In fact, the majority of lily species need full sun for their best development. L. regale particularly suffers in the shade, and if planted close to buildings is inclined to lean at a sharp angle toward the light.

## HARDINESS TO COLD

Some of the lilies are very hardy. Stem bulblets of *L. Henryi* and tigrinum will often survive the northern winters even though they are exposed on the surface of the soil. On the other hand, some species are much more tender and have to be grown with considerable protection. *L. philippi nense* and *L. nepalense* are almost sub-tropical in their requirements. *L. longiflorum* and *L. myriophyllum* will survive under some circumstances in central New York, particularly if they are planted deep and mulched heavily or set against the foundation of a house, otherwise they rarely come through the winter. *L. ochraceum* has been kept outdoors through the winter in southern Pennsylvania, but rarely survives in central New York. These semi-hardy lilies will therefore need special consideration to winter protection.

Long years of experience with lilies in England and America by gardeners have led to the designation of some species as easy to grow, some as difficult and others as intermediate. The following lists are selected from those in "Lilies for American Gardens" by G. L. Slate. They apply particularly to the central New York area where soils are mostly alkaline. The reasons behind the failure of the difficult group are not always clear. In some cases it is certainly linked with disease such as mosaic with L. auratum and basal rot with  $\times$  testaceum. In my own experience I am confident that L. auratum would be easily grown if it were not for mosaic susceptibility. On the other hand failure of other sorts is doubtless linked with special cultural requirements of soil acidity, moisture supply, soil texture and drainage which if better understood could readily be controlled. The lists do not include kinds that are not readily available to gardeners.

## EASY TO GROW

L. amabile	L. Henryii	L. pumilum
L. canadense	L. formosanum	L. regale
L. candidum	L. Hansonii	L. speciosum
L. concolor	$\times$ L. Maxwill	L. superbum
L. croceum	L. pardalinum giganteum	L. tigrinum
L. Elegans vars.		

## MODERATELY EASY TO GROW

L. auratum	L. Martagon	L. Sargent	tiae
L. Brownii	L. rubellum	L. Shuksan	n