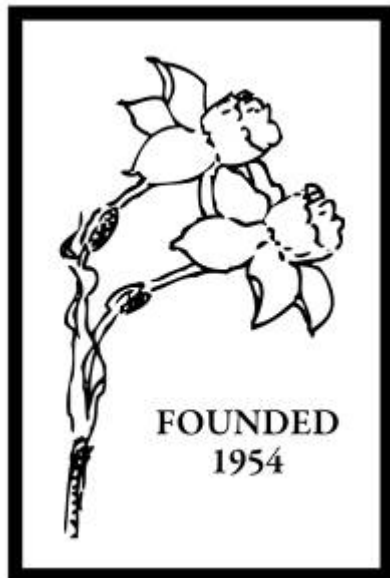


# THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

presents

## More Than You Ever Wanted to Know About Daffodils

by Phyllis Hess



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DAFFODILS ARE CALLED:

JONQUILS

DAFFODILS

BUTTERCUPS

NARCISSUS

BUT ALL ARE NARCISSUS

ALL ARE DAFFODILS

# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NARCISSUS AND DAFFODILS?

- **None.** The two words are synonyms. Narcissus is the Latin or botanical name for all daffodils, just as *ilex* is for hollies.
- Daffodil is the common name for all members of the genus *Narcissus*, and its use is recommended by the ADS at all times other than in scientific writing.

# What is a jonquil?

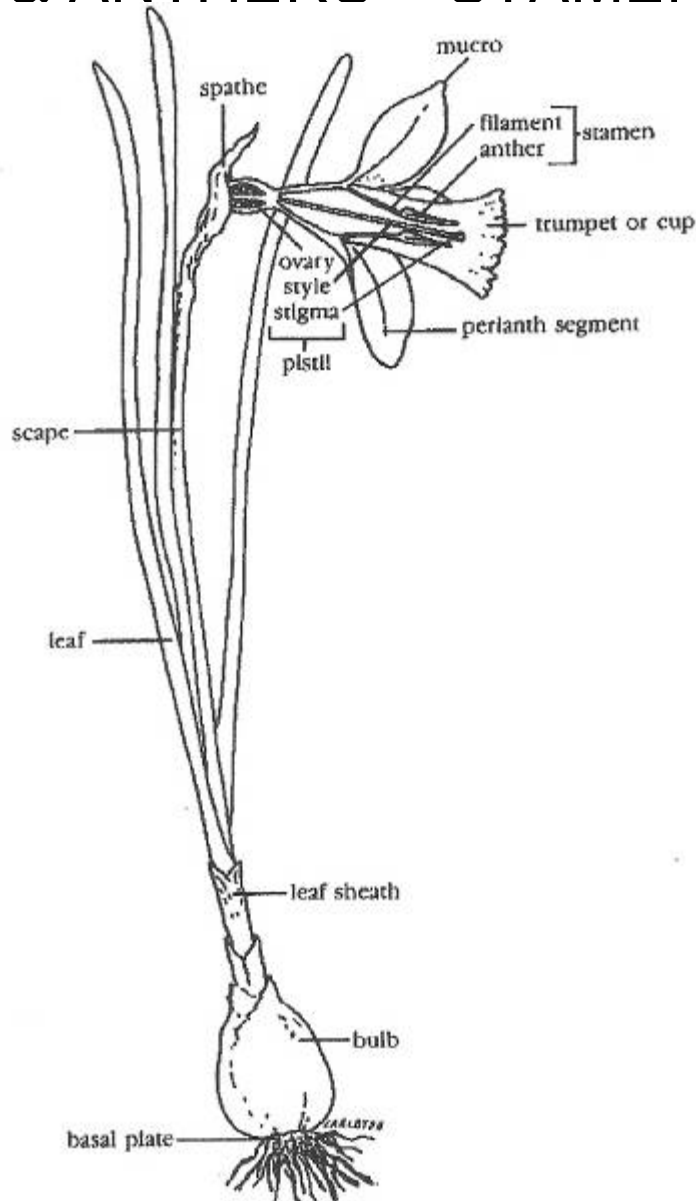
- In some parts of the country any yellow daffodil is called a jonquil, usually incorrectly.

- As a rule, but not always, jonquil species and hybrids are characterized by several yellow flowers, strong fragrance, and a rounded stem.



- The hybrids are confined to Division 7 and the term "jonquil" should be applied only to daffodils in Division 7
- or species in Division 13 known to belong to the jonquil group.

# PARTS OF A DAFFODIL and CLOSE UP OF FILAMENTS & ANTHERS = STAMEN -- STYLE & STIGMA = PISTIL



# NARCISUSS IS THE LATIN NAME





# DAFFODIL IS THE COMMON NAME



- ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**

- SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION**

- For garden purposes, daffodils are classified in thirteen divisions. Division number indicates form, while letters indicate color.

