

## The inheritance of recessive and dominant mutations in daffodil cultivars

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**Categories :** [Breeding](#), [Fertility](#), [Hybridizing](#), [Pollination](#), [Science](#)

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This is the title of an article from Peter Brandham in the "Daffodil, Snowdrop and Tulip Yearbook 2017, pages 26-32". Essential statements in this paper are:

1. Pitfalls often occur, one of the more disappointing being the mysterious disappearance of some exiting new form, colour, disease resistance, etc. from all the progeny of the plant in which it was first seen. ... In daffodils, this disappearance seems to happen when plants with pink or red coronas (e.g. 'Brer Fox in division 1 or Mrs. R.O. Backhouse, division 2) are crossed with other colour forms ... Disappearing characteristics are due to the inheritance patterns of recessive gene mutations, ..
2. There are some diploid and intermediate triploid cultivars, the latter's three chromosome sets rendering them almost completely sterile due to failure of the meiosis...
3. This is because the genus is known to be almost completely self-incompatible, with the stigma of a flower rejecting the pollen formed by that or any other flower of the same clonal variety...

These declarations should be thoroughly discussed, because they may mislead new or inexperienced hybridizers. I hope that other breeders report on their know-how, especially concerning self-incompatibility. Some of my thoughts you find in the PDF-paper [The inheritance of the red and pink colour, the fertility of triploids, and the self incompatibility of daffodils remarks to \(1\)](#)



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