

## Trumpet or Long Cup Daffodils

Trumpet daffodils have prominent cups that are as long or longer than the petals. The flowers are large overall and the plants are vigorous, which makes them an excellent choice for naturalizing. One flower per stem. Trumpet daffodils grow best in cold climates (zones 3-7).

Examples include Dutch Master , Mount Hood, Yellow River, Rijnveld's Early Sensation and Goblet (shown above).



## Large Cup Daffodils

Large cup daffodils have big flowers with prominent cups. The cups can be trumpet-like, bowl-shaped or flat and may have smooth or heavily ruffled edges. Cups are often a different color from the petals. One flower per stem. These daffodils are strong growers and good naturalizers. Examples include Ice Follies, Professor Einstein, Orange Progress, Red Devon (shown above on left) and Pink Pride.



## Small Cup Daffodils

These charming small cup daffodils have short cups that are less than 1/3 the length of the petals. They produce one blossom per stem. Most varieties bloom late in the season and have a nice fragrance. Barrett Browning is a popular small cup daffodil.



## Double Daffodils

These showy daffodils feature multiple layers of outer petals and instead of cups, the center of the flower is a bouquet of petals. With many double daffodils, it can be difficult to distinguish the cups from the petals.

Usually one, but sometimes two flowers per stem. Great for cutting and often fragrant. Popular double daffodils include Delnashaugh, Golden Ducat, White Lion, La Torche, Sherbourne, Double Smiles, Lingerie (shown above) and Tahiti.



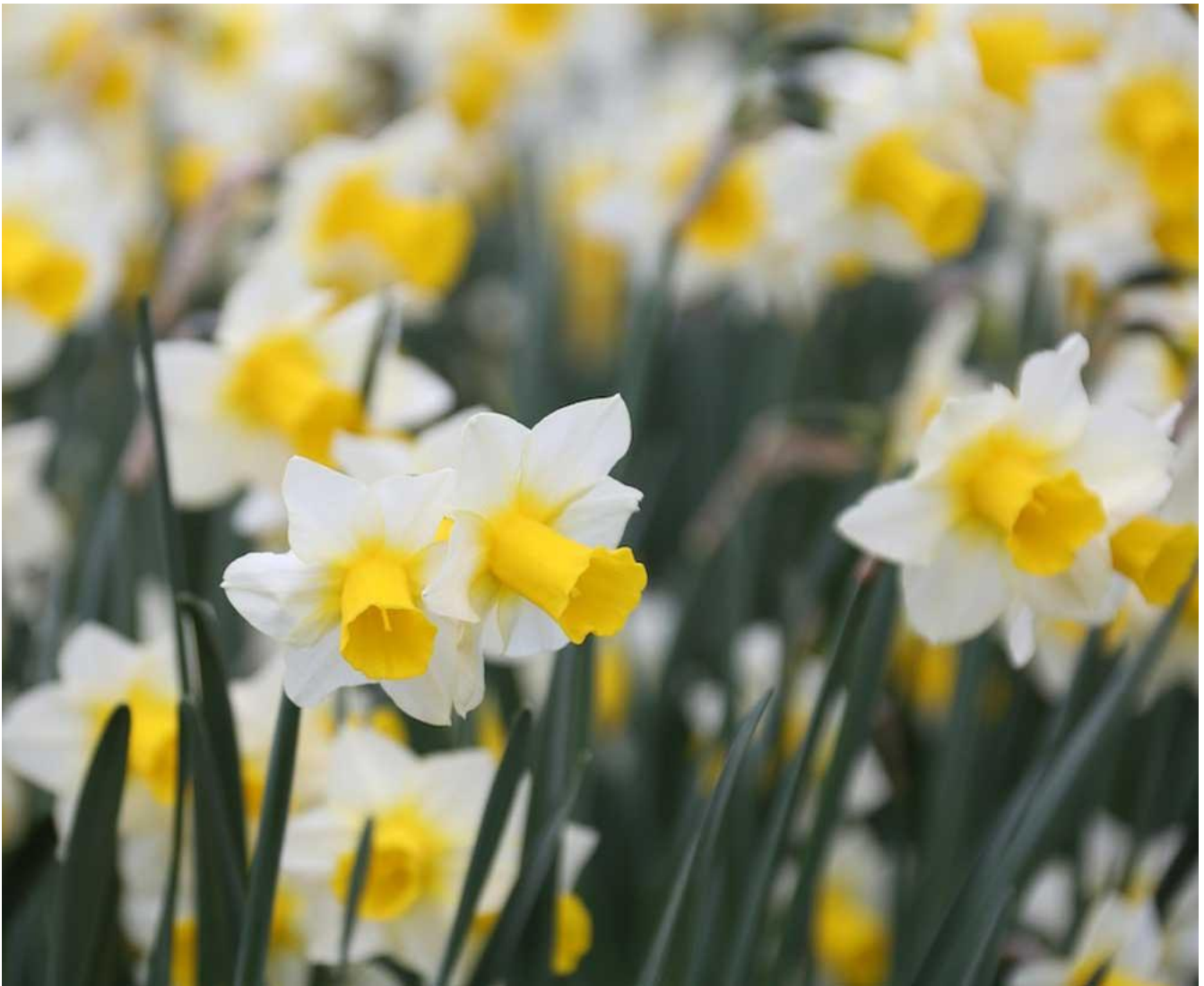
## Cyclamineus

These daffodils have are easy to recognize. Most varieties have reflexed petals (pulled back) and small, narrow cups. Cyclamineus daffodils are moisture and shade tolerant and good for forcing. They bloom in early spring and are shorter than most other daffodils. Examples include Jetfire (shown above), Tete a Tete, and Baby Boomer.



## Jonquilla

Jonquilla daffodils have petite flowers with small, open cups. There are usually several flowers per stem, often in clusters. Most varieties are wonderfully fragrant. They have narrow, grass-like foliage and are good for naturalizing and for forcing. These long-lasting, heat tolerant daffodils are good for both northern and southern gardens. Examples of jonquilla daffodils include: Beautiful Eyes, Golden Echo, Pipit, Silver Smiles and Martinette.



## Split Corona

The cups of these fancy daffodils are split into segments and pressed back against the petals. Split Corona daffodils may be frilly or relatively smooth and are usually a different color than the surrounding petals. Most split cup daffodils have large flowers and bloom mid to late in the season. Examples include Cassata, Lemon Beauty and Love Call.



## Poeticus

Poeticus daffodils have large white petals and a small flat cup that is typically yellow and ringed with green or red. There is usually one flower per stem and all varieties are very fragrant. Poeticus daffodils bloom mid to late in the daffodil season and are long-lasting. Most are also good for naturalizing. Actea (shown here) is an award-winning heirloom and makes an excellent cut flower.





## Tazetta

All Tazetta daffodils feature clusters of 2 to 20 dainty flowers on each stem. The flowers have short cups, an intense, sweet fragrance and are very long-lasting. The stems are stout and strong, and the leaves are broad. These daffodils are suitable for both northern and southern gardens. Tazetta daffodils are also good for forcing (paperwhite narcissus are a type of Tazetta daffodil). Garden-worthy examples include: Crford, Falconet and Golden Dawn (shown).



