

McClure & Zimmerman

QUALITY FLOWERBULB BROKERS

1987



Crocus sativus
"The Saffron Crocus"

Flowerbulb Catalog and Planting Guide

Bulbs • Corms • Tubers • Rootstocks • Books

For the Dedicated Bulb Enthusiast

DAFFODILS

A WORD ON DAFFODILS AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF DAFFODILS



ONE OF THE showiest and most popular of all spring bulbs, the daffodil remains forever Nature's supreme achievement in gracious informality. Nearly all daffodils are "easy going" and long lived bulbs that you will enjoy for years to come.

Classification

Our daffodils are classed and named as referenced in our official source: *Daffodils to Show and Grow and Abridged Classified List of Daffodil Names* published by the Royal Horticultural Society and The American Daffodil Society.

Hardiness and Spacing

Unless otherwise noted, all daffodils are hardy in Zones 3 to 8. All grow best in full sun or dappled shade, but some varieties, the pink and red cupped varieties mostly, give truer and longer lasting color in a semi-shaded spot.

In warmer Zones 9 and 10, choose daffodil varieties that will grow without the need for a cold period. Hardier varieties, however, need to be pre-cooled for 8-10 weeks at 40°-45°F before planting in December.

Plant up to 25 of the large, hybrid bulbs per square yard to give a full look next spring. The species and miniature daffodils produce considerably smaller bulbs (some are less than thimble size!), and they can be planted in larger quantities, up to 100 per square yard for a first year's full look.

How to Grow

For best results, plant your daffodils in mid-autumn in well-drained, sandy, humus-rich soil. Add bulb food or bone meal and mix it well in the soil beneath the bulbs. For best perennial performance, daffodil foliage needs full sun and proper watering. Let foliage die back naturally before removal. Always detach the top inch of the flower stem so the daffodil will use energy to increase its bulb size instead of making seed. Plant daffodils 6" to 8" deep, less for smaller species bulbs. In early spring, top dress with a balanced commercial fertilizer.

DAFFODIL NATURALIZING MIX #DM01

Many times you've asked us to carry an inexpensive, yet top-quality Daffodil Naturalizing Mix for use in both large and small plantings. We've always resisted the idea, believing that it's usually better to choose daffodils by variety and plant them to best advantage.

But Mark Zimmerman has now put together a Daffodil Naturalizing Mix that's ideal for certain circumstances; namely, when you want to fill an area with daffodils for continuous bloom through spring but you aren't particularly concerned with named varieties, just abundant color.

The second size bulbs make planting a snap. You'll be surprised to discover that this economical mix contains mostly trumpets, large-cups and small-cups, although you're sure to spot a few bulbs from other divisions as well.

Daffodil Mix #DM01

24 for 21.00 48 for 39.00 96 for 72.00

Division 1: TRUMPET DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, naturalized



Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; the trumpet is as long or longer than the petal segments. The most familiar—and beloved—daffodil form.

Beersheba (W-W) #D095

[Ht: 14", Bl: M]

Pure white, more delicate in appearance than "Mt. Hood." A lovely daffodil.

Dutch Master (Y-Y) #D097

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Uniform soft yellow, large flowers.

Goblet (W-Y) #D099

[Ht: 14", Bl: E/M]

A soft bicolor, cream white petals and a soft yellow trumpet. Excellent for bedding or forcing.

King Alfred (Y-Y) #D103

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Without question, the creation of King Alfred by John Kendall in 1899 was the single greatest advance ever made in the progress of daffodils. Eighty-eight years later, this variety is still the most widely grown variety.

Little Beauty (W-Y) #D104

ADS miniature

[Ht: 8", Bl: E]

A little sprite, perfect for the rock garden because it's only 8" tall with cream-white petals and a bright yellow trumpet. An officially recognized miniature trumpet daffodil.

Mount Hood (W-W) #D105

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

The large trumpet is ivory-white, very slightly flushed with pale primrose yellow when it first opens. Very vigorous and one of the best white daffodils for garden decoration.

