



Disque's Domaine



This outer bed Jim created in his front yard includes drift roses, abelia and Happy Returns daylilies.

by Tomie Dugas, MG Class of 2004

In 2012, Jim and Patty Disque moved to Auburn from New Jersey, where they had lived for 37 years. Patty, an interior designer, had graduated from Auburn University and was looking forward to returning to the Loveliest Village. The couple had a new home built in the Moores Mill subdivision. While Patty designed the inside, Jim, a pharmaceutical industry retiree, focused on the outside.

After moving in, Jim heard about the MG program while attending a tree symposium in Alex City taught by Extension. Enrolling in the next course, he “quickly learned how much I didn’t know,” even though he had always been a gardener. Finding the curriculum excellent, Jim used knowledge gained in the classes to help shape his new garden.

His front yard had foundation plants installed by the builder’s landscape designer, but Jim added more interest with two large sweeping organic-shaped beds containing roses, gaura, daylilies, abelia, yaupon and boxwood. A stone path leads to the entrance and a round patio area enclosed by shrubs.

Side yards feature a ribbon of grass leading to the back with layers of shrubs flanking the house and small trees and shrubs transitioning to the woods. Jim planted large limelight hydrangeas along a fence on one side of the yard and a mix of named hydrangeas on the side adjacent to the woods.

The backyard was bare beyond the patio area till it reached the tree line. Jim brought in a garden designer from Montgomery who created the terraced steps with sago palm in

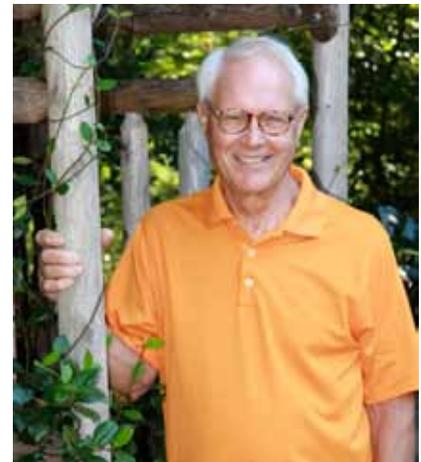
the center of a red gravel terrace and the two raised beds of perennials. Jim added the daisy gardenias and trees – dogwood, redbud, sassafras and maples among others that ring the grassed area.

Transitioning to the woods are shrubs such as leucothoe, viburnum and camellias. An arbor covered with Confederate jasmine gives entrance to a stone path leading to a creek in the woods, where Jim has added shade plants and some native shrubs.

Jim’s current challenge is to deal with “the wasteland,” a back side, sparsely wooded area with drainage issues.

In creating his backyard garden, Jim’s objective was to have the yard blend into the woods seamlessly. In it he hopes to include as many evergreen plants as possible so it won’t be bare in winter.

And color is important to him – evident in the vibrant perennials gracing the garden of our treasurer, Jim Disque, who has a bright and engaging personality to match.



Photos by Lilly Roberts

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Master Gardeners are encouraged to submit articles, ideas, notices. Please send materials to:

Chuck Browne, County Extension Agent
Tel: 334-749-3353 Fax 334-749-1444
E-mail: cbrowne@aces.edu

Lee County Extension System
600 South 7th Street, Suite 4
Opelika, AL 36801

Tomie Dugas/Latha Bhavnani, Co-editors
Tel: 334-821-9347/334-826-7633
E-mail: dugastd@gmail.com
lathabhav@hotmail.com

Website: www.leemg.org

Notes from the President

by MG President Dennis Pinkard, MG Class of 2007

Where do we want LCMGA to be in one year, two years or even five years? Our organization could benefit greatly by developing a long-range and/or strategic plan. We have implemented numerous efforts such as our fiscal year budget planning process, project management, bylaws, etc., but we have not produced a long-range planning document that shows where we want our organization to go. We have grown into a rather large organization over the past few years, one that is helping our community in numerous ways, and we are putting money and our efforts into many areas. It is time to think long range and to focus on the future and our support to the community, Extension Office, AU Program Office and AMGA. Anyone who has an interest in working on this, please contact me.

