is yellow and red—you'll know!) or the bulb fails to grow, a polite letter to the dealer will usually bring a replacement bulb or refund. But remember that some daffodils take several days to acquire the "catalog color" (i.e., whites that open pale yellow, or pinks that open yellow-orange; colors will be at their best in a cool, moist season). It is not uncommon for bulbs to fail to flower, or give small blooms, the second year in your garden—they are busy adapting to your soil, your climate, and your care. By the third season they should repay you with a generous supply of lovely blooms.

### CLASSIFICATION OF DAFFODILS ACCORDING TO THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

#### DIVISION 1 TRUMPET DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; trumpet or cup as long as, or longer than the perianth segments

#### DIVISION 2 LONG-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; cup more than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments

#### DIVISION 3 SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; cup not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments

#### DIVISION 4 DOUBLE DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: One or more flowers to a stem, with doubling of the perianth segments or the cup or both

#### DIVISION 5 TRIANDRUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus triandrus* clearly evident: usually two or more pendent flowers to a stem; perianth segments reflexed

#### DIVISION 6 CYCLAMINEUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus cyclamineus* clearly evident: one flower to a stem; perianth segments reflexed; flower at acute angle to stem, with a very short pedicel

#### DIVISION 7 JONQUILLA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the *Narcissus jonquilla* group clearly evident: usually one to three flowers to a rounded stem; leaves narrow, dark green; perianth segments spreading not reflexed; flowers fragrant

#### DIVISION 8 TAZETTA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the *Narcissus tazetta* group clearly evident: usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem; leaves broad; perianth segments spreading not reflexed; flowers fragrant

#### DIVISION 9 POETICUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the *Narcissus poeticus* group predominant; usually one flower to a stem; perianth segments pure white; cup usually disc-shaped, with a green or yellow center and a red rim; flowers fragrant

#### DIVISION 10 SPECIES, WILD VARIANTS AND WILD HYBRIDS

All species and wild or reputedly wild variants and hybrids, and including those with double flowers

#### DIVISION 11 SPLIT CORONA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Distinguishing characters: Cup split for at least one-third of its length

#### DIVISION 12 MISCELLANEOUS DAFFODILS

Daffodils not falling into any of the foregoing divisions







## AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

### MINIATURE DAFFODILS

"Are they real?" "Where can I purchase them?" These are the questions most frequently asked about miniatures by visitors to a daffodil show or display. These exquisite little jewels of the daffodil family constantly charm all who see them. Yes, they are real, and sources are listed below.

Miniature daffodils have been around for over three centuries, but it was not until the 1920s that any serious efforts were given to hybridizing them. It is Alec Gray, a scholarly gentleman from Cornwall, England, to whom we attribute their growth in popularity. Through his concentrated efforts and skill, many varieties were collected and new hybrids developed and introduced. Eventually his displays of these elfin beauties at the Royal Horticultural Society daffodil shows attracted much attention, and in 1946 he was awarded that Society's Peter Barr Memorial Cup.

In the United States in more recent years, Roberta C. Watrous, of Washington, DC, has devoted considerable time developing new hybrids. She has kept careful and meticulous records of her seedling work; and although limited to the space of a city garden, she has managed to introduce some of her seedlings.

If your space is limited, the miniature daffodils may be just what you need. They are especially effective in a rock garden where the lean soil and excellent drainage offer the best growing conditions. They do require moisture in the spring when in full growth, but want a baking in the sun throughout the summer for full ripening of the foliage and the development of next year's bloom. The exception is the species *cyclamineus*, which prefers a damp situation. They afford a long blooming season. In early March come the *bulbocodiums*, trumpets, and cyclamineus hybrids, followed several weeks later by the delicate triandrus hybrids. The season ends in late April with the late jonquil hybrids.

Plant the miniatures as soon as possible in early autumn to prevent dehydration of the bulb. Prepare the beds in advance; if the soil is on the heavy clay side, add some peat moss to help lighten the texture. Plant the bulbs in colonies at least three to four inches deep, depending on the size of the bulb and expected winter temperatures. Lightly mulch with fine wood chips or pine needles, and water well if no rain occurs.