Spellbinder (Y-W) #D106

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

A bicolor, but in reverse; yellow petals surround a trumpet that, as the flower opens, is greenish sulphur-yellow. As the flower matures, the trumpet bewitchingly turns white.

Unsurpassable (Y-Y) #D107

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Immense golden yellow flowers; truly well named and regularly recommended.

W.P. Milner (W-W) #D108

ADS miniature

[Ht: 7", Bl: E]

A sulphur-white trumpet best used in the rock garden or short grass.

Division 2: LONG-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, naturalized.



Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; the cup is more than one-third, but less than equal to the length of the petal segments. By far the most popular of the eleven divisions, possibly half of all registered varieties are long cups.

Binkie (Y-W) #D150

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

A reversed bicolor, the flower opens sulphur yellow, with the cup passing to pure white.

Carbineer (Y-O) #D152

[Ht: 14", Bl: M]

Bright yellow petals sport an orange cup. Intensely colored flowers of great substance.

Carlton (Y-Y) #D154

[Ht: 14", Bl: E/M]

Clear golden yellow. The long cup almost qualifies as a trumpet. Very vigorous, very adaptable. Forces well indoors.

Delibes (Y-O) #D158

[Ht: 15", Bl: E]

Broadly overlapping petals of primrose-yellow surround a flaring cup which is golden yellow in the throat surrounded by an orange, frilled rim.

Duke of Windsor (W-Y) #D162

[Ht: 16", Bl: E/M]

Pure white petals with a broadly flaring, ruffled cup of melon-orange.

Flower Record (W-OOR) #D166

[Ht: 16", Bl: E/M]

White petals and a warm orange, red-rimmed cup; multiplies rapidly. A perennial favorite since 1943.

Fortissimo (Y-O) #D170

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Enormous golden yellow petals with a rich deep reddish-orange cup. A grand color combination guaranteed to bring bravos to your taste in garden design.

Fortune (Y-O) #D174

[Ht: 17", Bl: E/M]

Bright yellow petals accent a large orange cup which created a sensation when it was first introduced in 1923.

Ice Follies (W-W) #D178

[Ht: 14", Bl: M]

White petals and a large, broad, flattened cup that opens light lemon-yellow and changes to white as the flower matures.

Largo (Y-YYO) #D182

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Large flowers have broad primrose-yellow petals with a wide ruffled crown that's orange, shading to a rich yellow in the eye zone.

Louise D'Coligny (W-P) #D186

[Ht: 16", Bl: M/L]

Deliciously fragrant, with slightly reflexed, pure white petals and a frilled apricot-pink cup.

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DIVISION 2, continued

Prof. Einstein (W-R) #D189 H
 [Ht: 15", Bl: M]
 Clear white petals with a large, flat, deep orange-red cup.

Rosy Sunrise (W-YYP) #D191 J
 [Ht: 14", Bl: M]
 White petals with a pink cup that changes hue from year to year but always with a hint of yellow at the base.

Salome (W-PPY) #D194 J
 [Ht: 18", Bl: M/L]
 White petals perfectly frame an almost trumpet-length coral-pink cup, rimmed gold at the tips. Often a show winner.

Division 3: SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, naturalized



Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; cup not more than one-third the length of the petal segments. In many varieties, the cup is so shallow that the term "eye" is appropriately used to describe it.

Amor (W-YYO) #D210 H
 [Ht: 14", Bl: M]
 One of the newer varieties of daffodils. Exceptionally large flowers with rounded, creamy white petals and ruffled flattened cups that are orange at the edge with a yellow eye.

Apricot Distinction (Y-R) #D215 J
 [Ht: 15", Bl: M]
 An exceptional variety with an exotic color combination: apricot petals and a rich red-orange cup. Best planted in a lightly shaded spot for extended display.

Barret Browning (W-WWR) #D219 F
 [Ht: 16", Bl: M]
 Creamy white petals and brilliant red cup.

Birma (Y-O) #D224 G
 [Ht: 16", Bl: E/M]
 Deep yellow petals with a small, vividly colored orange scarlet cup.

