



SPECIFICALLY LILIUM

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SPECIES LILY PRESERVATION SOCIETY
AN AFFILIATE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LILY SOCIETY



VOLUME 1, ISSUE 1

SPRING & SUMMER 1996

SPLS NEWSLETTER

A BI-ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF
THE SPECIES LILY PRESERVATION SOCIETY

OFFICERS

Ed McRae
President

35306 N.W. Toenjes Rd.,
Woodland, Washington 98674
(206) 263-2180

Barbara Small
Vice-President

4234 Randhurst Way,
Fair Oaks, California 95628
(916) 962-1787

Julius Wadekamper
Secretary - Treasurer

15980 Canby Avenue,
Faribault, Minnesota 55021
(507) 332-8437

NEWSLETTER STAFF

Craig Hughes
Editor

9104 Delphine Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63114
(314) 429-6479

GENERAL INFORMATION

Specifically Lilium is published bi-annually, in Spring and Fall.

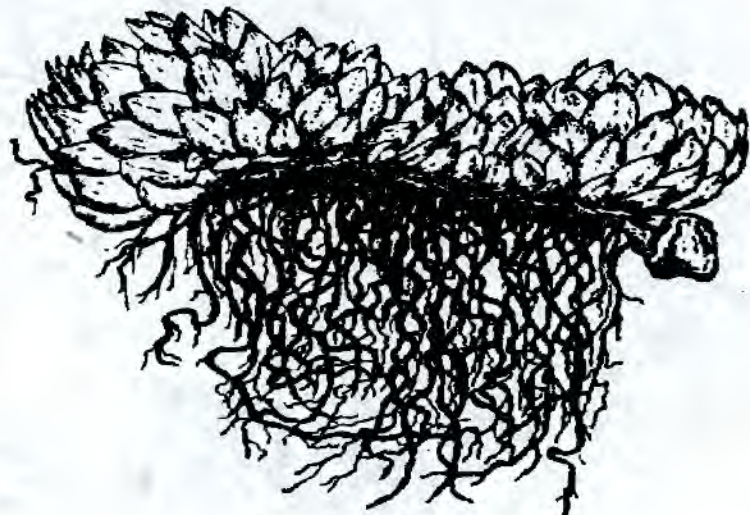
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ARTICLE CONTRIBUTION

Articles and contributions to *Specifically Lilium* are encouraged and requested. Please note that all articles must be in the hands of the editor no later than March 1st for the Spring/Summer Issue and by October 1st for the Fall/winter issue.

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L. pardalinum

A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Species Lily Preservation Society

by **Edward A. McRae**

I have been encouraged by the response to our new Species Lily Preservation Society.

From recent counts, I understand our membership to be close to one hundred.

I will outline our goals which I'm confident concur with Barbara and Julius.

- We must make special efforts to protect the species in their natural habit. This will include the establishment of contacts both in North America and overseas. We would hope to collect seeds and even pollen from the natural populations.

- We would, also, try to contact as many people growing species under cultivation as possible. This would, also, include people overseas, as well as, North America. The Royal Botanical Garden in Edinburgh grow a wide variety of species and this is an excellent example.

- Our plan is to grow the species at Parkdale, Oregon, where *L. columbianum* and *L. washingtonianum* already grow naturally. The elevation is over 2,000 feet and the soil is deep, well drained and volcanic. Many lily species have been grown very successfully there in the past.

- We would then make pollen, seed and bulbs available, first to our members, then to the members of the North American Lily Society and, finally, to others if the supply is sufficient.

I welcome you to the Species Lily Preservation Society. It is not only vital that we do everything possible to preserve the species for their natural and unique beauty, but, also, for their use in future hybridizing. May 1996 bring our first steps toward these goals.

NOTE:

There may be some misunderstandings regarding the SLPS (Species Lily Preservation Society) and the past situation. SLPS replaces the past species group completely and requires sectional status

under NALS (North American Lily Society). The group has its own officers, including a president, vice-president and secretary/treasurer.



TREKKING FOR *L. MARTAGON VAR. DAGAUAVA*

by Julius Wadekamper

A group from Liliium Balticum decided we would go an expedition to southern Latvia to look for L. martagon var. daugava. It was said to grow along the banks of the Daugava River. Andris Kruminis, who could not go along that day, explained where we might find it.

We set out in Ivars Zigvaldis second-hand BMW. Six of us, Ivars and I in the front and four others happily packed in the back seat: Guntis Grants, Lilija Kajone, Deisji Skimile, and Aina Zobova, president of Liliium Balticum.

We head for for Jakobpils along the Daugava River. The Latvians say they have a song for every occasion. Guntis Grants kept a running translation to English for me.

We turn off the main road to a gravel road and go through the little town of Sala. At Sece we turn again onto a very small road along the river and head for a park which was our destination. It was here we were told L. martagon var. daugava grew.

Ivars didn't think we would find any. It was already August and long past the bloom season.