For example, 'Pinza' 2 Y-YYO is a large-cupped daffodil, all yellow except for an orange rim



- 1 W-Y is a trumpet daffodil with white perianth (petals & sepals) and yellow corona (trumpet).



# DIVISION 1



## *Trumpet Daffodil Cultivars*

One flower to a stem;  
corona (trumpet) as  
long as, or longer  
than, the perianth  
segments (petals and  
sepals)

# 'OMBERSLEY' 1 Y-Y



RETAIL OUTLETS WILL SELL MOST ANYTHING  
LABELED AS 'KING ALFRED' THERE MAY BE  
NONE IN COMMERCE ANY LONGER





# 'PINK SILK' 1 W-P





# 'MAGIC LANTERN' 1 Y-O



# 'PREDATOR' 1 W-Y



# DIVISION 2



## *Large-cupped Daffodil Cultivars*

One flower to a stem;  
corona (cup) more  
than one-third but  
less than equal to the  
length of the perianth  
segments (petals and  
sepals)

# 'IRISH AFFAIR' 2 W-Y



# 'SABRE' 2 Y-R



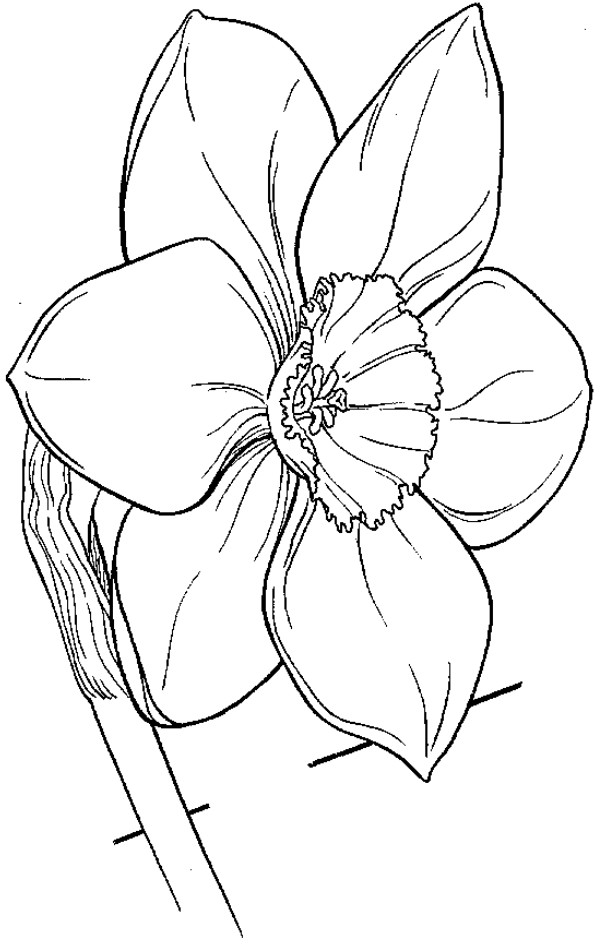
# 'FLORENCE' JOY 2 W-W



# 'GOLD CONVENTION' 2 Y-Y



# DIVISION 3



## *Small-cupped Daffodil Cultivars*

One flower to a stem;  
corona (cup) not more  
than one-third the  
length of the perianth  
segments (petals and  
sepals)



# 'BURNING BUSH' 3 Y-O



# 'OMEOMY' 3 Y-R



# 'COOL CRYSTAL' 3 W-GWW



# 'La Paloma' 3 W-GYR



# How many kinds of daffodils are there?

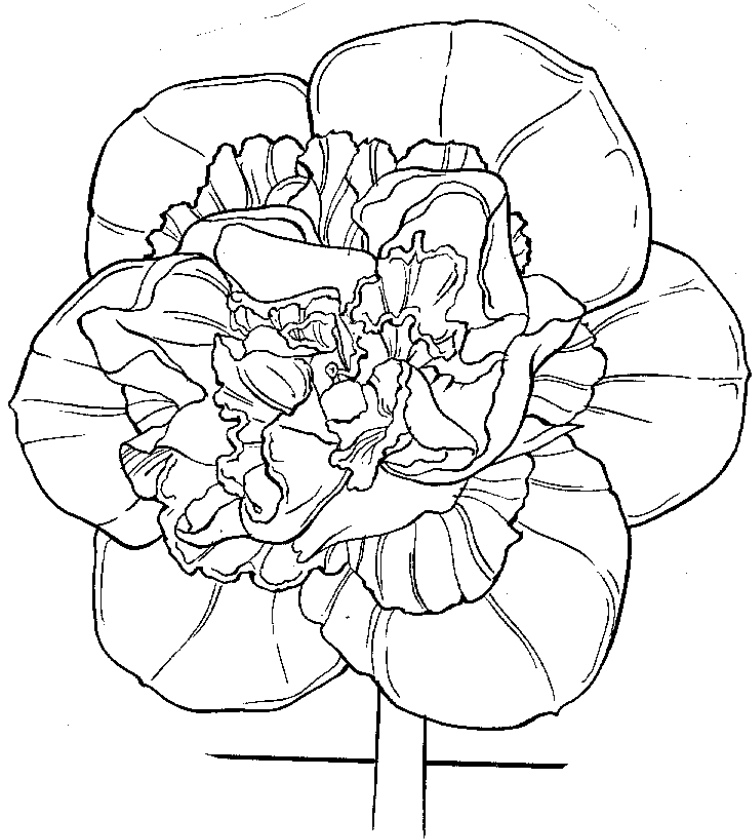
- Botanists differ, but there are at least 25 species, some say 40, some with a great many different forms, and several natural hybrids.
- Including sub-species there could be 200.