In starting a collection, begin with the hybrids which have proven to be "good doers" over the years: Bagatelle, Little Beauty, Little Gem, Wee Bee (trumpets); Mite, Jumble, Tete-a-Tete (cyclamineus hybrids); Hawera, April Tears (triandrus hybrids); Baby Moon, Clare, Bobbysoxer, Demure, Stafford, Bebop, Sundial (jonquil hybrids); Xit, Segovia (small cup); and Minnow (tazetta). There are more being introduced from time to time, but until the supply catches up with the demand, they will remain very expensive and hard to locate. Of the species, try *jonquilla* or *rupicola*, but be prepared for some failures.

Sources: Bonnie Brae Gardens, 1105 S.E. Christensen Rd., Corbett, OR 97019  
The Daffodil Mart, Rt. 3, Box 794, Gloucester, VA 23061  
P. deJager & Sons, 188 Asbury St., South Hamilton, MA 01982  
John D. Lyon Co., 143 Alewife Brook Parkway, Cambridge, MA 02140  
McClure & Zimmerman, P.O. Box 368, Friesland, WI 53935-0368  
Grant E. Mitsch Novelty Daffodils, P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032  
Nancy R. Wilson, 6525 Briceland-Thorn Rd., Garberville, CA 95440

Good Daffodils Available in 1992 for \$2.50 or Less

#### Trumpet, Division 1:

Y-Y Viking, Banbridge, Golden Rapture, Carrickbeg, Olympic Gold, Arctic Gold, Standfast, Scoreline, Lancelot  
W-Y Preamble, Prologue  
W-W Cantatrice, Rashee, Perseus, Vigil Y-W Honeybird, Chiloquin

#### Long Cup, Division 2:

Y-Y Golden Aura, Amber Castle, Golden Ranger, Cairngorm, Tristram, Top Notch, Ormeau  
Y-R or Y-O Buncloody, Shining Light, Loch Stac, Falstaff, Loch Hope, Loch Lundie, Fly Half  
W-Y Festivity, Bit o' Gold, Woodgreen  
W-R or W-O Ringleader, Avenger, Irish Rover, Larkfield, Arbar  
W-P Romance, Salmon Spray, Violetta, Fair Prospect, Accent, Jewel Song, Salome, Rose Royale, Rainbow  
W-W Ben Hee, Crenelet, Ave, Broomhill, Polar Circle  
Y-W Daydream, Bracken Hill, Avalon, Lark, Drumnabreeze

#### Small Cup, Division 3:

Y-Y, Y-O, or Y-R Lemonade, Perimeter, Ardour, Sunapee, Altruist, Irish Coffee, New Penny, Advocat  
W-Y Old Satin, Woodland Prince, Silken Sails, Grace Note, Eminent, Loth Lorian  
W-R or O Merlin, Ringway, Woodland Star, Dress Circle, Dalhuaine, Glenwherry, Leonora, Trillick  
W-P Gossamer, Audubon W-W Verona, Angel

#### Double, Division 4

1 bloom to a stem: Acropolis, Unique, Papua, Tahiti, Egg Nogg, Monterrico  
More than one bloom to a stem: Cheerfulness, Yellow Cheerfulness

#### Triandrus Hybrids, Division 5

W-W Tresamble, Ice Wings Y-Y Lemon Drops W-Y Lapwing

#### Cyclamineus Hybrids, Division 6

Y-Y Barlow, Bonus; W-YYO Beryl; W-Y Dove Wings, Joybell; W-W Jenny; Y-R Jetfire

#### Jonquil Hybrids, Division 7

Y-Y Sweetness, Quail, Oregon Gold, Flycatcher Y-R Suzy  
Y-O Stratosphere, Bunting, Kinglet  
Y-W Pipit, Dickcissel, Chat, Oryx W-W Eland, Ocean Spray, Dainty Miss  
W-P Divertimento