The scenery was pastoral. We drove along the top of a high embankment which went down to the Daugava River. Once in awhile we could catch a glimpse of the river through the trees. To our left was a savanna type landscape with grasses, summer flowers and clumps of trees and shrubs.

Suddenly Guntis shouts, "I see martagons!".

They were in the trees in the dense shade. We stopped the car and got out. There in the deep shade of the woods on

the limestone hillside was L. martagon daugava, hundreds of them everywhere, everyone was excited.

We had two shovels and started to dig. The ladies dug in the soft soil with their hands. Several bulbs were collected with their tops intact and the bulbs carefully placed in plastic bags.

They will take them back to plant in their gardens. The Latvians love their gardens and everyone has at least one greenhouse.

Across the road in the more open area we find more martagons, these are taller and with more seed pods per stem. These had 8 to 10 pods whereas the ones in deep shade had 4 to 5 per stem.

I notice that these martagons, hundreds of them, are all perfectly healthy. No virus symptoms and no brown edged leaves. Most of the leaves are in swirls but a few are scattered semi-alternate. I assume these are younger ones.

The trees here are birch, maple, oak and linden. The small herbaceous plants are Hepatica nobilis, Asarum and in the open savanna area they are meadow geranium and Primula veris. We encounter many stones, limestones the size of baseballs to basketball size.

Everyone is so excited. We take a few pictures and then head down to the river to wash. The bulbs are all tucked away in plastic bags with the tops carefully protected.

The river is very broad and deep due to a large dam built downstream by the Soviets. The dam is not at all popular with the Latvians since it had flooded many old and traditional places and never did serve the

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purpose of generating much electricity. Flooded, too, are the canyon walls and large meadows where the martagons were said to have grown abundantly.

When the dam was finished people came from all over Latvia, thousands of them, to mourn the loss. They came to bid farewell to their beloved traditional places, the abandoned homesites, meadows and places held beloved for centuries — all going under the water, where it remains today.

On returning we stop at small country restaurant to get a bite to eat. It turned into a celebration. Ivars popped a bottle of Riga

**GUNTIS AND I WERE PRESENTED
WITH GOLD FOIL COVERED
CHOCOLATE COINS — HE FOR
DISCOVERING THE FIRST MARTAGON
AND I FOR BRINGING GOOD LUCK**

champagne to celebrate our find. Wine and good beer are flowing abundantly.

I was amazed to find so many goodies in such a small place -- and for such a happening. We had potatoes, meat, squash, soup, pastries, ice cream, and excellent coffee.

Songs were sung. Guntis and I were presented with gold foil covered chocolate coins -- he for discovering the first martagon and I for bringing good luck -- or perhaps because I picked up the bill, courtesy of VOCA.

Everyone was happy -- the cooks and visitors and anyone else around joining in the celebration. No one is in a hurry to get "back to work" life is to be lived for its own sake.

We had broken the handle of one borrowed shovel and stopped in a hardware store in a little town along the way to get a

new one. That was an experience in itself and worthy of another story.

It was exciting day.

When I left Latvia I was given some of the bulbs of L. martagon var. daugava. I had purchased another 20 from David Herbergs. I planted them in my lathe house and this past June I had beautiful martagon daugavaa of my own. I collected seed and sent it to Barbara Small. I will collect more next year.

What an enjoyable and exciting experience with my dear Latvian friends.

NOTE: Julius Wadekamper spent one month in Latvia at the request of the United States Development Agency under the auspices of the Voluntary Overseas Cooperative Assitance. VOCA was asked to help the Latvians with selection, development, propagation and marketing of lilies. The Latvian request came from Liliium Balticum.

NOTE: The Daugava River runs across Latvia and flows into the Guif of Riga. It comes from Belarus where it is known as the Zahondnjaia Ozvina.

Hints, Helps and Tips

Having a problem with poor drainage in your pots?

Richard Kammer suggests that you put 1" to 2" of unmilled Long Fiber Sphagnum Moss in the bottom of your pots. This will also keep the potting soil from leaching out of the pots and leaving air pockets around the roots. Jim Robinett says that pine needles will work just as well. (As a reminder, remember both of these items are acidic.)

SPECIES REPORT: FROM A NEW ZEALAND LILIUM ENTHUSIAST

by Ted Alexander

As an enthusiast for the genus Lilium across all types and forms of the plants, I see many of my species and their hybrids (F1) reaching for the sun and air as this is written in mid September, our spring.

