

Jonquil

Jonquils will brighten any landscape design and is a telltale sign that winter is over and warmer days are here to stay. The plant is easy to care for but takes some prep work and time to prepare, unlike most other flowers. In some areas of the country, all yellow daffodils are mistakenly called by the common name jonquil, which is the species name of *N. jonquilla*.

Jonquil bulbs need to be [planted in the fall](#) when soil temperatures have started to cool right before the first frost. Select firm, healthy, large bulbs. [Planting depth](#) will depend on the bulb, but a good rule of thumb is to dig a hole about 3 times the depth of the bulb size. Place the jonquil with the pointy end facing upward, leaving at least 4 inches between each bulb. After three to five growing seasons, dig up and [divide the bulbs](#) and spread them around the garden.

Jonquils will perform best if planted in full sun, but they can tolerate some light shade and still produce. For the most blooms and the best spring show, place the plant in a sunny location, and it will not disappoint.

Daffodils grow in many soil types. However, well-drained soil that is rich in organic matter will yield the best results. Good drainage is imperative to keep bulbs from rotting. Less fertile soil is better than overly highly rich soil that will produce excess foliage and fewer flowers. Slightly [acidic](#) soil is best, so you might add soil sulfur if you have alkaline soil.

