

# **American Daffodil Society 2018 National Show Visitors' Guide**



**Sponsored by  
The American Daffodil Society**

**Hosted by  
The Middle Tennessee Daffodil  
Society commemorating their 60th  
anniversary**

*Admission is Free.*

Friday, April 6, 2018— 1 PM to 5 PM  
Saturday, April 7, 2018 — 9 AM to 5 PM

Youth	Small Grower
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	Vases of 3	
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8-13

7's

6's

5's

4's

3's

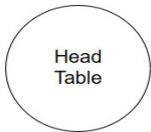
Single  
Stems

2's

1's

	Large Collections	

	5 stem collections	



Containers	Inter mediates
Challenge	

	Miniatures	
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Classics

Historics

Design

	Design	
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Design
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## Things to See at the National Daffodil Show

- **Miniature** daffodils will be the first thing you see when you walk in. In the past they only came in a limited number of forms and colors such as yellow and white. Current breeders have been working to introduce a much wider range of colors and forms, and some of their work will be on display.
- **Intermediate** daffodils are bigger than miniatures, but smaller than standard sized daffodils. They too display a large range of shapes and colors.
- The **ADS Challenge Classes** are only open to daffodil hybridizers. Here you will find the newest innovations in daffodil breeding.
- The **Head Table** is where the major award winners are placed, including best in show.
- The **Design** section showcases floral arrangements. All of the arrangements this year will have a Nashville theme, and all promise to be strikingly beautiful.
- One of the best places to learn about daffodils is at the National Show. Here, all thirteen **divisions** of daffodils are displayed in numeric order, so you can see the differences between the divisions, and identify flowers or divisions you wish to add to your personal collection.
- The National Show also offers a unique insight into daffodil breeding over time. The **Historic** section is arranged by decades, so you will be able to see the evolution of daffodil breeding dating back from the late 1800's to 1939. The **Classic** section contains cultivars introduced from 1940 to 1969, continuing the timeline.
- **Collections** at a daffodil show contain five or more flowers with a common theme – same color, same division, same country of origin. For one of these exhibits to receive a blue ribbon, each individual flower must be of blue ribbon quality. This becomes much more challenging when exhibiting a **large collection** of 12 to 36 flowers.
- The exhibits in the **vase of three** section are scored not only on individual quality, but also on uniformity.
- The **Youth** and **Small Grower** areas are where our younger and newer exhibitors show their flowers.
- The **container** section is reserved for bulbs grown in containers. Here, foliage and overall presentation count just as much as the flowers themselves.

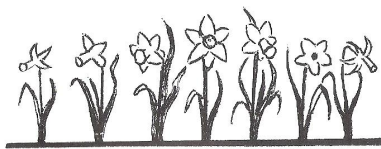
## The history of the daffodil...

Daffodils are native to the rocky hillsides of Spain, Morocco, southern France, Italy, the Balkans, North Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean. They were well known to the Romans who used them for decorative and medicinal (well, sort of) purposes. Daffodils contain a substance called lycorine, which is a potent emetic, and is toxic in high amounts. Legend has it that Roman soldiers carried a daffodil bulb on their person, and if they were captured by the enemy, they would eat it, thereby committing suicide.

Daffodils all belong to the genus *Narcissi*. The genus name comes from Greek mythology. Narcissus was a god who was incredibly handsome, and he was quite taken with his beauty. A goddess named Echo fell in love with him, but withered away until only a sound was left, as Narcissus was really in love with himself. The goddess of revenge, Nemesis, upon discovering the fate of Echo, condemned Narcissus to stare at his own reflection. He, too, eventually met his demise, and a flower grew from where he perished. You will find that daffodil growers are anything but self-absorbed – they love to share their enthusiasm for the flower with anyone.

Daffodils, along with tulips, entered widespread cultivation during the Renaissance, and were especially important as one of the earliest flowers to bloom and as a harbinger of spring. Daffodils in particular became associated with Lent and Easter, and are seen by many as a symbol of hope and rebirth. Worldwide, the daffodil is the symbol of hope for cancer patients, and sales of daffodils are an important fundraiser for cancer research worldwide.