After 25 years, our inspirational leader, Chuck Browne, is retiring 30 September! We are both delighted for him and sad at losing his leadership, friendship and steadfast support. Our working relationship and the care and attention he has provided is better than anyone could expect. We have learned so much from Chuck and knowing him has helped us grow as an organization and as individuals. Chuck, we appreciate who you are and the consideration you have provided us over many years. We will miss you.

Another change involves MC transitioning off the board in order to provide care to her father-in-law, who lives alone nearby. MC provided energy and ideas to us, and we have received well-planned training, and she has contributed many refreshing ideas to the board. We will miss her. At the same time, please offer your support to our new board member and training officer Nancie Gallagher. We all know her high energy and dogged commitment will be a blessing to our board and organization. Welcome aboard the board, Nancie!

As a reminder, if you have approved a budget for FY14, any unspent funds return to the general fund 1 October. All receipts should be turned into the treasurer for reimbursement. We will begin a new budget year on 1 October.

Finally, our thanks to Jim Disque for submitting our 501(c)3 paperwork to the IRS. Jim thoroughly researched the subject and reviewed it with me on two occasions before it was submitted. This may help our fundraising efforts in the future, and it will make us eligible for additional grants.

I hope to see you soon,
Dennis

Up & Coming Events

- Sept 5, Field Trip to Petals from the Past & Hidden Meadow Vineyard. Meet at Auburn Walmart parking lot at 8am. For info contact: Becky Large at becky_large@yahoo.com or 334-740-2643.
- Sept 10, 11:30 am, Extension Office, Opelika, Monthly Meeting, Brown Bag Lunch. Speaker: Dr Charles Mitchell.
- Sept 16, 9am-2:30pm, Guntersville State Park, AMGA Fall Seminar, "Wild About our Backyards." \$25.
- Sept 17, 9am-12 noon, Wetumpka, ACES Seed Saving Workshop 101. \$10. For registration & info: 334-567-6301.
- Oct 1, 11:30 am, Extension Office, Opelika, Monthly Meeting, Brown Bag Lunch. Speaker: Dr Eve Brantley on Water Management and the Low Impact Development (LID) program.
- Oct 3, 10am, Davis Arboretum Pavilion, Docent Training Planning Session & Fall Wildflower Tour. For info contact: Patrick Thompson, thomppg@auburn.edu.
- Oct 22, 4:30pm, Cowland House, Opelika, Fall Ironing Board Potluck Supper. For info call Tom or Michelle Westmoreland: 334-740-4287.
- Oct 28, 6-8pm, Dadeville, ACES Brush Control Seminar. \$5. For registration & info call 205-825-1050.

Tawny Crazy Ants



by Mallory Kelley
Regional
Extension Agent

With over 150 resident ant species in Alabama, you would think there is NO room for more! Meet the tawny crazy ant, *Nylanderia fulva*. Tawny crazy ants have been in the surrounding states of Mississippi, Florida and Georgia for years, but now we have confirmation of them in Mobile Co., Alabama. This is the first confirmed sighting in the state.

Tawny crazy ants were formerly known as Raspberry crazy ants, Caribbean or hairy crazy ants. They were originally found in Florida in 1953. Since their discovery, they have been sighted across southeast Texas, Louisiana, central and southern Florida and found last year in Albany, Ga.

Tawny crazy ants are native to northern Argentina and southern Brazil. They are small brown ants that are less than 2mm long. Under a microscope or hand lens, one can see the hairy body of the ants. Despite their small size, it's their incredible populations that give them away.