#### Tazetta Hybrids, Division 8

W-O Geranium; W-Y Avalanche; Y-O Golden Dawn, Highfield Beauty

#### Poeticus Hybrids, Division 9

Cantabile, Chesterton, Poet's Way, Actaea

#### Split Corona, Division 11

Orangery, Baccarat, Cassata, Lemon Beauty

#### Miniatures:

April Tears, Hawera, Minnow, Sundial, Tete-a-Tete, Baby Moon, Bobbysoxer, Chit Chat, Sun Disc, Pixie's Sister, Jumble, Quince, Little Gem, Little Beauty





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### HYBRIDIZING DAFFODILS

What is a hybrid? Webster says, "The offspring of the union of a male of one race, variety, species, genus, etc., with the female of another; a cross-bred animal or plant." Thus, the seed gathered from the species *jonquilla* crossed with the familiar yellow trumpet, King Alfred, would produce hybrid plants which could have traits of either parent plant. Thus we could have a trumpet-type flower with a strong jonquil scent, or perhaps several flowers on a stem which would be midway in appearance between the two parents. Each seed from the cross may produce a plant different from any other. To increase the supply of the new plant, we would have to propagate it vegetatively—in daffodils, we would have to wait for the bulb to increase. All new bulbs would be the same as the plant grown from the seed. Seeds sown from the hybrid plant will not produce the same hybrid. The seed contains many characteristics, and the new plant will show the most dominant ones. Often people will say a plant has "reverted" to a wild (or undesirable) state, when what likely has happened is that the hybrid has died, and seeds have grown up which are different from the hybrid plant. A species plant when pollinated by a flower of the same species will yield seed which should produce plants identical to the parent plant.

Why hybridize? The reasons are as varied and as many as the people who engage in hybridizing. One reason is to get different cultivars. For instance, from the original 30–40 narcissus species, there are well over 12,000 named cultivars. Hybridizers try to get flowers with increased vigor and health. Or they may concentrate their efforts towards achieving new colors, such as the pink daffodils. They may try to improve the form, or the strength of the stem so that the flower will stand up in heavy rains and wind. Many of the famous daffodil hybridizers of the past were amateurs who wanted flowers of better form to exhibit in shows. The fact that their flowers are now in commerce proves they were successful, as it takes from 15–20 years for a daffodil to find its way into a specialist's catalog, and even longer for the price to come down so that the gardening public is able to plant half a dozen bulbs in the home garden. So when you see a bulb listed in a catalog at a high price, remember that it is most likely new—perhaps better than the older cultivars, perhaps not—and as the supply increases the cost will come down.

The actual hybridizing can be very simple. Using tweezers, simply take the pollen-bearing anther from one flower and place the pollen on the stigma of another flower. Mark the pollinated bloom by attaching a small string tag with the name of the seed parent, the sign "x," and the name of the pollen parent. If conditions are right, seed will set, and in about six weeks will ripen. You will need to watch the pods as they ripen so that they do not burst open, or the seed will be lost. To prevent this, squares of nylon stocking (or cheesecloth) may be put over the ripening pod and fastened in place with a twist. The ripe seed may either be planted in pots immediately (preferred) or held until fall. The important thing to remember is to keep the soil moist once the seed is planted, as the seed sends out an underground root way before it begins top growth. Plant the seeds about an inch deep, in a light, well-drained soil mixture. Sink the pots in a coldframe which can be covered during severe cold spells. The seed should germinate the following spring. A diluted liquid fertilizer may be given to keep the young shoots growing as long as possible. After two years of growing in pots, the tiny bulblets may be lined out in the garden. They should bloom in their fifth or sixth year of growth. If some seed is planted each year, after the first five-year wait, there should be something new to see each year.