Daffodil species have been cultivated in the British Isles for over 500 years, but daffodil hybridizing expanded in the late 1800's, as home owners became able to plant ornamental plants in home gardens. *King Alfred*, introduced in 1899, was a watershed cultivar. Its big size, bold color, and large trumpet served to increase interest in daffodils, and since then breeders have responded with production of a greater variety of colors, forms, and bloom times. The modern day daffodil grower can experience a season lasting six weeks or longer, with a myriad of cultivars to enjoy.



# Daffodil Divisions Explained

To a newcomer, daffodil divisions, along with color codes, are one of the hardest things to understand. However, if you take a moment to understand where the flowers originally came from, the classification system starts to make a lot more sense. Plus – by knowing the divisions and their growing habits, you can easily extend your daffodil blooming season by three to four weeks.

**Division 1** daffodils have a long, **trumpet** shaped cup. To be a trumpet, the cup should be longer than the perianth. Trumpet daffodils represented some of the first major advancements in daffodil breeding during the 1800's. *King Alfred* took the world by storm when it was introduced in 1899. It produced 59 sons and 46 daughters, as well as plenty of imitators such as *Dutch Master*. Trumpets now come in many different colors, but the yellow roadside trumpet daffodil is the first sign of spring in many parts of the country, as trumpets tend to bloom early.

**Division 2** daffodils are called **large cup** flowers. Their cup is sized between the large trumpet and the short small cup daffodils. At a daffodil show, this division usually has the largest number of entries, as there are many good division 2 show flowers. *Carlton* is the world's second most cultivated daffodil. It is a solid light yellow. Most people will also recognize *Ice Follies* with its flat, frilled cup which turns from yellow to white as the flower matures. While *Ice Follies* is not considered to be a good show flower, it is exceptionally hardy and makes a fine mass display. Though *Carlton* and *Ice Follies* are early bloomers, division 2 flowers bloom throughout the entire daffodil season.

**Division 3** daffodils are **small cup** flowers. They share their diminutive cup size with their species ancestors, but not their large perianth (petals plus sepals, which look the same in a daffodil). *Barrett Browning* is a popular division 3 flower, easily recognizable because of its bright orange cup, which bleeds slightly onto the perianth. Division 3 flowers tend to bloom late in the daffodil season.

**Division 4** flowers are **double** daffodils. Instead of a cup, they have a group of petaloids which make up the center of the flower. Division 4 flowers can come one to a stem, such as the striking yellow-orange *Tahiti*, or they can come with several small flowers to a stem, such as the widely planted and very fragrant *Bridal Crown*. They bloom throughout the daffodil season.

## Daffodil Divisions, continued

**Division 5** daffodils are **triandrus** hybrids. They resulted from crosses between standard daffodils and the species *N. triandrus*, which is naturally occurring and is native to the Iberian peninsula. Division 5 flowers hang downward with swept back petals, and are usually 2 to 6 to a stem. *Thalia* is the best known cultivar in this division, and dates back to 1916. Modern cultivars often have “Bells” in the name, as the flowers have a bell-like appearance. They tend to bloom later in the season.

**Division 6** daffodils are **cyclamineus** hybrids, resulting from a cross between standard daffodils and *N. cyclamineus*, which is naturalized in several areas. Division 6 flowers have a longer cup and very swept back petals, making it look like the flower is in motion. *Jetfire* is the most widely planted cyclamineus hybrid and is easily recognizable with its bright orange cup and fully reflexed petals. Division 6 flowers are among the earliest to bloom, and stand up to harsh early spring weather particularly well.

**Division 7** daffodils are the true **jonquils**, having resulted from a cross between a standard daffodil and the fragrant species *N. jonquilla*. Division 7 flowers have one to five flowers to a stem, and like their species parent, are usually fragrant. Many southerners call all daffodils jonquils, likely because these hybrids are hardy in warmer climates. The reverse bicolor *Pipit* is a good example of the division, which blooms throughout the season.

