

## IDENTIFYING DAFFODILS

by

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### Daffodil cultivars by colour

There are two distinct components to a daffodil flower: the petals and the trumpet (more strictly: the perianth segments or tepals, and the corona). These two components can be the same colour or contrasting colours. We use a 2-letter code to describe this. The first letter is the colour of the petals, the second letter is the colour of the trumpet. So, an all-yellow daff would be Y-Y and an all-white daff would be W-W. Most bicoloured daffs have white petals and a yellow trumpet (W-Y). The unusual pattern, with yellow petals and a white trumpet (Y-W), is known as 'reverse bicolor'.

How many colours would we need to cover all of the cultivars? Well, fewer than you might think. The petals come in just 3 colours: yellow (Y), white (W) or orange (O), and only W or Y petals are at all common.

The trumpets are more variable: Y, W and O are common, but we need to add pink (P), red (R), and green (G). Most daffs need just two letters to describe them: here is Y-O



and here is W-P



A few daffs have multi-coloured trumpets in concentric zones: this one (below) is green at the bottom, then mostly yellow, with a red rim at the top. We write this as GYR (with no hyphens between the letters, to indicate zonation within one tissue type).



To describe the whole flower (p. 2, above) we put petal colour first, then a hyphen, then the zones of the trumpet in order from base to rim to get W-GYR

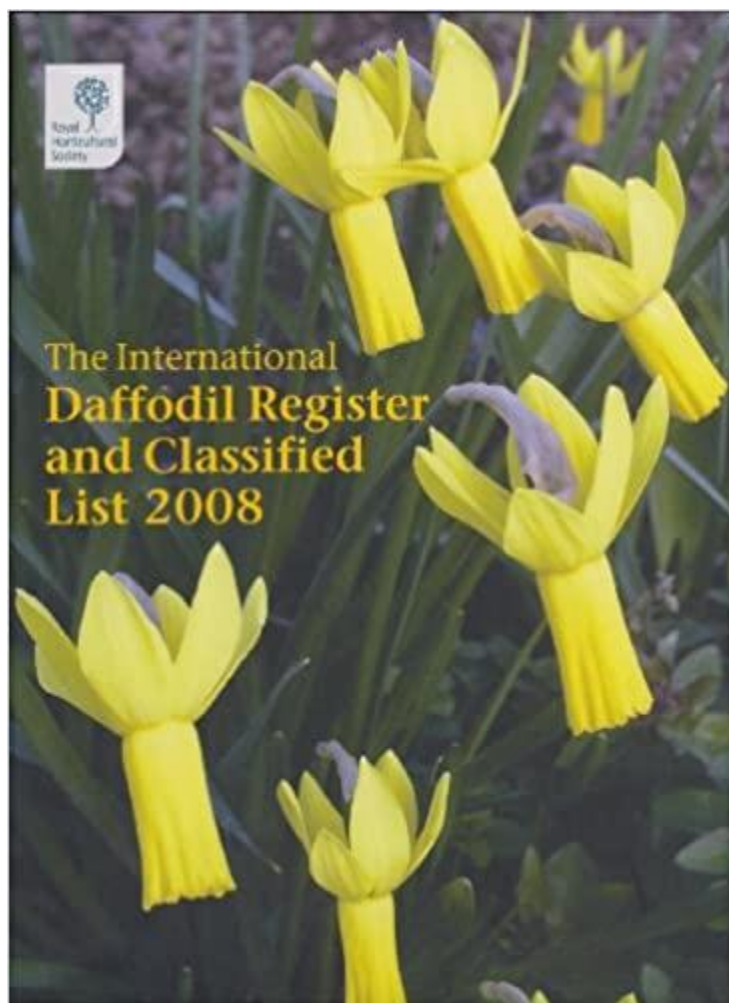
The other thing about daffs is that the general shape of the flower is highly variable, in particular the size of the trumpet and the width of the petals. Here are two all-yellow daffs (Y-Y): the one on the left has a large trumpet and the one on the right has a small trumpet ('thimble', 'cup' and 'disc' (on the right) are used to describe progressively smaller coronas):



Petal shape next. Here are two white and orange daffs (W-O). The plant on the left has broad, overlapping petals, while the plant on the right has narrow petals, producing a star-shaped flower.



When we come to naming the cultivars, later on, we shall have separate categories for star-shaped flowers (those with white petals and those with yellow petals) and for flowers that have zoned colouration to the trumpet (again, separating those with white petals and those with yellow petals). This means that the big groups of taxa that we deal with first, all have broad petals and single-coloured trumpets.



When I mention “The Book says ...”, I’m referring to the Bible of daffodil-lovers:

The International Daffodil Register and Classified List 2008 (1412 pages) published by the Royal Horticultural Society and compiled by the International Daffodil Registrar, Sally Kington.

