

Spring 2025 Daffodil and Exercise Walk

(Free Event - Open Everyday)
Begins April 20 through May



THIRD ANNUAL

**OTSEGO COUNTY SPORTSPLEX
ENERGY OUTLET**

JAMES VANDERVEER, EXECUTIVE MANAGER

**Quarter Mile Walking Track
1250 Gornick Avenue
Gaylord, Michigan 49735**

**SELF GUIDED DAFFODIL MAP
AND INFORMATION INSIDE**

Edelweiss “Daffodil Days”

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and
The
American
Daffodil
Society





Third Annual 2025 Daffodil and Exercise Walk

(4,600 Daffodils and Crocus Planted Fall 2022)

2025 THEME: EDELWEISS GARDEN CLUB SHINES

**Founded in August 1984 serving Otsego
and northern central Michigan counties
for 40 years**

NEW MEMBERS ALWAYS WELCOME

AWARDS

**2023 Espoma and National Garden Clubs, Inc. \$250 Fertilizer Grant
The American Daffodil Society Journal - 2023 Fall Issue Featured Member Profile
"Edelweiss Garden Club, Inc. Daffodil Project"**

DAFFODIL DONATIONS

P.O. Box 264
Gaylord, Michigan 49734-0264
edelweissgardenclub@gmail.com
Facebook: Edelweiss Garden Club
501 c 3 Nonprofit Organization

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of Edelweiss Garden Club is to provide leadership in education, resources
and networking for its members to promote the love of:

**GARDENING
FLORAL DESIGN
LANDSCAPE DESIGN
CIVIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

DAFFODIL PROJECT COMMITTEE (2022 PLANTING)

Crystal Pung, Chair
Joan Collick, Marilyn Crawford, Linda Darnton, Carolyn Depappa, Tammy Fairchild,
Kathleen Fox, Jeanne Freymuth, Cynthia Hilling, Barb Lappan, Cathy Martell,
Marilyn McIntosh, Michelle Merrill, Sheila Murray, Sharie Plain, Merrily Sterrett and
Junior Master Gardeners Lynnette LaHahn (Topsoil and Mulch) 2023

MEETINGS: COME BLOOM AND GROW WITH US!

