



## Pygmy Daffodil

*Narcissus asturiensis*

Height: 5 inches

Spread: 5 inches

Sunlight: ☐ ☒

Hardiness Zone: 3a

### Description:

An early flowering dwarf variety presenting classic yellow daffodils with fringed central cones; a great colorful addition to perennial garden beds and borders; easy to grow and low maintenance

### Ornamental Features

Pygmy Daffodil has masses of beautiful lightly-scented yellow trumpet-shaped flowers at the ends of the stems in early spring, which are most effective when planted in groupings. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its grassy leaves remain dark green in color throughout the season.

### Landscape Attributes

Pygmy Daffodil is an herbaceous perennial with an upright spreading habit of growth. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other garden plants with less refined foliage.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and is best cleaned up in early spring before it resumes active growth for the season. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Pygmy Daffodil is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Mass Planting
- General Garden Use
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens

### Planting & Growing

Pygmy Daffodil will grow to be only 5 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 5 inches. It grows at a medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter, and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen! As this plant tends to go dormant in summer, it is best interplanted with late-season bloomers to hide the dying foliage.



*Pygmy Daffodil in bloom*  
 Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

This plant does best in full sun to partial shade. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. This plant does not require much in the way of fertilizing once established. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider covering it with a thick layer of mulch in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is not originally from North America. It can be propagated by multiplication of the underground bulbs.