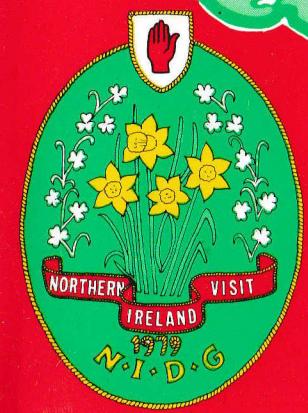
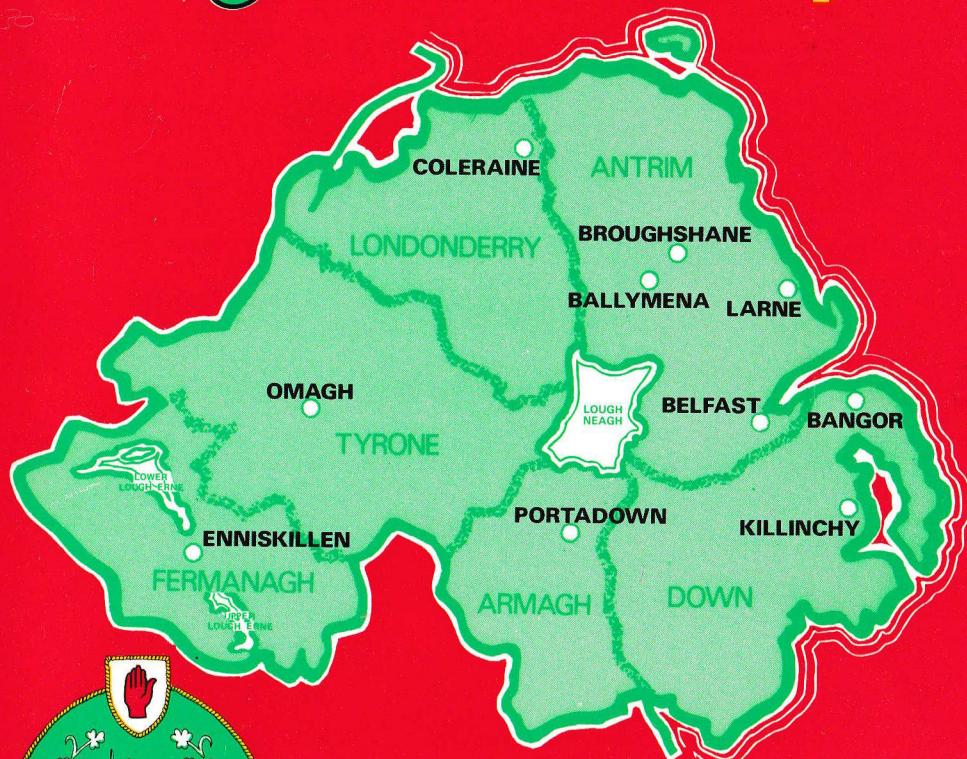


# Newsletter

of the  
**Northern Ireland  
Daffodil Group**



Half-yearly publication of the  
**Northern Ireland Daffodil Group**

APRIL 1986  
ISSUE

# The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group



## Objects

The purpose for which the Society is established is the advancement of horticultural education through the study of the genus *Narcissus* and in furtherance of such purpose:

- (i) to promote public participation in the said educational purpose;
- (ii) to promote the establishment of public gardens or of display beds in such gardens which include plantings of *Narcissus* bulbs;
- (iii) to provide bulb stocks for plantings within para (ii) above;
- (iv) to promote, or advance scientific or practical research into the breeding, cultivation, and production of *Narcissus* cultivars;
- (v) to promote, or advance the study of *Narcissus* diseases and pests with particular reference to making Northern Ireland an international centre for the production of healthy stocks of *Narcissus*;
- (vi) to promote, or advance the production of new and improved cultivars of *Narcissus* by hybridisation, and the increase of stocks of the best types of existing cultivars;
- (vii) to publish, or assist in the publication of scientific and practical information and to publish a journal in respect of the activities of the Society;
- (viii) to promote, or advance the holding of shows, lectures, meetings, and displays which include exhibits of material relating to the *Narcissus* and to which the public is admitted, and wherever held throughout the World;
- (ix) to promote, or sponsor the promotion of classes for *Narcissus* at any Horticultural Show including the provision of trophies, cups, or prizes for such classes;
- (x) to provide, or nominate suitable qualified persons to judge classes or exhibits of *Narcissus* at any Horticultural Show or at any Show or display having such a class or exhibit;
- (xi) to provide, or nominate suitable qualified persons to give lectures, or to provide exhibits relating to the *Narcissus*;
- (xii) to aid, and to receive aid from the Departments of Agriculture in Northern Ireland, and for England, Wales, and Scotland, or from any body or person whether incorporated or not and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere, which has objects which include the purpose of the Society and which aid will advance the purpose of the Society;
- (xiii) to grant financial aid to meet in whole or in part the travel costs of a person provided or nominated by the Society to act as a judge at a Show within para (x) above, or to give a lecture or provide an exhibit within para (xi) above, or to provide a trophy, cup or prize at a Show within para (ix) above, whether or not such person is a member of the Society;
- (xiv) to accept subscriptions and gifts (whether of real, chattel real or personal assets), devises and bequests;
- (xv) to borrow, or raise, or secure the payment of money by mortgage or otherwise;
- (xvi) generally to manage, invest, and expend all the property and monies of the Society;
- (xvii) to affiliate or associate with any body or person whether incorporated or not, and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere;
- (xviii) to do all such other acts which lawfully are incidental to the purpose of the Society.

## THE NORTHERN IRELAND DAFFODIL GROUP

## NEWSLETTER

Vol. 2 No. 8

April, 1986

### OFFICERS OF THE GROUP

#### *Chairman*

KATE READE, Carncairn Lodge, Broughshane, Ballymena  
Telephone Broughshane (0266) 861216

#### *Vice-Chairman and Secretary*

SAM BANKHEAD, 32 Ballybollen Road, Ahoghill, Ballymena  
Telephone Ballymena (0266) 871899

#### *Treasurer*

GILBERT ANDREWS, 1 Glenholm Crescent, Belfast  
Telephone Belfast (0232) 702881

#### *Committee*

MRS. MAISIE JONES, 21 Ward Avenue, Bangor  
WILLIAM DUKELOW, B.E.M., 70 Dublin Road, Omagh  
BRIAN DUNCAN, Dergmoney, Omagh  
JOHN O'REILLY, 4 Cairngorm Crescent, Glengormley

#### *Liaison with G. L. Wilson Gardens and Ministry of Agriculture*

TOM CONWAY, c/o Ministry of Agriculture

#### *Editor and Assistant Secretary*

SANDY McCABE, 21 Parkmount Crescent, Ballymena  
Telephone Ballymena (0266) 48231

# Rules of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group

## 1. Title

The group shall be called "The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group Society".

## 2. Registered Office

The registered office is 1 Glenholm Crescent, Belfast BT8 4LT.

## 3. Objects

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- (i) to promote public participation in the said educational purpose;
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- (xv) to borrow or raise, or secure the payment of money by mortgage or otherwise;
- (xvi) generally to manage, invest, and expend all the property and monies of the Society;
- (xvii) to affiliate, or associate with any body or person whether incorporated or not, and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere;
- (xviii) to do all such other acts which lawfully are incidental to the purpose of the Society.