In the United States of America, crazy ant populations are 100 times greater than other ant species. Because of the sheer number of tawny crazy ants, food sources are limited for other ant species. This is especially true for fire ants, which are dis-

placed due to the tawny crazy ants. That may sound like good news for those of us inundated with fire ant mounds. However, the sheer numbers (millions) in a tawny ant colony is pretty scary. In areas where they have been found for years, it is not at all uncommon to shovel dead tawny crazy ants by the 5-gallon bucket full. They are very opportunistic ants, invading electrical boxes, campers, homes and practically anything 'just lying around.'

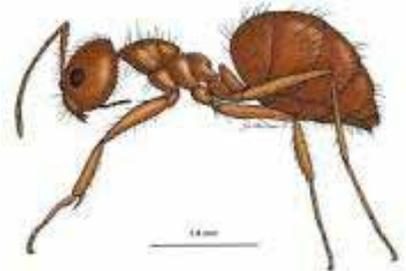
Tawny crazy ants do not have stingers. Good news, right? Instead of a stinger, the workers have a specialized pore on the end of their abdomen that excretes chemicals for defense or attack. Tawny crazy ants are very social ants, and colonies may not be distinguished from one another reaching super colony status. They also have polygyne colonies, which means colonies may contain several queen ants. This means that the population of tawny crazy ants increases rapidly. The foraging trails of these ants are very apparent, and their movement is very erratic, which often looks as though the ground is moving. The trail of ants also may follow structural lines around buildings.

Tawny crazy ants, unlike red imported fire ants, are not spreading by mating flights. Current research suggests that tawny crazy ants must be picked up and moved by us. Tawny crazy ants may invade vacation campers. They may be present in potted plants or anything that they are able to crawl in. It is extremely important to check anything being moved from a known infested area. This is how the tawny crazy ant spreads to new locations.

Because of the numbers and biology of the tawny crazy ant, they are hard to control – manage may be a better word. When they invade homes, indoor insecticides just are not enough since the colonies are often nesting outdoors. In our own yards and gardens, remove anything that may become a nesting site such as firewood piles, potted plants, thick pine straw and yard debris. Tawny crazy ants prefer humid, wet conditions, which is another reason to plant drought tolerant plants that do not need irrigation as often as others.

Crazy ants are seldom attracted to the bait products that are used for the management of fire ants. These guys are often managed in infested areas with contact pesticides applied in buffer zones around structures. For home owners, using pest control operators is usually the best option.

Remember that people are responsible for spreading tawny crazy ants. Please check anything that is moved from an infested site before bringing it home.



Potpourri # 28

by Dr. William B. Shell
MG Class of 1998

“Sing, Sing, Sing, Sing” You older folks will recognize this title as a great song by Benny Goodman. . .if you want to hear it again just Google “Benny Goodman YouTube,” and there you have it.

I wanted to start this missive with “Prune, Prune, Prune, Prune.” Three years ago I had rarely pruned a Japanese maple (Jm). I just let them grow regardless of dead branches, crossed branches and skinny uprightness.

Then I went back and reread Vertrees (our Jm guru), and he stressed shaping the Jm from year one or two. He had one of the largest collections of Jms in the world on less than 2 acres in Oregon, and you know he had to keep them pruned. So I started looking at my trees and reading articles on pruning and also pruning on the internet.

I found out that you have to have confidence to be a good pruner and not be too reluctant to remove a beautiful branch that is growing in the wrong place. Then the more I pruned, the better my “eye” developed. I am able now to visualize how a tree will look prior to my removing a limb.

Another facet of this experience is how to deal with a tree that has grown too tall and skinny and make it shorter and fuller. The first year I look at the top and come down to the first fork and usually remove the larger limb. The next year I will come back to the second fork and remove the larger limb. After about three years you have a shorter and fuller tree. It does take courage, but it works.

Another point here. . .remove limbs that are growing inside the tree. You get more light on the inner branches and also a healthier tree.