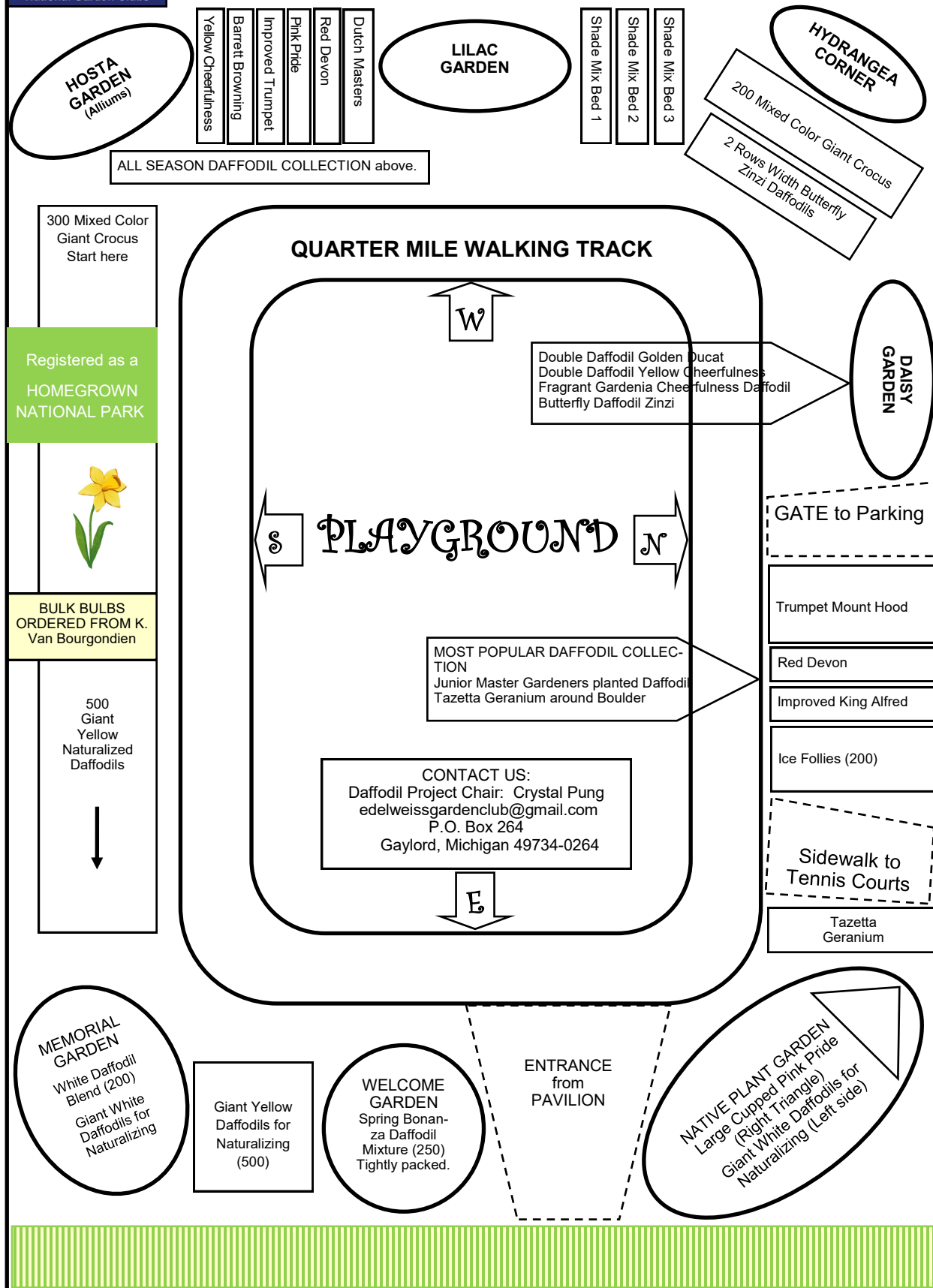
The second Wednesday of the Month (March-November)
Otsego County Library, Second Floor Multipurpose Room
700 S. Otsego Avenue, Gaylord, Michigan 49735
4:30 p.m.- 5:30 p.m.: Hors d'oeuvres, Coffee and Tea
5:30 p.m. - 6:30 Program
(Check Facebook for changes)

2025 PROJECTS

Seed Library Catalog
Community Houseplant Social (Plant Swap and Arts and Crafts Recycle)
PLANT AMERICA MONTH Speakers, Workshops and Garden Center Tour
Spring Daffodil and Exercise Walk at the Sportsplex
Community Spring and Fall Plant Swaps at Meetings
Gaylord in Bloom Awards (300 to Businesses and Residents within City Limits)
Maintain Community Gardens - East, West and Center Courthouse,
Sportsplex Energy Outlet Gardens

















OTSEGO COUNTY SPORTSPLEX ENERGY OUTLET DAFFODIL MAP AS PLANTED FALL 2022 EDELWEISS GARDEN CLUB, INC.








ENERGY OUTLET DAFFODIL CHART

(Check Map for Locations)