## 4. Membership and Subscription

Membership of the Society shall be open to anyone on the payment of a minimum subscription, for the time being, of £4 per annum or £10 for 3 years due on the 1st January. Any member being twelve months in arrears shall be deemed to have resigned.

Honorary Members, who shall be elected on the recommendation of the Committee at general meeting of the Society shall not be eligible to vote and shall not be liable to pay the subscription.

## 5. Committee

The management of the Society shall be vested in the committee of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and four additional members, and the committee shall have power to co-opt, and power also to invite a non-member to attend its proceedings.

A quorum for committee meetings shall be four, with the Chairman having a casting vote.

A record of proceedings shall be kept.

The officers and committee shall be elected annually at the annual general meeting, and may be removed from office only by a general meeting.

No member may serve for more than 4 consecutive years on the Committee.

## 6. Sub-Committees

The committee shall have power to appoint a sub-committee for any special purpose. A sub-committee shall make a record of its proceedings. The Chairman of each sub-committee shall be an ex-officio member of the committee.

## 7. Annual General Meeting and Other General Meetings

The annual general meeting shall be held in January each year, and other general meetings may be held at any time directed by the committee. Ten or more members may convene a general meeting if the committee refuses their written request for a general meeting. At least 7 days notice in writing shall be given of any general meeting and shall state the agenda.

A quorum for General Meetings shall be fifteen, with the Chairman having a casting vote.

Any member desiring to propose a resolution shall send the proposed resolution in writing to the Honorary Secretary, to arrive not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

## 8. Amendment of Rules

Rules may only be amended at a general meeting of which due notice had been given.

## 9. Voting at General Meetings

Every fully paid up member shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting and the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

A record of the business conducted shall be kept.

## 10. Accounts

A Bank Account shall be maintained in the name of the Society and cheques shall be signed by the Treasurer and the Chairman or Secretary.

An audited statement of the accounts of the Society shall be submitted by the Treasurer to the annual general meeting.

An auditor, whether honorary or paid, shall be elected at each annual general meeting.

## 11. Disputes

Any dispute between a member and the committee shall be determined by a sub-committee appointed under Rule 6 and the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Society, the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer for the time being, shall be members of such sub-committee.

## 12. Dissolution

On dissolution of the Society the assets shall not be divisible between the members but shall be given to a body, whether incorporated or not which has purposes which are charitable in a manner as nearly as may be resembling the purpose of the Society and which is selected by the Society at its terminal general meeting.

## CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

There is an old Irish saying that the "sunny side of the stone" turns up on St. Patrick's Day. That seemed to have been the case this year as 17th March was fine and sunny with a gentle breeze. We always hope that good weather will follow for a spell but our hopes were dashed within two days when our province was lashed with gale force winds reaching 100 m.p.h. in places.

Thankfully the daffodils in the open were not too far advanced because of the long very cold, dry spell when biting Easterly winds were prevalent. No self respecting daffodil would have dared to poke its head above ground during this period. Had it been a milder winter and an earlier season the gales would have wreaked havoc.

As a guide to the lateness of the season, 'Early Sensation' flowered in mid-February in 1983 and 1984, 11th March, 1985 and this year it waited until 16th March. Hopefully progress will now be normal and we can look forward to a good season — if a lot later than usual. My best wishes go to all members of the N.I.D.G. for good growing, good showing and an excellent summer to make up for that horrendous one last year when we had hardly any sunshine but lashings of rain.

I know that all members of the Group will join Robin and me in sending special wishes to Sir Frank Harrison who is recovering after his hip operation and John Maybin who recently has undergone major surgery and is recovering in hospital. We hope that they will be fit and well to make an appearance at some of our Shows this year.

18th March, 1986

KATE READE

## DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

Gilnahirk Society at Tullycarnett Bowling Club	12th and 13th April
Bangor Society . . . . .	19th April
Enniskillen Gardening Society at Enniskillen Agricultural College	19th April
Coleraine Society at New University, Coleraine . . .	19th April
Ballymena Society at Ballee High School . . . .	23rd April (Ballymena will host Amateur Championship)
Hillsborough Society at Downshire Hall . . . .	26th April
Omagh Society at Omagh Technical College . . . .	3rd May (Omagh will host the Championship of Ireland)
The N.I. Daffodil Group will hold their Late Show. . . .	11th May at Rathowen Daffodils, Dergmoney, Omagh

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

### OF THE

## NORTHERN IRELAND DAFFODIL GROUP

The Annual General Meeting of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group was held on 26th January, 1986 in the Deerpark Hotel, Antrim. Mrs. R. H. Reade occupying the Chair.

Mrs. Reade welcomed all members in attendances. Among the apologies received were those from Mr. B. S. Duncan and Mr. S. McCabe, both of whom were attending the funeral of a Group Member, Mr. George McCormick, who had passed away after a protracted illness during which he had undergone surgery on a number of occasions. Sympathy was expressed to Mrs. McCormick and the family circle. Other apologies were received from Sir Frank and Lady Harrison, G. Marsden, R. Sterling, Craig Wallace and Mesdames Major, Pearson and Greenlees.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read, approved and passed unanimously.

Mr. Gilbert Andrews presented his financial report which showed that the Group remained in a healthy financial state. The Financial Statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Sam Bankhead, in his report, reviewed the previous season which will be long remembered for three outstanding events. It had been the wettest season in living memory with over 140 mm. of rain recorded in the Ballymena area during April and May. This compared with a figure of under 60 mm. recorded in 1984.

On a more pleasant aspect he recalled the achievements of Mr. Tom Bloomer and Mr. Brian Duncan on being awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup and Engleheart Cup respectively. This was just reward for Mr. Bloomer for all his many years of outstanding work among daffodils. He expressed the hope, echoed by all, that now the Engleheart Cup was back in Northern Ireland after many years absence, it would continue to find its rightful resting place in our Province.

For the second year running, a display of daffodils was erected at Greenmount Garden Fair which attracted much attention and favourable comment from the public. With an average attendance of over 9,000 people at the Fair, it is imperative that we continue to mount displays to bring the attractions of our beloved flower to a much wider audience. Sam expressed his thanks to Mesdames Jones and Major and Mr. Andrews for their able assistance in promoting this display.

In late June, Messrs. O'Reilly, Duncan and McCabe met Sam at the University of Ulster at Coleraine. The bulbs at the Nursery were lifted before lunch-time and then it was time to visit the planting at the Vice-Chancellor's residence. Many varieties are grown there in small quantities but we were somewhat alarmed to see no signs of visible growth. We were unaware if these had been lifted the previous season or if there was another more sinister cause. Before any decision could be arrived at the inevitable rain started again. It was agreed that the area should be left to the Groundsmen at the University and that everything should be sterilised.

Mr. Bankhead also reported that our overseas visitors in 1985 had been Mr. Wilson Stewart (England) who had judged the Championship of Ireland Show at Gilnahirk during a 2-day visit and a welcome return visit from Mesdames Bozievich and Howe from U.S.A. who fortunately were able to stay for a longer period. They acted as judges at Enniskillen Show.

In concluding his report the Secretary wished all members a happy and successful 1986 and hoped that the weather would be more kind.

Major R. H. Reade then occupied the Chair for the election of office-bearers. As all existing officers are members of Committee and were eligible for re-election, this proceeded without difficulty and all were re-elected.