- In addition to the species, the current printout of the Daffodil Data Bank lists over 25,000 hybrids which are divided among the thirteen divisions of the official classification.

# DIVISION 4

## *Double Daffodil Cultivars*

One or more flowers  
to a stem, with  
doubling of the  
perianth segments  
or the corona or both



# 'DORCHESTER' 4 W-P





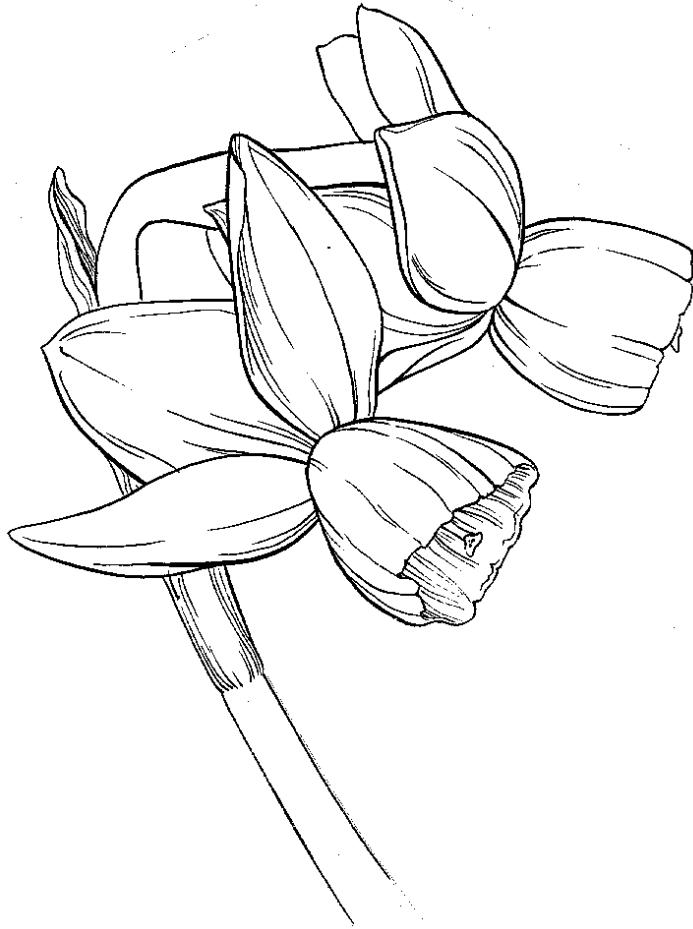
# 'Southern Hospitality' 4 Y-R



# 'ERLICHEER' 4 W-Y



# DIVISION 5



*Triandrus Daffodil*  
*Cultivars*

Characteristics of *N.*  
*triandrus*

predominant: usually  
two or more pendent  
flowers to a stem;  
perianth segments  
reflexed

