

Narcissus (Daffodils)

Divided horticulturally into 11 groups:

Division 1: trumpet daffodils –old 'King Alfred' new 'Dutch Master'

Division 2: large-cupped narcissi (cup is more than 1/3 but less than the length of the perianth segment) 'Ice Follies'

Division 3: small cupped narcissi (cup less than 1/3 of the perianth segment) 'Barret Browning' and 'Dreamlight'

Division 4: Doubles 'Yellow Cheerfulness'

Division 5: triandrus narcissi (more than one flower per stem, often hang down) – 'Thalia' good white variety

Division 6: dwarf cyclamineus narcissi (the perianth is reflexed like a cyclamen) – 'Tete-a-Tete'

Division 7: jonquilla narcissi (more than one flower to a stem and usually fragrant) – 'Pipit'

Division 8: tazetta narcissi (many strongly scented flowers in a cluster) 'Minnow'

Division 9: poeticus narcissi (large white perianth and small cup) – 'Pheasant Eye'

Division 10: species and wild forms – *N. bulbocodium conspicuus*

Division 11: any other not listed above like the split cup varieties

Planting and Care

Plant bulbs twice their depth of their size. (Bulb in one inch tall – plant 2 inches deep)

They do not like water logged soils.

Leave the green foliage until it dies back to have good blooms the next year. If in the grass, let leaves have one month before grass is mowed.

Not blooming?

Divide the clump and move in late spring. OR The area has become shady and they need more light to produce blooms – dig and move to a sunnier spot.

Most reliable hardy fall spring blooming bulb. They can take cold temperatures. Planned carefully with different varieties, you can have a daffodil blooming from February through May!