Due to the absence of Mr. McCabe no real discussion was taken on his suggestion that the Championship Show and Amateur Championships should be centralised through several reservations were voiced. Hopefully this matter will be further explored in Committee during 1986.

So that our foreign readers will know that we are not exaggerating when we refer to 1985 as being the wettest season in living memory, the table herewith gives the monthly rainfall from April until December. The 1984 figures are given in brackets and are in millimetres.

April	73.2	(30. 9)
May	67.1	(18. 8)
June	59.4	(45. 0)
July	138.5	(50. 8)
August	169.5	(69. 9)
September	176.3	(98. 6)
October	33.3	(100. 9)
November	101.0	(85. 4)
December	90.6	(95. 8)
Total	908.90	(596.10)

% Increase = 52.47 over 1984

Bet you residents of sunny California wish you lived here!

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## ON MODERN CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS

A letter from BRIAN DUNCAN  
'Knowehead', Dergmoney, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland  
To ROD BARWICK  
Hobart, Tasmania

Dear Rod,

My thoughts on Modern Cyclamineus hybrids are not very lucid or concise and these notes are being penned in haphazard manner just as the various points arise in my mind.

When I first became interested in daffodils in the early 1960's 'Charity May', 'Dove Wings' and 'Jenny' were winning prizes everywhere. A quick look at the records show they were still winning in 1974 and indeed at the 1984 R.H.S. Competition these three varieties won their appropriate colour code classes. In George Tarry's annual review for 1984 all three still appear as top prize-winners. Does this really mean that there has not been any progress since Cyril Coleman's triumphant trio emerged in 1949? Why have these charmers been allowed such a long reign at the top? Is it because of lack of interest in Division 6 flowers? Did breeders really believe that the ultimate in perfection had been reached and further progress was impossible? Perhaps the crossing of a February flowering species with April flowering hybrids required greater dedication, perseverance and planning than most breeders could muster? Do the show records really give a true indication of the current situation regarding modern cyclamineus hybrids?

Consideration of these questions should give some indication of progress throughout the world.

Show records in any one country should not be regarded as a definite indication of the best varieties available. I suspect that the record of winners in the Southern Hemisphere might show 'Trena', 'Tracey' and 'Backchat' as favourites. In America there are so many Mitsch contenders that favourites may not yet have clearly emerged but 'Jetfire', 'Rival', 'Perky' and 'Cotinga' were worthy. Tasmania promises a whole new range with at least three interested breeders. In Northern Ireland the emphasis is on pinks, led by 'Foundling' from Carncairn and my own 'Lilac Charm'. Since their introduction there has been a whole range of 6W-P's of differing colour and form, some of which seem to win most Division 6 classes.

In addition to the national differences it should be remembered that it can take a long time for new varieties to make their way to the top of show records — they are scarce, they have to settle down in

The other great success of recent years has been 'Foundling' from Carncairn which has captivated growers and judges throughout the world since it was registered in 1969. When I bought my first dozen "better bulbs" in 1963 'Charity May' was one of the chosen few, probably from a picture in the Guy L. Wilson Ltd. catalogue and because I wanted to try varieties of different types. When it first flowered I was greatly taken by the fly-away form, the elegance, style and refinement of the waisted, bell-shaped cup. Further Division 6 varieties were added to my collection but, for some reason I do not now understand, I did not grow the species for many years. I imagine that I had accepted the generally held view that the established trio could not be bettered and in any case my hybridising priorities were elsewhere. But suddenly, from 'Roseworthy' crosses made in 1965 and 1966, there emerged a number of seedlings with cyclamineus characteristics clearly evident including those now named 'Nymphette', 'Lilac Charm' and 'Lavender Lass'. Carncairn's 'Foundling' became available about this time and it seemed obvious to cross 'Roseworthy' and its reflexed progeny with it in order to further improve and extend the range of pink cyclamineus types.

I have tried to find the possible influence of *N. cyclamineus* in 'Roseworthy' without success — it has many of the characteristics, e.g. size, reflex and slight waisting of the cup and though these may be there co-incidentally I like to think that a well-meaning bee had called on 'Beryl' or some such Division 6 hybrid immediately prior to visiting the 'Rose of Tralee' in Mr. Blanchard's garden in the late 1940's. However, it is perhaps more realistic to regard the reflexing form and small size to have come through from *N. poeticus recurvus* which appears several generations back in the pedigrees of both 'Rose of Tralee' and 'Wild Rose' which produced 'Roseworthy'.

The success which I have had using 'Foundling' and my other seedlings is most gratifying, but I have not been sufficiently imaginative. For the most part I've been crossing pink with pink though 'Stainless' x 'Foundling' gave some nice results, e.g. 'Elwing', 'Elrond' and 'Sextant'. 'Richhill' x 'Foundling' produced very interesting, well formed and reflexed flowers with orange or pinkish rims, but most were too large and the petals were not quite pure white. Why did the 'Stainless' cross result in small blooms and the 'Richhill' cross produce large blooms? Is it that the large trumpet genes in 'Richhill' are more dominant? Both 'Richhill' and 'Stainless' were chosen as parents because of their tendency to reflex and I think this is a very reasonable approach though it is difficult to think of many standard daffodils which do reflex. 'Shining Light' and many of its seedlings have this tendency and also have the advantage of waisted, goblet cups, so they might be very useful for breeding improved short cupped cyclamineus types. 'Easter Moon' does not

reflex but it is such a prolific seeder and has such a reputation for producing high quality seedlings that it must be worth crossing with either the species or 6W-W, 6W-P or 6W-Y hybrids. No doubt there are many other standard daffodils which could be used to give good results, depending on the particular aim of the raiser.

I have been primarily interested in raising pink cups and self whites and my crosses to date have been reasonably successful in producing some flowers worth naming and some which have provided useful further breeding material. Each season brings its different favourites and I have tried to select blooms for naming which are distant and identifiable. 'Lilac Charm' will always be favourite with its delicate, novel colouring and instantly attractive form. It is also producing some nice long cupped seedlings which open pale lilac and pass to pure white, even when the other parent was pink cupped. This clearly indicates that it should be mated with short stemmed, pure white 6W-W's like 'Elwing' or 'Elrond'. Of the shorter cupped pinks 'Bilbo', 'Diane', 'Gimbi', 'Reggae', 'Swing Wing' and 'Tiger Moth' have all jumped ahead of 'Nymphette' and 'Snoopic', though the last named was good enough to win in London last year. If 'Kaydee' does not grow any larger it might well go to the top of the list. Raised from 'Foundling' x 'Delta Wings' it has inherited the really hot pink colouring of its pollen parent and has a beautifully proportioned, perfectly smooth perianth.

'Sputnik' was the first of the rimmed pinks and nice though it is I now favour 'Elizabeth Ann' and 'Mary Kate', both being slightly smaller, whiter and with more attractive pink rims.

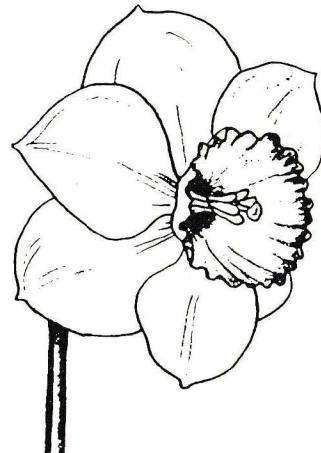
I have not yet made up my mind about the trio from 'Stainless' x 'Foundling'. The largest is 'Sextant' and when on form it is hard to fault; 'Elrond' and 'Elwing' ought to have had their names reversed as the former has pointed petals and the latter is of rounded style. Both are extremely attractive little pure white flowers and should be useful for further breeding.