DAFFODIL PRICE CHART

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A	3.95	7.30	13.50	25.00	46.30
B	4.85	8.95	16.65	30.80	56.95
C	5.60	10.40	19.20	35.50	65.60
D	6.30	11.70	21.60	39.85	73.50
E	6.95	12.90	23.85	44.10	81.60
F	7.40	13.65	25.25	46.75	86.50
G	7.80	14.45	26.75	49.50	91.60
H	8.15	15.10	27.90	51.67	-
I	8.85	16.35	30.25	55.92	-
J	9.35	17.30	32.00	59.25	-
K	11.50	20.70	37.25	-	-

Daffodil Bulb Sizes Can Be Confusing

In Holland, daffodils and most other bulbs are graded into several different sizes, depending on the type of bulb that a species or variety produces.

All daffodil bulbs have at least one "nose" from which the stem, leaves and flowers emerge. Some daffodils regularly produce bulbs with one, two, three or more noses. These bulbs are usually sized by weight (mass) of the bulb and not by the number of noses. A "double nose" bulb, then, may not be the largest; the term only describes what the bulb looks like, not its size.

In the same season, the variety "King Alfred" may produce triple nose bulbs that weigh 2 1/2 ounces and triple nose bulbs that weigh 5 1/2 ounces. Again, the term triple nose does not indicate this difference in mass.

Some daffodils, especially species and miniatures, practically never produce bulbs with multiple noses. For these bulbs, the term "double nose" is inappropriate. When daffodil bulbs are ovoid (round with one nose), they are sized by measuring the circumference.

At McClURE & ZIMMERMAN, I require our buyers to purchase only one size, *Top Size*, which is the largest size daffodil bulb—by mass—available to us for the current season. If a daffodil is sized in centimeters, you'll find this information clearly stated in our catalog.



... But Bulb Size Does Matter

The best reason to buy the largest daffodil bulbs available is the first reason to purchase them: the flowers. Larger bulbs always produce bigger, better flowers. The reason is simple: the more a bulb weighs, the more food it has in reserve to establish root growth, to survive winter and to produce flowers in spring.

Due to their extra weight, top size daffodil bulbs cost more to grow, cost more to ship and require more packing materials. Also, top size daffodil bulbs are sized and packaged by hand, not by machine. While the cost for premium daffodil bulbs is somewhat higher, you'll notice added vigor, a lower mortality rate in your plants and a marked increase in the number of flowers produced per bulb.

A. R. Rees, in his scholarly monograph *The Growth of Bulbs* (Academic Press: London, 1972) writes:

"Bulb size is important... because not only do small bulbs fail to flower, but larger bulbs produce larger shoots and larger flowers."

If you're going to grow daffodils, please buy and plant the best.

When you purchase bulbs from McClURE & ZIMMERMAN, you're assured of getting the largest, healthiest bulbs available on the international market. These premium bulbs may cost a bit more to secure, but your bulbs' performance next spring and in future years will make the extra cost seem almost negligible.

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Division 4: DOUBLE DAFFODILS OF GAR- DEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut



Cheerfulness



Petit Four
Van Sion

Distinguishing characters: Double flowers. There are three types of doubling. In the first, the cup is completely absent and replaced by additional petals. The second form has a normal perianth of petals, but the cup is entirely filled. Finally, in the third form, the flower's stamens acquire leaf-like forms which fill the cup.

Cheerfulness (W-Y) #D260 E
[Ht: 15", Bl: L]

White flowers with creamy yellow centers bloom in clusters; sweetly scented; one of the antique Poetaz group of daffodils.

Mary Copeland (W-O) #D264 E
[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Fully double white flowers with small tufts of orange between the petals.

Pencrebar (Y-Y) #D276 C
ADS miniature

[Ht: 8", Bl: M]
Double yellow blooms, sometimes two to the stem, rise neatly above the foliage. Considered a double form belonging to the *N. jonquilla* group. Excellent for the rock garden.

