

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



To:



Dear Friends,

The Narcissus bulbs listed are available for the 1988 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*  
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## 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 tazettas 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 Jumblie.

**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.