Though 'Richhill' x 'Foundling' gave many interesting seedlings, some of which have been used for breeding, only 'Turncoat' has been named — principally because of its breeding potential. I have crossed it with a Harrison 6W-O seedling and my own 'Shuttlecock' in the hope of getting a good 6W-R someday. It should also be crossed with flushed 2O-R flowers and 'Fragrant Rose' or other seedlings which develop a pink tone in the petals. Crossed with 'Jetfire' it might produce a later flowering 6Y-R which could be more easily available for the show bench and extend the season for this colour combination.

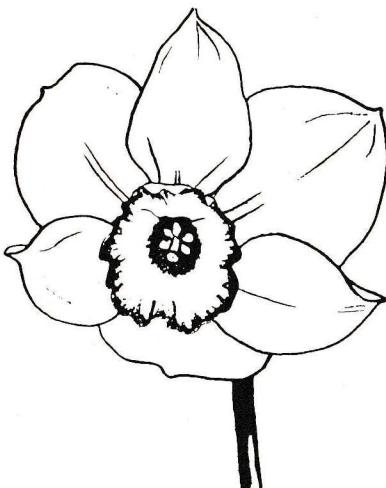
'Elfin Gold', 6Y-Y, which first appeared in 1981 has continued to impress each year and won its class in London in 1983. It came from 'Golden Joy' open-pollinated and I think there can be no doubt that the pollen was from a Division 6 hybrid. In addition to its immaculate



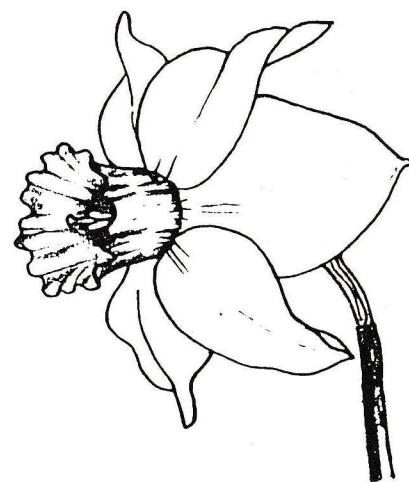
'Lilac Charm'  
Division 6 W-GPP



D.545 (Duncan seedling)  
'Roseworthy' x 'Foundling'



'Elizabeth Ann'  
Division 6 W-GWP



'Swing Wing'  
Division 6 W-GPP

show qualities and great charm I hope 'Elfin Gold' will prove to be a useful parent for breeding a range of styles in self-yellows for later in the season. With 'Arctic Gold' and 'Camelot' in its background it has a good breeding pedigree.

These ramblings ought to be brought to a conclusion by quickly summarising answers to questions posed at the beginning. Though 'Charity May', 'Dove Wings' and 'Jenny' have reigned supreme for 35 years, there's been a lot of progress, particularly in recent years. This progress has been made by relatively few people which is indicative of some lack of interest. Interest has been stimulated in recent years by Grant Mitsch's work and the emergence of Carn-cairn's 'Foundling'. The London Show schedule now encourages further interest by increasing classes for Division 6. The breeding material is now available to permit the production of cyclamineus hybrids in all the colour codes now found in Division 2. In addition, there is room for long cups and short cups in each colour combination; for miniatures of each type and for early, mid season and late season flowers.

It is good to know that interest is abounding in Tasmania and I look forward to seeing some of the results before too long. Though Division 6 hybrids are unlikely to be well received in an Engleheart Cup entry they are amongst my favourites and I often think a twelve variety class of them would be a very attractive sight, though perhaps three blooms of each would be needed for maximum impact. Will there ever be enough people interested in these little fly-aways to make such a class possible?

As I conclude these thoughts the first bloom of *N. cyclamineus* have just opened and I resolve yet again to save some pollen and to place it where it cannot be forgotten when the rush of the season's activities tends to divert attention away from well considered plans. Perhaps this year all those planned crosses will be made!

Yours sincerely,  
BRIAN DUNCAN

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Inspiration is never genuine if it is known as inspiration at the time. True inspiration always steals on a person, its importance not being fully recognised for some time.

Samuel Butler

If life were a bed of roses some people would not be happy until they developed an allergy.

Good Reading

## THOUGHTS OF A BEGINNER

These few lines are written following a request (threat) from your Editor.

It is a very short time since I joined the Show Scene and I suppose it is easier for me to remember how and why I started. At this point let me make it very clear that I am neither a scribe nor an expert exhibitor.

I suppose the first pre-requisite for one struck down with the "fever" is that one should have a feeling for plants. One should try and find out where they come from and what type of climate they enjoyed. These should be copied as nearly as possible in order to get best results. I have always had a love of plants inherited, no doubt, from my father who, as long as I can remember, has had gardening as a pastime — his favourite plants being geraniums, roses and dahlias. I, too, had a pretty broad taste with regard to plants but I suppose I had a slight preference for shrubs with alpines a close second. I had never belonged to any gardening body — specialist or otherwise. It was not until I entered a Quiz organised by a gardening weekly that I met people who were members of such societies. The impression that I got from these people was that their gardening year centred on the Spring and Autumn Shows. I had never even visited a Show to view, much less been a member of a specialist society. However, I vowed to remedy at least the former at the first opportunity.

The following April I noticed a poster in a local shop window which advertised a Show on the following week and on a night I had planned to go fishing. Inadvertently I arrived an hour too early just as some members were staging blooms. The gentleman who was accepting entries asked me if I had any daffodils in the garden. He then invited me to enter a few classes. At that time I didn't know even the difference between the Divisions much less heard of such things as "nicks". I merely picked the cleanest and least dead. These were brought to the hall, placed in vases and packed with newspaper. When judging was over I had a quick look round only to find that I had gained best bloom, three firsts, two seconds and two thirds out of eight entries. Without knowing it at the time I had been "smitten" by the "yellow fever" virus. Even though I had realised that the standard of competition was poor I had achieved something and was determined to compete at a higher level when I had obtained more bulbs.

I had always liked daffodils and possessed what I thought were modern varieties such as 'Broughshane', 'Chungking', 'Home Fires' and 'White Lion'. However, my dreams were soon to be shattered. Around this time a number of growers had their nurseries open to the public in order to assist the National Trust. When visiting my

parents in Armagh I noticed in the paper that there was a daffodil farm near Omagh open that day. My brother and I decided to have a look and what I saw made the virus in me worse — there was now no cure! My only answer was to get a few bulbs in order to ease the pain. I must say the advice I received on suitable varieties was excellent. I also obtained a catalogue from which I got a name and address where I could join a group. I wrote off and by return received the book "Daffodils in Ireland" plus some back numbers of our "Newsletter". Their contents were avidly digested. There was now no hope of recuperation.