Petit Four (W-P) #D280 K
[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

A unique daffodil, quite unlike any of the other doubles we offer. Splendid white petals frame a large, fully double crown of apricot rose. Voted the Number 2 Show Flower at the 1983 Narcissus Show at Keukenhof, Holland. *New Variety!*

Rip van Winkle, see: Div. 10 - N. minor pumilus plenus

Tahiti (Y-R) #D288 J
[Ht: 14", Bl: M]

Full double flowers have yellow petals interspersed with tufts of red.

Telemionius plenus, see: Van Sion (below)

Van Sion (Y-Y) #D292 I
[Ht: 15", Bl: M]

Yellow petals with a yellow doubled trumpet that's lightly streaked green. If you prefer botanical tongue twisters, Parkinson named it *Pseudonarcissus aureus Angelicus maximus* in 1629; it's also called *N. telemionius plenus*.

Yellow Cheerfulness (Y-Y) #D296 E
[Ht: 14", Bl: L]

Multifloowered and sweet scented yellow blooms have a hint of orange in the middle.

Division 5: TRIANDRUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, natural



the petals are often turned back and slightly twisted. Generally, the triandrus hybrids are late bloomers.

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of Narcissus triandrus predominant. On the whole, the flowers are petite, graceful and attractive with several florets on a stem. The flowers, which are more or less pendant, may be fragrant and

Angel's Tears, see: Div. 10, N. triandrus albus.

Hawera (Y-Y) #D314 B
ADS miniature

[Ht: 8", Bl: M/L]
A recognized miniature with dainty, pendant lemon-yellow flowers, 3 to 5 on each stem; for the rockgarden or forcing in a shallow bulb pan with species crocuses.

Liberty Bells (Y-Y) #D318 D
[Ht: 10", Bl: M]

Clusters of soft yellow flowers borne on sturdy stems.

Thalia (W-W) #D326 E
"The Orchid Narcissus"

[Ht: 16", Bl: M]
You've seen this variety featured on more than one catalog cover. It is, truly, one of the loveliest of all daffodils. Two or more graceful white flowers adorn each stem. The petals reflex slightly backward "like the wings of an angel."

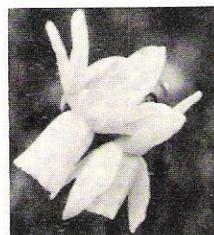
Tresamble (W-W) #D330 E
[Ht: 12", Bl: L]

Blooms later than Thalia, shorter and more rugged in appearance with three pure white flowers on each stem.

Division 6: CYCLAMINEUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, natural, rckgdn

These are the first hybrid daffodils to bloom in spring.



variety has a distinct (and often amusing) personality.

Distinguishing characteristics: Characteristics of Narcissus cyclamineus predominant. The petals stream backward and away in the wake of the long, slender trumpet; the form is unique and each

February Gold (Y-Y) #D650 B
[Ht: 8", Bl: E]

Richly shaded yellow trumpet-like flowers; very robust.

February Silver (W-W) #D652 G
[Ht: 8", Bl: E]

Flowers open with white petals and a bright yellow crown which quickly fades to pure white.

DIVISION 6, continued

Jack Snipe (W-Y) #D660 C
[Ht: 8", Bl: E]

Well-formed bicolor, lightly swept-back white petals and a primrose-yellow, medium length crown.

Jenny (W-W) #D665 D
[Ht: 10", Bl: E]

One of the finest in this division, a pure white.

Jumblie (Y-O) #D668 D
ADS miniature

[Ht: 7", Bl: E]
Like a shooting star, yellow petals flare back from a pencil-thin yellow-orange trumpet. Plant only 3" - 4" apart in the rock garden.

March Sunshine #D674 D
[Ht: 10", Bl: E]

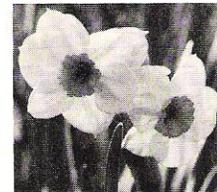
Bright yellow petals with a long orange-yellow trumpet.