**Division 8** daffodils are **tazettas**, resulting from crosses between standards and *N. tazetta*. They have 3 to 15 or more florets per stem and have a sweet fragrance which permeates the room. Because they need less winter chill than other hybrids, they grow very well in the Deep South and California. They are also very easy to force, and can be brought into bloom indoors well before the season starts. Paperwhite hybrids are division 8 flowers, and older cultivars such as *Geranium* are staples of the Southern garden.

**Division 9** daffodils are called **poets**, due to their relationship with *N. poeticus*, the pheasant’s eye daffodil. All have white petals and a orange, yellow or green cup, usually rimmed in red. *Actaea* is a commonly seen historic poet. Where left on their own, poets naturalize and hybridize, resulting in tremendous variation of the cup color. Poets are almost always the latest daffodils to bloom.

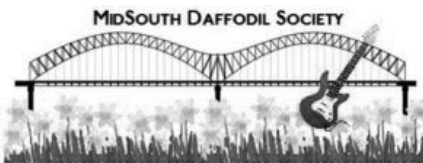
## Daffodil Divisions, continued

**Division 10** daffodils are **bulbocodiums**, or **hoop petticoat** daffodils. They are almost all cup and have very small petals, and look like small megaphones. They are native to the Mediterranean, but will thrive wherever it is dry in the summer. Bulbocodiums are almost always small flowers, and they bloom mid-season.

**Division 11** daffodils are **split-corona** daffodils. In this division, the cup has split open and the cup segments are splayed against the petals. Division 11 flowers are showy, popular garden plants, and make a bold statement with their contrasting split cup and petal colors. A well known cultivar is the yellow and white *Cassata*. Split-cups generally grow mid-season.

**Division 12** daffodils do not fit any **other** category. Many division 12 cultivars have the appearance of a standard flower, but have 2 or more flowers per stem, so they cannot be placed in a division where one flower to a stem is the norm. The world's most widely planted daffodil, *Tete-a-tete*, looks like a miniature trumpet, but often comes two to three flowers per stem (hence the name). *Tete-a-tete* is universally present in grocery stores and floral shops in the late winter and early spring, and is one of the first flowers to bloom in the garden. Not only is it found everywhere, but it's also a good show flower. It may be your first blue ribbon!

**Division 13** is reserved for **species** daffodils, which are shown under their botanical name. Many of these are miniature, and many are fragrant. Bloom times vary according to the species. *N. pseudonarcissus* is one of the more common species daffodils, growing in large swaths where it is allowed to naturalize, often in wooded areas.



### Mid-South Daffodil Society

Greater Memphis Tennessee area  
Events: Spring Daffodil Show  
and Fall Bulb Sale

## Daffodil Culture Basics

Daffodils are the ideal spring garden plant – hardy, disease resistant, long lived, care free, and deer proof. In the South, many old homesteads have their foundations marked by a row of daffodils. Often, time has claimed the house which once stood, but the daffodils remain, and bloom year after year. So – if you want to dig a hole, drop a bulb in it, and cover it up and leave it alone, most common cultivars will do just fine. If you want to explore the world of the daffodil further and plant a wider variety of divisions and colors, a little knowledge of their basic needs will be helpful.

Daffodils need full sun in the spring while their foliage is visible. At the edge of deciduous trees is ok, however don't forget to take the tree's growth into account, as shade during the growing season will cause gradual bulb decline. Keep daffodils away from growing evergreens, they cast too much shade in the winter and early spring. The most important part of site selection is **drainage**. Daffodil bulbs do not like to sit in water, which can be a significant problem in warm weather when they are dormant. Good drainage is especially critical when planting whites and reverse bi-colors (color code Y-W or yellow petals with a white cup), which are both susceptible to basal rot.

It is always a good idea to amend the soil with organic matter prior to planting. Daffodil bulbs are planted in the fall once the soil temperature cools; in Middle Tennessee that is usually in November. The general rule of thumb is to plant daffodil bulbs **three** times the depth of the bulb, with the pointed end up. Placing a tag with the name of the cultivar in the hole may help with later identification should an above ground tag be lost. Space large bulbs six to nine inches apart, this will prevent them from getting crowded as they grow and multiply. Smaller bulbs can be placed in sets of two to three in a single hole.

