

Exhibiting and Judging Historic Daffodils

Slide 1 This PowerPoint program can only be used as an ADS Judges Refresher course if it is presented and facilitated by an ADS Accredited Judge Instructor. It is sold by the ADS to enlighten daffodil growers about historic daffodils as well as an educational program for ADS Judges Refresher and a self-study tool. This presentation provides valuable information to become a better judge of historic daffodils.

But first,

Slide 2 A message from our sponsor.

Slide 3 The purpose of this program is to cover what is unique about judging historic daffodils. It shows what distinguishes about 60 historic cultivars from each other. It also points out a few common judging errors, and suggests sources of information for further study.

The cultivars shown in this program were selected to include many that are frequently exhibited. Many of them are frequently confused with others. A few were first grown in this country in Colonial times and are still found at old homesteads and farmyards.

Slide 4 Defines what the ADS calls historic daffodils. The emphasis is on cultivars (selected “named” clones of wild or garden origin) and how they can be shown in a daffodil show. One might ask “Why was 1940 picked as the cutoff date for historic daffodils?”

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The answer is the U.S.D.A. quarantine of 1926 - 1936 (banning importation of daffodils) and World War II. There was little change in daffodils available to Americans between 1926 and 1945. A domestic daffodil industry developed to grow daffodils for the American market but many growers went out of business when the English and Dutch began to rebuild their economies at the end of World War II.

Why not 1900? There are relatively few pre-1900 cultivars still grown and fewer that can still be identified. There are simply not enough to support a daffodil show section.

Why not species and natural intersectional hybrids? They are represented in daffodil shows in Section 13 per ADS rules.

Slide 5 What are heirloom daffodils? (Read from slide)

Slide 6 Additional rules you should know as a judge.

Slide 7 How often have you heard someone say with considerable nostalgia in his or her voice, “My great aunt had a lot of jonquils at the home place. As a youngster I remember how lovely they were in the spring.” By establishing a historic division in ADS shows, historic daffodils provide a means of attracting these people to become new members. However, the primary reason the ADS established the Historics Section was the preservation of our daffodil history by

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encouraging their continued presence in gardens.

Slide 8 **Historics in Daffodil Shows.**

Slide 9 **This is the scale of points used in judging daffodils in the historic section of a show. Notice that condition is twice as important as it is in standards. Condition faults easily can deny a blue ribbon.**

Slide 10 **Key to the Slides**

Slide 11, 12

The Illustrations of Descriptive Terms can be found on the website and in the “Daffodil Register and Classified List”. You should read it, because some of the terms are not obvious. Do you know what ovate means? Obovate? Mucronate? Shouldered? Spathulate?

***** Now on to what you came to see *****

Slide 13 **Division 1 Trumpet Daffodils - Note that we’ve selected 8 cultivars ranging in registration date from 1576 to 1938.**

Slide 14 **While registered as ivory white, ‘Beersheba’s’ cup is slightly creamier than its perianth. It is slightly mucronate, and its perianth segments are slightly inflexed at the base and reflexed at the apex.**

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Slide 15 ‘Cantatrice’ has quite acute shouldered perianth segments and a straight sided trumpet, expanded and loosely frilled at the mouth.

Slide 16 The left-hand photo of ‘Emperor’ illustrates how different a cultivar will look with different lighting. The vivid yellow cup contrasts strongly with the paler folded perianth segments.

Slide 17 ‘Empress’ reveals her pseudonarcissus blood in gracefully inflexed perianth segments.

Slide 18 The name ‘King Alfred’ was applied to at least four daffodils, reputedly ‘Golden Harvest’, ‘Yellow Sun’, ‘Dutch Master’, and ‘Standard Value’. This photo shows the real ‘King Alfred’ of 1899. The perianth segments are twisted, the trumpet widely flanged and deeply notched.

Slide 19 Confusables – ‘Emperor’ vs. ‘King Alfred’

In comparing these two cultivars, note that ‘King Alfred’ is a rich gold color with little difference between cup and perianth while ‘Emperor’s’ cup is a vivid yellow and the perianth has a paler, more lemony color . ‘King Alfred’s’ cup rolls back more than ‘Emperor’s’. ‘King Alfred’s’ perianth segments twist while ‘Emperor’s’ segments are folded. ‘Emperor’ is somewhat smaller than ‘King Alfred’.