At most Shows there are a number of viewers to be seen making notes of varieties which they like and that have won prizes. Sometimes they are frightened or put off by the prices of the bulbs. The following notes are directed mainly towards these hopefully future exhibitors:

Of the large trumpets I would recommend 'Banbridge' (early) and 'Kingscourt' (late) among the yellows. If you can spare the cash buy a round (half price) of 'Comal' or 'Galahad'. Both these are excellent. 'Newcastle' is a reasonably priced bi-colour and grows to a good size without much trouble. Its back is not too green if it is grown in a pot. (I know Gilbert, your opinion of 'Newcastle'.) Of the whites I would recommend 'White Empress', 'Ben Hee' and 'Broomhill' are excellent whites in Division 2. Of the 2Y-R's I would pick 'Estramadura' (early) and 'Shining Light' (late). Other musts in Division 2 are 'Day-dream', 'Amber Castle', 'Strines', 'Golden Aura', 'Avenger' (or 'Don Carlos') and 'Bit O' Gold'.

From the small cups I would choose 'Verona', 'Park Springs', 'Capisco', 'Merlin', 'Woodland Prince' and 'Woodland Star'. The best double for the money is 'Unique' and from the other divisions my choice would be 'Charity May' and 'Sweetness'.

The above, to me, would enable the novice to compete and win in most shows and the bulbs are for the most part very reasonably priced. Of course you could do what I did and ask advice from the grower. I know it will probably be better than mine. However, it is as well to warn you that having acquired many of the above you will not be content until you have accumulated more varieties than you could every hope to show. The main thing is to "have a go". Don't be afraid to seek advice but above all, enjoy yourself while the Show Season lasts. It is a long, long time and an impatient wait until the next one!

JOHN O'REILLY

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Age is a high price to pay for maturity.

Tom Stoppard

NORTHERN IRELAND DAFFODIL GROUP

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1985

8

To:		EXPENDITURE	By:	INCOME
Dec. 31		f p	Dec. 31	f p
Lecture Expenses . . . . .		64.05	Annual Subscriptions . . . . .	413.11
Postage and Stationery . . . . .		104.38	Deposit Account — Interest . . . . .	22.71
Printing Newsletter . . . . .		576.00	Current Account — Interest . . . . .	59.62
Editor's Expenses . . . . .		25.00	Dividends — Net . . . . .	250.65
N.I. Amateur Championship . . . . .		44.00	Income Tax Refund . . . . .	107.42
Championship of Ireland . . . . .		125.00	Profit on Sale of Shares . . . . .	2,624.02
Greenmount Fair . . . . .		62.00	"Daffodils in Ireland" at Greenmount . . . . .	12.50
Daffodil Society — Subs. and Newsletter . . . . .		35.00		
Bank Fees . . . . .		1.10		
Surplus of Income over Expenditure . . . . .		2,453.50		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>£3,490.03</b>

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1985**

## SPARE A THOUGHT

When assessing new seedlings or, more especially, when judging them. Don't be too eager to dismiss them because:

- (a) they look like such and such a cultivar that has already been named, or
- (b) they are not an obvious improvement on existing named varieties.

The above reasons I have heard voiced on several occasions when talk of seedlings has arisen. To me they are a short sighted view that has probably committed many a good prospect to the rubbish heap.

So, why not? Well believe it or not, the answer is quite simple if one stops to think.

Let us take both points together because they are virtually saying the same thing. Firstly, just because a seedling looks like a existing named cultivar, does not mean that it is not a better variety. If we take an example — 'Ashmore' 2W-W for instance. (It could be any variety you like.) No one would doubt that 'Ashmore' is a first class cultivar, but how many good blooms does one get in proportion to defective blooms. In other words if a seedling that looks like 'Ashmore' produces 8 or 9 good blooms for every 10, then I would say the seedling is "better". The hidden quality is in the proportion of good blooms to bad, something one can't possibly see in one bloom on a show bench.

Secondly, let us not forget that the "flower" on the bench is only part of the story. Behind every flower there are leaves and a bulb and make no mistake they are every bit as important and in many cases, more important than the flower.

The seedling "flower" on the bench may not be an improvement on the "flower" already named, but as long as it is equal to it, it may well be that because of its "other half" (namely, the bulb) it is an improvement.

The seedling's bulb might be resistant to or even immune to basal rot. It might increase at a far greater rate than the named cultivar's bulb. Its constitution and growth may be vastly superior to an existing named cultivar. Surely these are "improvements" on a good many cultivars I could mention.

So, next time you look at or judge seedlings, don't forget that "improvements" can be unseen qualities and the flower before you, although no better than existing named varieties could well be the "stainless steel" of the daffodil world. I ask you only to spare a thought.

JAN DALTON

## PESTS OF NARCISSI

### Stem and Bulb Nematode (2)

L. A. McKENNA, H.N.C.

Agricultural Zoology Research Division

This article discusses the damage caused by the stem and bulb nematode and the methods recommended for its control.

The narcissus is subject to attack by a number of pests. The damage caused by several of these may be so extensive that once they obtain a foothold in a plantation it is only a matter of time before the stock of bulbs is greatly reduced and growing becomes impossible unless effective methods of control are put into operation at once. Prompt recognition, together with an understanding of the pest concerned is necessary before steps can be taken towards eliminating, or at least, reducing, the injury cause.

The most important pests of narcissus are the stem nematode, the large narcissus fly and the bulb scale mite. The small narcissus flies and the bulb mites, while not regarded as primary pests of narcissus, are nevertheless of significance. Slugs also may occasionally cause considerable injury to a narcissus crop.

#### Description and habits

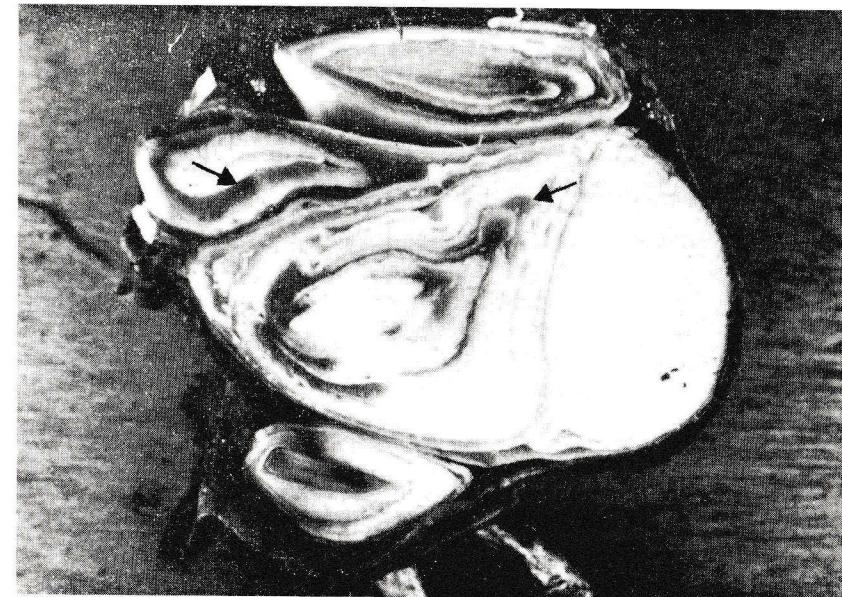
The stem and bulb nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*) is an important pest of narcissi. Bulbs grown for export must be free of this eelworm if they are to meet the strict plant health requirements of importing countries, particularly within the European Community. The stem and bulb nematode is a tiny thread-like transparent "eelworm" which may attain a length of 1.2 mm. As with other plant parasitic nematodes, they cannot normally be seen without the aid of a microscope. Living within the plant tissues, they can occur in enormous numbers. The females lay many eggs and the newly hatched nematodes closely resemble the adults in all but size. Breeding can be rapid and continuous while the host plant lives. The nematodes frequently leave infested bulbs and migrate, or are washed towards adjacent bulbs in the soil, so that infestation may spread rapidly. Stem nematode can also breed in stored bulbs, where they may cause complete destruction of the bulb. In this situation, where great numbers of the nematodes find themselves without adequate food, juveniles do not develop beyond the pre-adult stage. Instead thousands of these young nematodes form glistening, off-white masses, easily visible to the naked eye, and which may ooze from the base of the rotting bulb. These masses, containing large numbers of dormant, highly resistant nematodes, gradually dry to form a hard, dirty-white or buff-coloured material known as "eelworm wool". Some fungi which may also be found in this situation can normally be distinguished by being pure white in colour and of a more fluffy texture.