During the fall, daffodil bulbs will be sending out roots and are actively growing. When they appear above ground is entirely dependent on soil temperature. If you are wondering when to apply fertilizer, the best times are when foliage starts to emerge, and right after bloom. 5-10-10 or 0-10-10 are recommended, and organic fertilizers which are low-nitrogen also work very well. However, for excellent blooms, the most important ingredient – by far – is **water**. Many areas get plenty of rainfall in the spring. If you are in the middle of a hot dry spell it is a good idea to provide about one inch of water per week.



## More on Daffodil Culture

If there is one thing you can do to assure excellent blooms year after year, it is to **not braid, cut, or mow the foliage** after bloom. Daffodils are very active after bloom and are using the short period of time after bloom when their foliage is up to photosynthesize and create next year's flower. Disturbing the foliage after bloom ends this process and will result in quickly declining bulb health. Daffodil foliage can get messy in the late spring, so plan on adding some companion plants to the area to mask the foliage, if desired.

If you have a clump of daffodils which has plenty of healthy looking foliage but few if any flowers, the clump has gotten too big and needs to be **divided**. Daffodils can be dug when the foliage lies down and starts to yellow. After the clump is dug, shake off extra dirt and lay the clump on its side in a well-ventilated area. Let the foliage separate on its own, and store the bulbs in mesh bags. You will have plenty to share with friends and neighbors, which is a great way to spread Yellow Fever!



Cheekwood

ESTATE & GARDENS



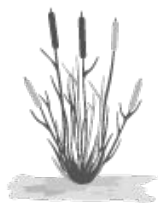
BRENT  
AND  
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## The John and Gertrude Wister Award

The American Daffodil Society recognizes outstanding garden daffodils with the John and Gertrude Wister Award. These bulbs are tried and true garden plants and have proven themselves to be excellent plants in many areas of the country. They are:

1. **'Stratosphere'**, 7 Y-O, a yellow and orange jonquil hybrid, several blooms per stem, **1985**.
2. **'Accent'**, 2 W-P, a white and pink large-cupped daffodil, **1987**.
3. **'Ice Follies'**, 2 W-W, a white large-cupped daffodil which opens with a yellow cup, **1992**.
4. **'Sweetness'**, 7 Y-Y, an all yellow, fragrant jonquil hybrid, **1993**.
5. **'Ceylon'**, 2 Y-O, a yellow and orange large-cupped daffodil, **1994**.
6. **'Salome'**, 2 W-PPY, a white and pink large-cupped daffodil with a yellow rim on the cup, **1995**.
7. **'Peeping Tom'**, 6 Y-Y, a yellow cyclamineus hybrid daffodil, **1996**.
8. **'Rapture'**, 6 Y-Y, an all yellow cyclamineus hybrid daffodil, **1997**.
9. **'Intrigue'**, 7 Y-W, a jonquil hybrid with yellow petals and a white cup, several blooms per stem, **1998**.
10. **'Tripartite'**, 11a Y-Y, a split-corona hybrid, with several blooms per stem, **1999**.
11. **'Monal'**, 2 Y-R, a yellow and red large-cupped daffodil, **2000**.
12. **'Golden Aura'**, 2 Y-Y, an all yellow large-cupped daffodil, **2001**.
13. **'Bravoure'**, 1 W-Y, a strong-growing trumpet daffodil with white petals and a yellow cup, **2002**.
14. **'Tahiti'**, 4 Y-O, a yellow and orange double daffodil, strong stems, **2003**.
15. **'Segovia'** 3 W-Y, a miniature daffodil, **2004**.
16. **'Fragrant Rose'** 2W-GPP, a later blooming pink and white daffodil with perfect form, **2005**.
17. **'Dainty Miss'** 7W-GWW, intermediate- size, all white flower, **2006**.
18. **'Camelot'** 2 Y-Y, all yellow large-cupped daffodil, **2007**.
19. **'Chromacolor'** 2 W-P, a white and pink large-cupped daffodil, **2007**.
20. **'Hillstar'** 7 YW-YWW, a jonquil hybrid with a white halo on the yellow petals and yellow at the base of the white cup, several blooms per stem, **2007**.
21. **'Merlin'** 3 W-YYR, a small-cupped daffodil with white petals and a yellow cup rimmed in red, **2007**.
22. **'Quail'** 7 Y-Y, a jonquil hybrid, several blooms per stem, fragrant, **2007**.
23. **'Falconet'** 8 Y-R, a tazetta hybrid with yellow petals and a small red cup, several blooms per stem, fragrant, **2007**.
24. **'Kokopelli'** 7 Y-Y, an all yellow jonquil hybrid with several small blooms per stem, **2007**.

