## October 2002

## "D" is for Daffodil

September is upon us. The leaves and colors of the garden are brilliant in their last displays. The sun is still shining and bright. But mornings have a touch of chill. Soon Jack Frost will tiptoe in putting to bed any remaining flowers of the summer still up and partying. Quiet will descend upon the garden. The coloring will become more subdued and staid. Did you ever know there were so many shades of brown?

The weather in the Pacific Northwest lends itself to a long winter's nap. The days are overcast, bleak and dreary with mist or rain bathing the land. The garden slumbers on forever it seems. Then in the short dark days of February, tiny green leaves begin to push their way up out of the ground. Each day they grow stronger and larger followed by a stem with a swelling flower bud that gladdens the soul when it bursts into bloom: rain or snow the daffodils bloom. Spring cannot be far behind.

Pretty picture isn't it? What a glad sight all those lovely flowers will be next spring. Do you remember this William Wordsworth poem from school?



## Daffodils

I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. The waves beside them danced; but they Outdid the sparkling waves in glee: A poet could not but be gay, In such a jocund company: I gazed – and gazed – but little thought What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude; And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils

Now that you are all in the mood, this is no time to sit back and relax. Now is the time. You have to go out, buy bulbs, prepare the bed and plant all those wonderful little promises of spring in your garden now. No resting after the activities of summer. No breaks from weeding. Get up out of the chair and plant bulbs. All right, you don't have to plant them right away, but you do have to go and buy them while they're in the store. When buying bulbs, look for those that are solid and heavy, with no injury to the basal plate. Put the bag in a cool dry place and forget them for a little while. But, you have to put them into the ground in order to get that wonderful vision next spring.



Trumpet Daffodils, King Alfred variety

Daffodils, jonguils and narcissus are all narcissus. The twelve botanical divisions of narcissus are:

Example	Description	Flowering Season
	Trumpet – solitary flowers, the trumpet or cup is at least as long as the petals. Early season flowering.	Early
Narcissus 'Exception'		

Example	Description	Flowering Season
Narcissus 'Ipi Tombi'	<b>Large cupped</b> – solitary flowers, cup is one-third the length of the petals.	Mid
Narcissus 'Barret Browning'	<b>Small cupped</b> – solitary flowers, the cup is less than one-third the length of the petals.	Mid and late
Narcissus 'Petit Four'	<b>Double</b> – 1 or more flowers. The cup will be double. Sometimes the flower will also be double.	Mid and late
Narcissus 'Stint'	<b>Triandrus</b> – 2 to 6 nodding flowers with reflexed petals and short cups.	Mid and late
Narcissus cyclamineus	<b>Cyclamineus</b> – solitary flowers that are angled to the stem with large trumpet and reflexed petals.	Early and mid
Narcissus jonquilla	<b>Jonquilla</b> – 1 to 5 scented flowers with short cups.	Mid and late

Example	Description	Flowering Season
Narcissus 'Geranium'	<b>Tazetta</b> – 10 or more very fragrant flowers per stem with small cups.	Mid
Narcissus 'Actaea'	<b>Poeticus</b> – solitary fragrant flowers with spreading pure white petals and small, open, red-rimmed cups.	
Narcissus bulbocodium	Wild – all wild daffodils.	Autumn to spring
Narcissus 'Orangery'	<b>Split cupped</b> – solitary flowers with a cup that is split one-third to half its length.	Mid and late
Narcissus 'Jumblie'	<b>Miscellaneous</b> – those that do not fit into any of the other divisions.	

As you can see from the above table, there is something for everyone in the narcissus family. They bloom from early to late season. They can be tiny three-inch dwarfs for your rock garden or tall stately beauties of 20 to 26 inches. The best-known color is yellow, but they also come in shades of white, cream, apricot, orange, pink and red. The leaves can be straight and flat (strap shaped) or narrow and rush like. Native to Europe and North Africa, they increase from year to year, are hardy to  $-30^{\circ}$ F, do not need summer watering, need dividing infrequently, and are unappetizing to gophers and deer. Plant them in well-drained soil so that the nose of the bulb is covered to twice its height with six inches between them. The flowers tend to face the sun, so plant them accordingly. The best time to plant is September or October, right after you acquire them. Divide them in the spring after the leaves have died back. Many leaves and few flowers indicate they need to be divided.

For more information you can visit <u>The American Daffodil Society</u>. For species and miniature narcissus visit <u>Nancy</u> <u>R. Wilson</u>.

## References

Brenzel, Kathleen Norris. Western Garden Book. Menlo Park, California: Sunset Publishing Corporation.

The Complete Garden Flower Book. San Diego, CA: Laurel Glen Publishing

Brickell, Christopher, and Judith D. Zuk. *The American Horticultural Society A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants*. New York, NY: DK Publishing