Now I am looking at my native azaleas and rhododendrons and fothergilla and other shrubs including camellias, and, lo, I find they need pruning too. I am working with the native azaleas first and trying to get them cut back to about four or five canes. This will make them shorter, better shaped and fuller. If I continue to remove one third of the canes from ground level each year, I will always have a shrub that never has canes more than three years old and always full of vitality. If you don't do a three-year cycle, surely try four years and never more than five.

This is really a life saver for your blueberries too. Don't try to clip them across the top and make them look pretty. Remove one third to one fourth of the older canes at ground level each year for larger berries and more productive bushes. If you get a chance, pop out to my place and we'll have a go.



Photos by William Shell

MG Field Trips



Photo by Beth Dorman

Master Gardeners were invited to Spencer Roy's garden in July to see sculptures (shown above) he carved from trees he felled on his land and the garden beds he carved from his forested land.

On September 5, a trip is planned to Petals from the Past in Jemison and Hidden Meadow Vineyard, which is on the Alabama Wine Trail. The group will be leaving the Auburn Walmart parking lot (garden area) at 8 am. For questions contact Becky Large: large_becky@yahoo.com or 334-740-2643.

Observations by a Summer Gardener

by Charlot Ritenbaugh, MG Class of 2010

Early on the morning of July 14th, I arrived at the Kiesel Park demonstration gardens planning to use a new product on the nutgrass. *Cyperus rotundus* has been driving gardeners “nuts” for decades. It just won’t give up between the raised beds of the vegetable area, the walkway inside the cutting garden and in the blueberry borders.

As often happens with my plans, I failed to bring one important piece of the sprayer nozzle. I knew I would find it at home in the box from the store. Lacking the proper equipment to tackle the predetermined project, I sat under the shade of the shed pergola and wrote the following thoughts.

The butterfly garden plants are full of pollinators and butterflies. They appear to be “covered up” with them. There is the same constant activity surrounding the abelia in the meditation garden. The winners of pollinator and feeding attention in the heritage garden are the deep



Photo by Charlot Ritenbaugh

Asiatic lilies in the cutting garden.

purple blooms of summer phlox and new red coneflowers. Those are a gift to the garden from Kelly Haynes.

Zooming near me is a hummingbird enjoying the bright red crocosmia and black and

blue salvia. Over in the border a few good blueberries remain if you hunt and pick. The mockingbirds are enjoying them too.

The irrigation hose patching I completed in the spring seems to be keeping the water on the garden soil instead of the pavement. Having a system to keep these gardens irrigated daily is such a luxury.

The Mediterranean herb, Santolina chamaecyparissus, a replacement plant, is showing new growth after its transfer from Petals from the Past. The blue mist or wild ageratum is up in force. The solidago in the native area is huge.

The peanuts and asparagus plantings have overgrown their beds! The basal sprouts around the stumps of the old fig trees need to be pruned. Thanks to the association for the new native trees. Ptelea, pawpaw, buckeye and four tulip poplars are all doing well.

Weeds, weeds and weeds...they can wait. My action list is mulch and feed the blueberry borders and suppress the nutgrass!



Photo by Jolly Roberts

Coach Pearl Awarded “Honorary Friend” by LCMGA

Auburn University’s new Basketball Coach, Bruce Pearl, is welcomed to the Auburn and Opelika area by the Lee County Master Gardeners Association with an honorary mem-

bership into its new program, Friends of Master Gardeners. This new membership status is for individuals who cannot commit to Master Gardener requirements due to their own time and priority restraints but who have an appreciation for the benefits of gardening and the goals of the Lee County’s Master Gardener program.

Visiting with Pearl during a recent garden consultation are Master Gardener members (L-R), Jim Disque, Dennis Pinkard, LCMGA President, Sarah Fair and Jolly Roberts (not pictured), who offered suggestions on appropriate plants to update an existing garden. Anyone can join the Friends group by visiting www.LeeMG.org.

Jim's Garden Album



Photos by Jolly Roberts



Top left: The Disque's front entrance area includes a circular patio with table and chairs enclosed by shrubs.