Slide 20 ‘Maximus’ is the oldest daffodil illustrated here and demonstrates the grace of the older forms.

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Note the twisted and rolled perianth segments and widely flared trumpet. Maximus appears in several forms.

- Slide 21** Opening creamy white, 'Mount Hood' becomes pure white at maturity. Perianth segments acute and angled at shoulder. Differs from 'Beersheba' in that it blooms in the foliage, has a more flared but narrower cup, and fades to pure white whereas 'Beersheba' is inflexed at the base, and remains ivory white.
- Slide 22** The perianth segments of 'Princeps' are acute, sulphur-white, inflexed, twisted, and overlapping at base only. The cup is narrowly funnel-shaped and the rim is notched and dentate.
- Slide 23** The perianth segments of 'Empress' are whiter, its segments overlap by 1/3, and the outer segments are spreading while those of 'Princeps' are reflexed and overlap at the base only. The cup is more cylindrical.
- Slide 24** 'W.P. Milner' is very well known. The perianth segments are ovate, acute, fairly prominently mucronate, a little inflexed, twisted or with margins wavy, separated. The grace of this nodding beauty is revealed in these photos.
- Slide 25** Division 2 Large Cup

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Slide 26 ‘Bernardino’s’ perianth segments are a creamy off-white. Outer segments very wide and mucronate.

Slide 27 ‘Carlton’s’ perianth segments are creased, mucronate, sulphur yellow, and slightly twisted. The cup is darker than perianth, deeply notched and frilled. An all-time popular favorite. Vanilla-like fragrance.

Slide 28 ‘Croesus’ has a primrose perianth, glowing orange crown rim. The cup is split in places and overlapping.

Slide 29 ‘Dick Wellband’ - The intense orange cup made ‘Dick Wellband’ quite popular when it first came out. Note the cup’s overlapping lobes and the intense white perianth.

Slide 30 ‘Mrs. Langtry’ remains today as controversial as the actress was when alive. The Internet was buzzing as the experts argued about which image was the real ‘Mrs. Langtry’.

The right-hand photo was taken by Ron Scamp who sells it. The changing appearance of the cup and its regional variability make it hard to identify. Although the cup opens yellowish white with a canary rim it soon fades to white with a slightly paler rim. It is more of a 2W-W in the South.

Slide 31 ‘Sir Watkin’ is quite distinctive with a large vivid yellow, tinged with orange cup. The perianth

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segments overlap at the base, and are inflexed gently with edges reflexed at base. They are folded and the form is claw-like.

Slide 32 Division 3 Small Cup

Slide 33 The bowl-shaped, ribbed, cup of 'Albatross' fades to pale lemon yellow with orange rim. Clear white perianth segments often separated at base but overlapping at shoulder are spreading or slightly inflexed.

Slide 34 In this slide 'Bath's Flame' is unusually flat and symmetric for this cultivar. Often, the perianth segments are wildly flailing.

Slide 35 The bright yellow perianth of 'Conspicuous' fades to near-white while the deep yellow cup becomes sulphur yellow. The perianth segments overlap by one quarter. It is quite variable in color as it pales.

Slide 36 Fourth in the list of historic winners winning the blue ribbon in the last few years, 'Dreamlight's' virtue was recognized when it was voted one of the three winning the Wister Award for 2010. It is greenish gray in the cup, a distinguishing feature. It is one of the most useful of show flowers as it may be shown as a standard, an intermediate, or a historic.

Slide 37 One of William Backhouse's old "Leedsii" forms, star-shaped 'Minnie Hume' is an ancestor of many

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subsequent daffodils. The funnel-shaped cup opens canary and becomes white with yellow rim. Frequently confused with 'Mrs. Langtry', it has a wider and more symmetric funnel-shaped cup and tends to be more upright where 'Mrs. Langtry' nods. The perianth segments overlap very little at the base.

Slide 38 Milky white and mucronate 'Queen of the North' is often seen on the show table with her somewhat spatulate inner perianth segments slightly separated. Her perianth is slightly ribbed and somewhat thin-substanced. The slightly dentate cup fades to primrose yellow.

