

Nancy R. Wilson
SPECIES AND MINIATURE NARCISSUS
571 Woodmont Avenue
Berkeley, California 94708



To:

Dear Friends,

The Narcissus bulbs listed are available for the 1987 Season. All of these bulbs have been grown in my Nursery for at least one year. They are selected for color and form. I have made every effort to see that these bulbs are true to name.

Kindly use this listing as your Order Form. Please include your name and address. Indicate if you want me to substitute, if any item your order is out of stock. **Order early**; no orders can be accepted after August 15th. Terms are cash. Minimum order is \$10.00. Shipping costs within the U.S. are included in the price of the bulbs. Foreign orders will be billed to cover the additional shipping charges. Make checks payable to Nancy R. Wilson.

I am growing many kinds of Narcissus from seed and will have interesting bulbs in the future. I am interested in purchasing healthy stock and in acquiring rare seeds. Also, I have small stocks of bulbs for sale that are not on this list. Please write to me.

Nancy R. Wilson

Nancy R. Wilson

GENERAL CARE OF NARCISSUS SPECIES AND MINIATURES

Soil Preparation: Narcissus like a loose, gritty soil with low nitrogen. A good pot mixture is a general potting mix mixed with an equal amount of clean sand. If you live in a hot climate put your bulbs in part shade. If you receive frost or deep freezing, mulch your bulbs. You can use granite grit, leaves, pine needles or whatever is available in your area except fresh manure.

Planting: A general rule is to plant a bulb 4X as deep as its diameter. Use the same rule for spacing. Fertilize your bulbs lightly with rose food when the leaves emerge, when in bud, and after bloom. Always plant your bulbs in soil. Water and sand culture will not provide adequate nutrition to preserve the bulb for another year. The bloom is formed for the next year before the bulb goes dormant, that is why the foliage must be left on the plant until brown. In mild climate, plant your bulbs as soon as they are received in the mail. Where your summer is hot wait until the soil cools off.

Culture and Disease: Buy healthy bulbs from reputable dealers. If you have heavy, wet soil, lighten it up or put your bulbs in pots. Damp, undrained soil encourages basal rot. Virus, a heavy yellow streaking of the leaves is transmitted by aphids, so keep the aphid population down and destroy diseased bulbs. If you dig your bulbs and find a soft basal plate and a fat grub in the bottom, you have Narcissus bulb fly. Learn to identify them and catch them with a butterfly net or rake dirt down in to the hole left by the drying foliage, this hole is their entrance. Most Narcissus like a baking in the summer. Narcissus cyclamineus and its hybrids like a moist, shady spot. Some taffetas and *bulbocodiums* are tender. They send up leaves in the fall and must be protected from frost.

Pot Culture: Most small narcissus do well in pots. A 6-inch wide, 6-inch deep pot is ideal for a small display. This pot will hold six or more bulbs. An effective method of planting is to plant two levels of bulbs ie., six 4 inches deep and six 3 inches deep. Use half commercial potting mix and half sand. Mulch the top with granite grit and soak well. Water heavily after the foliage is up and continue to water until the foliage is brown. Turn the pot on its side to dry out and remove the bulbs. Replant in new soil the next year. In areas where there is enough frost to crack pots, store the bulbs in a cool indoor area until green growth appears. They can be grown indoors or put outside as weather permits. Suggested bulbs for pots are *N. rupicola*, *N. triandrus albus*, April Tears, Hawera and Jumble.

Reproduction: Narcissus bulbs naturally split with age. Some varieties split infrequently which is why they are rare and expensive. Dig your bulbs at least every three years and divide them. If your species set seed, plant them in a pot of the above potting mix and keep them slightly moist. It may take two years for them to germinate. They will look like blades of grass but can tolerate drying in the summer. If your hybrids set seed, plant them and hope for a new variety for the show bench or the garden.