# 'SHOT SILK' 5 W-W 1931



# 'AKEPA' 5 W-P



# 'ICE WINGS' 5 W-W





# 'LAVALIER' 5 YYW-W

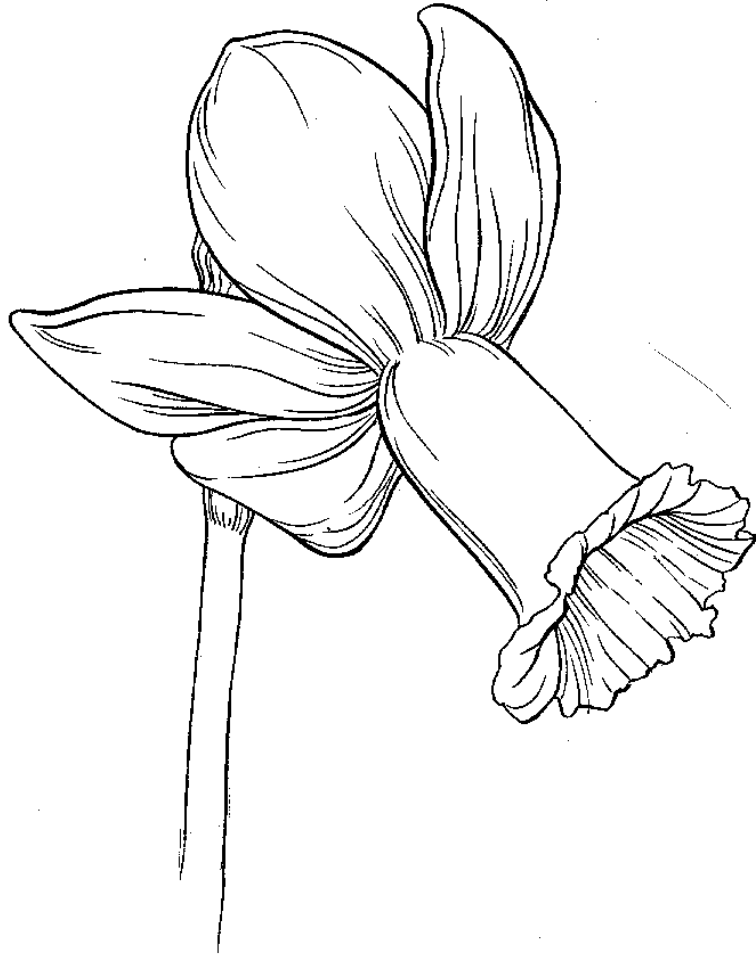


# 'THALIA' 5W-W





# DIVISION 6



## *Cyclamineus Daffodil Cultivars*

Characteristics of *N. cyclamineus* clearly evident: one flower to a stem;  
perianth segments significantly reflexed;  
flower at an acute angle to the stem, with a very short pedicel (neck)

# 'FOUNDLING' 6 W-P



# 'TRENA' 6 W-Y



# 'RAPTURE' 6 Y-Y IN THE WOODS



# 'ELIZABETH ANN' 6W-GWP





# 'VINELAND' 6 Y-Y



# DIVISION 7



*Jonquilla and Apodanthus*  
*Daffodil Cultivars*

Characteristics of  
Sections *Jonquilla* or  
*Apodanthi* clearly evident:  
one to five flowers to a  
stem; perianth segments  
spreading or reflexed;  
flowers usually fragrant

# DIVISION SEVEN

ARE THE JONQUILS THEY OFTEN  
HAVE MORE THAN ONE FLOWER TO A STEM

- THEY HAVE “ROUND”  
REEDLIKE FOLIAGE
- USUALLY FRAGRANT
- IN THE SOUTH FOLKS  
SOMETIMES CALL THEM  
• “SWEETIES”
- THE ONE PICTURED HERE  
IS A NEW VARIETY FROM  
• “DOWNUNDER”
- IT WOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS  
• 7 W-P