Tete-a-Tete (Y-O) #D688 D
ADS miniature

[Ht: 5", Bl: E]
Yellow petals and an orange cup. Often produces two flowers per stem. Petals are not as swept-back as in Jumblie. Good for forcing.

Division 7: JONQUILLA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, natural



Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of Narcissus jonquilla group predominant. Most members of this class are sweetly scented, the most fragrant of

the genus, with more than one flower per stem. Leaves are dark green and rush-like; plants are exceptionally durable.

Baby Moon (Y-Y) #D700 A
ADS miniature

[Ht: 7", Bl: L]
Lemon-yellow miniature jonquil, several blooms per stem.

Campernelle, Double, see: Div. 10, N. x odoros plenus.

Campernelle, Single, see: Div. 10, N. x odoros.

Lintie (Y-O) #D716 C
ADS miniature

[Ht: 7", Bl: L]
Yellow with a flat crown that's orange-yellow in the eye zone, shading to a deeper orange at the edges.

Sugarbush (W-YYW) #D728 C
[Ht: 10", Bl: M]

Bicolor with white petals and a lemon-yellow cup rimmed in white.

Suzy (Y-O) #D734 D
[Ht: 16", Bl: M]

Bright bicolor, rich yellow petals and a broad, flat deep orange cup.

Waterperry (W-P) #D740 E
[Ht: 12", Bl: E]

White petals frame a cup of light yellow that blushes to pink at maturity.

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Division 8: TAZETTA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, natural

Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the Narcissus tazetta group are predominant. The most widely distributed and the oldest known forms of the Narcissus genus, tazettas are bunch or cluster flowering daffodils. Most do very well in warmer areas of the country, and some of the best daffodils for indoor forcing are found in this division.



- Geranium (W-O) #D760** E
[Ht: 14", Bl: L, Zone: 5- to 9]
White petals with an orange-red cup; quite fragrant.
- Grand Soleil d'Or (Y-O) #D768** H
[Ht: 12", Bl: E, Zone: 7 to 9]
Yellow petals frame an orange cup; extremely fragrant; forces well indoors without cooling.
- Minnow (W-Y) #D776** B
ADS miniature
[Ht: 7", Bl: M, Zone: 5- to 9]
A miniature tazetta having white petals and a yellow cup.
- Paperwhite, see: Div. 10, Tazetta papyraceus.**
- Scarlet Gem (Y-R) #D788** D
[Ht: 12", Bl: E/M, Zone: 5- to 9]
Richly shaded flowers of golden yellow with a small red eye.
- Silver Chimes (W-W) #D791** E
[Ht: 12", Bl: L, Zone: 6 to 9]
Silver-white petals and a pale yellow cup; one of the loveliest of the tazetta daffodils.

Division 9: POETICUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, naturalized



Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of the Narcissus poeticus group predominant. At one time, the Poets were considered the only "true" daffodils. Some have existed in gardens or grass with little attention for generations, admired for their whiteness and bright eye. There are no miniatures in this division.

- Actaea (W-GYR) #D805** G
[Ht: 18", Bl: M]
Still the finest Poeticus for garden use, each tall stem holds a sweetly scented flower. A large white perianth of petals—the whitest of all narcissus—frames a small yellow cup edged in red and sporting a green eye. Excellent planted in the wild garden, naturalized under lawn trees or in the orchard.

Division 11: SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN

Use: border, cut, naturalized

Distinguishing characters: The cup of these daffodils is split for at least one-third of its length. The group is also known as Butterfly Daffodils, and they are gaining increased popularity among the gardening public.



This year's selections were all hybridized by the firm of J. Gerritsen and Son, world renowned for their work in this division.

- Cassata (W-W) #D984** H
[Ht: 14", Bl: L]
Very broad, wide-spreading split cup almost covers the white petals. The cup is rich lemon yellow but changes to cream, then white.
- Orangery (W-POY) #D985** I
[Ht: 16", Bl: L]
Orange, broadly flared crown is speckled with hints of pink and yellow against a background of white petals.
- Parisienne (W-O) #D986** H
[Ht: 20", Bl: M]
Although a split-cup daffodil by definition, Parisienne is also known as one of the orchid flowering daffodils because of the cup's deep fluting and ruffling. The cup is a rich mellow orange set on a background of cream colored petals.
- Pearlax (W-P) #D990** K
[Ht: 19", Bl: L/VL]
Pure white perianth with a large flat rose colored corona. Notable parentage from Gerritsen hybrids.