NAME	PHOTO	EARLY SPRING	MID-SPRING	LATE SPRING	DESCRIPTION
CROCUS - GIANT MIXED COLOR					Open before and during early spring daffodil season. Purple, White, Light Blue, Yellow, and Striped.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Barrett Browning' (Small Cupped Daffodil)					Eye catching. 3.5" white flowers with orange cups. Looks best planted in groups. Use in borders, rock gardens and cut flower displays. 16" tall.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Dutch Master' (Trumpet Daffodil)					Early burst of color. Very old heirloom. Large 4" pure yellow flowers. 12-18" tall.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Golden Ducat' (Double Daffodil)					Huge double 4.5" flowers. Bold, golden color. 16" tall. Flowers are impressive in gardens, containers and cut flower displays.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Golden Harvest' (Trumpet Daffodil)					Starts season with cheery, deep yellow blooms. 16" tall. Plant near walkways, around trees and containers.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Improved King Alfred' (Trumpet Daffodil)					Welcome Spring and bring cheer to gardens. 4" flower. 14" tall. Best known from Victorian times. Long bloom season.
Giant Yellow Daffodils for Naturalizing in Grower's Bag					16-20" tall daffodils. Bulbs unspecified are chosen for their naturalizing abilities. 250 bulbs per bag.
Giant White Daffodils for Naturalizing in Grower's Bag					16-18" tall daffodils. Majority are 'Mount Hood' with other unspecified white daffodils. 250 bulbs per bag.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Golden Echo' (Jonquilla)					1-3 fragrant daffodils on each stem. Yellow blush on white petals and yellow corona. 13-16" tall.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Ice Follies' (Large Cupped Daffodil)					4" flowers with white perianths and cream colored cups. 16" tall.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Mount Hood' (Trumpet Daffodil)					5" flowers begin as ivory yellow, then change to pure white. 16" tall. Trumpets are as large as petals or longer. Long bloom season.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Red Devon' (Large Cupped Daffodil)					Striking impression with orange cup surrounded by greenish yellow petals. 16" tall. Cheerful and radiant in the garden or vase.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Zinzi' (Split Corona)					Tri-color: White petals circle yellow split corona with pink at the base. Colorfast in bright sunlight. 14-16" tall. Mass, wooded or cut gardens.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Obdam' (Double Daffodil)					Lush Peony, Camilla type creamy white blooms. 14-16" tall. 3" scented flowers. 1 per stem.

ENERGY OUTLET DAFFODIL CHART *(continued)*

(Check Map for Locations)

NAME	PHOTO	EARLY SPRING	MID-SPRING	LATE SPRING	DESCRIPTION
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Pink Pride' (Large Cupped Daffodil)					White petals with pink corona. 17" tall. Temperatures: Warmer bring out pink or salmon-pink; cooler temperature bring out orange tones.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Tazetta' var. <i>Geranium</i> (Small cupped Daffodil)					2.5" white flower with orange cup. Up to 6 flowers on each stem. 16-18" tall. Makes big impression when it blooms. Plant in groups.
White Blend "Obdam", 'Ice Follies' and 'Thalia'					White Blend glows in the early morning and late evening light. It is a subtle alternative to vibrant, eye catching yellow daffodils. 16-18" tall.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Cheerfulness' var. <i>Gardenia</i> (Double Daffodil)					Multi-flowering with 2 or more white blooms with lightly touched yellow centers. Long lasting in the garden and as a cut flower. Fragrant.
<i>Narcissus</i> 'Yellow Cheerfulness' (Double Daffodil)					Several soft yellow double blooms open on each stem. 16" tall. Extends the daffodil season. Adds cheer and warmth to the garden.

*Daffodil Information above is from the K. Van Bourgondien catalog and website www.dutchbulbs.com.

There are thirteen descriptive divisions of daffodils: 1. Trumpet, 2. Large Cupped, 3. Small Cupped, 4. Double, 5. Triandrus, 6. Cyclamineus, 7. Jonquilla, 8. Tazetta, 9. Poeticus, 10. Bulbocodium, 11a. Split Cupped Collar, 11b. Split Cupped Papillon, 12. Other Daffodil Cultivars, 13. Daffodils distinguished by Botanical Name

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON DAFFODILS:



The American Daffodil Society

Maintains and hosts a family of daffodil websites:

DaffodilUSA.org, the main website

DaffNet.org, our discussion forum

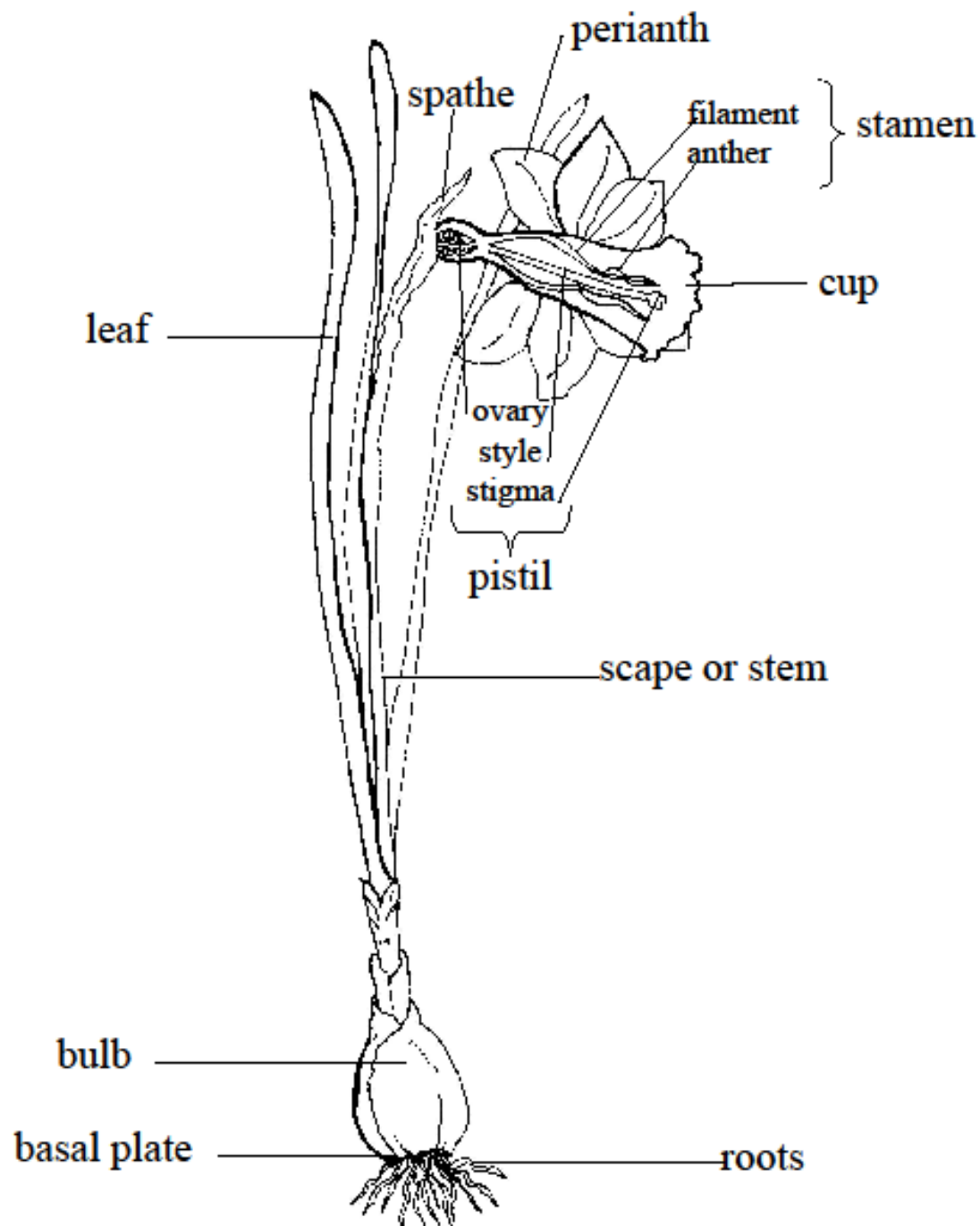
DaffSeek.org, our daffodil database with photos

DaffLibrary.org, our free online library

DaffTube.org, our daffodil presentation website.

All of the free resources and information we provide on the Internet are part of the American Daffodil Society's mission to educate the public about daffodils

Parts of the Daffodil



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DAFFODIL FAQs

(With written permission from The American Daffodil Society)

What is the difference between daffodils and narcissus?

None. The two words are synonyms. Narcissus is the Latin or botanical name for all daffodils, just as ilex is for hollies. Daffodil is the common name for all members of the genus Narcissus, and its use is recommended by the ADS at all times other than in scientific writing

What is a jonquil?