# 'TREVITHIAN' 7 Y-Y



# 'WORK OF ART' 7 W-P



# 'MARZO' 7 Y-Y



# 'INDIAN MAID' 7 O-R





# A PATCH OF 'SWEETNESS' 7 Y-Y



# DIVISION 8

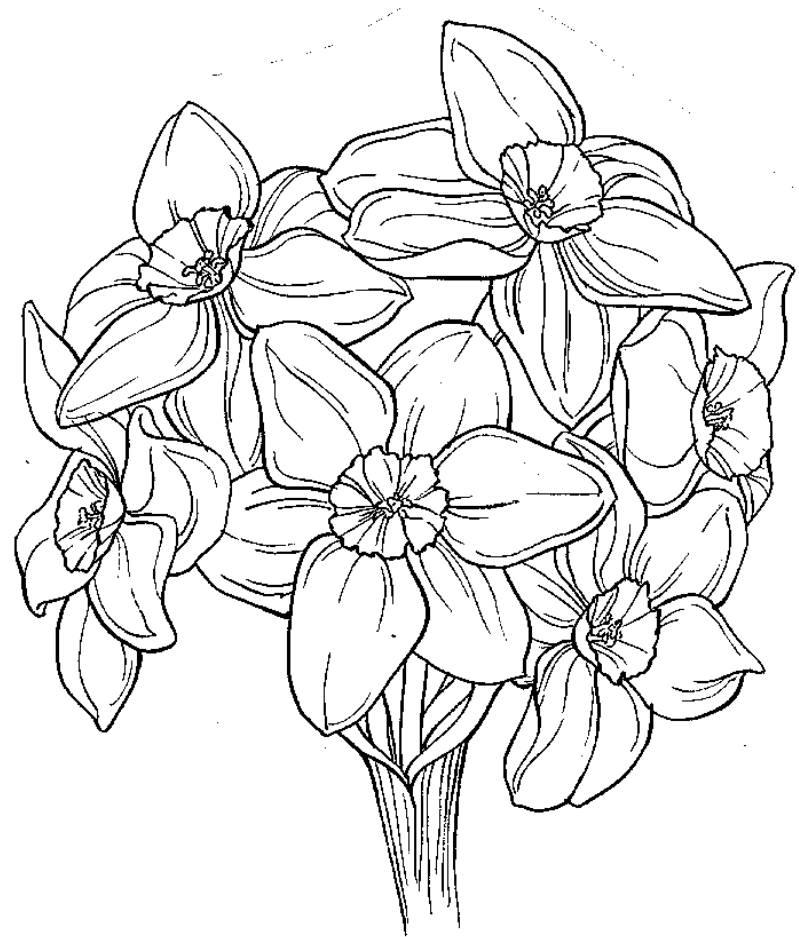
- *Tazetta Daffodil Cultivars*

Characteristics of the *N.*

*tazetta* group

predominant: usually  
three to twenty flowers to  
a stout stem; leaves  
broad;

perianth segments  
spreading, not reflexed;  
flowers fragrant



**'GRAND PRIMO' 8 W-Y**  
**pre 1780**





# 'BROOKE'S BEARS' 8 W-Y



# 'FENCOURT JEWEL' 8 W-P



# 'HOOPOE' 8 Y-O



# 'Avalanche' 8 W-Y



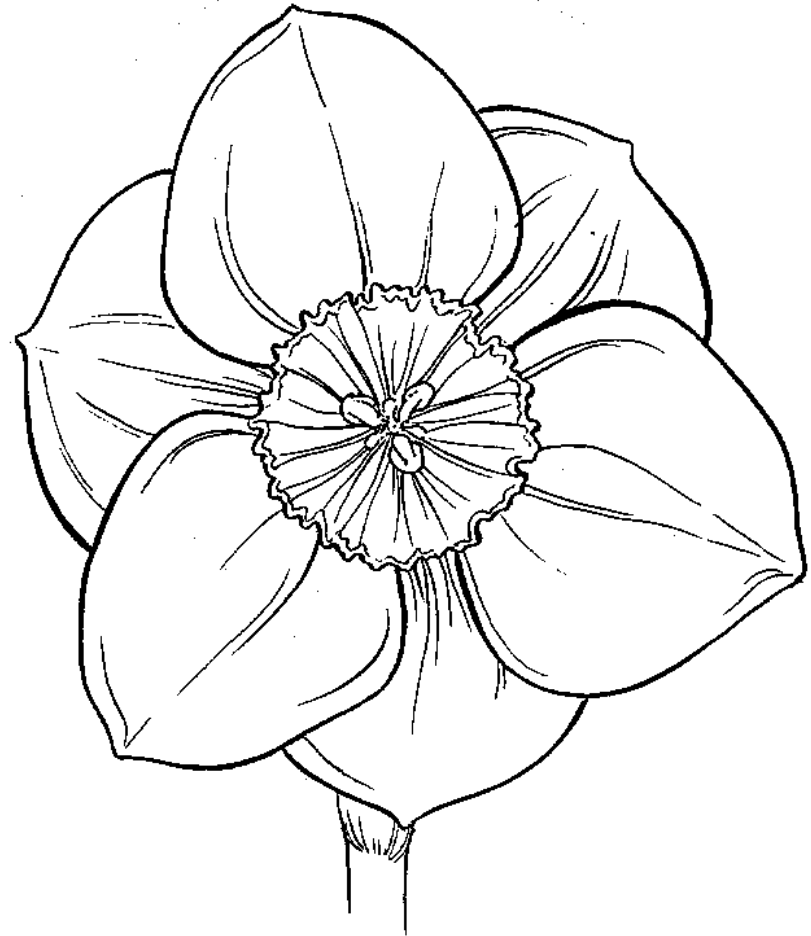


# 'HIGHFIELD BEAUTY' 8 Y-YYO



# DIVISION 9

- *Poeticus Daffodil Cultivars*  
Characteristics of the *N. poeticus* and related species clearly evident; perianth segments pure white; corona very short or disc-shaped, not more than one-fifth the length of the perianth segments; corona usually with a green and/or yellow center and red rim, but sometimes wholly or partly of other colors; anthers usually set at two distinct levels; flowers fragrant.
- Your Grandma might have called them “Pheasant’s Eye”



# POETS CAN BE 2 HEADED





# 'CANTABILE' 9 W-GYR 1932



Historic Poet 1919  
'Actaea' 9 W-YYR  
2012 Wister Award winner



- **How long do daffodil bulbs last?**
- Under good growing conditions, they should outlast any of us. While some kinds of bulbs tend to dwindle and die out, daffodils should increase.

