

The Wister Award of The ADS

The American Daffodil Society recognizes outstanding garden daffodils with the Wister Award. The 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. The emphasis should be on garden performance, although it may be of show table quality.
7. Cultivar should be readily available.
8. This award may be given annually. Scan the following QR Code for a list of flowers who have received this award.



Scan for
Wister Award

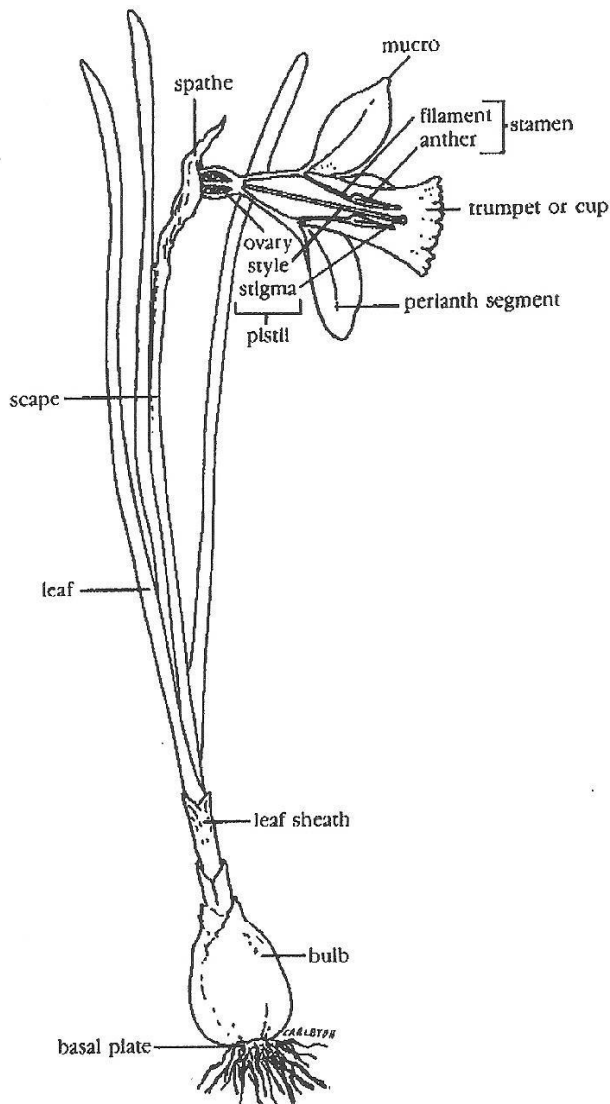
The Pannill Award of ADS

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.

Scan the following QR code for a list of flowers who have received that award:



Scan for
Pannill Award



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Ask me about local activities.



AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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 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 underground 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. The list is updated annually, and a current list is available on the ADS website,

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

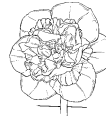
One flower to a stem; corona (cup) more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments (petals)



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* predominant: 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

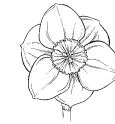
Characteristics of Sections Jonquilla or Apodanthi clearly evident: one to five flowers to a stem; perianth segments spreading or reflexed; flowers usually fragrant.



Division 8

Tazetta Daffodil Cultivars

Characteristics of the *N. tazetta* group predominant: usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem; leaves broad; perianth segments spreading, not reflexed; flowers fragrant.



Division 9

Poeticus Daffodil Cultivars

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



Division 10

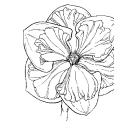
Bulbocodium Daffodil Cultivars

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

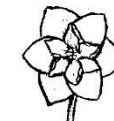
Division 11

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 corona segments are usually in two whorls of three.



b) Papillon Daffodils Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments alternate to the perianth segments; the corona segments are 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.