APPLICATION TO REGISTER A DAFFODIL CULTIVAR NAME

Please return this form to
Melanie Underwood, International Daffodil Registrar, Royal Horticultural Society, RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey, GU23 6QB, UK
or to a National Registrar[1] for forwarding

There is no fee for the registration of a cultivar or group name. Certificates of registration are available free of charge (see below). Neither the proposed name nor any similar name should already appear in The International Daffodil Register 2008 or supplements to the Register. The name should follow the rules and recommendations of The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2009. (Publications available from RHS Enterprises Ltd., Wisley, Woking GU23 6QB, UK). If possible, please send photographs with your registration form. Two photographs, one showing the daffodil face on and one showing the daffodil sideways on, would be ideal. The photos can be digital and sent via email or can be prints or photographic transparencies. If you are the copyright holder of the image(s) and consent to the RHS using the image(s) as outlined below, please sign and date the following statement: *I confirm I am the copyright holder and agree to the International Cultivar Registration Authority for Narcissus making use of these images for any scientific or educational purpose in relation to the registration and correct naming of plants, whether through electronic or printed media.*
Signed.....Date..... The copyright of the image remains with the registrant. If you are not the copyright holder or have further questions, please ask the registrar for advice and a copy of the Image donations agreement form.

(See overleaf for notes and guidance)

PROPOSED CULTIVAR OR GROUP NAME[2 & 3].....
☐ Tick here if name already reserved
Alternative name(s) .....

DIVISION NO.[4]..... **PERIANTH COLOUR CODE** ..... **CORONA COLOUR CODE** .....

HYBRIDIZER Name and Address .....
.....

RAISER OR OTHER INTRODUCER[5] Name and Address .....
.....

REGISTRANT Name and Address.....
.....

YEAR OF CROSS ..... **FULL SEEDLING NUMBER** ..... **YEAR OF FIRST FLOWERING** .....

SEED PARENT ..... **POLLEN PARENT** .....

SPORT of ..... **SELF POLLINATED** sdlg of ..... **OPEN POLLINATED** sdlg of .....

DIAMETER[6] of flower (mm) ..... **LENGTH** of perianth segments (mm) ..... **LENGTH** of corona (mm).....

COLOUR DESCRIPTION[7]
Give numbers from RHS Colour Chart 1966, 1986, 1995 or 2001, 2007 if possible (please indicate which edition was used).....

° Perianth and (in doubles) other petaloid segments .....

° Corona or corona segments .....

OTHER DESCRIPTION Please use attached pro-forma for further descriptive details

STEM HEIGHT[5] ☐ Dwarf, less than 32.5 cm ☐ Standard, 32.5 - 67.5 cm ☐ Tall, more than 67.5 cm

FLOWERING SEASON[8] ☐ Autumn ☐ Very early ☐ Early ☐ Mid-season ☐ Late ☐ Very late

ATTRIBUTES ☐ Increases well ☐ Free flowering ☐ Sunproof ☐ Garden plant ☐ Forces well ☐ Exhibition flower

Which features distinguish this cultivar or group from any it may closely resemble? .....
.....

What is the derivation of the proposed name ?.....

Please give details of the first dated publication of the name that included a description .....
.....

Is the plant protected by Plant Breeders' Rights ? In which countries?.....

☐ **CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION REQUIRED** ☐ **PICTURE OF FLOWER ENCLOSED**

NAME REGISTERED ..... **CLASSIFICATION**.....

DATE RECEIVED BY RHS.....**DATE REGISTERED**..... **REGISTRAR** .....

NOTES

1. NATIONAL DAFFODIL REGISTRARS

Drs Johan van Scheepen (Holland)
KAVB, Postbus 175, 2180 AD Hillegom, Holland
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Ing. Ivan Karakoz (Czech Republic)
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Mrs Jennie Jameson (Australia)
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105 Wallace Loop Rd, Ihakara, RD1 Levin, New Zealand 5571
Fax 0064 6367 8160 E-mail wilshe@xtra.co.nz

2. Neither the **PROPOSED CULTIVAR OR GROUP NAME** nor any similar name should already appear in The International Daffodil Register 1998 or its Supplements. The name should follow the rules and recommendations of The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2004. (Publications available from RHS Enterprises Ltd, Wisley, Woking GU23 6QB, UK)

3. A **GROUP** comprises a set of cultivars and/or a number of different plants (usually unnamed, but may be numbered seedlings, for example) that share one or a few features (morphological, flowering time, or cultivational, for example) that separate them from any other cultivars and/or plants contained within the genus. If including hybrids, the constituents of a Group may or may not be related by one or a number of shared parents, but the Group may not be defined by parentage alone. After registration, a Group may have other cultivars or plants added to it.