A really important on-line source of information on all things Narcissus-related is

The American Daffodil Society. You can join at <https://stores.daffodilusastore.org/ads-membership/>

**The 12 Daffodil Divisions are based on contrasting flower shapes and the number of flowers per stem**

Division 1 have trumpets that are as long (or longer) than the petals, when the petals are bent forwards (along the tube, until they touch the trumpet; below):



Because this has yellow petals and a yellow trumpet, this is D1 Y-Y

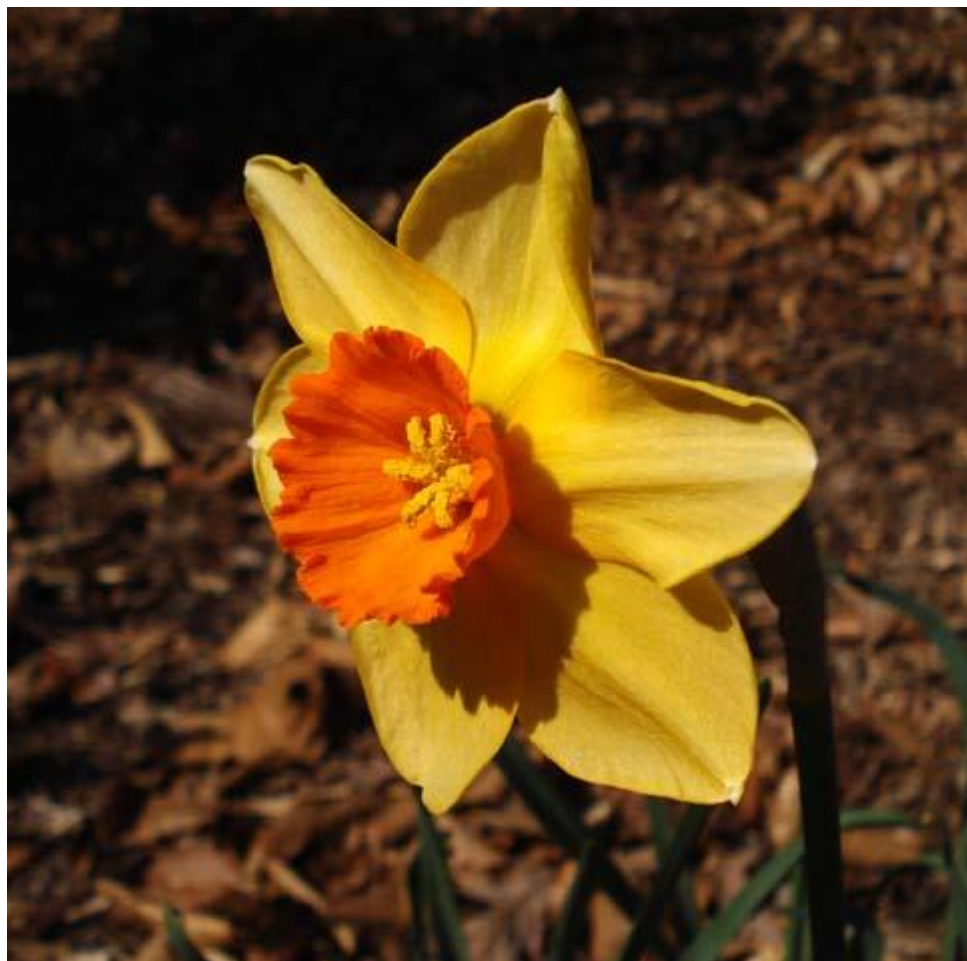
At the other extreme, the trumpet may be very small, and much shorter than the petals. To be more specific, we define 'small' as less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  petal length. This is Division 3.



Because this has white petals and a white trumpet, this is D3 W-W

Other daffs have trumpets that are intermediate between the length of the petals and the very short trumpet of a Division 3 cultivar. You will be relieved to learn that these are called Division 2. The trumpet is more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  petal length, but less than 100% of petal length. Think of Division 2 as being half petal length, plus or minus a bit.

Here is a typical Division 2 daff with a trumpet about half as long as the petals.



Because this has orange petals and an orange trumpet, this is D2 O-O. At this point you meet one of the biggest problems in naming daffs: The book says that the petals are orange, but you might well say, “No. They are yellow”. Experience is what counts here. When you are beginning, you should try both D2 Y-O and D2 O-O, and look for the closest fit.

Division 4 is easy: this is a catch-all category for the “Double Daffs” in all their variety. Typically, what has happened is that a mutation has arisen that replaces the trumpet with a dense mass of perianth segments (petals). The first letter refers to the colour of the outer segments and the second to the smaller segments towards the centre of the flower.