One early riser, Lilium szovitsianum, standing like a spear fifteen centimeters tall, with its pinnacle of leaves stilt clasped together, set me thinking about its history in my garden. In 1987, six seedlings were offered at an auction by the New Zealand Lily Society. While I cannot remember how much was my bid, it was successful. In the several years to flowering, five of the plants were lost. In 1990, the survivor flowered, producing one stem about fifty centimeters tall, and one pale yellow trumpet, out and down-facing with orange pollen. In the years since it has repeated that action almost identically - one stem and one flower, which has been hand pollinated (with its own pollen). No seed has been produced, nor has there been any increase, in bulbs below ground. This year however, there is a difference. Beside that old faithful stem there are five miniatures. This very pleasing development poses a question, why the sudden burst of activity? L. szovitsianum has never been moved from its original place in a raised bed, less than a meter away from an east-west, two meter fence, where it gets none of the morning sun and then later the full sun. The bed has been mulched with different material each year for the last five years - pine bark, compost, pea straw, pine needles and sawdust. The plant has always looked healthy, not a

host to greenfly, nor subject to botrytis. It has been protected from the late September, early October frosts with cardboard cartons on many nights. My observation leads me to believe that this Caucasian species is never in a hurry, and is probably long-lived, and like most of the originals, does not like root disturbance. I am hopeful that this fragrant early riser will stay with me for many years, never ceasing to greet me each spring and early summer with its graceful form, colour and fragrance.

Further along the raised bed a small experimental project is unfolding, the mentor system of bringing together distant Lilium types, a pink martagon and L. pumilum. The martagon was subjected to a very small amount of L. hansonii pollen in December 1991. Twenty-four hours later pollen of L. pumilum was applied to the same flower. The resulting seed was sown in early March 1992. The object of this exercise is to try and produce a hybrid between LL. martagon and pumilum. Pollen of L. hansonii is the mentor. As this being written, there are juvenile plants, some of which may flower before the year's end. The question is, will there be any influence from L. pumilum in these new plants.

As a minder of some of the Ina Mumberson Collection of Lilium species plants, I am pleased with having nursed back to health, two forms of L. wilsoni. Having been in the open garden where they flowered, they then went into decline, and eventually both main bulbs were lost. The few bulblets were lifted and potted up two years ago.

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They are probably now big enough to flower in the cool house which has been their home all winter.

When the Society received this extensive collection of *Lilium* species six years ago, these two were labeled *L. wilsoni* yellow and *L. wilsoni* apricot. The stronger growing yellow has been identified as variety flavum and the apricot as the type. It is noted that Derek Fox in his book "Growing Lilies" 1985, *(See footnote) lists these plants as being synonymous with one of the three varieties of *L. maculatum*, a Japanese coastal dweller, often found within fifty meters of the Pacific coast of Honsu, and some other small islands nearby. Albeit these two are now healthy and will hopefully be able to be maintained as potted subjects. The cold and wet conditions of the soil in my garden was obviously not to their liking in the Christchurch winter.

One other pleasant expectation will be the flowering of four more of the five plants produced from a 1989 hybridisation of *L. hansonii* and a *L. tsingtauense* hybrid. One flowered last year, but was of no consequence, not as good as either of its parents. The question yet to be answered, will the rest be any better? As a group these plants with *L. tsingtauense* in their parentage all have one fault, very fragile leaves. The winds that this island land is subject to is too much for these tissue thin essentials of the plant world.

*Footnote. A more recent publication "Lilies" by Victoria Matthews 1989, one of a series of Kew Gardening Guides, refers to *L. maculatum* being formerly *L. wilsoni* and lists two variants, var. bukozanense (orange flowers) and var. flavum (yellow flowers).

(This Article originally published in the New Zealand Lily Society Bulletin, December 1985, pp. 20 - 21.)

L. TALIENSE

by Edward A. McRae

This lovely species first flowered under cultivation in the beautiful gardens of Nymans in Sussex, England, in 1935. Before this time, the species was known only from dried material sent home by plant collectors from western China. It is interesting to note that Nymans was the boyhood home of Harold F. Comber. His name will be instantly recognized by lovers of species for he was later to write the Classification of the Genus *Lilium*. The Comber award for the best species offered annually at our annual shows is given in his memory.

L. taliense is described as a plant of high elevations ranging from 2500 to 3300 meters. The soils where it occurs are composed of magnesium limestone with excellent drainage. The species can be as tall as 3 meters in height and carries 10 flowers per stem. The flowers are white, spotted crimson or purple. The leaves are dark green and quite crowded. Further information of the species in its native habitat can be obtained from the book 'Lilies' by Patrick M. Syngé.

I was first introduced to *L. taliense* shortly after my arrival in Oregon in 1961. A beautiful planting raised from seed by the same Harold F. Comber was in full flower in late June. I still have color slides of this fine group. Although we flowered the species in later years it was never to surpass the early population for sheer strength and beauty.

The species was indeed tall, certainly over 6' feet for it far exceeded my height. The plants were sturdy with copious dark green leaves. The flowers were white with purple spots and blotches. I found a few plants where the tepals were almost black.

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The nectaries were dark purple and the flowers had a distinct and attractive fragrance. I recently examined my old color slides and found stems with at least eighteen flowers per stem. I truly fell in love with L. taliense. I found the emerging shoots particularly interesting in later years. They strongly resembled asparagus and were 12 to 18 inches tall before true leaves appeared. This characteristic seemed to indicate that the species had evolved to grow through low shrubs in its native habitat.