In some parts of the country any yellow daffodil is called a jonquil, usually incorrectly. As a rule, but not always, jonquil species and hybrids are characterized by several yellow flowers, strong scent, and rounded foliage. The hybrids are confined to Division 7 and the term "jonquil" should be applied only to daffodils in Division 7 or species in Division 13 known to belong to the jonquil group.

How many kinds of daffodils are there?

Depending on which botanist you talk to, there are between 40 and 200 different daffodil species, subspecies or varieties of species and over 32,000 registered cultivars (named hybrids) divided among the thirteen divisions of the official classification system.

Will squirrels and other rodents eat daffodil bulbs?

No. The bulbs and leaves contain poisonous crystals which only certain insects can eat with impunity. They may, however, dig up the bulbs.

Are daffodils expensive?

Bulbs are priced from around \$1.00 up to about \$100, depending on the newness or scarcity of a cultivar and not necessarily on its desirability. There are many prize-winning exhibition cultivars that can be bought for under \$2.50. Cultivars for naturalizing cost even less, but mixtures of unnamed cultivars are not recommended.

Do daffodils grow back every year?

Daffodils are dependable perennial bulbs that should return year after year with additional blooms.

How long do daffodil bulbs last?

Under good growing conditions, they should outlast any of us. While some kinds of bulbs tend to dwindle and die out, daffodils should increase.

How do daffodils multiply?

Daffodils multiply in two ways: asexual cloning (bulb division) where exact copies of the flower will result, and sexually (from seed) where new, different flowers will result.

Seeds develop in the seed pod (ovary), the swelling just behind the flower petals. Most often, after bloom the seed pod swells but it is empty of seed. Occasionally, wind or insects can pollinate the flower during bloom by bringing new pollen from another flower. When this happens, the seed pod will contain one or a few seeds.

Daffodil hybridizers pollinate flowers by brushing pollen from one flower onto the stigma of another. Then the resulting seed pod can contain up to 25 seeds. Each of these will produce an entirely new plant – but the wait for a bloom for a plant grown from seed is about 5 years!

How long is the flowering season of daffodils?

From six weeks to six months, depending on where you live and the cultivars you grow. After blooming, let the daffodil plant rebuild its bulb for the next year. The leaves stay green while this is happening. When the leaves begin to yellow, then you can cut the leaves off but not before.

What are miniature daffodils?

Daffodils come in all sizes from 5-inch blooms on 2-foot stems to half-inch flowers on 2-inch stems. Largely for show purposes, but also for guidance in gardening, certain species and named cultivars have been determined by the ADS to be miniatures and must compete by themselves in daffodil shows. Current lists are



are available in *The Daffodil Journal* or may be obtained separately from the ADS.

Are daffodils difficult to grow?

No. They are probably the easiest and most dependable of all the families of flowers and ideal for a beginner in gardening in most regions of the United States.

Do you need to deadhead daffodils?

After daffodils have flowered you can dead head the bloom so that energy goes into building the bulb for next year's flower instead of seed production. Before removal of the leaves, they should be allowed to die back naturally until they are at least yellow.

When should you cut back daffodils?

Daffodil leaves should "*not*" be cut back until after they have at least turned yellow. They use their leaves as energy to create next year's flower. Daffodils continue to absorb nutrients for about six weeks after the blooms have died. During this time they need plenty of sunshine and a regular supply of water. As daffodil bulbs are built, the leaves on the plant turn yellow and eventually die back.

Daffodil leaves removed soon after flowering by mowing or cutting back can severely deplete your bulbs. As with dryness, it prevents the bulb building and storage of food reserves for the future.

Can daffodils be grown throughout the United States?

Daffodils are quite tolerant of cold, especially with a covering of snow, and are grown to the Canadian border. The only exceptions are a few tender cultivars, usually tazettas, such as the popular Paper White. Daffodils can also be grown throughout the South with the exception of parts of Florida which are free of frost. A cold treatment—natural or induced—is needed for flower bud initiation. Along a narrow band adjoining the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas there are certain types and named cultivars which have been found to do better than others.

Will daffodils grow in the shade?