This is a double daff with yellow outer petals and orange inner segments, so it's D4 Y-O

Division 5 contains the cultivars that are derived from the wild species *Narcissus triandrus* (below):



They are often white or very pale lemon yellow, but they can be bicolours like this



Because this cultivar has white petals and a yellow trumpet it is D5 W-Y

Division 6 contains the cultivars that are derived from the wild species *Narcissus cyclamineus*





They are often all-yellow, but some are bicoloured



Because it has white petals and a yellow trumpet this is D6 W-Y. As you can imagine, it takes considerable experience reliably to tell apart D5 W-Y (p. 8) from D6 W-Y (above), but trumpets are longer in D6 and the petals are more strongly bent backwards (reflexed).

Division 7 contains the cultivars that are derived from Jonquils and Apodanthi. They have multiple flowers per stem, fragrant flowers, and often narrow leaves. This (below) is D7 Y-Y



Division 8 contains the cultivars that are derived from Tazettas. They have 3 -20 flowers per stem, fragrant flowers and non-reflexed petals. Telling D7 from D8 requires lots of experience.



This is D8 W-Y (but fading to D8 W-W)

Division 9 contains the cultivars that are derived from Pheasant's-eye (the Poeticus Narcissi) . They have a single flower per stem, with very small coronas that have multicoloured zones. Note that the species *N. poeticus* (below) has only 3 anthers showing at the mouth of the corona.



The cultivar *N. 'Actaeta'* (below) has broader petals than the species.



This would be described as D9 W-GYR. Note the prominent white points to each petal. These are called mucros. All 6 anthers are showing at the mouth of the corona (just 3 in *N. poeticus*).

Division 10 contains the cultivars that are derived from the species *Narcissus bulbocodium*:



Note the tiny perianth segments (more like sepals in D 10) and the relatively huge trumpet. This would be D10 Y-Y.



This cultivar from the 'Nylon Group' would be recorded as D10 W-W

Division 11 contains the very curious-looking cultivars known as Split Corona daffodils. Once known, this Division is very easy to recognise.



They typically have an outer row of normal petals (white in this example), then the trumpet is mutated to another layer of perianth segments (yellow, here) pressed more or less firmly on top of the outer ones. So this would be D11 W-Y

Division 12 is pretty useless as a guide to identification, because it contains all of the cultivars that don't fit in anywhere else. As Sod's Law would predict, one of the commonest of all cultivars falls into this Division. It is *N. x cyclazetta* 'Tête-à-Tête'.



The book says this is D12 Y-Y, although you might think that D5 Y-O would describe it better.

Division 13 is different because it contains species, not cultivars. So *N. hispanicus*, *N. tazetta*, *N. cyclamineus*, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. obvallaris*, *N. triandrus*, *N. poeticus*, etc. all go here.

So those are the definitions of the 13 Divisions. I think you will agree that it is much easier to describe the colour (e.g. Y-O or W-P) than it is to select the correct division (e.g. is it D2 or D3; is it D5 or D6; or is it D7 or D8). So for this guide, we begin with an example from each Division of each colour combination. We call the colour combinations 'Groups'. The 9 Groups are defined below (p. 14).

You use it by making your best guess at the colour combination (e.g. Y-Y) then going to that Group and browsing through each of the Divisions (in numerical order, 1-11). Not all Groups have representatives from every Division. Doubles (D4) and Split Coronas (D11) are easy, and essentially pick themselves.

Begin by picking your Group:

Group 1: Y-Y	p.15
Group 2: Y-W	p. 24
Group 3: Y-O	p. 29
Group 4: W-Y	p. 38
Group 5: W-W	p. 43
Group 6: W-O	p. 48
Group 7: W-P	p. 54
Group 8: Y-zoned trumpets	p. 176
Group 9: W-zoned trumpets	p. 185

Now go to the relevant Group (at the page number listed above) and browse through the Divisions to pick the one that is closest to your specimen. Remember you may have chosen the wrong Group: e.g. Y-O where the book has W-Y. The common problems are selecting Y when the book says W (e.g. for pale lemon yellows) and selecting O when the book says Y, or R when the book says O (dark orange is as close to red as most daffs ever get). The closest to proper red is the narrow outer rim of Poeticus (D9 on p. 10).

In the following lists, there may be several examples within a given Group and Division, where a wide range of morphology is exhibited.

Once we have both the colour Group and the Division, we can begin to start thinking about finding the name of the cultivar (see p. 60 *et seq.*)

The Division and the cultivar name of the selected example appear **above** the image in all the following lists. Don't concern yourself with the cultivar names at this stage, unless it is so obvious that you have found the perfect match, so that can call a halt to the naming process at this point.

