



Division 1 (Trumpet Daffodil)

One flower to a stem

Corona (trumpet/cup) as long as, or longer than the perianth segments (petals)

Cultivar examples -

Fort Knox; Bravoure; Mount Hood; Pistachio; Chivalry; Lemon Cloud; Gold Medal; Hero; Ballygarvey

Illustration –

American Shores Div 1Y-P



Division 2 (Large Cupped Daffodil)

One flower to a stem

Corona (trumpet/cup) more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments (petals).

Cultivar examples -

Golden Aura; Sealing Wax; Kissproof; Vulcan; Amberglow; Daydream; New World; Passionale, Precocious; Barleythorpe

Illustration –

Trebah Div 2Y-Y



Division 3 (Small Cupped Daffodil)

One flower to a stem

Corona (trumpet/cup) not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments (petals).

Cultivar examples -

Altruist; Birma; Blarney; Triple Crown; Hamoon; Kildrum; Virginia Water; Tranquil Moon; Audubon; Merlin

Illustration –

Centrefold Div 3W-YYR



Division 7 (Jonquilla and Apodanthi Daffodil)

Usually one to five (rarely eight) flowers to a stem.

Leaves narrow, dark green.

Perianth segments (petals) spreading or reflexed (bent backwards).

Corona (trumpet/cup) cup-shaped, funnel shaped or flared, usually wider than long.

Flowers fragrant.

Cultivar examples – Intrigue; Pipit; Sundisc

Illustration –

Crill Div 7Y-R



Division 8 (Tazetta Daffodil)

Usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem.

Leaves broad.

Perianth segments (petals) spreading, **not** reflexed (bent backwards).

Flowers fragrant.

Cultivar examples -

Avalanche; Falconet; Geranium; Scarlet Gem

Illustration –

Gloriosus Div 8W-O



Division 9 (Poeticus Daffodil)

Usually one flower to a stem.

Perianth segments (petals) pure white.

Corona (trumpet/cup) usually disc shape, with a green or yellow centre, and a red rim.

Flowers fragrant.

Cultivar examples -

Felindre; Hellenicus; Milan

Illustration –

Kabani Div 9W-YYR



Division 10 (Wild Variants Daffodil)

Usually one flower to a stem.

Perianth segments (petals) insignificant compared with the dominant corona (trumpet/cup).

Cultivar examples -

Canaliculatus; Golden Bells; Lobulais; Minimus; Obvallaris (Tenby Daffodil)

Illustration –

Kennellis Div 10W-W



Division 11a (Split Corona **Collar** Daffodil)

Corona (trumpet/cup) usually split for more than half its length.

With the corona segments *opposite* the perianth segments (petals), usually in two *whorls* of three.

Cultivar examples -

Buff Bell; Changing Colours; Mondragon

Illustration –

Gillian



Division 11b (Split Corona **Papillon** Daffodil)

Corona (trumpet/cup) usually split for more than half its length.

With the corona segments *alternate* to the perianth segments (petals), usually in a single *whorl* of six.

Cultivar examples -

Broadway Star; Papillon Blanc; Space Shuttle

Illustration –

Sorbet



Division 4 (Double Daffodil)

One or more flowers to a stem.

With doubling of the perianth segments (petals) or corona (trumpet/cup) or both.

Cultivar examples -

Manly; Ice King; Unique; White Marvel; Tahiti; Double Fashion; Pink Pageant; Acropolis; Madison; Gay Kybo; Duet

Illustration –

Crowdale Div 4Y-R



Division 5 (Triandrus Daffodil)

Usually two or more pendant flowers to a stem.

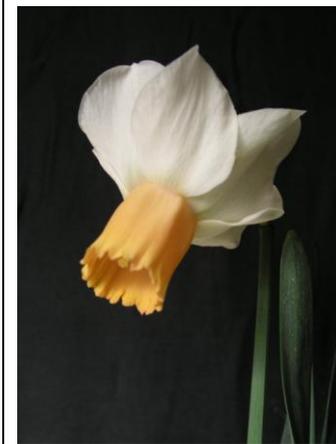
Perianth segments (petals) reflexed (bent backwards).