Slide 39 Spreading or slightly inflexed, 'Seagull's' spatulate perianth segments are separated at the base but sometimes overlap at midpoint. The orange rim on the canary yellow cup fades quickly to yellow.

Slide 40 'White Lady's' perianth segments overlap 1/4 to 1/3 and are spreading, lightly creased, mucronate, and show a prominent midrib. The cup is creamy yellow with 6 overlapping lobes.

Slide 41 'Queen of the North', 'White Lady', and 'Minnie Hume' can be distinguished:

QOTN's perianth is full and paddle-shaped, reflexed in from shoulder, cup fades to primrose.

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'White Lady's' cup does not fade, and the perianth segments are pointy.

'Minnie Hume's' cup opens yellow & fades to white and is the most flaring of the three. The perianth segments are wider apart and more twisting.

Slide 42 More Confusables

The petals of 'Conspicuous' open bright yellow and fade to near-white. Cup remains YYO.

'Seagull' has white spathulate petals. Cup starts YYO and becomes Y.

'Lucifer' has white narrower petals like 'White Lady', but more rounded (sometimes much narrower). Cup remains YYO.

'Albatross' has wide slightly inflexed petals. Cup fades some but remains YYO.

Slide 43 Division 4 Doubles

Slide 44 *N. poeticus* Sports

Slide 45 'Butter and Eggs' has been around forever but when well grown can be quite attractive. The overall effect is a solid yellow puff of inflexed petals flanked by spreading outer segments. Orange corona segments fill in among the perianth segments.

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- Slide 46** A puff of white inflexed petaloids interspersed with yellow cup segments covers 1/2 of the face of 'Cheerfulness'. The outer petals are spreading or slightly reflexed, rounded, mucronate, and overlap 1/2. Cheerfulness bears 3-4 flowers per stem. A classic!
- Slide 47** 'Daphne' is relatively small somewhat open with petals rounded, showing midrib, mucronate, and concave. The outer petals spread.
- Slide 48** 'Double Campernelle' (pronounce the terminal 'e') is highly variable in form. Usually the outer segments are narrow, very much pinched, pointed, and mucronate. Often the petaloids are irregular and green, leaving it looking like a really bad hair day.
- Slide 49** Truly distinctive, and with 6 – 12 florets per stem, 'Erlicheer' looks like a small spray of oversized Baby's Breath blooms. The cup segments are a greenish yellow, short and regularly spaced among the perianth segments. Perianth segments are yellowish white, somewhat concave, with midrib showing. 'Erlicheer' usually blooms 4W-W in the U.S.
- Slide 50** Currently widely available for sale at a local garden centers, 'Mary Copeland' should be showing up at many shows before long. Its inner and outer perianth segments are spreading or a little inflexed. The cup segments are very short,

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scarlet orange, and interspersed among the petal segments.

- Slide 51** This photo of 'Orange Phoenix' hardly does it justice. Its perianth segments are white or creamy white. The outer whorls are blunt and spreading with little overlap while the inner are narrower but not much shorter. The corona segments are much shorter, orange, and slightly frilled.
- Slide 52** 'Pencrebar' is one of the most symmetrical of the historic doubles. The first 3 or 4 whorls are somewhat reflexed and concave. Inner segments become progressively inflexed. The cup segments among them and are slightly darker. There are often two flowers per stem.
- Slide 53** The form of 'Telamonius Plenus' (aka 'Van Sion') is very highly variable. The outer petals can be inflexed, twisted, or recurved. The doubling can be restricted to the trumpet, partially split the trumpet open, or completely double the flower. From year to year the same bulb can produce any of these forms.
- Slide 54** Confusables
- In 'Telemonius Plenus' the extra segments are very ruffled while in 'Double Campernelle' they are much planer, a little darker, and often show green. Both are highly variable in form.

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Slide 55 'Yellow Cheerfulness' is a sport of 'Cheerfulness' and is identical to it except in color. The perianth is a bright greenish yellow and the doubled center is a deeper yellow with the cup segments more vivid.

Slide 56 More Confusables

'Butter and Eggs' has yellow petals and petaloids.