The years rolled by and species lilies were forced from the stage by an influx of startling, modern hybrids. Fortunately, the seed was retained in freezer storage for future interest. My next encounter with L. taliense was when attending the International Lily Conference in 1989. We were privileged to visit the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh, where we were fortunate to see many species in full flower in early August. As we approached the peat garden, I immediately spotted a unique and unusual lily in full flower. It was distinctly different from any other lily I had ever seen and I was somewhat surprised to read on the label, L. taliense, a recent introduction from the province of Yunnan in western China."

I found no similarities in this lily to the earlier form that I have just described. Everything seemed different, the plants were shorter, the leaves soft green, and the inflorescence much more open. The flowers, too, were much larger and with remarkable different markings. The unusual yellow flush was especially distinct. There were small purple spots and a distinct band on the center of the petals. One plant showed flowers with an almost golden color. I was convinced that this must be a new species and certainly not L. taliense. The flowers did exude a distinctive fragrance.

Later I was delighted to receive a packet of seed from the Royal Botanic Gar-

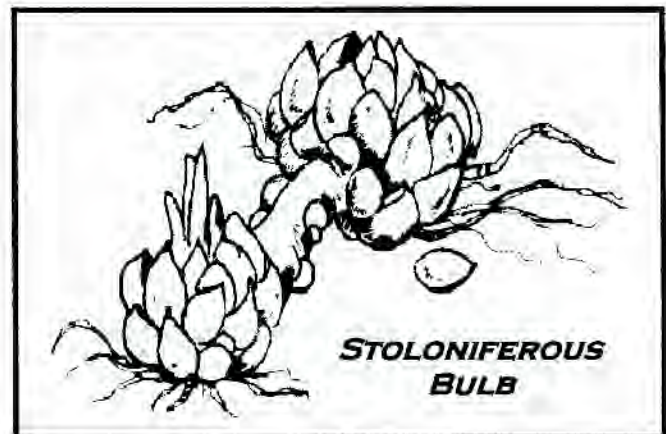
den. In the spring of 1990, I planted both seed of the Edinburgh form and the earlier form from Nymans. The seedlings grew beautifully the first year and were planted the following spring (1991) in beds in volcanic soil at Parkdale, Oregon. The elevation of that farm is over 2,000'. The bulblets were allowed to remain down for two years and flowered beautifully in the summer of 1992. The two forms of L. taliense again showed the remarkable differences described.

The bulbs were harvested in the fall and several nice-sized bulbs of each form flowered in the greenhouse in 1993. I crossed the two and to my surprise, found them highly fertile both ways. We now have flowering-size bulbs for 1996. It will be fascinating to see the seedlings from two such, distinct forms.

I would encourage everyone to grow L. taliense. The seed of the species is about the lightest I have ever seen and has a large wing. Germination is epigeal and best results are obtained from very early sowing. The bulbs are firm and mottled and are not stoloniferous as other closely related species such as L. duchartrei and L. lankongense.

I have found no record of this lovely species being used in hybridizing.

We surely hope to grow L. taliense under the wing of the Species Lily Preservation Society.



LILIUM BULBIFERUM VAR. CROCEUM (SAFFRON LILY) IN NORTH GERMANY

by Lothar Juffa

The name saffron lily immediately conjures up thoughts of southern places; the south of Germany, southern Europe. Hardly anyone knows that the north of Germany also used to boast numerous different locations where this plant grew in great numbers; only few of these, however, still exist today. The Haeupler and Schönfelder atlas (1), indicates many locations, most of which are in lower Saxony. In 1991 I discovered near Fapenburg in the Emsland region some 30 individual plants, located in the area covered by topographical maps (2) Nos. 2909 and 2910. General literature on lilies contains no references to the existence of these plants in North Germany.

For decades, probably for centuries, *Lilium bulbiferum var. croceum* was one of the annoying weeds found on rye and oat fields here in North Germany (3). Country people now in their seventies and eighties can still vividly recollect the flowering lilies in the field and the efforts needed to get rid of these unwanted plants. Here in the Papenburg region, *Lilium bulbiferum var. croceum* is known as the "rye lily" or, in some places, as the "corn lily". It used to grow around the fields, but was also to be found amidst the grain. Farmers kept this pest in check by rotating the crops accordingly. Whenever possible, rye and oat crops were followed by root crops.

During the 1930's, deeper ploughing led to an increase in the field horizon. As ploughing depth increased the bulbs which had previously grown under the shallow level were brought to the surface, where they often dried out. And so the relentless battle against a defenseless plant began. In-

creased mineral fertilization resulting from the deeper soil cultivation, Particularly the use of nitrogen fertilizers, made life extremely difficult for the rye lily. The introduction of herbicides in the forties and fifties delivered the fatal blow to our native lily, its fate finally being settled by the subsequent reallocation of land.