4. DIVISION

1 - Trumpet daffodil cultivars
2 - Large-cupped daffodil cultivars
3 - Small-cupped daffodil cultivars
4 - Double daffodil cultivars
5 - Triandrus daffodil cultivars
6 - Cyclamineus daffodil cultivars
7 - Jonquilla and Apodanthus daffodil cultivars
8 - Tazetta daffodil cultivars
9 - Poeticus daffodil cultivars
10 - Bulbocodium daffodil cultivars
11 - Split-corona daffodil cultivars
  a Collar daffodils
  b Papillon daffodils
12 - Other daffodil cultivars
13 - Daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name

Full definitions of the above Divisions appear in The International Daffodil Register 2008 and the RHS Show Schedule.

5. The **RAISER OR OTHER INTRODUCER** will be the individual or firm that grew the plant to first flowering or otherwise made the selection.

6. MEASUREMENTS should be those of plants at maturity, growing in unsheltered positions in the open air.

- The diameter is the measurement from the tip of the perianth segments to the tip of an opposite segment when both are flattened out
- The length of the perianth segments is the measurement from the tip of a segment when flattened out to the base of the corona
- The length of the corona is the measurement from the base of the perianth segments to the furthest margin of the corona

7. The **COLOURS** should be those of the flower at maturity, when viewed from the front. Colours and code letters to use are:

White or Whitish	W	Orange	O
Green	G	Red	R
Yellow	Y	Pink	P

- In distinguishing Yellow from Orange in daffodil classification, borderline colours including and on the green side of RHS Yellow-Orange Group 15 are said to be Yellow; colours including and on the red side of Yellow-Orange Group 16 are Orange
- In distinguishing Orange from Red in daffodil classification, borderline colours including and on the yellow side of RHS Orange Group 29 are said to be Orange; colours including and on the purple side of Orange-Red Group 30 are Red
- Use only one code letter for perianth or corona if either is of a single colour. Use not less than three code letters if either is of more than one colour, describing the outer zone of the perianth segments before the mid-zone and base, and describing the base of the corona before the mid-zone and rim
- If the colours are non-concentric, describe the predominant colour first, follow it by an oblique line, then describe the non-predominant colour(s) (up to two of them) in any order
- In double daffodils the code letter(s) for the perianth segments also stand for any extra petaloid segments (being of the same colour), even if interspersed with the corona at the centre of the flower; the remaining code letter(s) will stand for the corona or segments of the corona. Multiple letters for the perianth segments or for the corona or segments of the corona will in doubles as in all other daffodils indicate that there is more than one colour from outer zone to base of the perianth segments or from base to rim of the corona or segments of the corona

8. The **FLOWERING SEASONS** are defined as follows:

	Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere
Autumn	before December	before June
Very early	December/January/February	June/July/August
Early	March	September
Mid-season	April	October
Late	1st half May	1st half November
Very late	2nd half May	2nd half November

PRO-FORMA DESCRIPTION FOR DAFFODILS

PROPOSED CULTIVAR OR GROUP NAME .... Division..... Colour code.....

REGISTRANT.....

Where applicable, circle the descriptive terms below, adding qualifying words if necessary
For example:

ovate broad reflexed strongly narrower slightly

NO. OF FLOWERS PER STEM ..... flowers per stem

FLOWER(S)

Shape	star-shaped double triangle rounded
Poise	facing up at right angles to stem facing down
Scented	strongly sweetly

PERIANTH AND (IN DOUBLES) OTHER PETALOID SEGMENTS

Outline	lanceolate oblong ovate roundish very broad
Apex	rounded blunt acute truncate and mucronate
Direction	spreading reflexed inflexed
Surface direction	plane concave convex twisted
Margins	incurling incurved recurved wavy and notched
Surface condition	smooth with midrib showing creased
Substance	membranaceous heavy
Deployment	regular irregular
Relationship	separated overlapping (at base only, a quarter, one-third, half, half or more)
Inner segments differences	narrower more strongly inflexed and shouldered at base

CORONA OR CORONA SEGMENTS

Form		cylinder funnel cup bowl disc
Surface		smooth angled ribbed
Mouth	**- axial direction**	straight *flared expanded
	- surface	ribbed
	- circumaxial habit	even wavy frilled and lobed
Rim	**- axial direction**	*flanged rolled
	- circumaxial habit	entire dentate crenate notched

*The corona cannot have **both** mouth flared and rim flanged. Therefore, does the mouth take one angle away from the axis of the corona and the rim take another, sharper angle (flanged)? Or does the rim follow the flare of the mouth (flared)?

FLOWER

star-shaped *double triangle* *rounded*

PERIANTH SEGMENTS

reflexed *inflexed* *spreading* *plane* *concave* *twisted*

ovate *very broadly ovate* *oblong* *obovate* *shouldered at base* *spathulate* *acute* *blunt* *mucronate* *truncate*

CORONA - from the side

cylinder *funnel* *cup* *bowl* *disc*

- section

smooth *angled* *ribbed*

CORONA MOUTH - from the side

straight *flared*

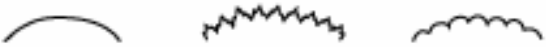
- section

even *wavy* *frilled* *lobed*

CORONA RIM - from the side

flanged *rolled*

- section



entire *dentate* *crenate*