Cultivar examples -

Hawera; Ice Wings; Liberty Bells; Thalia; Tresamble; Tuesdays Child

Illustration –

Budock Bells 5W-W



Division 6 (Cyclamineus Daffodil)

One flower to a stem.

Perianth segments (petals) significantly reflexed (bent backwards).

Flower at an acute angle to the stem, with a very short pedicel (neck).

Cultivar examples -

Jetfire; Jack Snipe; Kay Dee; Peeping Tom

Illustration –

Coombe Creek Div 6W-O



Division 12 (Miscellaneous Daffodils)

Daffodils which do not fit the definition of any other division.

Cultivar examples -

Jumblie; Quince; Tete-a-Tete

Illustration –

Tete-A-Tete 12Y-O



Division 13 (Wild Hybrid Daffodil)

Daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name.

Growing and Showing Tips

Site and soil preferences: Hybrid daffodils, the ones most commonly planted, will grow almost anywhere, although they do prefer well-drained soils with a sunny or light shade environment.

Planting bulbs: Narcissus should be planted from August to October, the earlier the better, at a depth three times the height of the bulb in beds, borders and large containers. In lawns they are best planted slightly deeper, at a depth of 15cm (6in). If your soil is heavy and poorly drained, mix a handful of grit into the base of the planting hole. This will increase drainage, thus reducing the likelihood of fungal diseases.

Growing in Pots: Use as large a pot, clay or plastic as you can comfortably lift and handle. Refrain from using black plastic pots as these will rapidly over warm the compost on sunny days, which can lead to basal rotting of the bulbs.

Basic compost mix – 15 litres of John Innes no. 3, 15 litres of soilless compost (peat based or peat free), 2 litres of sharp sand, 2 litres of Perlite or grit, 150ml of bone meal, 75ml calcified seaweed (optional). Ensure that these are well mixed together. If large volumes are too difficult to manage, make up smaller portions.

Potting up – Fill pots with the compost mix to within two inches of the top and space the bulbs equidistant apart (the number of bulbs per pot is dependent on cultivar and pot size). As an example one large bulb per 7" pot, three per 8/9" pot and five per larger size pots. Do not press the bulbs into the compost, but scoop out hollows to accommodate them. Cover the bulbs so that the compost comes to within 1" of the rim. Firmly tap the pots on a hard surface to settle the compost.; do not compress the compost. Finally do not forget to label the pots!! Ensure pots are watered and then plunge to overwinter.

Next steps- During January and February there should be signs of growth emerging, and this is a suitable time to spray with a fungicide if deemed necessary. February is also the time to remove the pots from the plunge bed and to clean the sides and bottom of the pot. If possible house the pots in a greenhouse. Commence feeding with a liquid tomato fertiliser once a week (half strength to start with). Stake foliage and stems as they grow, but above all ensure that the plants have plenty of water. As the flower head lowers from the vertical position to right angles, inspect the opening flowers, and by gently blowing, or by use of an artist paintbrush the perianth petals may be teased apart, thus hopefully avoiding the “nicking” of petal tips which some cultivars are susceptible to. When cutting flowers, do one at a time and plunge straight into clean fresh water, to which you may add chrystal flowerlife or similar.

Showing Tips: Check the show schedule and rules. Check whether foliage is required and that you have the correct number of blooms. Check whether you need to supply your own vases, moss, lip pins, and name cards. Remember to take brushes, scissors and a pen to the show. Ensure that the blooms are securely packed for transport. When staging the blooms, keep a sense of proportion between flower and stem length. Ensure that the vase is clean, labelled, and with the staging material (moss) level or lower than the lip of the vase, and check again that you have the correct number of blooms for the class, *plus water in the vase*.

If in doubt, talk to the Show Secretary or other competitors.

Deadheading: When narcissi flower-heads have faded, it is best to remove them. Otherwise the plant will divert energy from building up the bulb, which is necessary for next year's display, and put it into seed production. This job takes a little time if you have a large number of bulbs, but you will be rewarded by your efforts.

Care after flowering: After the blooms have faded, the remaining leaves can look unsightly as they yellow. It is important to resist the temptation of removing this foliage early. It contains valuable nutrients that will be used for next year's crop of flowers. Leave the leaves for at least six weeks after flowering - longer if possible - before removing them.