Top right: (above) A large sweeping bed breaks up the lawn space and injects color. (below) A Gulf Fritillary butterfly lands on a Mexican sunflower blossom.

Middle left: A view from the upstairs porch to the terraced backyard below.

Middle right: One of the central terrace beds containing heliopsis, yarrow, Muhly grass, sedum and rudbeckia.

Bottom left: The other terrace bed also has salvia and a rusty orange Helenium, rudbeckia and coneflower.

Bottom Right: Gracing a potted container is an interesting combination of strawflower and geraniums.



Top left: A line of large limelight hydrangeas march down the border of the side yard.

Top right: A stone path leads into the wooded area through a rustic wood arbor.

Middle left: A comfortable upper porch has a great view of the garden and woodland.

Bottom left: Helenium, commonly called sneezeweed, dazzles in the terrace beds. It was once used to treat hay fever, hence the name.

Bottom right: This path meanders through the woods leading to a small creek.

Lee County Master Gardeners & Friends
Fall Ironing Board Potluck Supper
 Tom & Michelle Westmoreland's Home

Date: Wednesday, October 22, at 4:30pm (Rain Date: next day, same time)

Address: Cowland House Cottage & Garden, 521 Lankford St. Opelika

Please Bring: Spouse & tasty potluck dish with serving utensil. Decorated ironing board & lawn chairs. Feel free to bring your beverage of choice. Eating utensils, cups, plates & bottled water will be furnished

Directions: Get on N. 10th Street in Opelika. Cross over 4th Avenue (where the Catholic Church is). Continue a few blocks, take a left on Victoria Avenue. Go three blocks, take a left on Lankford Street (small yellow/green house at the top of the hill). Parking is limited so carpooling is recommended. If lost call 334-740-4287.

Rudbeckia in Grand- ma's Garden

by Beth Dorman, MG Class of 2010

Gardeners who are searching for colorful flowers that can take heat and humidity should take a look in Grandma's Garden at the easy-to-grow daisylike flowers known as rudbeckias. Rudbeckia's bright, summer-blooming flowers give the best effect when planted in masses in a border or wildflower meadow. Some species also have attractive gray-green foliage.

In general, rudbeckias are relatively drought-tolerant and disease resistant. Flower colors include yellow and gold, and plants grow 2 to 6 feet tall, depending on the variety. Rudbeckia's beautiful blossoms are great in cut flower arrangements and their dazzling color attracts butterflies.



Photo by Beth Dorman

Rudbeckias in Grandma's Garden brighten up a summer's day.

Brush Control Seminar

Thursday, August 28, 2014

First Baptist Church of Dadeville

178 South Tallassee Street, Dadeville, Alabama

6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

The fall season is an ideal time to manage tough weeds and brush. Dr. Stephen Enloe, Extension Specialist, will lead the discussion of when and how to manage hard to kill and invasive vegetation. This seminar is for forest landowners, farmers, homeowners, and other groups that wish to control brush.



To sign-up or for more information, contact the Tallapoosa County Extension office at 256-825-1050. Pre-Registration and Payment is due by Friday, August 22nd. Cost is \$5 per person.

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Name(s): _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ Zip Code: _____ County: _____
 Phone #: _____ E-mail address: _____
 _____ # of Participants X \$5 = Total Amount Enclosed: _____

Make check payable to: Alabama Cooperative Extension System
 Return Pre-Registration Form and Payment by Aug. 22, 2014 to:

Tallapoosa County Extension Office
 125 North Broadnax Street, Room 23
 Dadeville, AL 36853

CDWT Garden Notes



Photo by Beth Dorman

Spencer Roy plants a small buckwheat tree, *Cliftonia monophylla* "Van Cleve," and places the first botanical plant label on the Caroline Dean Wildflower Trail.