They will grow in the shade of deciduous trees because they have finished flowering and the foliage has begun to mature by the time deciduous trees leaf out. However, it is better to grow them outside the drip line of deciduous trees rather than under them. Also, deciduous trees with tap roots are preferable to shallow-rooted trees. Daffodils will not long survive under evergreen trees and shrubs.

Do ground covers have an adverse effect on daffodils?

The two will be competing for nutrients and moisture, so the answer depends on the fertility of the soil and the aggressiveness of the ground cover. Vigorous, tall-growing, and deeply rooting plants, such as pachysandra and ivy, are likely to discourage daffodils, but they will usually do well in the company of shallow-rooted, trailing plants, such as myrtle, foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*), or creeping phlox (*Phlox stolonifera*).

Why should I exhibit at daffodil shows?

For the satisfaction of helping to present to the public and other gardeners an outstanding display of a flower whose variety and merits are too little known. A show will also give you a chance to see blooms of the newer cultivars and to become acquainted with others who share your interest in daffodils. Eventually your skill may be recognized by awards and you may wish to take the courses and examinations which would qualify you as an Accredited Judge.

How can I learn more about daffodils at home?

A good start is to join the American Daffodil Society today at this convenient link. Also, carefully read *The Daffodil Journal*, published by the American Daffodil Society and borrow books on daffodils from the Society's library. Join one of the number of daffodil round robins available, with subject matter such as Miniatures, Historics and Hybridizing. Each round robin consists of members contributing e-mails about their experiences and discussing issues they have encountered. Join the daffodil Internet group known as DAFFNET. It is an international discussion forum established and supported by the American Daffodil Society and can be easily accessed at DaffNet.org. Look at our resource DaffSeek.org, a daffodil photo database, for your favorite daffodils or for new varieties. There is information for over 23,000 daffodils with more than 26,700 photographs.



GUIDELINES FOR GROWING DAFFODILS

Some general guidelines for growing beautiful daffodils in your garden
(With written permission from The American Daffodil Society)

Visit [Local and American Daffodil Society's daffodil shows](#) in March, April and May and see the many different varieties available. Also, visit the local display gardens. Nothing beats seeing the different blooms. Decide what colors and forms you like best.

Write for [catalogs](#) in late March or April. Order and pay for your bulbs in April, May, or June. Growers will ship the bulbs to you in September, so put them in a cool (not refrigerator) and airy place. Plant the bulbs when grounds have cooled, in some climates September and for warmer climates in November.

1. Choose a well-drained, sunny place. Hillsides and raised beds are best. DRAINAGE is the key. Spade at least twelve inches deep. Improve your clay with well-rotted compost, soil amendment, or planting mix and raise the bed. Slightly acidic soil is best, so you might add soil sulfur if you have alkaline soil.
2. During the soil preparation, a complete fertilizer, low in nitrogen, (3 -6-6 or 5-10-10) should be worked in (about 1/4 cup per square foot). Be sure the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the bulbs.
3. Plant your daffodils so that their top (pointed end) is at least two times as deep as the bulb is high (top of a 2" bulb is 4" deep). Exactness isn't crucial; they'll adjust. Plant bulbs deeper in sandy soil than in clay.
4. Top-dress with 5-10-10 when the leaf-tips emerge. As they flower, top-dress with 0-10-10 or 0-0-50. High-nitrogen fertilizer should be avoided.
5. Daffodils need lots of water while they are growing. Water immediately after planting and keep them moist until the rains come. Continue watering for three weeks or so after blooming time; then stop watering. The bulbs make their next year's bloom after flowering. (Your first-year bloom is largely due to the previous grower of the bulb.)
6. You may leave daffodils down in the ground for between 3 to 5 years. If blooming does not happen one season, it would be best to move them to a new location.
7. After blooming, never cut the foliage until it begins to yellow (usually late May or June). Then is the time to dig them. Wash the bulbs thoroughly and let them dry completely (at least a week). Put them in onion sacks (or panty hose) and hang them in the coolest place you can find until ready to plant. Good air circulation will keep storage rot at a minimum.

[Join the ADS](#) and a [local daffodil society](#) near you and have a good time socializing with another group of garden folks. The following spring, bring your prize blooms to one of our events and show your growing skills.