Nasturiensis 1987-1988 Listing

SPECIES NARCISSUS

<i>N. asturiensis</i> •	A minute trumpet species which blooms very early. It grows in Spain at the edge of the melting snow bank and is fairly hardy.	\$1.50 _____
<i>N. bulbocodium</i> (Hoop-petticoat) •	This bulbocodium grows wild in Spain, Portugal, southwest France and northwest Africa. It has a golden yellow flower and is charming naturalized in the grass. Four to six inches tall. Mow the grass 6 weeks after blooming for ideal increase.	\$1.00 _____
<i>N. bulbocodium conspicuus</i>	A large flowered bulbocodium of buttercup yellow. It grows in Spain and Portugal.	\$1.50 _____
<i>N. bulbocodium monophyllum</i> ,	White flowered.	\$2.00 _____
<i>N. bulbocodium obesus</i> •	Large deep yellow with curling foliage.	\$2.00 _____
<i>N. fernandesii</i> ,	Two to four golden, dainty flowers on a 6"-7" stem.	\$3.00 _____
<i>N. gracilis</i> ,	A Jonquil hybrid that is attractive in the rock garden. Said to be a cross between <i>N. jonquilla</i> and <i>N. poeticus</i> .	\$2.00 _____
<i>N. hedraeanthus</i> •	The smallest bulbocodium. Two inches tall, with pale sulphur flowers. Best grown in a pot with winter shelter. From the Sierra de Cazorla and Ciudad Real. Blooms in January or February.	\$10.00 _____
<i>N. henriquesii</i>	A fine form of <i>N. jonquilla</i> . A late bloomer.	\$3.00 _____
<i>N. intermedius</i>	A slightly tender, wild hybrid (<i>jonquilla x tazetta</i>). It has an orange-yellow corona and a yellow perianth. From Catalonia, Balearic Islands, southern France and Italy. Blooms in March and April.	\$3.00 _____
<i>N. jonquilla</i> ;	This bulb has dark green, rushlike, erect leaves and 1-5 bright yellow, fragrant, 1½.in. diameter florets.	\$1.50 _____
<i>N. moschatus</i>	Cultivated in Britain since the early 17th Century, white drooping flowers.	\$5.00 _____
<i>N. nanus</i>	Similar to <i>N. asturiensis</i> but larger, a medium-sized trumpet for the rock garden. It will grow 8" tall and have a faint scent.	\$1.00 _____
<i>N. odoratus</i> 'plenus' •	The double form of <i>N. odoratus</i> , a yellow ball, blooming early on 12" stems, good for the back of the rock garden.	\$2.00 _____
<i>N. obvallaris</i>	The Tenby Daffodil which is naturalized in England.	\$2.00 _____
<i>N. papyraceus</i> •	"Paper white," glaucous leaves, grows around the Mediterranean Sea. An old species. These bulbs are grown in the open and are vigorous. Plant them in soil, not water, if you want them to live from year to year.	\$1.50 _____
<i>N. pumilus</i>	This bulb grows 6" high and has a broad yellow trumpet with serrated edge.	\$2.00 _____
<i>N. pumilus plenus</i> •	This old, hardy, bulb called "Rip Van Winkle" is a double form of <i>N. pumilus</i> . Called a fat dandelion by some, it is a conversation piece. It has white mucros at the tips of its yellow petals, and blue-green foliage.	\$2.00 _____

SPECIES NARCISUS (continued)

N. rupicola •

A small precise yellow flower with gray leaves which grows wild in the rocks of Spain and Portugal. A good bulb for a pan.

\$1.50 _____

N. triandrus albus •

One to five creamy, pendant florets on a 6"-8" stem. Wild in northern Spain, it flowers in March and April.

\$1.50 _____

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Little Soldier

Jack Romine's unique cross of *chemawa* x *N. bulbocodium obeseus*. The first of its kind, solid yellow, 6" tall with taller green foliage. Only a few available.

\$25.00 _____

MINATURE HYBRID NARCISSUS

April Tears—One of the best hybrids, a *N. jonquilla* x *N. triandrus concolor* cross. Excellent for pots on the patio.

\$2.00 _____

Baby Moon—A small, yellow jonquil, a late bloomer with 1-2 florets.

\$1.50 _____

Baby Star—Slightly later than Baby Moon, with dark green, rush-like foliage.

\$1.50 _____

Canaliculatus—A miniature tazetta. Its fragrant, white flowers have an orange cup. Try it against a south-facing white wall.

\$1.00 _____

Jessamy—The reverse cross of 'Taffeta', slightly earlier.

\$5.00 _____

Jumbly—One to three golden yellow flowers with a reflexed perianth, this bulb is good for the back of the rock garden. 8"-10" tall.

\$2.00 _____

Hawera—*N. jonquilla* x *N. triandrus concolor*. A floriferous nodding yellow flower with up to five florets per stem. A half dozen of these bulbs are showy in a pot. For a magnificent show plant them in two layers.

\$1.50 _____

Little Beauty—A small, bi-colored trumpet. Early.

\$1.50 _____

Minnnow—A tazetta hybrid with 1-3 florets. It is creamy white with a darker yellow cup.

\$2.00 _____

Pencrebar—A double yellow floret which is difficult to flower.

\$2.00 _____

Sundial—An early, prolific jonquil, a winner in shows.

\$2.00 _____

Sun disc—A beautiful, well-poised jonquil hybrid with a lovely scent, this is the latest bloom. 6"-8" tall.

\$2.00 _____

Taffeta—*N. bulbocodium foliosus* x *N.B. romieuxii*, a pale yellow, winter-blooming flower, 4" tall. One of the first to bloom in California.

\$5.00 _____

Tete à Tete—From the same seed pod as Jumbly, this excellent garden plant will form big clumps and bloom for several weeks. It has 1-2 florets with deep yellow perianths and still deeper coronas. An early bloomer.

\$1.00 _____

\$5.00 each

Clare _____

Kidling • _____

Muslin _____

N. cantabricus: short form _____

N. cantabricus: tall form _____

Pixie's Sister • _____

Tarlatan _____

Tiffany • _____

\$8.00 each

Mite _____

Segovia • _____

\$15.00 each

Elfhorn _____

N. bulbocodium filifolius • _____

N. nivalis x *vulgaris genuinus* _____

(ADS Rose Ribbon, 1984)

x *macleayi* _____

\$30.00 each

Pequinita • _____

Name _____ Substitute: Yes _____

Address _____ No _____