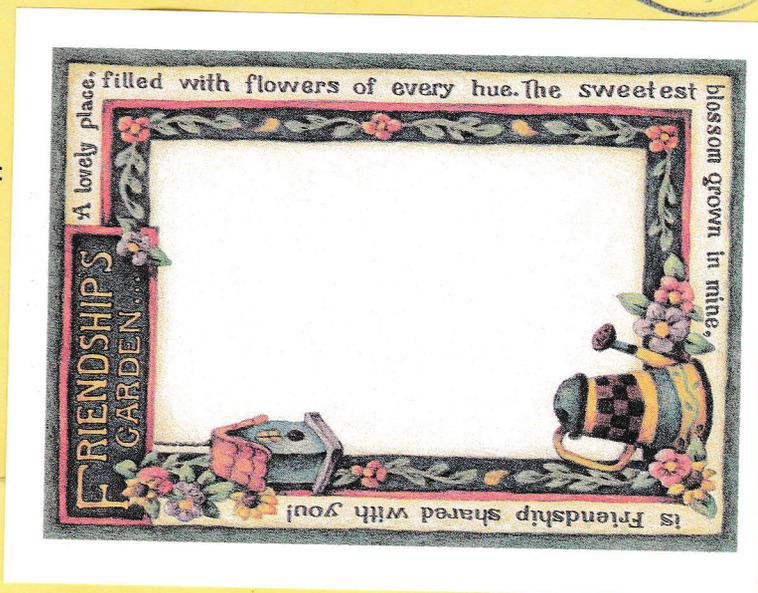


Nancy R. Wilson
SPECIES AND MINIATURE NARCISSUS
571 Woodmont Avenue
Berkeley, California 94708



To:



Dear Friends,

The Narcissus bulbs listed are available for the 1985 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 you 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

1985 - 1986 Listing

SPECIES NARCISSUS

<i>N. asteriensis</i>	\$1.50 _____
A minute trumpet species which blooms very early. It grows in Spain at the edge of the melting snow bank and is fairly hardy.	
<i>N. bulbocodium</i> (Hoop-petticoat)	\$1.00 _____
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.	
<i>N. bulbocodium conspicuus</i>	\$1.50 _____
A large flowered bulbocodium of buttercup yellow. It grows in Spain and Portugal.	
<i>N. bulbocodium monophyllus</i>	\$2.00 _____
White flowered.	
<i>N. bulbocodium tenuifolius</i>	\$1.50 _____
A small, yellow bulbocodium, easy.	
<i>N. bulbocodium obeseus</i>	\$2.00 _____
Large deep yellow with curling foliage.	
<i>N. fernandesii</i>	\$3.00 _____
Two to four golden, dainty flowers on a 6"-7" stem.	
<i>N. hedraeanthus</i>	\$10.00 _____
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.	
<i>N. henriquesii</i>	\$3.00 _____
A fine form of N. Jonquilla. A late bloomer.	
<i>N. intermedius</i>	\$5.00 _____
A slightly tender, wild hybrid (jonquilla x tazetta). It has an orange-yellow corona and a yellow perianth. From Catalonia, Balearic Islands, southern France and Italy. Blooms in March and April.	
<i>N. jonquilla</i>	\$1.50 _____
This bulb has dark green, rushlike, erect leaves and 1-5 bright yellow, fragrant, 1½ in. diameter florets.	
<i>N. minor conspicuus</i>	\$1.50 _____
Similar to pumilis but with a lighter perianth.	
<i>N. nanus</i>	\$1.00 _____
Similar to N. asteriensis but larger, a medium-sized trumpet for the rock garden. It will grow 8" tall and have a faint scent.	
<i>N. odorus 'plenus'</i>	\$1.00 _____
The double form of N. odorus, a yellow ball, blooming early on 12" stems, good for the back of the rock garden.	
<i>N. obvallaris</i>	\$1.50 _____
The Tenby Daffodil which is naturalized in England.	
<i>N. pumilis</i>	\$1.50 _____
This bulb grows 6" high and has a broad yellow trumpet with serrated edge.	
<i>N. rupicola</i>	\$1.50 _____
A small, precise yellow flower with gray leaves which grows wild in the rocks of Spain and Portugal. A good bulb for a pan.	
<i>N. scaberulus</i>	\$1.50 _____
A minute jonquil-type species with deep yellow ¼"-½" flowers and gray foliage. There are 1-5 florets per scape. It blooms in March and April, good in a pan.	
<i>N. triandrus albus</i>	\$1.50 _____
One to five creamy, pendant florets on a 6"-8" stem. Wild in northern Spain, it flowers in March and April.	

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 _____

NANCY'S PETTICOATS

N. bulbocodium monophyllus x *N. bulbocodium mesatlanticus* cross. Large, soft yellow perianths, good increasers, prolific bloomers. Early ea. \$5.00 _____

MINIATURE HYBRID NARCISSUS

April Tears

One of the best hybrids, a *N. jonquilla* x *N. triandrus concolor* cross. Excellent for pots on the patio. \$1.50 _____

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. \$.50 _____

Jessamy — The reverse cross of 'Taffeta', slightly earlier. \$5.00 _____

Jumblie — 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 _____

Little Beauty — A small, bi-colored trumpet. Early. \$1.50 _____

Minnow — A tazetta hybrid with 1-3 florets. It is creamy white with a darker yellow cup. \$2.00 _____

Sundial — An early, prolific jonquil, a winner in shows. \$1.50 _____

Sun Disc — A beautiful, well-poised jonquil hybrid with a lovely scent, this is the latest bulb to bloom. 6"-8" tall. \$1.50 _____

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 _____

Tele a Tete — From the same seed pod as Jumblie, 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 _____

Name _____ Substitute: Yes _____

Address _____ No _____

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. If you are going to plant in a pot you will want the bulbs closer together for a full effect. Fertilize them 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 climates, 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.

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 you hybrids set seed plant them and hope for a new variety for the show bench or the garden.