The nematodes may remain dormant as "eelworm wool" for a number of years, only becoming active again when moistened. "Eelworm wool" will not form in moist soil or if the conditions of bulb storage are humid. Pieces of dry, infested bulb-tissue blowing about may initiate fresh infestations; similarly, infested fragments may contaminate cleaning, grading or other machinery and thus spread infestation to clean bulbs.

Eelworms usually enter the bulbs from the soil in the region of the neck, the initial infestation often being caused by only a few nematodes. Some travel upwards into the leaf and others downwards into the bulb. Infestation may cause a delay in flowering. Infested leaves are characterised by small swellings (spickels) which vary in colour from green to yellow to brown necrotic (dead) tissue, depending on the severity of the attack. In the early stages they can be recognised by the unevenness felt when the leaf is run between the fingers. Later the spickels join up and the whole leaf becomes twisted and discoloured. If the attack occurs in the early part of the growing season then spickels are most likely to be observed, but they can be virtually absent if the attack occurs later or may only show after the flowering stage. The absence of symptoms, especially in one-year-down bulbs does not necessarily mean that the stock is nematode-free. Bulbs selected as apparently healthy from a stock in which some are infested may, and possibly will, harbour nematodes.

As the season progresses, the nematodes, having multiplied in the leaves, migrate down into the bulb as the foliage begins to die off. The initial infestation of the bulb takes the form of orange-brown or greyish-brown rings in the infested scales. Infestation within the bulb spreads to other scale leaves by the nematodes migrating down to the base plate and moving across the base plate and then up into another scale leaf. When the attack is severe the base plate eventually becomes loosened and may fall off when the bulbs are lifted. This provides an extremely potent method of re-infesting any new bulbs which may be planted in the same area. Infested bulbs tend to become soft in store, particularly around the neck, and are usually dull in comparison with the lustrous appearance of healthy bulbs.

The narcissus race of the stem and bulb nematode can also infest and damage snowdrops, bluebells and scillas. The usual effects on these plants are rather similar to those on narcissi, except that definite spickels are not usually found on the leaves. The nematode may also persist and breed in onion, broad bean, French bean, runner bean, peas and strawberry. Cereals and grasses seem unable to maintain the nematode but it has been found in most common weeds growing in fields where bulbs have been grown and found infested. Examples are chickweed, bindweed, goosegrass, groundsel, knotgrass, mayweed, speedwell and scarlet pimpernel. Some of



Infestation of narcissus bulb by *Ditylenchus dipsaci*. Bulb exhibits the typical "brown ring" symptom between the scale leaves.



Patchiness and uneven flowering resulting from a field infestation of *Ditylenchus dipsaci*.

these weeds may be able to maintain the nematode in the absence of the host crops, though there is little, if any, evidence of their practical importance.

#### **Prevention and control**

Good crop rotations, good hygiene and use of healthy planting material all help to prevent crop losses and spread of the nematodes. The most common way in which the narcissus nematode is spread about farms and gardens is in pieces of dead foliage, bulb debris or in soil adhering to bulbs at harvesting. Wind blown soil and soil adhering to implements or vehicles may also be involved. In fields, infestations generally spread outwards, extending slowly from a primary focus of infestation. This infestation is normally increased in the direction of cultivation and may be accelerated by the movement of surface water which can sometimes be quite obvious on a sloping field where nematode-infested patches are elongated in the direction of the slope. Vigilance on the part of growers is necessary, to rogue any suspicious plants during the growing season. Nematodes are easier to detect on the foliage than in dry bulbs, which have to be cut across to show their presence. It is advisable to inspect the plants on comparatively dull days when the spicules are easier to see and are not confused with contrasting shadows which may show up in bright sunshine.

Suspect plants, together with the adjoining plants in the same and adjacent rows, should be removed. All bulbs left behind as ground-keepers should be removed when discovered in the following spring and only then can the period of rotation be considered to have started. It is recommended that at least four years should elapse between bulb crops but up to seven years is more advisable, ensuring wherever possible that no other susceptible crop is grown in the interval.

*Hot-water treatment.* This is a long-established and fairly efficient method for the control of nematodes and other pests in narcissus bulbs. The present recommendation for stem nematode control is to soak the bulbs for three hours in water at 44.4°C during the period between lifting and planting. Treatment should be timed from when the water reaches the required temperature after the addition of the bulbs. Care should be taken with the stage of development of the bulbs at which treatment is applied. A nicely balanced relationship between storage temperature and length of storage is necessary to provide the optimum kill of nematodes without subsequent damage to the bulbs. If the storage temperature is above 25°C this increase the chances of "eelworm wool" which is most resistant to wetting and therefore is not killed, but it also reduces subsequent damage to flowers and foliage. The ideal treatment is storage at 18°C, or slightly higher, pre-soaking for 2½-3 hours in cold water (with a wetter and Formalin added) immediately before the hot-

water treatment. The pre-soaking helps to drive out any air that might be trapped in the scales and it also re-activates "eelworm wool", making control more efficient.

Bulbs from infested stocks should be lifted before the foliage has died back and treated as soon as possible to destroy the nematodes before the "eelworm wool" has formed. The subsequent flower crop will almost certainly be damaged but growers should be prepared to sacrifice one crop to ensure clean bulbs. Uninfested stock should be treated as soon as the bulbs have been cleaned and sorted and H.W.T. completed by late August. Bulbs should be thoroughly dried after treatment and cooled quickly. Treated bulbs should never be planted in infested land; long rotations and clean cultivation reduce the risks of re-infestation.

Any growers in doubt about their stocks should consult their local horticultural advisory officer, and further information can be obtained from the HMSO leaflet No. 460 which is obtainable from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (Publications), Lion House, Willowburn Trading Estate, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2PF.

## **Mites and Slugs (3)**

S. JESS, H.N.C.

*Agricultural Zoology Research Division*

*The bulb scale mite (*Steneotarsonemus laticeps*) is a major pest of forced narcissus bulbs but rarely causes serious damage to crops grown in the open. The mite was first described from narcissus bulbs in Ireland in 1923 and has since been found everywhere in the world where narcissus is cultivated. Bulb mites of the genus *Rhizoglyphus* may attack damaged or weakened narcissus bulbs. Narcissus crops are occasionally damaged by slugs which can cause severe yield losses or a reduction in flower quality.*

#### **Bulb scale mite**

##### *Description and habits*

The mite is extremely small, approximately 0.2 mm., and the colour varies with age, the white or pale translucent young becoming brown as it matures. Adult mites have four pairs of legs. The hindmost pair in the female have been modified, resembling stout bristles, while the corresponding pair in the male are developed into thick, curved claw-like claspers. Immature stages closely resemble the adults but they have only three pair of legs. The egg is approximately half the length of the adult, oval, smooth and pearly white.