Some few specimens survived near Papenburg along clear, sheltered strips, close to hedges, others on the banks of drainage ditches. At one time, the rye lily was even fetched into gardens and was a common feature in the farmhouse garden. Nowadays, "ready packed" hybrid lilies have taken the place of the wild lily. The complete disappearance of the rye lily indigenous to Emsland is in sight. But simply including the lily in lists of endangered species will achieve nothing unless a conscious effort is made to deliberately propagate and thus preserve this local species. Left to nature, the individual plants are located too far apart to pollinate each other, e.g. by butterfly. Moreover, the few surviving specimens often have defective stamens: or stigmas (virus?). Pollinated by hand, seeds will develop. The native rye lily also multiplies well asexually by forming bulblets at the joints (bot.: nodes) of the stoloniferous stem. The locals say of this lily that it breeds like mice - a fortunate characteristic which has helped, the dying species survive to date.

The flowers, which begin to open in the first or second week of June, are of a bright yellow orange, and occasionally have a red blush at the petal tips. The degree of speckling varies. The first flower appears on stems of around 40 to 60 cm long, 20 to 25 flowers can be found on adult plants, which have strong, firm stems 1.20 to 1.30 cm

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high, sometimes growing to 1.50 m. in sheltered spots.

The leaves are narrow and lanceolate in shape, usually relatively long, banging downwards and sometimes reddish brown. The bulbs are white with yellow tips and scaly. The plants always grow in sandy soil.

Many questions must be clarified before this jewel in the Emsland countryside disappears completely. It must above all be determined whether the native rye lily is a subspecies or an independent strain of Lilium bulbiferum croceum, as the locations of Lilium bulbiferum croceum in the Alps are some 900 to 1000 kilometers away.

I would gladly welcome all correspondence, also any critical remarks.

LOTHAR JUFFA
Gartenbauberater
Postfach 22 13, Germany

Footnotes:

1. H. Haeupler and P. Schönfelder: Atlas der Farn und Blütenpflanzen der BRD, ulmer verlag, 1988.
2. Topografische Karte 1 : 25000, Nieders. Landesverwaltungsamt. Hannover.
3. Wehsarg-oranienburg, O.: Die Verbreitung und Bekämpfung der Ackerunkrauter in Deutschland, Band II, Lieferung IV, Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft Berlin

1929.

EXCERPTS FROM "LILIES OF THE WORLD"

by Steve Law

There is some truly interesting stories to be read in this hard to find book by Woodcock and Steam. Here is a good one on Martagon Lilies. Keep in mind that this was written in England before 1950.

"Lilium martagon is the most wide spread of all lilies and the commonest in Europe. It may be Indigenous to this country; if so, it may be the only true Lily we have. More probably, here as in Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, it is an escape from cultivation or has been deliberately naturalized. From Portugal and Spain the species extends eastward over the rest of Europe except the north (i.e. its range includes south and central France, Germany except the northwest Austria, Switzerland, North Italy, Corsica, the Balkan Peninsula, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, the greater part of European Russia and the Caucasus where a distinct subspecies Caucasicum is stated to represent it), and also into northern Asia Minor. It then extends across Asiatic Russia with latitude 68 degrees as about its northern limit to Yakutsk and Transbaikal provinces of Siberia in the east and to northern Turkistan and northern Mongolia in the South. The plant of the Siberian-Mongolian frontier and

SLPS FIRST GENERAL MEETING

Don't miss the First General Meeting of SLPS at Eau Clair. It is scheduled for 3pm on Friday, 12 July, the location will be announced in the Show Schedule.

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elsewhere in Siberia and European Russia is a distinct subspecies or variety, Pilosiusculum; it has been recorded by Japan and Kamchatka by mistake.

As may be expected of a Lily with such a vast area, Lilium martagon has a very easy-going disposition. It grows up to an elevation of 7000 feet and is often found in calcareous soils. By comparison with other species it is a coarse and unattractive Lily, with an unpleasant smell and of service only in grouping in open woodland. The well-known wilderness garden of St. John's College, Cambridge, shows a pink haze beneath the trees in June and July such conditions. There in rough grass and quite unattended it grows by thousands, and wherever seed fall, young seedlings arise. Seedlings, however take so long to flower, sometimes seven or eight years, that those who desire to increase it should do so by scales or offsets from the bulb. Scales, however may take two years to show growth. The bulb is ovoid, yellow and one to three inches across with numerous narrowly oblong or lanceolate pointed scales. The stout stem, varying in height according to soil, usually between three and six feet, is hairless in some forms, hairy in others, green in album, purplish in other forms. It has numerous dark green leaves, generally arranged in whorls of six to fourteen, but sometimes scattered up the stem. They are usually oblanceolate, 7-9 veined, 6.5 inches long, 2.5 inches broad and sometimes hairy. The flowers may be of any number from three to fifty and are a 'muddy' color with dark spots in the ordinary form, others have white, pink, vinous red or almost black flowers, the species being most productive of good forms in the Balkan Peninsula. They are pendulous with strongly curved segments about 1.25 to 1.35 inches long and conspicuously protruding stamens. The nectary-furrow has raised pa-

pillose edges. The anthers have orange yellow pollen. The style and stigma are purplish in most forms, but green in album and albiflorum.