'Sulphur Phoenix' has pale sulphur yellow petals with darker petaloids.

'Orange Phoenix' has white petals, may be lightly tinted at the base, with orange petaloids.

Slide 57 Division 5 Triandrus

Slide 58 'Hawera' is one of eleven currently recognized miniatures which are also historic. However, any miniatures which have been removed from the miniature list that are historic may be shown as standards in the historic section of a show.

Perianth segments are blunt, mucronate, reflexed, and overlapping at the base only. The cup is paler than perianth, the mouth even, and rim obscurely crenate. It has 6 – 8 flowers per stem. Scented.

Slide 59 'Niveth' is milk white, faces down. The cup is funnel-shaped. The perianth is somewhat reflexed, and its segments overlap slightly. It usually has two flowers per stem.

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Slide 60 'Thalia' presents perianth segments that are blunt, mucronate, spreading, or a little reflexed, and separated. Inner segments are thinner, twisted, or have wavy margins. Cup is relatively long, ribbed, with straight, mouth, and crenate rim. It often has 3 or 4 flowers per stem.

Slide 61 Division 6 Cyclamineus

Slide 62 'Beryl' is by far the top blue ribbon winner among the historic because of its "modern" form. But it often does not deserve a blue due to condition. The green in the perianth of the left hand photo reveals the immaturity of the specimen. The sunburned cup and the crepey perianth show the right hand specimen to be well past peak condition. Would a judge like to volunteer to accurately point score the daffodils on the right and left?

Slide 63 'February Gold'

Slide 64 'Little Witch' has blunt outer perianth segments and more pointed inner segments which are sometimes twisted with margins slightly incurled. The cup is cylindrical, straight, ribbed, puckered, and crenate.

Slide 65 Division 7 Jonquilla

Slide 66 With a vivid darker yellow color, perianth flat with slightly twisted inner segments, 'Orange Queen'

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is a thoroughly modern appearing daffodil. The segments overlap $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. The cup is funnel-shaped and 6-lobed. It has two to four flowers per stem. Scented.

Slide 67 Third in the list of historic awards awarded blue ribbons, 'Sweetness' has been a workhorse in garden and on the show table. Its cup is not always darker and more orange than the perianth. The cup has a straight and wavy mouth, and crenate rim. Occasionally, it has two flowers per stem.

Slide 68 Strongly scented 'Trevithian' is a clear primrose yellow with broad, smooth, spreading, somewhat concave, and mucronate perianth segments. The inner segments are narrower, incurled, and shouldered at the base. The corona is short and broadly funnel-shaped, lightly ribbed, and darker in tone than the perianth. The mouth is straight, occasionally split and overlapping, wavy, with rim minutely crenate.

Slide 69 Division 8 Tazettas - The historic tazettas listed here have several common characteristics. They all are fairly prominently mucronate, the perianth segments overlap between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, all are strongly scented, the cups are listed as either cup-shaped or bowl-shaped, and all carry multiple blooms on a stem. With the exception of

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‘Compressus’, ‘Grand Primo Citroniere’, and ‘Scilly White’, the cups are non-fading.

Slide 70 ‘Avalanche’ is considered a selected clone of ‘Compressus’ but is slightly earlier blooming and somewhat more vigorous. The perianth segments are reflexed, blunt, concave, and ribbed. The inner segments are truncate. The cup is bowl-shaped and smooth, the mouth straight or somewhat constricted and the rim entire with some lobing. The cup does not fade.

Slide 71 ‘Compressus’ blooms after ‘Avalanche’. The perianth segments are also reflexed, blunt, concave, and ribbed. The inner segments tend to twist. The cup is cup-shaped, the mouth straight and wavy, and the rim entire. The cup fades to white over time.

Slide 72 ‘Cragford’ blooms with bright white perianth segments flushed yellow at the base, spreading, blunt, and slightly concave. The inner segments are angled at the shoulder, slightly inflexed with margins wavy or incurled. The cup is very shallow bowl-shaped, ribbed and vivid orange (or red-orange after a cold spring). The mouth is wavy, the rim indented. It is sun proof. As the photo shows, this cultivar looks “floppy”.