**GROUP 1 Y-Y (all-yellow daffs)**

D1 Akala



D2 Bulbarrow



D3 Ferndown



D4 Papua





D5 Hawera



D5 Lemon Drops



D5 Chipper



D6 Backchat



D6 El Camino



D7 Sweetness



D7 Orange Queen (Hmm. Looks like yellow to me)



D7 Kokopelli



D8 Avalanche of Gold



D11 Cassata (close to WY fading to WW)



D12 Golden Quince



D12 Tete a Tete *en masse*



D13 *N. bulbocodium*



D 13 *N. cyclamineus*



**GROUP 2 Y-W (yellow petals and white trumpets)**

**These are the 'Reverse Bicolours' and there are very few of them**

D1 Gipsy Queen



D2 Binkie (of all the Divisions, this is the reverse bicolour you are most likely to find)





D3 Cornell



D4 Easter Chick



D5 Lavalier



D6 Lemon Silk



D7 Pipit (along with D2 Binkie, this is the most likely reverse bicolour to see)



D8 There are no reverse bicolours in the Tazettas

D9 There are no reverse bicolours in Poeticus

D10 There are no common reverse bicolours in Bulbocodium

D11 Manor of Roses



**GROUP 3 Y-O (yellow petals, orange trumpet). A huge and very challenging group of cultivars**

D1 There are no common cultivars in D1 Y-O

D2 Armada



D2 Fire Flash (be aware that this is classified as D2 O-O not D2 Y-O)



D2 Loch Naver (be aware that this is classified as D2 Y-OOR not D2 Y-O)



D2 Y-O Falstaff



D2 Y-O Modern Art (frilly, but not quite divided enough in the trumpet to make it D4)



D3 Y-O Birma (note the strong central crease on each petal, paler than the background)



D3 Rotarian (be aware that this is classified as D3 Y-R not D3 Y-O)



D4 Enterprise





D4 Tahiti



D5 Puppet



D6 Jetfire (one of the first cultivars you will master: both easy to identify and abundant)



D7 Bunting



D8 Falconet



D8 Golden Dawn



D9 There are no Y-O cultivars in Poeticus

D10 There are no Y-O cultivars in Bulbocodium

D11a Parbole



D12 Bittern



D12 'Tête-à-tête' Certainly the most abundant cultivar you will find (note that the book says D12 Y-Y)



**GROUP 4 W-Y (white petals, yellow trumpet)**

D1 Victoria



D2 Bernardino



D3 Woodland Prince



D3 Mrs Lantry (classified as D3 W-W despite the yellow throat of the trumpet)



D3 Greenodd (technically D3 W-YYW because of the thin pale trumpet rim)



D3 Sunrise (technically D3 W-YYO because of the darker rim to the trumpet)





D4 Sulphur Phoenix (but you might easily score this as D4 W-O)



D8 Elvira (technically this is a D8 W-YYO; note the thin darker ring at the mouth)



D11 Freedom Stars (technically D11a W-YWW because of the colour-zoned petals)



D13 *Narcissus cypri*



**GROUP 5 W-W (all-white daffs)**

D1 White Majesty



D2 Misty Glen



D3 Carrara



D3 Mrs Langtry This is the classic narrow petal width for the star-shaped daffs



D4 Gay Song



D5 Ice Wings



D5 Rippling Waters



D7 Sailboat



D11 Cassata (faded to near white)



D13 *N. papyraceus*



**GROUP 6 W-O (white petals, orange trumpet)**

D1 this is not a common combination in W-O

D2 Agora



D2 Pirate King





D2 Flower Record (note that this is a zoned trumpet W-YO, see Group 9 for more)



D3 Firebrand (star-shaped. This is a D3 WWY-R note the yellow petal bases, and R not O)



D4 Sir Winston Churchill



D5 Apache Tears (another, more complex zoned cultivar D5 WWG-GGO)



D6 Beryl (easy to identify: strongly reflexed petals, zoned corona: D6 W-YYO)



D7 Beautiful Eyes



D8 Geranium (very common in mass plantings)



D8 Cragford



D9 Ballydorn



There are no D10 WO cultivars

D11 Orangery (technically, D11a W-OOY)



**GROUP 7 W-P (white petals, pink trumpet)**

D1 Chanson (D1 is not common in W-P)



D2 Chromacolor



D2 High Society (technically D2 W-GWP because of the colour-zoning of the trumpet)



D3 Little Jewel



D4 My Story



D5 Katie Heath





D6 The Foxtrot



D7 Bell Song



D8 Fencourt Jewel



D9 There are no W-P cultivars in Poetics

D10 There are no W-P cultivars in Bulbocodium

D11a Atricilla (the Collar Daffodils)



D11 b Jodi's Sister (the Papillon Daffodils)



D12 Wrenthorpe



This is the end of the colour Group analysis by Division.

At this stage you should have a good idea of both the Group (e.g. Y-O) and the Division (e.g. D2).

Now the question becomes which cultivar within, say, D2 Y-O is my specimen. Go to the page number indicated in the following index; then within each Group, the Divisions are covered in sequence (1-12).