Lilium martagon is a very variable species, and to correlate the many names botanists have bestowed upon its forms, varieties and subspecies is no easy task. When few other Lilies were available, L. martagon was more appreciated as a garden plant than it is now. Dr. E. H. Krelage of Haarlem tells us that as many as twenty varieties were listed by Dutch nurserymen in the first half of last century. Today, only a few, the white forms Album and Album Superbum and the dark forms Cattanise and Dalmaticum, the last with 'turbans of a glossy maroon, so intense as to verge towards black stand out as of special garden merit. If not quite so accommodating as the type, these are, nevertheless, quite easy in good loamy soil and partial shade. Hybridization with the orange L. Hansonii has produced the Backhouse race of hybrids. For practical purposes, these may be regarded as Martagon varieties, with flowers ranging through various orange and yellow shades, and, like the above, they are attractive garden plants."

(Originally published in "The BULLET", Newsletter of the Alberta Regional Lily Society, December 1995, Vol. 10, Num. 4, pp. 2 - 4.)

WANTED

**Articles, Hints, Tips, Pictures,
Line Drawings, etc.**

All of these items are desperately needed by your editor to keep the Newsletter pages flowing. It doesn't have to be much! Even a short letter to the editor commenting on how your species did this year will help.

WHERE TO FIND SPECIES LILIUM BULBS

by Craig Hughes

For the last few years I have searched through many bulb catalogs for Eastern American Species so that I could begin hybridizing with them. Everyone I spoke with said that the only way I would be able to get them was to grow them from seed or find someone willing to part with them. I was told that commercial growers avoided offering these species because of the time it takes for them to reach a profitable size. Since I was relatively new to NALS and felt apprehensive about writing to someone to ask for what I understood to be very coveted bulbs I started some seeds and began my

vigil.

To assist other Liliium species enthusiasts I have compiled this list of some suppliers and their offerings. It does appear that the availability and selection of species bulbs has increased since I began my search.

I have considered updating this listing each year the for spring publication. If you know of any additional sources please let me know so that I can write for their catalogs.

Inclusion in this article is by no means an endorsement of any supplier or their stock. The suppliers are listed at the end of the following table by their alpha designator.

SUPPLIERS

SPECIES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
L. amabile		X					X	X					X	X
L. amabile var. luteum		X						X						
L. auratum							X							
L. auratum var. platyphyllum		X												
L. callosum							X							
L. callosum var flaviflorum							X							
L. canadense var. coccinium		X												
L. canadense var flavum		X												
L. candidum										X				
L. cernuum							X							
L. concolor							X	X						X

SUPPLIERS

SPECIES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
<i>L. dauricum</i>						X					X			
<i>L. davidii</i>							X	X			X			
<i>L. davidii</i> var. <i>willmottiae</i>						X								
<i>L. formosanum</i>										X				
<i>L. henryi</i>		X		X			X	X	X					X
<i>L. henryi</i> var. <i>citrinum</i>		X												
<i>L. humboltii</i>													X	
<i>L. lancifolium</i> (<i>L. tigrinum</i>)						X								
<i>L. lancifolium</i> var. <i>flaviflorum</i>								X						
<i>L. lancifolium</i> var. <i>flore pleno</i>								X						
<i>L. lancifolium</i> var. <i>splenens</i>								X						
<i>L. lankongense</i>														X
<i>L. leichtlinii</i> var. <i>maximowiczii</i>		X			X									
<i>L. leucanthum</i>							X							
<i>L. leucanthum</i> var. <i>centifolium</i>														X
<i>L. longiflorum</i>							X							
<i>L. maculatum</i> (<i>L. wilsonii</i>)		X												
<i>L. maculatum</i> var. <i>flavum</i>							X							
<i>L. martagon</i>	X	X							X		X			
<i>L. martagon</i> var. <i>album</i>	X	X									X			
<i>L. michiganense</i>								X						
<i>L. monadelphum</i>		X												
<i>L. napalense</i>														
<i>L. pardalinum</i>				X								X		
<i>L. pardalinum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>				X									X	
<i>L. pumilum</i>		X					X	X	X					X
<i>L. pumilum</i> 'Yellow Bunting'														X
<i>L. regale</i>		X					X	X		X			X	

SUPPLIERS

SPECIES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
L. regale album		X												
L. speciosum var. album 'White Angel'		X												
L. speciosum 'Lucy Wilson'		X												
L. speciosum var. rubrum			X				X							X
L. speciosum 'Shooting Star'		X												
L. speciosum var uchida		X								X				
L. superbum		X											X	
L. tsingtauense								X			X			
L. wallichianum														
L. x Testaceum		X								X				