25. **'Saint Keverne'** 2 Y-Y, an all yellow large-cupped daffodil, **2007**.
26. **'Resplendent'** 2 Y-R, a red and yellow large-cupped daffodil, **2007**.
27. **'Brackenhurst'**, 2 Y-O, a red and yellow large-cupped daffodil, **2008**.
28. **'Hawera'**, 5 Y-Y, a miniature yellow triandrus hybrid with several blooms per stem, **2008**.
29. **'Crackington'**, 4 Y-O, a yellow and orange double daffodil, **2009**.
30. **'Misty Glen'**, 2W-GWW, an all-white large-cupped daffodil, **2010**.
31. **'Dreamlight'**, 3 W-GWR, a historic daffodil with white petals and a small cupped edged in red, **2010**.
32. **'Sun Disc'**, 7 Y-Y, a miniature all yellow daffodil, **2010**.
33. **'Barrett Browning'**, 3 WWY-O, white petals with a brightly colored cup, **2011**.
34. **'Actaea'**, 9 W-YYR, historic poet with pure white petals and a brightly colored cup; **2012**.
35. **'Thalia'**, 5 W-W, historic triandrus with wispy white petals and cup; **2013**.
36. **'Tete-a-Tete'**, 12 Y-Y, yellow petals and cup; this miniature daffodil is the world's most planted; **2014**.
37. **'Golden Echo'**, 7WWY-Y, jonquilla with white petals and bright yellow cup, **2015**.
38. **'N. poeticus recurvus' (Pheasant's Eye)**, 13 - Species, Wild Variants, this poeticus daffodil is fragrant with recurved white petals, **2015**.
39. **'N. obvallaris' (The Tenby Daffodil)**, 13 - Species, Wild Variants, a *pseudonarcissus* subspecies this tough 13Y-Y daffodil was first identified in 1796, **2015**.
40. **'Geranium'**, 8 W-O, a tazetta with broad white perianth segments, and a yellowish-orange cup with unmistakable fragrance, **2016**.
41. **'Pink Charm'**, 2 W-WWP, perianth segments are white, and the corona is yellowish white, with a broad band of pink coral at the ruffled rim. One of the best pinks for the garden, **2017**.



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## About the American Daffodil Society

The American Daffodil Society was founded in 1954 in Washington, D.C. The ADS promotes interest in the daffodil in a variety of ways – by promoting scientific knowledge regarding daffodil culture, breeding, and hardiness, by promoting shows and exhibitions which display the beauty and range of cultivars to the public, by encouraging the creation of new and innovative hybrids, and by serving as a registrar for new varieties introduced in the USA in cooperation with international authorities. The ***Daffodil Journal*** is a quarterly, full color publication, filled with articles and photos of daffodils and daffodil people. It is well regarded as a leader in plant society publications.

ADS reaches well beyond the *Daffodil Journal*, and hosts an extensive suite of web resources:

**DaffSeek** is the ADS online searchable cultivar database. It features a robust search engine, and result pages have a full array of information on each cultivar, including hybridizer, year of introduction, size, parentage, and progeny, as well as high resolution color images. DaffSeek has been optimized to work on mobile phones, and is an indispensable resource, whether researching blooms at a show or identifying daffodils out in the wild.

**Daffnet** started as an email group, and is now an online message board, followed by daffodil enthusiasts from across the world. Photographers from both coasts post high resolution photos of show winners from across the world, including the Southern Hemisphere in our fall season.