Y-Y	p. 61
Y-O	p.81
W-W	p.103
W-Y	p. 119
W-O	p. 144
W-P	p. 160
Zoned trumpets with Y petals	p. 176
Zoned trumpets with W petals	p. 185
Star-shaped flowers with Y petals	P. 194
Star-shaped flowers with W petals	p. 197

## IDENTIFYING TO CULTIVAR

A few cultivars are really easy to identify. You will have seen most of these already, in the galleries above. Some you'll be able to pick out when you see the commonest colour combinations illustrated side by side. That's the purpose of this section

Note that identifying all the plants you find to cultivar is literally impossible, not least because recruitment from seed of open-pollinated female parents produces plants that simply don't have a cultivar name. Many of the daffs you find won't be identifiable to cultivar. You will have to be satisfied with recording it as D2 Y-O, for example.

The other important point is that there are so many cultivars in some of the groups (like yellow petals and orange trumpets) that no-one, no matter how expert (and certainly not me) could identify more than a handful of wild-found individuals with any degree of confidence. Labelled plants in specialist daffodil shows are at the other end of this spectrum of confidence.

**All Yellow petals and trumpet**

D1 Y-Y King Alfred (this was the original garden favourite, now much less commonly seen)



Note the huge flare to the trumpet and the deeply-cut teeth on the rim

D1 Y-Y Dutch Master (note the wide flare and large teeth)



D1 Y-Y Golden Harvest (note the petals shaped like Napoleon's hat)



D1 Y-Y Unsurpassable



D1 Y-Y Magnificence



D1 Y-Y Wild Daffodil *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* subsp. *pseudonarcissus*

Greatly over-recorded, often as a result of wishful thinking. Not the very pale, forward-pointing, slightly twisted petals (almost D1 W-Y) and the rather pale yellow (not deep golden) trumpet.



D1 Y-Y *Narcissus minor*. Note the petals are almost as golden yellow as the trumpet. Dwarf daffs are defined as taxa that stand less than 32.5 cm tall at flowering.





D1 Y-Y Cedric Morris A very early flowering dwarf cultivar, selected from wild *N. minor* in Spain in 1956. Flowers only 38mm wide.



**DIVISION 2 Y-Y**

D2 Y-Y Carlton (note the creased petals, paler yellow than the trumpet)



D2 Y-Y St Keverne (note the freshly-ironed, very smooth petals and the concolorous, straight-sided trumpet)



D2 Y-Y Pentewan (a.k.a California)



D2 Y-Y Camelot (the lobes at the mouth are less deeply cut and the petals of greater substance)



D2 Y-Y Gigantic Star (not the huge teeth at the mouth of the trumpet)



D4 Y-Y Telamonius Plenus (one of the oldest double cultivars, aka Van Sion).



D4 Y-Y Rip van Winkle (instantly identifiable with its punk hair-do)



D4 Y-Y Yellow Cheerfulness



D4 Y-Y Pencrebar



D4 Y-Y Golden Ducat (note the neatly layered alignment of the pointed petals and uniform colour)



D4 Y-Y Dick Wilden



D4 Y-Y Eystettensis (note the narrow pale-lemon petals and overall star-shape of the flower-head)



D5 Y-Y Hawera



D5 Y-Y Lemon Drops





D6 Y-Y February Gold (one of the component mass-planted daffs. Like D1 but with back-swept petals)



D6 Y-Y Rapture



D6 Y-Y Peeping Tom (one of the most distinctive of all the flower shapes)



D6 Y-Y Little Witch (a very cute miniature daff; D6 Y-O, I hear you say)



D6 Y-Y Minicycla Group (another very cute miniature, this time a proper D6 Y-Y)



D6 Y-Y Bartley (note the bigger flare to the trumpet than in Peeping Tom)



D7 Y-Y Trevithian



D7 Y-Y Quail (typically just 2, sometimes 3, flowers per stem. Could be mistaken for D2)



D7 Y-Y Sweetness



D7 Y-Y Baby Moon (one of the commonest miniature flowers; c.f. Minnow, p. 140)



D7 Y-Y Sun Disc (broad, overlapping petals; the other really popular miniature flower. Perhaps Y-O?)



D7 Y-Y Rugulosus (the commonest all-yellow star-shaped flower)



D7 Y-Y Penpol



D11a Tripartite (mass planted by the M25 at Heathrow)



D11a Y-Y Solar Disc



D11 Y-Ya Cassata (the book says W-W but you could say W-Y)





### **Yellow Petals and Orange Trumpets**

This is a huge and very tricky Group, particularly in Division 2.