Slide 73 ‘Geranium’, one of the last tazettas to bloom, shows well as its florets face out from the stem. While ‘Cragford’ looks floppy, ‘Geranium’ is tidy

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and pleasing. The perianth segments are very broad, truncate, spreading or slightly reflexed, and plane or only slightly concave. The inner segments are sometimes recurved around the midrib and the margins incurling. The cup is shallow bowl-shaped, ribbed, and crenate with an orange color that is enhanced by a cold spring. Scented.

- Slide 74 'Grand Monarque' is similar to 'Avalanche' and 'Compressus' except that its perianth segments are spreading instead of reflexed.
- Slide 75 'Grand Primo Citroniere' - perianth segments are blunt, spreading, overlapping half. The corona is shallow cup-shaped, light greenish yellow, mouth straight and even, with rim entire. Fades to 8 W-W in three days. Jasmine scented.
- Slide 76 'Laurens Koster' has very broad, creamy white, spreading perianth segments and spatulate inner segments that sometimes recurve. The cup is shallow and bowl-shaped, bright orange-yellow, ribbed with wavy mouth.
- Slide 77 'Odoratus' is a dwarf daffodil whose perianth segments are narrowly oval, milk-white, reflexed, and separated. The corona is cup-shaped, smooth, and brilliant yellow. The mouth is wavy and shallowly notched. Apricot scented.
- Slide 78 'Scilly White' resembles 'Grand Primo Citroniere' but with a paler corona (and is a shorter cultivar).

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The perianth segments are spreading, concave, and with apex incurved. The corona is cup-shaped, obscurely ribbed, opening pale greenish yellow, becoming creamy white, mouth straight, even or slightly wavy, the rim entire, occasionally notched. Scented.

Slide 79 Division 9 Poeticus

Slide 80 This slide illustrates the variability of form demonstrated by 'Actaea'. Its form is usually intermediate between the two slides. A drift of several hundred 'Actaeas' was seen at Butchart Gardens on Vancouver Island that looked like Robert Darling's slide on the left. 'Actaea' trails 'Beryl' as the runner-up blue ribbon winner among historic, again due to its often "modern" form.

Slide 81 The leftmost photo of 'Cantabile' is well past prime. The other photos are typical. Note the intensity of the cup.

Slide 82 The perianth segments of 'Felindre' are very wide, mucronate, overlap 80% and are pinched. The cup has a wide red rim with a very narrow yellow band within, shading into a large green throat.

Slide 83 The perianth segments of 'Milan' are very wide, blunt or rounded at the apex, and mucronate. The inner segments are truncate. The cup is disk-

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shaped with a wide yellow band bordered by a very narrow red rim and a small green throat.

Slide 84 The cup in 'Ornatus' illustrates the term "angled". This stop sign look is distinctive. The wavy margins, separated at base, and overlapping at the shoulder add to the distinction. The perianth segments are blunt, separated at the base, and overlap at the shoulder.

Slide 85 Division 10 and Division 11

There are no split corona or bulbocodium daffodils with a registration date before 1940 to be considered "historic".

Slide 86 Division 12 Other Daffodil Cultivars

Slide 87 The miniature 'Cyclataz' shows both its tazetta and cyclamineus heritage. Its petals are deep yellow, spreading or reflexed, with incurving margins overlapping at the base only. The cup is bright orange, cylindrical or funnel-shaped and the rim is entire. There are 2 or 3 florets per stem.

Slide 88 The "Tridymus" hybrid, 'White Owl', a cross of 'Scilly White' and 'Minnie Hume', (a tazetta by a standard) has blunt, mucronate, spreading or slightly inflexed petals which overlap 1/3 to 1/2. The cup is funnel-shaped, creamy white, and the rim entire.

Slide 89 By definition there are no Division 13 historic.

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Slide 90 Websites

Slide 91 Book References

These books are excellent sources of information on historic and heirlooms. It is highly recommend that if you live or plan to retire to the South, you get a copy of Linda and Sara Van Beck's "Daffodils in Florida".

Slide 92 Suggested Topics for the Discussion Period

A part of any judges' refresher should be a discussion period. Here are some suggested topics to get the ball rolling.

Slide 93 Another message from our sponsor.

Slide 94 The End.