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G	7.80	14.45	26.75	49.50	91.60
H	8.15	15.10	27.90	51.67	-
I	8.85	16.35	30.25	55.92	-
J	9.35	17.30	32.00	59.25	-
K	11.50	20.70	37.25	-	-

Thank you
for ordering bulbs from
McCLURE & ZIMMERMAN.

WILD DAFFODILS

Division 10: SPECIES AND WILD FORMS AND WILD HYBRIDS

Use: eclectic and adventuresome

This division contains all daffodil species and wild forms or reputedly wild forms and their hybrids. Double forms of these varieties are included.

All bulbs are harvested from commercial sources.

- Angel's Tears, see: N. triandrus albus**
- Campernelle, Double, see: N. x odoros plenus**
- Campernelle, Single, see: N. x odoros N. asturiensis (Y-Y) #D903** A
ADS miniature
"N. minimus"
[Ht: 3", Bl: VE, Zones: 5-9]
Smallest of all trumpet daffodils and the first to bloom, bright yellow with a delicately frilled trumpet; native to Spain and Portugal.
- N. bulbocodium conspicuus (Y-Y) #D907** A
ADS miniature
"Yellow Hoop Petticoat"
[Ht: 5", Bl: M, Zones: 6-9]
Widely flaring yellow trumpet, almost funnel shaped, is said to look like an old-fashioned hoop petticoat; easily grown, it increases rapidly once established; native to Portugal and Spain.
- N. bulbocodium obesus #D910** B
ADS miniature
[Ht: 5", Bl: M, Zones: 6 to 9]
Deep yellow trumpet more widely flaring than *N. b. conspicuus*; easily grown, native to the south and west coastal areas of Portugal.
- N. canaliculatus, see: N. tazetta laticolor**
- N. cyclamineus (Y-Y) #D915** B
ADS miniature
[Ht: 6", Bl: VE, Zones: 6-9]
Bright yellow; a long, slender trumpet with narrow petals arching straight back; prefers a dampish soil and some shade; blooms right after *N. asturiensis*; native to Portugal. May require a year's growth in the garden before flowering.
- N. jonquilla (Y-Y) #D925** A
ADS miniature
[Ht: 5", Bl: L, Zones: 6 to 9]
The true jonquil, bearing 2-3 or more deep yellow flowers per stem. Blooms quite late in the season; richly scented; native to Portugal and Spain.
- N. juncifolius #D927** B
ADS miniature
[Ht: 5", Bl: M/L, Zones: 6 to 9]
Several deep yellow and pleasantly fragrant flowers to a stem. Individual flowers often measure 1 inch in diameter. Foliage is somewhat darker than others in the jonquil group. Found growing on rocky hillsides in Spain, Portugal and SW France.
- N. lobularis, see: N. minor conspicuus.**
- N. minimus, see: N. asturiensis.**
- N. minor conspicuus (Y-Y) #D930** B
ADS Miniature
"N. lobularis"
[Ht: 8", Bl: M, Zones: 5-8]
Slightly twisted, pale yellow petals; canary yellow trumpet; almost a bicolor.

WILD DAFFODILS

DIVISION 10, continued

N. minor pumilus plenus (Y-Y) #D933 D

ADS miniature

"Rip van Winkle"

[Ht: 8", Bl: M, Zones: 4-8]

This miniature double daffodil resembles a dandelion, but with twisted petals; yellow streaked with some green.

N. obvallaris, see:

N. pseudonarcissus obvallaris

N. x odorus (Y-Y) #D935 C

"Single Campernelle"

[Ht: 12", Bl: M, Zones: 6-9]

Golden yellow bell-shaped corona with rounded petals; very fragrant; an old-fashioned favorite.