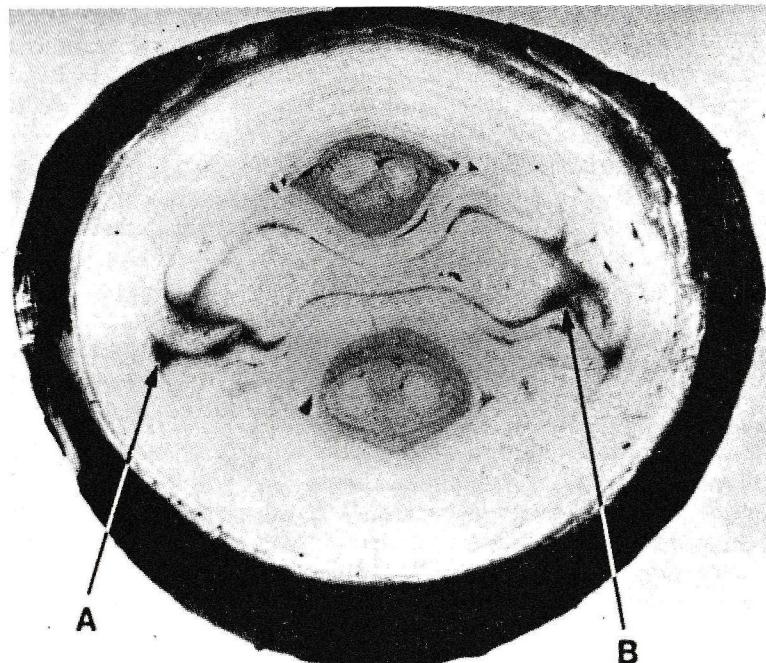


Plate 1 — Cross section of bulb showing brown marks due to injury by bulb scale mite in areas A and B.

Mites are found between the fleshy leaves within the bulb and feed by piercing and scarifying the scale surfaces. This area of small folds and crevices provides ideal breeding conditions and large numbers of mites congregate in longitudinal strips from the neck to the baseplate of the bulb. Several overlapping generations occur throughout the year.

Mite activity decreases in the colder months but with the onset of spring, or the introduction of infested bulbs to the forcing house, rapid breeding recommences. Overcrowding in the bulb results in the migration of mites to the upper leaves and also nearby plants.

Even under unfavourable weather conditions, the constant presence of numerous mites within the bulb has an adverse effect on plant vigour and performance. The air spaces between the fleshy bulb scales are caused by shrinkage of the scale during the transfer of nutrients from the bulbs to the foliage and flowers. These spaces become filled with mites, adversely affecting the bulb throughout autumn and winter. When root action recommences in the spring, the inactive mites are crushed by the swelling of the bulb scales. The "swelling effect" is more pronounced in well-rounded bulbs and is negligible in damaged or ill-formed bulbs where few mites are

killed. Therefore careful selection of bulbs for forcing is recommended and only solid symmetrical bulbs should be used. Attempts to force bulbs heavily infested with mites usually result in failure.

#### Symptoms of attack

*Dormant bulbs.* Bulbs infested with bulb scale mite are usually undersized and soft. However, the presence of mites is confirmed by cutting the bulb horizontally across the neck. Brown scars on the angular points of the scale indicate mite presence. Closer examination with a hand lens may reveal the mite colonies. Soft open bulbs tend to be more heavily infested than firm solid bulbs, but it is impossible to diagnose the infestations from external appearance alone.

*"Forced" bulbs.* When infested bulbs are subjected to the comparatively high temperatures necessary for forcing there is a rapid increase in mite population. The large number of mites at the bulb neck may appear as a greyish dust at the base of the leaves. Initially the leaves appear bright green, but become distorted, streaked and flecked with yellow as mite feeding increases. These symptoms may be confused with "leaf stripe" virus infection.



Plate 2 — Forced narcissus plant showing severe bulb scale mite damage.

Increased mite numbers at the neck of the bulb coincide with the production of the flower bud. In extreme conditions the flower bud and the stem are both killed by the mites. Frequently the bud is killed but the stem continues to lengthen, bearing a characteristic "saw-edge" effect.

### Bulb mites

#### Description and habits

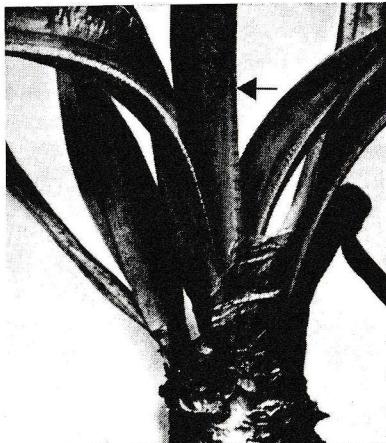


Plate 3 — Damage to narcissus leaves and flower stem caused by bulb scale mite. Note "saw-edge" scars on flower stem.

the damaged bulb, the females laying eggs singly on the surface where they are feeding. A single female may lay up to 100 eggs over several days. The newly emerged mites feed on the senescent tissue, moulting several times during development. Activity is dependent upon temperatures and at 21°C the life cycle is completed in 27 days whereas temperatures below 12°C or above 35°C inactivate the mites.

#### Symptoms of attack

Infested areas in the bulb are brown and dry, with mites scattered on the surface. If bulbs are in a poor condition high mite populations develop and cause direct damage or aid the spread of infectious bulb diseases.

#### Control measures

Infested bulbs should be immersed in a hot water bath at 43.3°C for one hour to kill the majority of mites and eggs. However, the standard hot water treatment, as used to control stem nematode, is

required for complete eradication. Hygiene is extremely important after treatment because contamination during storage will cause reinestation of stocks.

Bulbs intended for forcing should not be subjected to hot water treatment. If this treatment is used bulbs should be planted in the open for at least one year before forcing. Mite infested bulbs intended for forcing may be treated by drenching with endosulfan, at recommended rates.

#### Slugs

Damage to narcissus crops by slugs is often considerable, causing severe losses or a reduction in flower quality. Two species are mainly responsible, the garden slug *Arion hortensis* and the field slug *Derocephalus reticulatum*.

During the winter months damage occurs below ground, the slugs attacking the base of the bulb. Damage may be severe, directly killing the bulb or allowing entry of other pathogens. Feeding damage on or around the baseplate is similar to that caused by the large narcissus fly. Later in the season, in warm, damp weather, slug activity commences and the foliage may be grazed by the slugs.

Slugs may be introduced, usually on pots and boxes, into the glasshouse where conditions are ideal for slug activity, and extensive damage may occur. Flowers and buds may also be damaged which is a symptom rarely observed in the field.

#### Control

Slugs can be controlled in the field or glasshouse by the use of pelleted baits. Two baits currently available are Methiocarb and Metaldehyde. Poisoned baits are less effective against subterranean slug species. Consequently application of pre-planting treatments to prepared ground is advisable. Under glasshouse conditions repeated application of baits may be necessary because high temperature and humidity adversely affect the pellets.

## STOP PRESS

As we go to press we learn with much pleasure and delight that Mr. B. S. Duncan has been awarded the Gold Medal at the A.D.S. Convention in 1986.

Congratulations Brian from all our members!

# NATIONAL SHOWS IN NEW ZEALAND

The North Ireland National Show was held at Wanganui on 14th/15th September, 1985.