As an example of the different flowers obtainable from one pod of seed, let us examine the cross, Green Island x Chinese White. Green Island is a large-cupped white flower with a yellow-green band of color on the cup. Chinese White is an all white small cup type. Their children include the white, small-cupped Verona, Tranquil Morn, Dream Castle, Crystal River, and dainty Lovable; Aircastle, Beige Beauty, Irish Coffee, and Lemonade—small cups which open white and yellow and as the flowers age become uniform pale yellow; all white large cups Rehoboth and Pinafore; and white-petaled large and small cups with rims of color on the cups, such as Coloratura, Glamorous, and Bit O'Gold.

The chances of an amateur developing something distinct enough to introduce to the commercial trade these days are slim, although many fine flowers may be developed. Amateurs may choose to work with the species and miniatures, and reasonably expect some delightfully distinct flowers.

### DAFFODIL SPECIALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Dr. W. A. Bender, 533 S. Seventh St., Chambersburg, PA 17201  
Bonnie Brae Gardens, 1105 S.E. Christensen Rd., Corbett, OR 97019  
Cascade Daffodils, 1790 Richard Circle, W. St. Paul, MN 55118-3821  
Columbia Gorge Daffodil & Tree Farm, P.O. Box 205, Corbett, OR 97019  
The Daffodil Mart, Rt. 3, Box 794, Gloucester, VA 23061  
Hatfield Gardens, 22799 Ringgold Southern Rd., Stoutsville, OH 43154  
Grant E. Mitsch Novelty Daffodils, P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, OR 97032  
Oakwood Daffodils, 2330 W. Bertrand Rd., Niles, MI 49120  
Oregon Trail Daffodils, 3207 SE Mannthey, Corbett, OR 97019  
Sisters' Bulb Farm, Rt. 2, Box 170, Gibsland, LA 71028 (heirloom daffodils)  
Springdale Gardens, RD 3, Boonton, NJ 07005 (small, miniature daffodils)  
William R.P. Welch, 43 East Garzas Rd., Carmel Valley, CA 93924-9450 (tazetta daffodils)  
Nancy R. Wilson, 6525 Briceland-Thorn Rd., Garberville, CA 95440 (small, miniature daffodils)

### DAFFODIL SPECIALISTS OVERSEAS

Mrs. J. Abel Smith, Orchard House, Letty Green, Hertford SG14 2NZ, England  
Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Killinchy, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland  
Brogden Bulbs, Normanby, Taranaki, New Zealand  
Carncairn Daffodils Ltd., Broughshane, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland  
H.G. Cross, 43 Clinton Rd., Geilston Bay, Tasmania 7015, Australia  
Brian Duncan Daffodils, "Knowehead," 15 Ballynahatty Rd., Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland BT78 1PN  
J.N. Hancock & Co., Jacksons Hill Rd., Menzies Creek, Victoria 3159, Australia  
Hofflands Daffodils, Bakers Green, Little Totham, Meldon, Essex CM9 8LT, England  
Jackson's Daffodils, P.O. Box 77, Geeveston, Tasmania 7116, Australia  
Koanga Daffodils, P.O. Box 4129, Hamilton East, New Zealand  
Clive Postles Daffodils, The Old Cottage, Purshull Green, Droitwich, Worcestershire WR9 0NL, England  
Tyrone Daffodils, 90 Ballynahatty Rd., Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland BT78 1TD

### GENERAL BULB CATALOG DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Bundles of Bulbs, 112 Greenspring Valley Rd., Owings Mills, MD 21117  
P. deJager & Sons, 188 Asbury St., South Hamilton, MA 01982  
Dutch Gardens, P.O. Box 200, Adelphia, NJ 07710  
Charles Mueller, River Road, New Hope, PA 18938  
McClure & Zimmerman, P.O. Box 368, Friesland, WI 53935-0368  
Geo. W. Park Seed Co. Inc., Greenwood, SC 29647  
Mary Mattison van Schaik imported Dutch Bulbs, P.O. Box 32, Cavendish, VT 05142

### GENERAL BULB CATALOG DEALERS IN WASHINGTON STATE

Roosengaarde, 1587 Beaver Marsh Rd., Mt. Vernon WA 98273  
Van Lierop Bulb Farm, 13407 80th St E, Puyallup WA 98372