D1 Y-O Uncle Duncan (this is a rare division for this colour Group, and you won't find many cultivars)



D2 Y-O are often mass planted. This is Fortune (see below)



D2 Y-O Fortune (much the most like that you'll see. Petals creased, trumpet darker towards the mouth)



D2 Y-O Fortissimo (note the narrower petals)



D2 Y-O Brackenhurst (note the brighter golden petals)



D2 Y-O Loch Lundie ('The Lochs' form an excruciatingly difficult group of cultivars)



D2 Y-O Bulley (frilly, but not as much as Modern Art, p. 31)



D2 Y-O Falstaff



D2 Y-O Red Devon (note the deeper lobing of the mouth, and more pronounced creases in the petal)



D2 Y-O Loch Owskeich (another of 'The Lochs'; the rim of the trumpet is hardly lobed at all)



D2 Y-O Torridon (a tiny, almost thimble-like corona)



D2 Y-O Armada (a gaping trumpet with shallow lobing)



D2 Y-O Pipe Major (pale lemon yellow contrasting with bright, vivid orange)



D2 Y-O Rustom Pasha (pale base to a small, narrow trumpet, creased petals)



D2 Y-O Forest Fire (a broadly gaping trumpet from The Brody of Brody, 1936)





D2 Y-O Foxhunter (note the pointed petals and straight-sided corona)



D2 Y-O Ipi Tombi (creased petals and a big, lobed trumpet)



D3 Y-O Birma (neat, uniformly orange corona, pale creased petals)



D3 Y-O MarketMerry (this is not a commonly seen colour Group in Division 3)



D4 Y-O Tahiti (palest yellow petals)



D4 Y-O Twink (an untidy, but popular old cultivar)



D4 Y-O Butter and Eggs



D4 Y-O Manly



D4 Y-O Double Fashion



D4 Y-O Enterprise (flimsy, but neatly aligned pale yellow outer petals)



D4 Y-O Hawaii



D4 Y-O Texas



D4 Y-O Apotheose



D4 Y-O Golden Rain (multiple flowers per stem)



D5 Y-O Puppet (this is a rare combination)



D6 Y-O Jetfire (one of the commonest and most distinctive of all the daffs)





D7 Y-O Stratosphere (this is the commonest of the Y-O Jonquils)



D7 Y-O Bunting (darker petals and darker corona)



D7 Y-O Suzy (the broad corona is almost flat against the petals)



D7 Y-O Parcpat



D7 Y-O Sweet Pepper



D7 Y-O Kinglet (note the rough edge to the mouth of the corona)



D8 Y-O Grand Soleil d'Or (common and very early flowering)



D8 Y-O Admiration (note the paler, more crumpled petals and more gaping corona)



D11 Y-O Mondragon



D11 Y-O Tiritomba (note that the inner petals are divided into finger-like lobes)



D12 Y-O Jumble (from the same seed-head that produced Tête-à-Tête; note reflexed petals)



D12 Y-O Bittern



**All-white daffs**

D1 W-W Mount Hood



D1 W-W Empress of Ireland



D1 W-W Beersheba



D1 W-W W.P. Milner (the trumpet is pale lemon yellow, fading to white)





D1 W-W Himalaya



D2 W-W Ice Follies (the most likely all-white daff to be seen; it starts out with a pale lemon corona)



D2 W-W Stainless (verging on D3 W-W)



D2 W-W White Nile (starts out with a pale lemon trumpet)



D2 W-W Desdemona



D3 W-W Xit (yes, that's not a typo. It's called Xit. It should really be D3 W-GWW)



D3 W-W Polar Ice



D4 W-W Gay Song



D4 W-W Rose of May (a vision of white tidiness)



D4 W-W Cernuus Plenus (an ancient and very untidy double pale lemon cultivar)



D5 W-W Thalia (one of the most popular of all the white cultivars)



D5 W-W Ice Wings



D5 W-W Rippling Waters (note the yellowish perianth tube)



D5 W-W Niveth



D5 W-W Horn of Plenty (very narrow, upright petals)



D5 W-W Arish Mell (very broad, pointy petals)





D5 W-W Petrel (very small, rounded cup-like) corona



D5 W-W Shot Silk (narrow petals ending in a point)



D6 W-W Snipe (the perfect white D6 with petals swept right back)



D6 W-W Tracey (broad, rounded petals and a pronounced flare to the trumpet)



D6 W-W Jenny (faintest lemon yellow trumpet and star-shaped petals)



D7 W-W has no common representatives

D8 W-W Silver Chimes



D8 W-W White Pearl



D9 W-W There are no common all-white D9

D10 W-W There are cultivars like Nylon Group



But you are more likely to see all-white species daffs (D 13) like *N. cantabricus*



D11 W-W Colblanc



D12 W-W White Owl



**Flowers with white petals and yellow trumpets**

W-Y is big group, comparable in difficulty with Y-O

D1 W-Y Princeps (very common and often mis-recorded as Wild Daff (*N. pseudonarcissus* subsp. *pseudonarcissus*))



D1 W-Y Empress (the petals are more upright than in Princeps)