Class I for 18 varieties (three of each) was won by Koanga Daffodils the newly formed firm of Daffodil Growers. Its principals are Dr. Peter Ramsay, Mr. Max Hamilton with their wives. They were closely pushed by a very good exhibit by Reg Cull. Winning flowers were: 'Kasia', 'Sweetluck', 'Red Flame', 'Recital', 'Danger', 'Bandit', 'Ben Hee', 'Viking', 'Placid', 'Red Cameo', 'Coolah', 'Gay Buccaneer', 'Loch Owskeich', 'Replete', 'Salute', 'Moki', 'Daydream' and 'Brixton'.

The N.D.S. Raisers Cup was won by G. & M. Brogden with 'Flying High' (3WO), 'Shane' (1YY), 'Gold Gem' (2YY), 'Glamour Girl', 'Conquest' (2WYO), 'Red Mission' (2YR), 'Gold Shar' (2YY) and 5 seedlings under number.

The Amateur 12 x 1 was won by Mr. and Mrs. S. Clapham with a splendid group comprising 'Trudy May', 'Ultima', 'Seedling', 'Dear Me', Hazelwood seedling, 'Trelay', 'Cybelle', 'Beega', 'Dynasty', 'Stormy Weather', 'Gold Gem' and 'Shaz'.

Premier blooms were:

- 1YY — 'Director' — Koanga Daffodils
- 1WY — 'Cinerama' — D. Bramley
- 1WW — 'April Love' — Jim O'More
- 2YR — 'Red Mission' — G. and M. Brogden
- 2YY — 'Gold Gem' — G. and M. Brogden
- 2YW — X74/15 — G. and M. Brogden
- 2WY — X25/9 — G. and M. Brogden
- 2WR — 'Jacqueline Morris' — G. Phillips
- 2WP — 'Coolah' — G. Phillips
- 2WW — 'Ben Hee' — Koanga Daffodils
- 3YR — 'Red Ember' — B. Bowers
- 3BR — 'Glamour Girl' — G. and M. Brogden
- 3WW — P79/2 — G. and M. Brogden
- 4Y — Seedling — Koanga Daffodils
- 4W — Evans Seedling — Koanga Daffodils
- Champion Seedling 81/7 — D. Bramley

Amateur Champions:

- Division I — 'Cinerama' — D. Bramley
- Division II — Hazelwood Seedling — Mr. and Mrs. S. Clapham
- Division IV — 'Beauvallon' — Robin Brown

Champion of Show:

- 'Glamour Girl' — G. and M. Brogden

The South Island National was held at Timaru on 28th September, 1985.

The British Raisers Gold Cup for 18 x 3 varieties was a very popular win for Mrs. E. Milliken of Temuka. In her 78th year it was a fitting reward for many years of exhibiting daffodils. Her winning flowers were: 'Drumboe', 'Safari', 'Acropolis', 'Irish Light', 'Snowcrest', 'Bayard', 'Heathfire', 'My Love', 'Jahore', 'Norval', 'Golden Aura', 'Hotspur', 'Irish Mist', 'Chevalier', 'Tudor Minstrel', 'Dunsilly', 'Homage' and 'Majorca'.

The N.D.S. Raisers Trophy was won again by G. and M. Brogden with 'Gold Shar', 'Shane', 'Welcome', 'Chanelle', 'Salena' and 7 under number.

This was a very good show and exhibits again exceeded the North Island.

Premier Blooms were:

- 1YY — 'Director' — Alf Chappell
- 1WW — 'Ragamuffin' — D. and N. McQuarrie
- 1YW — 'Gin & Lime' — Alf Chappell
- 2YR — 'Red Cameo' — Alf Chappell
- 2YY — 'Celtic Gold' — Robin Hill
- 2WR — 'Newport' — Koanga Daffodils
- 2WY — 'Irish Minstrel' — D. S. McLenaghan
- 2YW — 'Lemon Haze' — Winsome Saunders
- 2WP — 'Dailmanach' — S. and S. Clapham
- 3WW — 'Sea Dream' — Alf Chappell
- Division IV — 'Gay Kybo' — Alf Chappell
- 3YR — 'Kiwi Invader' — G. and M. Brogden
- 3WR — 'Lynx' — D. and N. McQuarrie
- Division VI — 'Foundling' — B. Bowers
- Division V — 'Arish Mell' — R. Abernethy
- Division VII — 'Hesla' — R. Abernethy

Amateur Premiers were:

- Division I — 'Valley Gold' — Mrs. Saunders
- Division II — 'Dailmanach' — S. and S. Clapham
- Division III — 'Ariel' — Robin Hill
- Division IV — 'Gay Challenger' — Mrs. Saunders

Champion of Show:  
'Dailmanach'.

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The first sign of old age is when you hear 'Snap, crackle and pop' in the morning and it isn't your cereal.

Robert Orben

Ask God's blessing on your work but don't ask Him to do it for you.

Dame Flora Robson

## "A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME . . ."

DAVID KARNSTEDT, W. St. Paul, Minnesota

One of the recent daffodil delights to emerge from Brian Duncan's blue-blooded "stable" is 'Fragrant Rose'. It's a delight for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that it's the perfect blend of name with flower. Not only is it a consistent performer and, by any criterion, a fine show flower, but, more importantly, it's a healthy plant and good grower. And then there's that heady fragrance . . .!

Appealing fragrance in long cup daffodils is uncommon. I can think of only a half dozen examples, at best. And the majority of those are from pink breeding (genetically linked?). One of my breeding goals has been to raise a vigorous strain of fragrant daffodils that could be used for "cut" flowers. To the two original parents, 'Louise de Coligny' and 'Muscadet', in recent years I've been able to add 'Pink Perfume' and now 'Fragrant Rose'. While one might expect a show flower to result from the infusion of 'Fragrant Rose' into the strain, if it were not at least as fragrant, it would be of minor benefit. While my goal is to produce an early flowering strain, both the currently available (fragrant) breeding material and my seedlings are no earlier than mid-season.

Like most people who grow daffodils for the pleasure they provide, my favorite daffodil seems to change from year to year, for whatever the reason. But this year, 'Fragrant Rose' still stands out clearly in my memory. Arriving in King of Prussia in the evening after driving for hours to get to the National Show, I, like several other exhibitors, faced long hours of setting up my exhibits. For some reason, I left my case of three entry of 'Fragrant Rose' on the staging table in front of me, instead of taking it out into the show area as I did my other entries. As the night wore on and the coffee wore off, I found myself stopping to inhale deeply of those flowers on each return trip from show area. Again and again, I paused to refresh myself with that invigorating perfume. At nine o'clock the next morning, I finally said, "Enough is enough!" I placed the entry of 'Fragrant Rose' on the show bench, pausing to take in one, deep, final draught of that delightful perfume before stumbling off to bed.

Consider for a moment, if you will, that those three flowers were cut in 90° heat and refrigerated for eight days prior to the show, had spent ten hours in a box without water, stood all night in a hot and stuffy room and were still lovely when the show closed! The blue ribbon gracing the exhibit just confirms the "class" of this marvelous daffodil. Indeed, a rose by any other name — in this case a daffodil — does smell as sweet!

## BUY ULSTER DAFFODIL BULBS

### ● Ballydorn Bulb Farm

Frank and Patricia Harrison

### ● Carncairn Daffodils

Robin and Kate Reade

### ● Rathowen Daffodils

Brian Duncan and  
Clark Campbell