



### The Wister Award of The ADS

The American Daffodil Society recognizes outstanding garden daffodils with the Wister Award. Criteria for this award are:

1. That the cultivar must be a good grower. It should have a floriferous habit (many bloom stalks).
2. It should have long lasting bloom with clean color, showy at a distance and reasonably sunfast.
3. Foliage should be vigorous, resistant to disease and frost damage.
4. Stem should be taller than foliage, strong and sturdy.
5. 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.)
6. Emphasis should be on garden performance, although it may be of show table quality.
7. Cultivar should be readily available.
8. The award may be given annually.

The following flowers have received this award:

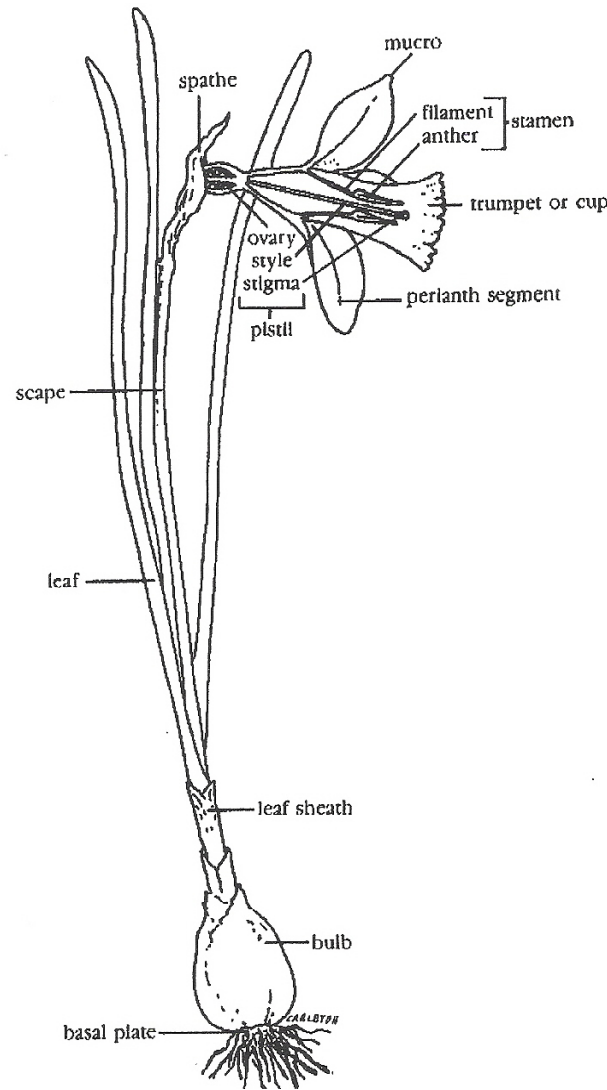
'Stratosphere' 7 Y-O, 'Accent' 2 W-P, 'Ice Follies' 2 W-W, 'Sweetness' 7 Y-Y, 'Ceylon' 2 Y-O, 'Salome' 2 W-PPY, 'Peeping Tom' 6 Y-Y, 'Rapture' 6 Y-Y, 'Intrigue' 7 Y-W, 'Tripartite' 11a Y-Y, 'Monal' 2 Y-R, 'Golden Aura' 2 Y-Y, 'Bravoure' 1 W-Y, 'Tahiti' 4 Y-O, 'Segovia' 3 W-Y, 'Fragrant Rose' 2 W-GPP, and 'Dainty Miss' 7 W-GWW, 'Camelot' 2 Y-Y, 'Chromacolor' 2 W-P, 'Hillstar' 7 YYW-YWW, 'Merlin' 3 W-YYR, 'Quail' 7 Y-Y, 'Falconet' 8 Y-R, 'Kokopelli' 7 Y-Y, 'Saint Keverne' 2 Y-Y, 'Resplendent' 2 Y-R, 'Brackenhurst' 2 Y-O, 'Hawera' 5 Y-Y, 'Crackington' 4 Y-O, 'Misty Glen' 2 W-GWW, 'Dreamlight' 3 W-GWR, 'Sun Disc' 7 Y-Y, 'Barrett Browning' 3 WWY-O, 'Actaea' 9 W-YYR.

### The Pannill Award of The ADS

The William G. Pannill Award is given annually to an American hybridizer to recognize a named standard daffodil which has demonstrated winning show qualities for a minimum of 5 years following registration. Cultivar must have been awarded at least one ADS Gold or White Ribbon within the last 5 years. Must be regarded as generally "growable and showable" in a majority of the ADS regions.