SUPPLIER DATA

A. Ambergate Gardens
8115 Krey Ave
Waconia, MN 55387-9616
Voice/Fax (612) 443-2248

B. B & D Gardens
330 P Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368
Voice (360) 385-1738
Fax (360) 385-9996
Ships to Canada

C. Borbeleta Gardens, Inc
15980 Canby Ave
Faribault, MN 55021-7652
Voice (507) 334-2807

D. Cascade Bulb and Seed
P.O. Box 271
Scotts Mills, OR 97375
Voice (503) 873-2218

E. Hartle - Gilman Garden
RR 4, Box 14
Owatonna, MN 55060
Voice (507) 451-3191
Fax (507) 455-0087

F. Honeywood Lilies
Box 68
Parkside, Saskatchewan
Canada, S0J 2A0
Voice (306) 747-3296
Fax (306) 747-3395

G. The Lily Garden
P.O. Box 407
La Center, WA 98629
Voice/Fax (360) 263-5588
Ships to Canada

H. The Lily Nook
Box 846
Neepawa, MB
Canada, R0J 1H0
Voice (204) 476-3225
Fax (204) 476-5482
or
Box 657
Rolla, ND 58367

I. McClure & Zimmerman
108 W. Winnebago
P.O. Box 386
Friesland, WI 53935
Voice (414) 326-5864
Fax (800) 692-5864

J. Park Seed Co.
Cokesbury Rd.
Greenwood, SC 29647
Voice (800) 845-3367
Fax (800) 275-9941

K. Parkland Perennials
Box 3683
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Canada, T7X 3A9
Voice/Fax (403) 963-7307

L. Robinett Bulb Farm
P.O. Box 1306
Sebastopol, CA 95473
Voice (707) 829-2729

M. Russell Graham
Purveyer of Plants
4030 Eagle Crest Rd. N.W.
Salem, OR 97304
Voice (503) 362-1135

N. Wayside Gardens
Hodges, SC 29695-0001
Voice (800) 845-1124

Species Lily Preservation Society Proposal For Seed Exchange

The Species Lily Preservation Society (SLPS) was founded in Alberta, Canada in the summer of 1995. Along with its stated objectives (see the NALS Quarterly Bulletin, December 1995, page 12), the society wishes to conduct its own seed exchange separate from NALS. Reg Gallop, G.L. Michaelis and Mary Hoffman have all reacted positively to this proposition. The following proposal is in draft form only, with the final form to be determined before the 1996 seed harvest.

THE EXCHANGE

1. There shall be a pollen exchange as well as a seed exchange.
2. The seed exchange shall be held concurrently with the NALS seed exchange.
3. Members are encouraged to donate to the NALS seed exchange as well as to SLPS.
4. Excess seed from the more common species will be donated to the NALS seed exchange.

FINANCE

1. The position of the seed chairman shall be voluntary.
2. Seeds will cost \$1.00 per packet (plus a shipping fee) with proceeds to the SLPS.

THE MECHANICS

1. There will not be a seed or pollen auction. Instead, seed and pollen of rare and/or endangered species will be priced accordingly or packaged in smaller quantities. Such changes will be noted in the catalogue.
2. Donors will have first choice of seed and pollen, followed by members of SLPS and lastly by other NALS members.
3. To accommodate world-wide donor members, **ALL** donor orders will be held for two weeks after receipt of the first order with a drawing at the end of that time. Orders will be filled as they are drawn.

THE DONOR FORM

Donor Name _____
Address _____

Species Name _____
Geographical Source of THIS Seed _____
Growing Conditions (soil, moisture, light, other) _____

Send cleaned and candled seed and dry pollen to:

**Barbara M. Small
Chairman, SLPS Seed Exchange
4234 Randhurst Way
Fair Oaks, CA 95628**

SPECIES LILY PRESERVATION SOCIETY CHARTER MEMBERSHIP ROSTER AS OF MARCH 1996

Robert T. Anderson
R.R. 1
Mount Elgin, Ontario
Canada, N0J 1N0

Sparkle F. Anderson
27480 SW Stafford Road
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Katherine Badda
13724 Mc Elroy Rd.
Arlington, WA 98223

Maureen Barber
336 Sandlwood Rd.
Oakville, Ontario
Canada, L6L 3R8

Bert Baumer
3649 Darryl Ct.
San Jose, CA 95130

Russell Bennett
5504 Woodland Rd.
Immisfail, Alberta
Canada, T4G 1E3

Mr. Stuart Bennett
147 Egmont Road, RD 2
New Plymouth
New Zealand, 4621

Richard and Elaine Boundy
8626 Angeli Lane
Loomis, CA 95650

Burma Brekke
Star Route 2
Crosslake, MN 56442

Kathryn Briggs
21615 Oxford
Farmington, MI 48336-5741

George Brinson
Box 204, RR 1
Carmanville, Newfoundland
Canada, A0G 1N0

Keith Brown
221 S. 7th St.
Lafayette, IN 47901

Elizabeth K. Chambers
P.O. Box 305
Bradford, VT 05033

Roy Christoph
P. O. Box 64 S
S. Lancaster, MA 01561-0645

Mrs. Dale Claffey
18 Pinebrook Dr.
Neptune, NJ 07753-3365

Fran Clarke
5028 Holyoke Way
Sacramento, CA 95841

Hugh Cocker
4140 Highway 14 E.
Rochester, MN 55904

(Continued from page 16)