D1 W-Y Topolino (a small, dainty cultivar with a pale yellow trumpet, often mass planted)





D1 W-Y Bravoure (note: no flare and no teeth at the mouth of the trumpet)



D1 W-Y Las Vegas (note big flare and massive teeth)



D1 W-Y Trousseau (very pale lemon yellow trumpet with a big flare at the mouth)



D1 W-Y Victoria (note the deep golden trumpet with deeply cut teeth)



D1 W-Y February Silver (note the reflexed petals suggesting a big D6 W-Y)



D2 W-Y Ice Follies (much the most likely D2 to be seen; fades to D2 W-W)



D2 W-Y Spring Dawn The first of this colour group into flower (it is a hybrid of N. 'Rijnveld's Early Sensation' (D1Y-Y) and N. 'Finland' (D2 W-Y))



D2 W-Y Brunswick (a very wide, pale lemon trumpet)



D2 W-Y Mityline (note the very smooth well-ironed upright petals)



D2 W-Y Irish Minstrel



D2 W-Y Slim Whitman



D2 W-Y Modulux (close to D2 W-Y)



D3 W-Y White Lady



D3 W-Y Segovia



D3 W-Y Aircastle



D4 W-Y Irene Copeland





D4 W-Y Cheerfulness



D4 W-Y Unique (note the uniform pale yellow inner petals)



D4 W-Y White Lion (note the yellow inner petals have darker margins)



D4 W-Y Bridal Crown



D4 W-Y Sulphur Phoenix



D4 W-Y Romanus (an ancient cultivar which the book says is D4 W-O)



D5 W-Y Tuesday's Child



D5 W-Y Lapwing



D5 W-Y Laura



D6 W-Y Jack Snipe (note the reflexed, narrower white petals)



D6 W-Y Trena



D6 W-Y Dove Wings (can be tricky to tell from D5 W-Y)



D6 W-Y Phalarope



D7 W-Y Waterperry



D7 W-Y Snow Bunting



D7 W-Y Avocet





D7 W-YYW Sugarbush (note the white rim to the corona)



D8 W-Y is a very tricky group of similar-looking Tazettas

D8 W-Y Grand Primo Citronière



D8 W-Y Canaliculatus (but you might say D8 W-O)



D8 W-Y Avalanche



D8 W-Y Odoratus



D8 W-Y Minnow (one of the easy ones to identify, because the flowers are so tiny, with huge mucros)



D8 W-Y Early Perfection (a famous early cultivar)



D10 W-Y Kenellis (a classic star-shaped D10)



D11 W-Y Cassata (but the books say (D11 W-W))



D11 W-Y Belcanto



D11 W-Y Freedom Stars



D11 W-Y Printal



### White Petals and Orange Trumpet

D1 W-O Millennium Orange (this is a rare combination for D1, and you won't come across it often)



D2 W-O (in contrast this is a very common combination, and D2 W-O cultivars abound)

D2 W-O Sempre Avanti





D2 W-O Johann Strauss



D2 W-O Bella Vista



D2 W-O Dick Wellband



D2 W-OOY Slim Whitman (like an orange 'Ice Follies')



D3 W-O Barrett Browning (bigger mucros on the outer 3 petals)



D2 W-GOO Doctor Hugh (note the dark green eye)



D3 Y-O Sunrise (note the lemon yellow base to the petals)



D4 W-O Mary Copeland



D4 W-O Sir Winston Churchill



D4 Y-O Gay Kybo



D4 W-O Watersmeet (palest lemon yellow outer petals and matching inner segments)



D4 W-O Orange Phoenix (an untidy old cultivar but still frequent)



D5 W-O no common cultivars of this colour

D6 W-O Beryl (often with lemon yellow petals, as here).



D6 W-O Interloper (you are likely to have put this down as D2 Y-O; the petals are barely reflexed)



D7 W-O BeautifulEyes





D8 W-O Geranium (one of the most popular mass-planting cultivars; petal apex squarish)



D8 W-O Cragford (petal apex rounded to acute)



D8 W-O Elvira



D8 W-O Gloriosus



D8 W-O Saint Agnes



D8 W-O Orange Blossom



D9 W-O is not a common combination for Poeticus daffs

D10 W-O there are no Bulbocodium in this colour Group

D11 W-O Dolly Mollinger



D11 W-O Sorbet



D11 W-O Tricollet



D11 W-O Orangery



D11 W-O Pick Up



D11 W-O Love Call



**White petals and pink trumpets**

D1 W-P Pink Silk (there are rather few of these; most W-P are in Division 2)



D2 W-P Mrs R.O. Backhouse (the original pink, often looking like D1 W-P)





D2 W-P Salome (en masse, more peach than pink in most cases)



D2 W-P MyWord



D2 W-P Ken's Favorite (this is the correct original American spelling)