# DIVISION 10

*Bulbocodium* Daffodil  
Cultivars Characteristics  
of Section *Bulbocodium*  
clearly evident; usually  
one flower to a stem;  
perianth segments  
insignificant compared  
with corona; filament and  
style are usually curved



# 'DIAMOND RING' 10 Y-Y



# 'JULIA JANE' 10 Y-Y





# 'GOLDEN BELLS' 10 Y-Y

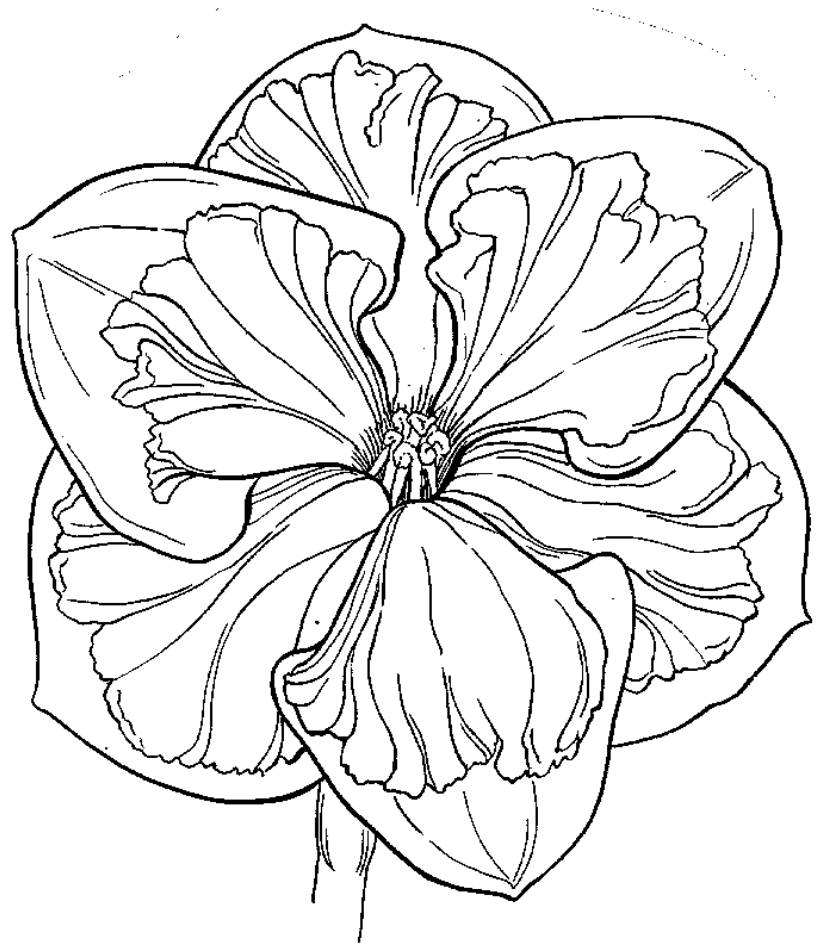


# DIVISION 11a

## *Split Corona Daffodil Cultivars*

Corona split—usually for more than half its length

a) Collar Daffodils Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments opposite the perianth segments; the segments usually in two whorls of three





# 'TRIPARTITE' 11a Y-Y



# 'DIVERSITY' 11a W-PPW



# 'Colblanc' 11a W-GWW





# DIVISION 11b

b) Papillon Daffodils  
Split-corona daffodils  
with the corona  
segments alternate to  
the perianth  
segments; the corona  
segments usually in a  
single whorl of six



# 'LEMON BEAUTY'

11b W-Y/W



# 'BROADWAY STAR' 11bW-O/W

*DaffSeek*



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# DIVISION 12

## *Other Daffodil Cultivars*

Daffodil cultivars  
which do not fit the  
definition of any other  
division.



# 'BITTERN' 12 Y-O



# 'DEMITASSE' 12 W-Y





# 'TETE A TETE' 12 Y-Y MINIATURE



# 'WHITE OWL' 12 W-W

*DaffSeek*



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# 'MESA VERDE' 12 G-GGY



# DIVISION 13

*Daffodils*

*Distinguished Solely  
by Botanical Name*

All species and wild or  
reputedly wild  
variants and hybrids





# N. cyclamineus



***N. rupicola* subsp. *rupicola*,**  
**Division 13**





***N. calcicola* 13 Y-Y**  
**Mira d'Aire, Portugal**



# DAFFODIL BULBS COME IN MANY SIZES



The Dutch grow lots of bulbs, these in Pennings' fields  
Breezand, The Netherlands 'Chromacolor' 2 W-P





# 'LORIKEET' 1 Y-P





# 'REPLETE' 4 W-P









- **Are daffodils difficult to grow?**
- **No.** They are probably the easiest and most dependable of all the families of flowers and ideal for a beginner in gardening in most regions of the United States.