A small evergreen tree that provides nectar for bees, *Cliftonia* has a long season of ornamental flowers and fruits. A grant from AMGA purchased the buckwheat tree and also a group of *Clethera alnifolia* selected for its fragrant July blooms attractive to butterflies, hummingbirds and bees. *Clethera* also provides lovely yellow fall color. The grant also will provide for a perennial bed in front of the *clethera* and for botanical labels for selected native shrubs and understory trees. – *Billie Oliver*

Save the Dates:

Next Work Day for CDWT:

Wed. August 27, 8:30-10:30am

Next Work Day for Kiesel Park:

Tues., August 26 8:00-10:00am

Butterfly Workshop:

Late Fall

LCMGA Demo Gardens at Kiesel Park

Seed Saving Workshop 101

Where:
 Elmore County Agricultural Center
 340 Queen Ann Road,
 Wetumpka AL 36092

When:
Wednesday,
September 17, 2014
9:00am—12:00pm

There is a \$10.00 fee.
 Call Elmore County Extension System to register:
(334) 567-6301

Learn about seed saving principles of common vegetables and annuals. Learn what types of seeds can be saved and what types can not. (hybrid vs. open pollinated)

Come and talk with others about the value of local seed exchanges.

We will be having a seed exchange in February 2015 so start backyard seed preservation now.

Sponsored by:
 Alabama Cooperative Extension System
 Central Alabama Master Gardener Association

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Name(s): _____
 Address: _____

Phone #: _____ E-mail address: _____

of Participants _____ X \$10 _____ =
 Total Amount Enclosed: _____

(Make check payable to: Alabama Cooperative Extension System)
 Return Pre-Registration Form and Payment by
 Wednesday, September 10th, 2014 to:

Elmore County Agricultural Center
 340 Queen Ann Rd
 Wetumpka, AL 36092
 Phone: (334) 567-6301



Photo by Sam Oliver

Terri Bizano, Cindy Adams and Billie Oliver mulch the new planting of peppersweet, *Clethera alnifolia*.

Trips that Inspire

I recently returned from a trip to North Carolina that included visits to the NC Arboretum, Biltmore House and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Many of the sites I saw inspired me as a gardener, and I thought I would share a few. If anyone else would like to share garden-related photos with captions and a short description of their inspiring trips, please send to Raleine at raleinemg2012@gmail.com. – *Tomie Dugas*

Left & bottom rows: Ideas for containers or plantings.

Top right: NC Arboretum quilt garden.

Middle right: Wildflowers on Blue Ridge Parkway.



Photos by Tomie Dugas

Wild About Our Back Yards



AMGA 2014 Fall Seminar

September 16, 2014
9 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Guntersville State Park
Goldenrod Room

Registration: \$25
Payable to:
Marshall County Master Gardeners (MCMG)

Send Registration and Check to:
Wilma Tanner
80 Ensley Drive
Arab, AL 35016

Seminar Sessions...

1. All About Eagles
2. Easy Gardens For The South
3. Nature Calls: Photographing Your Backyard and Beyond
4. Landscaping That Works (Full Day = 4 CEU's)







All Bugs Good and Bad
2014 Webinar Series

Please join us for this webinar series for information you can use about good and bad insects. Webinars will be on the first Friday of each month at 2 p.m. Eastern.

- February 7** If Flowers are Restaurants to Bees, Then What Are Bees to Flowers?
Dr. John Skinner
- March 7** Straight Talk About Termites
Dr. Xing Ping Hu
- April 4** Get TickSmart: 10 Things to Know, 5 Things to Do
Dr. Thomas Mather
- May 2** Are Those Itsy Bitsy Spiders Good or Bad?
Dr. Nancy Hinkle
- June 6** Fire Ant Management
Elizabeth Brown
- August 1** Minimize Mosquito Problems
Molly Keck
- September 5** Kudzu Bug Takes Over the Southeastern U.S./Brown Marmorated Stinkbug—All Bad
Dr. Michael Toews/Dr. Tracy Leskey
- October 3** Alien Invasions, Zombies Under Foot, and Billions of Decapitated Fire Ants
Dr. Sanford Porter
- November 7** Where Have All the Honey Bees Gone? Hope for the Future
Dr. John Skinner



For more information on the series and how to connect to the webinars, visit: <http://www.extension.org/pages/70120>.