**DaffLibrary** is a vast online repository of archived *Journals* and other ADS publications, articles on hybridizing, pests, diseases, culture, and scientific data. It also has a collection of historic publications, including plant catalogs from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**DaffTube** is a collection of pdf slide shows as well as videos concerning many aspects of daffodil culture. There are presentations on intermediates, miniatures, historic, grooming, hybridizing, and travel.

**ADS membership** is \$30.00 per person, \$35.00 per household, and \$10.00 per youth member. Join today at [www.daffodilusa.org](http://www.daffodilusa.org).

## About the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society

The Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society was founded in 1958, four years after the ADS was founded in Washington, D.C. Louise Linton Hardison was instrumental in founding the society, and she was MTDS' first president. Other founding members included Mary Cartwright, Margaret Cosner, Dan Eadie, Sam Caldwell, Sally Stanford and Clarence Connell.

Several MTDS members served the ADS with distinction during their daffodil careers:

**Pat Bates** helped to establish intermediates as an independent section at daffodil shows using information gathered at annual MTDS shows.

**Kitty Frank** was editor of the *Daffodil Journal* from 1986 to 1994, and chaired the national convention in 1993 along with her husband, Dick. She received the ADS Silver Medal for service to the society in 1991.

**Louise Linton Hardison** was a founding member of MTDS and was ADS membership chairman from 1958 to 1961. She received the ADS Silver Medal in 1981.

**Mary Cartwright** was a MTDS member for 50 years, chaired two conventions, and held a variety of positions in ADS, and was long time editor of MTDS' newsletter, Chit Chat.

**Amanda Gehret** served as an executive vice president of ADS.

**Dick Frank** was co-chairman of the 1993 Nashville convention and worked "pro bono" for the ADS for 30 years as Legal Counsel before becoming Emeritus Legal Counsel. He received the ADS Silver Medal in 1991.

**Sam Winters** was a member of MTDS for 30 years, a MTDS President and served ADS as a Director at Large.

This year's convention is being held in Nashville to commemorate the 60th anniversary of MTDS. This will be the fifth national convention to be hosted by MTDS, whose members have been and still are noted for their hospitality, as well as their beautiful flowers. Our current members wish to reflect on and celebrate the work which was done by our predecessors, as well as looking forward to the work we can do to ensure future generations will continue to celebrate the daffodil.

MTDS holds an annual daffodil show in March, as well as a bulb swap with free bulbs to all paid members each fall. Join today at [www.daffodiltn.org](http://www.daffodiltn.org), or contact us via Facebook.

# Thank you!

We want to thank you for attending the 2018 National Daffodil Show. We hope you had a chance to explore the show and see the wide range of colors, forms and shapes that daffodils have to offer. We hope you will consider adding more daffodils to your garden next year, and we will be able to offer you the resources you may need.

Becky Fox Matthews  
Susan Basham  
Convention Chairs

Michael and Lisa Kuduk  
National Show Chairs

## **The Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society thanks the following for their generous 2018 Convention sponsorships:**

Wine for the Newcomers Reception compliments of Byrd and Anne Cain.

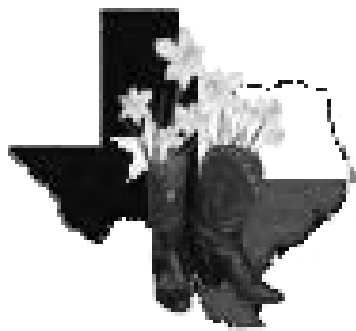
Thank you to the Williamson County Mayor, Rogers Anderson, for the use of the photography display equipment.