DIVISION 10, continued

N. x odorus plenus (Y-Y) #D940 C

"Double Campernelle"

[Ht: 12", Bl: M, Zones: 6-9]

A double flowered helping of the above.

N. pseudonarcissus obvallaris (Y-Y) #D945 C

"The Tenby Daffodil"

[Ht: 10", Bl: M, Zones: 5-8]

Rich yellow flowers of pure trumpet form; widely naturalized in Wales.

N. rupicola (Y-Y) #D957 C

ADS miniature

[Ht: 3 1/2", Bl: M, Zones: 5 to 8]

Leaves are a grey-green; flowers: yellow with a hint of orange in the corona. Found growing in rocky areas up to 6000 ft. in elevation in Spain and Portugal. A member of the Jonquil group.

DIVISION 10, continued

N. scaberulus (Y-Y) #D963 B

ADS miniature

[Ht: 3", Bl: E/M, Zones: 6 to 8]

A rare gem that grows wild in Portugal. Grey-green foliage with only one or two deep orange-yellow flowers per stem. Almost scentless.

N. tazetta laticolor (W-Y) #D966 A

ADS miniature

"N. canaliculatus"

[Ht: 6", Bl: M, Zones: 7-9]

Bunch flowering miniature with up to 7 flowers per stem, white with a yellow cup, fragrant, likes well drained soil and a summer's baking.

N. tazetta papyraceus (W-W) #D968 H

"Paper Whites" Size: 16 cm/up

[Ht: 18", Bl: VE, Zones: 8-10]

Generally used for indoor forcing, with several spicy scented white flowers borne in clusters; native to Portugal and through the south of France and Italy.

N. triandrus albus (W-W) #D972 A

ADS miniature

"Angel's Tears" or "Silver Bells"

[Ht: 6", Bl: M, Zones: 4-9]

A wonderful bell-shaped miniature; 2-5 cream colored flowers dangle on gracefully arching stems; petals are lightly twisted and reflexed with a mid-sized, lightly fluted cup; likes some shade and a rich soil.

N. triandrus concolor (Y-Y) #973 B

ADS miniature

[Ht: 5", Bl: M, Zones: 5-9]

Similar to *N. triandrus albus*, but lemon-yellow; native to Portugal.

N. triandrus pulchellus (W-Y) #D974 B

ADS miniature

[Ht: 6", Bl: M, Zones: 5-9]

Similar to *N. triandrus albus*, but with yellow petals and a creamy yellow cup. In cultivation since 1629.

Paper White, see:

N. tazetta papyraceus.

Rip van Winkle, see: *N. minor pumilus plenus*.

Silver Bells, see:

N. triandrus albus.

The Tenby Daffodil, see:

N. pseudonarcissus obvallaris.

Yellow Hoop Petticoat, see:

N. bulbocodium conspicuus.

DAFFODIL PRICE CHART

Price Code	6	12	24	48	96
A	3.95	7.30	13.50	25.00	46.30
B	4.85	8.95	16.65	30.80	56.95
C	5.60	10.40	19.20	35.50	65.60
D	6.30	11.70	21.60	39.85	73.50
E	6.95	12.90	23.85	44.10	81.60
F	7.40	13.65	25.25	46.75	86.50
G	7.80	14.45	26.75	49.50	91.60
H	8.15	15.10	27.90	51.67	-
I	8.85	16.35	30.25	55.92	-
J	9.35	17.30	32.00	59.25	-
K	11.50	20.70	37.25	-	-



Key

(A) *N. bulbocodium oboes*, (B) *N. cyclamineus*, (C) *N. tazetta laticolor*, (D) *N. triandrus albus*, (E) *N. minor pumilus plenus*, (F) *N. x odorus*, (G) *N. minor conspicuus*, (H) *N. asturiensis*, (I) *N. pseudonarcissus obvallaris*, (J) *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*, (K) *N. poeticus*, (L) *N. x odorus plenus*, (M) *N. jonquilla*, (N) *N. rupicola*.