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Photos by/Janie Dugas



Biltmore Gardens
Top left: Water garden
Top right: Walled garden
Bottom left: Basket planter
Bottom middle: Arbor walk
Bottom right: Rose carousel

“...Deciding Which Ones to Plant”

by Charlot Ritenbaugh, MG Class of 2010

You might be a regular e-shopper, but your U.S. mailbox is stuffed with dozens of paper catalogs featuring fall planted flowers and bulbs this time of year. Daffodil bulbs acquired at bargain prices should be considered annuals for one big show. More expensive selections will increase steadily into larger naturalized beds for repeated annual enjoyment.

The ACES website has several articles on growing and caring for Narcissi or daffodil bulbs in our southern climate. Out of the hundreds of shiny colored pictures, here are a baker's dozen plus one that grow in Zone 8 as vigorous perennials blooming spring after spring.

Trumpet Daffodils are so named because the trumpet is as long or longer than the petals in these classic daffodils. *Dutch Master*, *King Alfred* (original not available, this is an “improved” version) trumpets are so similar their names are often interchanged. They exhibit a fluted flared trumpet and are consistent returning performers.

Mount Hood's pearly white trumpet serves as a perennial bedding flower even in heavy soils. It does require afternoon shade.

Large-Cupped Daffodils make up half of the registered modern varieties. They have one flower per stem and are best planted in loamy or sandy soil.

St. Keverne is all yellow and considered one of the best perennials for the Deep South.

Carlton's flower is slightly larger than *St. Keverne*. This bulb is great for naturalizing in our climate. Its two-tone yellow bloom has a vanilla fragrance.

Fortune produces a marigold crown with a red rim. Planted in your garden it will be a bed of gold. Its popularity began with its introduction in 1917.

Ice Follies is a long-term, prolific resident for your spring garden. This is one of the few whites (lemon cup) that bloom early enough to avoid the summer heat.

Hybrid Jonquilla Daffodils naturalize well, are sweetly scented and have more than one flower per stem.

Trevithian is a great southern perennial bloomer. Plantings will increase steadily over the years. Only a few growers offer this, and their supplies sell out quickly.

Sweetness entices with a sweet fragrance. You can expect one to three golden blooms per stem. *Sweetness* will naturalize into southern life as a prolific bloomer.

Jonquilla Narcissi have slender foliage, and two to six small-cupped blooms.

Sailboat is one of the few hybrid jonquils for wet clay soils. The white sail-like petals surround the yellow cup that matures to white. Planted in partial shade these small bulbs will multiply quickly.

Tazetta Daffodils, the oldest known of the *Narcissus* genus, bear clusters of flowers and happily perennialize in our warm climate.

Avalanche might be a cultivar of the heirloom *Seventeen Sisters*.

Falconet blooms are fragrant with up to eight red-orange trumpets surrounded by yellow petals per stem.

Ziva and other paperwhites belong in this group. They do not require cold treatment and are ideal for Zone 8.

Cyclamineus Daffodils are the earliest bloomers with their reflexed flower petals. You will smile when these amusing personalities bloom during the last chill of winter. *February Gold* is a reliable, reblooming perennial bulb crazy about sandy, acidic soils. *Jetfire* is a must for gardens with children. Its bold color, petals proudly streamed back and will to naturalize make it a winner.

There are 13 divisions of daffodils; the most interesting is the last one, grouped only by botanical name. We can talk about those another day. I hope you enjoy deciding which ones to plant.

References:

Scott Ogden, Garden Bulbs for the South
Shane Harris “The Return of Daffodils Speaks of Spring and History”
<https://sites.aces.edu/group/homegrounds/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=120>



Green spider on a LaMarne antique polyantha rose.

Photo by David Peterson



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