- **Can daffodils be grown throughout the United States?**
- Daffodils are quite tolerant of cold, especially with a covering of snow, and are grown to the Canadian border.
- The only exceptions are a few tender cultivars, usually tazettas, such as the popular Paper White.

- Daffodils can also be grown throughout the South with the exception of parts of Florida which are free of frost.

- A cold treatment—natural or induced—is needed for flower bud initiation.

- Along a narrow band adjoining the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas there are certain types and named cultivars which have been found to do better than others.

# TIME TO PLANT

- Choose a well-drained, sunny place.
- Hillsides and raised beds are best.



- DRAINAGE is the key.
- Spade at least twelve inches deep.

- Improve your clay with well-rotted compost, soil amendment, or planting mix and raise the bed.

- Slightly acidic soil is best
- You might add soil sulfur if you have alkaline soil.

- Top-dress again with 5-10-10 when the leaf-tips emerge.

- As they flower, top-dress with 0-10-10 or 0-0-50.

- High-nitrogen fertilizer should be avoided.



- Daffodils need lots of water while they are growing.
- Water immediately after planting and keep them moist until the rains come.
- Continue watering for three weeks or so after blooming time; then stop watering.

- The bulbs make their next year's bloom after flowering.
- (Your first-year bloom is largely due to the previous grower of the bulb.)



- Plant your daffodils so that their top (pointed end) is at least two times as deep as the bulb is high (top of a 2" bulb is 4" deep).
- Exactness isn't crucial; they'll adjust.
- Plant bulbs deeper in sandy soil than in clay.



- You may leave daffodils down in the ground for between 3 to 5 years.
- If blooming does not happen one season, it would be best to move them to a new location.

- After blooming, never cut the foliage until it begins to yellow (usually late May or June). At least six weeks from bloom time.
- Do not “braid” or “tie” the foliage.
- Next it is time to dig them.

- Put the bulbs in mesh bags and hang them in the coolest place you can find until ready to plant.
- Good air circulation will keep storage rot at a minimum.



Use a bulb planter when naturalizing





# REMEMBER – POINTY END UP



# A MINIATURE DAFFODIL BEING GROWN IN A STYROFOAM BOX





## MORE BEING GROWN IN A BOX





# SOME BEING GROWN IN A POT



- **Will daffodils grow in the shade?**
- They will grow in the shade of deciduous trees because they have finished flowering and the foliage has begun to mature by the time deciduous trees leaf out.

- It is better to grow them outside the drip line of deciduous trees rather than under them.



- Deciduous trees with tap roots are preferable to shallow-rooted trees.
- Daffodils will not long survive under evergreen trees and shrubs.

# DAFFODILS LIKE SOME SUN BUT CAN BE PLANTED WITH TREES

UNDER WALNUT TREES, NO HARM TO THESE DAFFODILS!





# IN A WOODLAND SETTING

















# FOR EARLY SPRING COLOR ADD PANSIES





















# DAFFODILS ARE GROWN IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD



# SOUTH AMERICA



# ENGLAND





WORDSWORTH POINT INSPIRATION FOR  
“DAFFODILS”  
AT GLENCOYNE BAY, ULLSWATER, ENGLAND



# A WOODS IN ENGLAND



# AN ENGLISH ROUND-ABOUT





# DAFFODILS ARE OFTEN FOUND ALONG STREAMS





# *N. cuatrecasasii* IN THE WILD GROWING IN ROCKS





# AUSTRALIA





# NEW ZEALAND









# KUEKENHOF IN HOLLAND





# EVEN USED ON A ROSE PARADE FLOAT



# THERE ARE FALL BLOOMING DAFFODILS



**First bloom 2<sup>nd</sup> generation viridiflorus sdng**



# *N. miniatus* SEEDLINGS





**N. 'Emerald Sea'**



Lima's  
seedling



Autumn  
bouquet  
waiting for  
the arranger



# DAFFODIL SHOWS



GOLD RIBBON WINNER  
'BANKER' 2 Y-O



INTERMEDIATE AWARD  
'LISSOME' 2 W-W



# RED/WHITE/BLUE – MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

'CINNAMON RING' 3 W-WWO, REED, 'AMERICAN DREAM' 1 Y-P, HAVENS  
'LaPALOMA' 3 W-GYR, ROESE, 'RIM RIDE' 3 W-GYO, PANNILL,  
'AMERICAN SHORES' 1 Y-P, HAVENS



BROGDEN AWARD – BEST NEW ZEALAND  
'TWILIGHT ZONE' 2 YYW-WWY





## Historic Collection (5 different pre-1940 standards)

L to Right: 'Aspasia' 1908, 'Sweet Pepper' 1939, 'Thalia' 1916,  
'Trevithian' 1927, 'Sparkling Eye' 1931



# 'COLUMBUS' 2 W-W



- **What are miniature daffodils?**
- Daffodils come in all sizes from 5-inch blooms on 2-foot stems to half-inch flowers on 2-inch stems.