### **Memorials**

Georgia Daffodil Society in memory of John Lipscomb and Betty Hartzog  
Peggy Bowditch in memory of Ruth "Petie" Whitehead Matheson  
Susan and Ray Basham in memory of Sally Stanford (Mrs. Harold) and Mary Cartwright (Mrs. Robert)  
Texas Daffodil Society in memory of Rodney LaRue Armstrong, Jr and Dottie Sable

### **Honorariums**

Kennon and Molly Hampton for Phyllis Hess, Becky Fox Matthews, Susan Basham and Harold Koopowitz  
Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society for Sara Van Beck, Fredrica Lawlor, Nancy Tackett, Ben Blake, Mary Lou Gripshover and Michael Berrigan  
Susan and Ray Basham for Richard (Dick) Frank  
Texas Daffodil Society for Keith Kridler, Sarah Wilson Andry, Mary Ann Moreland, Ann Hibbs, Sue John and Glenda Brogoitti



## Texas Daffodil Society

Activities throughout the year include four meetings with informational speakers, bulb sales in the spring and fall, and the annual TDS Daffodil Show.

The TDS also hosts several information booths throughout the year in conjunction with gardening events in our state.



The  
Georgia Daffodil Society  
Welcomes  
Exhibitors and Attendees  
To the  
2018 ADS Convention



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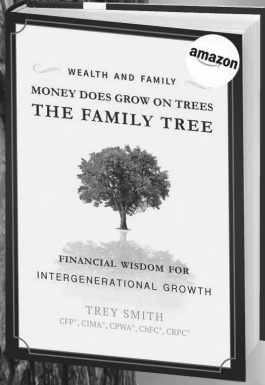


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Author Trey Smith's first book *The Tips Tricks and \$ Advice They Didn't Teach You in College* Ranked Top 5 Best Seller On Amazon's Personal Money Management list. In addition, Trey has published several articles on CNBC.com and Forbes. He's been a guest lecturer at Vanderbilt University, and speaks for the National Business Institute.





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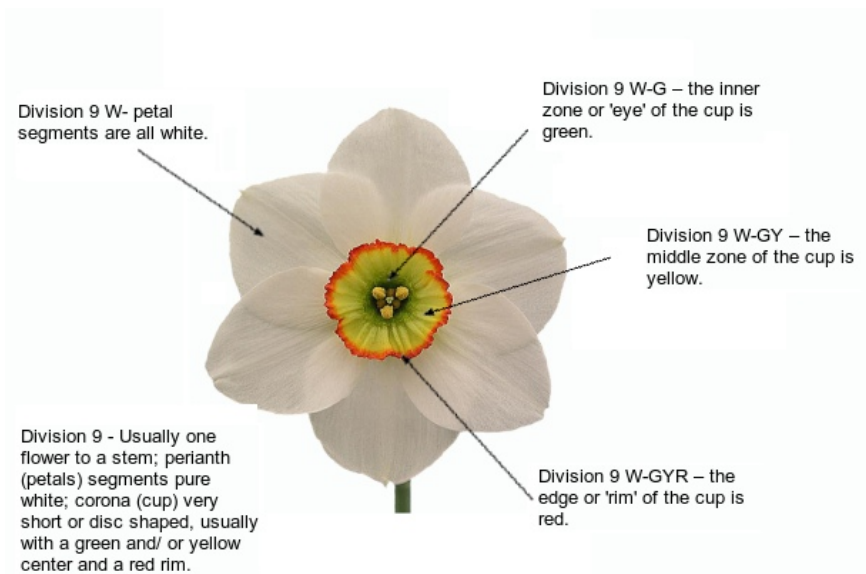
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## Daffodil color codes, explained

You may notice a set of numbers and letters on each entry tag as you explore the show. The show committee uses these letters and numbers to organize the show into classes which allow similar flowers to be judged against each other. The numbers refer to the divisions. The letters indicate the color of the flower. Letters to the **left** of the hyphen indicate **petal** color, letters to the **right** of the hyphen indicate **cup** color. If petals or a cup is a solid color, a single letter is used. If a cup or petals are shaded and more than one color is present, up to three letters are used to indicate the color. For example, a YYW set of petals starts out yellow and is only white at the center near the cup. A WWY cup is mostly white and has a yellow rim.

Here's how you would apply the color codes step-by-step to *Patois*, a poet. Its color code is 9 W-GYR:



This may not make much sense at first, but as you walk around the show look at the entry tags, then the flowers. Keep in mind that some flowers behave differently in certain parts of the country. An orange cup in Oregon might be more yellow in Tennessee.