The following flowers have received this award:

'Gull' 2 W-GWW, 'Homestead' 2 W-W, 'Rapture' 6 Y-Y, 'Pacific Rim' 2 Y-YYR, 'Geometrics' 2 W-Y, 'Conestoga' 2 W-GYO, 'River Queen' 2 W-W, 'POPS Legacy' 1 W-Y, 'La Paloma' 3 W-GWR, 'New Penny' 3 Y-Y, 'Pink China' 2 W-P, 'Pink Silk' 1 W-P, 'Magic Lantern' 1 Y-O, 'Oregon Pioneer' 2 Y-P, 'American Dream' 1 Y-P



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[www.daffodilusa.org](http://www.daffodilusa.org), [www.daffseek.org](http://www.daffseek.org)

\$20/year; \$50/3-years, includes the quarterly *Journal*

Ask me about local activities.

# A Pocket Guide to Daffodils

## What's the difference between a daffodil and a narcissus?

None. Narcissus is the Latin name, and daffodil the English name for all of them.

## Then what about jonquils?

Jonquils are only one part of the family, descended from the species *N. jonquilla* group.

## How many kinds of daffodils are there?

Botanists differ; some say about 40 species, but including sub-species, maybe closer to 200. There are over 25,000 registered hybrids.

## Will squirrels or rodents eat the bulbs?

No. Deer won't eat them either.

## Are bulbs expensive?

They come in a wide price range, from around \$1 to close to \$100 for the newest and rarest. There are many prize-winning exhibition daffodils priced around \$2.50.

Bulbs for garden display or naturalizing can be had for less, but don't buy a "naturalizing mixture."

## How long will they last?

The bulbs will probably outlive most of us.

## How long is the blooming season?

Depending on where you live, from 6 weeks to 6 months.

## Are they hard to grow?

No. "Dig a hole and drop them in" about covers it. But keep the pointy end up. They are not particular about soil types. Plant where they get at least a half day of sun, about 6-8" deep. Water well after planting. The rate of increase will be slower with deeper planting. Broadcast a low nitrogen fertilizer over the planting in early spring and fall. Avoid manure, which may cause basal rot. While they like moisture while they're

growing, avoid planting where the soil stays constantly wet. Never braid, tie or remove the foliage until it begins to turn yellow. When they're happy, the bulbs will increase and multiply over time. Visit a local flower show to see what bulbs do well in your area; choose what you like, then order from reputable mail order sources. If you buy locally, or receive gift bulbs, make sure the bulbs are firm and smooth. Never plant a soft bulb. Small gift bulbs will eventually grow up to flowering size, but it may take several years. Label your bulbs, and keep a map so you'll know the names of the flowers as they bloom.

#### Will they grow under ground covers?

They will grow under shallow-rooted ground covers, like vinca, that require no additional summer water.

#### Will they grow in all areas of the United States?

Some cultivars will grow in most areas, but not all cultivars will grow everywhere.

#### What are miniature daffodils?

For show purposes and for guidance in gardening, certain cultivars have been designated by the ADS as miniatures. A current list is available on the ADS website, [www.daffodilusa.org](http://www.daffodilusa.org)

#### How can I learn more about daffodils?

Join a local daffodil society and the American Daffodil Society. The local society will provide information on local conditions, and the ADS *Daffodil Journal* will provide information about showing, new hybrids, and culture around the world. Enter the local show; this is a good way to meet other interesting people who enjoy daffodils.

#### Kinds of daffodils

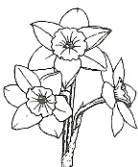
##### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION

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



##### 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)

##### 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)

##### Division 4

###### *Double Daffodil Cultivars*

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

##### Division 5

###### *Triandrus Daffodil Cultivars*

Characteristics of *N. triandrus* clearly evident: usually two or more pendent flowers to a stem; perianth segments reflexed

##### 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)

##### Division 7

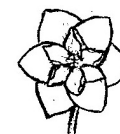
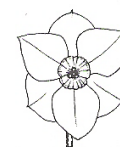
###### *Jonquilla and Apodanthus Daffodil Cultivars*

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

##### Division 8

###### *Tazetta Daffodil Cultivars*

Characteristics of Section Tazettae clearly evident: usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem; perianth segments spreading, not reflexed; flowers fragrant



##### Division 9

###### *Poeticus Daffodil Cultivars*

Characteristics of the *N. poeticus* group: usually one flower to a stem; perianth segments pure white; corona very short or disc-shaped, usually with a green and/or yellow center and a red rim; but sometimes of a single color; flowers fragrant

##### 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

##### Division 11

###### *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

###### 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

##### Division 12

###### *Other Daffodil Cultivars*

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

##### Division 13

###### *Daffodils Distinguished Solely by Botanical Name*

All species and wild or reputedly wild variants and hybrids

Drawings, John Fothergill, © RHS