- Largely for show purposes, but also for guidance in gardening, certain species and named cultivars have been determined by the ADS to be miniatures and must compete by themselves in daffodil shows.



- Current lists of miniatures are published in the Daffodil Journal
- Or may be obtained separately from the ADS
- Or the ADS website [daffodilusa.org](http://daffodilusa.org).
- Or by going to [daffseek.org](http://daffseek.org)

# WATROUS AWARD

'Jumblie', 'Minnow', 'Tete-a-Tete', 2000-03, 'Angel's Whisper', *N. bulbocodium*, 'Norwester', *N. cyclamineus*, 'Pakotai', *N. scaberulus*, *N. hedraeanthus*, & 'Spring Charm'



- **Will squirrels and other rodents eat daffodil bulbs?**
- **No.** The bulbs and leaves contain poisonous crystals which only certain insects can eat with impunity.
- They may, however, dig up the bulbs.

# THEY DON'T EAT DAFFODILS!

- AUSSIE SQUIRREL





# WISTER AWARD WINNERS

- **The American Daffodil Society recognizes outstanding garden daffodils with the Wister Award.**
- **The Criteria for this award are:**
- That the cultivar must be a good grower. It should have a floriferous habit (many bloom stalks).
- It should have long lasting bloom with clean color, showy at a distance and reasonably sunfast.
- Foliage should be vigorous, resistant to disease and frost damage.
- Stem should be taller than foliage, strong and sturdy.

- Bulb should be resistant to basal rot and not prone to splitting up. (Too rapid increase can be a problem, such as in a cultivar where the blooms deteriorate dramatically in size and substance after being down two or three years.)
- Emphasis should be on garden performance, although it may be of show table quality.
- Cultivar should be readily available.
- The award may be given annually.

# WISTER AWARD WINNERS

'ACCENT' 2 W-P 'BRAVOURE' 1 W-Y



# 'BRACKENHURST' 2 Y-O





# 'CAMELOT' 2 Y-Y 'CHROMACOLOR' 2 W-P



# 'CEYLON' 2 Y-O

# 'CRACKINGTON' 4 Y-O



# MINIATURES

'SUN DISC' 7 Y-Y 'HAWERA' 5 Y-Y 'SEGOVIA' 3 W-Y  
PRE 1928



**'DREAMLIGHT' 3 W-GWR**  
**'ICE FOLLIES' 2 W-W**





**'INTRIGUE' 7 Y-W**

**'HILLSTAR' 7 YYW-YWW**

**'DAINTY MISS' 7 W-GWW**

**'QUAIL' 7 Y-Y**



**'FRAGRANT ROSE' 2W-GPP 'SAINT KEVERNE' 2 Y-Y  
'MERLIN' 3 W-YJR 'FALCONET' 8 Y-R**



**‘SALOME’ 2 W-PPY**  
**‘RESPLENDENT’ 2 Y-R**



**‘TAHITI’ 4 Y-O**  
**‘MISTY GLEN’ 2 W-GWW**



## WE WISH TO THANK

*The Royal Horticultural Society and the Southwest Ohio  
Daffodil Society for the drawings, and Photographers:*

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- *Brian Duncan*
- *Mary Lou Gripshover*
- *Peter Ramsay*
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- *Graeme Davis*
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- *Lawrence Trevanion*
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- *David Adams*
- *Colin Crotty*
- *George Tarry*
- *Ron Scamp*
- *Ben Blake*
- *Ian Tyler*
- *Colin Reid*
- *Bill Pannill*
- *Brenda Lyon*



- Join the ADS and a local daffodil society near you and have a good time socializing with another group of garden folks.
- The following spring, bring your prize blooms to one of our events and show your growing skills.

- ***Your Best-in-Show daffodil is but a year away!***



The ADS was founded in 1954 to promote a wider interest in daffodils. The society and its members have set the standard for daffodil shows and judging and continues to encourage scientific research on the genus *Narcissus*.

As a member, enjoy benefits such as quarterly issues of *The Daffodil Journal*, an invitation to attend the Society's annual national convention, and the company of other daffodil enthusiasts!



Find us on:



## The American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Visit the American Daffodil Society website to join today,  
[www.DaffodilUSA.org](http://www.DaffodilUSA.org).