D3 W-P there are very few non-zoned D3W-P

D4 W-P Delnashaugh (the is the cultivar you are most likely to see)



D4 W-P Replete



D4 W-P Dorchester



D4 W-P MyStory



D5 W-P Akepa



D5 W-P Katy Heath



D5 W-P Swift Current



D6 W-P Foundling



D6 W-P Cotinga



D6 W-P Kaydee



D6 W-P Bilbo



D6 W-P Lilac Charm



D7 W-P Bell Song





D7 W-P SweetSmiles



D7 W-YPP Waterperry (an old cultivar, lemon yellow, just washed with a hint of pink)



D8 W-P Fencourt Jewell



D8 W-P Little Dianne



D9 & D10 don't do W-P

D11 W-P Lady Eve



D11 W-P Apricot Whirl



D11 W-P Trigonometry



D11 W-P Shrike



D11 W-P Electrus



D11 W-P Integer



**OTHER TOP TIPS**

The Earliest all-yellow daff, often out on Christmas Day: D1 Y-Y Rijnveld's Early Sensation



The latest daff into flower in May: *N. poeticus* var. *recurvus*



The Ugliest Daff: D4 Y-Y Thomas' Virescent Daffodil



**GROUP 8 Zoned trumpets with yellow petals**

D2 Bantam (D2 Y-YOO)



D2 Ceylon (weirdly, the zonation is not mentioned: D2 Y-O. I'd say D2 Y-OOR)





D2 Croesus (D2 Y-YYO or maybe D2 W-YYO))



D2 Park Royal (D2 Y-YYR makes sense)



D3 Perimeter (D3 Y-YY also makes sense)



D7 Stafford (D7 Y-YYO)



D3 Y-YYR Badbury Rings



D3 Y-GYR Dinkie



D3 Y-YYR Ring Fence



D3 Y-YYO Edward Buxton (perhaps D3 Y-GYO)



D3 Y-GYP Cupid's Eye (or D3 Y-GYR perhaps)



D2 Y-YYO Delibes



D2 Y-O Killigrew Clearly zoned (D2W-YYO) but the book says not.



D8 Chinita (D8Y-YYR or I might say D8Y-OOR)



D2 Y-YYO Ringmaster



D1 Pokagon (D1 YYW-P, but you might think D1WWY-YYP)



D5 Apache Tears (another, more complex zoned cultivar D5 WWG-GGO)





**GROUP 9 Zoned trumpets with white petals**

D1 whites tend not to have zoned trumpets.



D2 W-YO Flower Record *en masse*

D2 W-YYO Flower Record (probably the cultivar you are most likely to see)



D2 High Society W-GWP (fresh specimens might be scored as W-YYP)



D2 Fragrant Rose D2 W-GPP (or perhaps D2 W-GYP)



D2 Waihaha (D2 W-P) But surely the zonation needs to be recognised? D2 W-WWP perhaps.



D2 Salome W-PPY (you might describe the trumpet-mouth as peach rather than Y)



D2 Y-P Milestone



D6 Beryl (easy to identify: strongly reflexed petals, zoned corona: D6 W-YYO)



D2 Pink Charm (D2 W-WWP) If that's not red, I don't know what is (perhaps D2 W-YWR)



D2 W-YYR Maid of Ulster (if in doubt, look at Y-YYR and Y-YYO)



D3 W-GYO Murrayfield



D3 W-GYR Pakatoa (if in doubt, look at both Y-GYR and Y-GYO)



D3 Y-YYO Conspicuous (note that the petals have faded to W)



D3 W-YOO La Riente (but it is closer to W-YR in this faded specimen)



D3 Bushmills W-YYO (note the 6 similar anthers showing that this is not in the Poeticus Division 9)





D3 Merlin W-YR



D9 Actaea W-YR (note the 3 upper and 3 lower anthers)



**Star shaped flowers with yellow petals**

D2 Y-Y Sir Watkin



D3 Y-YYO Bath's Flame



D2 Y-O Hospodar



D2 Y-YOR Gloria Mundi



D2 Y-Y Frank Miles



D2 Y-O Bahram (again, zoned obviously; perhaps D2 Y-YYO?)



**Star shaped flowers with white petals**

D2 W-WWY Mrs Langtry This is the classic narrow petal width for the star-shaped daffs



D2 W-YO Lucifer



D2 W-Y Stella



D3 W-Y White Lady



D2 W-O Will Scarlett



D3 W-Y Seagull (zoned, surely? Perhaps D3 W-YR)



D2 W-WYO Prince Fushimi



D3 Y-YYO Brilliancy (often records as D3 W-YYO)



zoned



D3 WWY-R Firebrand (note the clearly zoned trumpet and the lemon base to the petals; WWY-GYO)



D2 W-P Mrs R.O. Backhouse



**THE END**

Please get in touch with corrections and suggestions for improvements on

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