Margaret E. Colbert
103 Alvarado Rd.
Berkeley, CA 94705

Angie Collings
10708 Fitzwater Rd.
Brecksville, OH 44141-1114

Joan N. Cooper
212 W. County Road C
St. Paul, MN 55113

Scott D. Crawford
3208 SE 116th Ave
Portland, OR 97266

Allan Daku
Box 68
Parkside, Saskatchewan
Canada, S0J 2A0

Fred Dalzell
835 Columbia Drive
Amherst, OH 44001-1120

Connie Darracott
25 Ridgeview Rd.
Staunton, VA 24401

Mr. and Mrs. David Diller
484 S. Mason
Harrisonburg, VA 22801

Robert and Linda Dodds
10642 Occidental Rd.
Sebastopol, CA 95472

Mary Duvall
Rt. 2 Box 612
Brook Park, MN 55007

Jean Ericksen
P.O. Box 85
Wauchope, Saskatchewan
Canada, S0C 2P0

Art Evans
Box 186
Gravette, AR 72736

Timothy Fehr
3115 Gregory Lane
Eau Claire, WI 54705

Jesse Gard
6810 SW 15th Ave
Portland, OR 97219

Todd Gardner
1406 SW Maplecrest Drive
Portland, OR 97216

Grace K. Giese
4845 Proctor Rd.
Castro Valley, CA 94546

Ben Gowen
6440 Hazeltine Blvd.
Excelsior, MN 59331

Alan Grimes
Grimes Gardens
P.O. Box 337
Bath, MI 48823

Pieter Groot
Dykweg 214, Box 19
Andjik
Netherlands, 161g ZG

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

Joe Halinar
2333 Crooked Finger Rd.
Scotts Mills, OR 97375

Cathryn and Lloyd Hanson
360 Magnolia Ave
Piedmont, CA 94611

Mirna Hard
9498 Alcosta Way
Sacramento, CA 95827

Dean and Marsha Hartle
RR4, Box 14
Owatonna, MN 55060

Ingeborg G. Hempel
6500 - 74 1/2 Ave. N.
Brooklyn Park, MN 55428

John Hickey
2508 E Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

Norma Jean Hjellming
8350 Terrace Road NE
Spring Lake Park, MN 55432

Hod Hoepner
S-7800 Redwood Dr.
Eau Claire, WI 54701

Jonh Hogue
121 Hollick Kenyon Way
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada, T5X 4N8

Madeline Holloway
Box 10 Site 3 RR
Rocky Mountain House, Alberta
Canada, T0M 1T0

Mike Homick
RR 2
Tillsonburg, Ontario
Canada, N0J 1N0

Craig Hughes, Newsletter Editor
9104 Delphine Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63114

Tom Johnson
3409 N. Geraldine
Oklahoma City, OK 73112-2806

R. M. Jordan
7143 Manning Ave. N.
Stillwater, MN 55082

Veronica Kadyto
7802 - 132 "A" Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada, T5C 2C7

Richard Kammer
228 Misty Way R #5
Grayling, MI 497388709

Gerry and Jan Kennedy
P.O. Box 738
Weimar, CA 95736

Charles Kroell
5410 English Drive
Troy, MI 48098

Steven Law
Box 3462
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Canada, T7X 3A7

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Teresa Lear
Cebeco Lilies, Inc.
14074 Arndt Rd. NE
Aruora, OR 97002

Mrs. Merle Lepper
The New Zealand Lily Society, Secretary
P.O. Box 1394
Christchurch (03),
New Zealand 3385-495

Rob Livingston
2751 Stonecrest Court
Placerville, CA 95667

Jim Mabee
312 Simcoe St.
Tillsonburg, Ontario
Canada, N4G 2J6

Daisy Mah
2508 E Street
Sacramento, CA 95816

Homme Mantel
P.O. Box 1314
15361 S.E. Bluff Rd.
Sandy, OR 97055

G. B. March
1254 Logan Ln.
Sebastopol, CA 95472

Sandra Marks
203 Vernon Rd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada, R3J 2W1

E. Virginia Masse
42900 Elsner Rd.
Sandy, OR 97055

Mr. J. M. Mc Koy
37 Boronia Rd.
Boronia, Victoria
Australia, 3155

Ed McRae, President
35306 N.W. Toenjes Rd.
Woodland, WA 98674

Donna Metcaffé
12206 Lake Erie Rd. S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada, T3B 3J8

Bill Metzloff
56 Silverviewway N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
Canada, T3B 3J8

G. L. Michaelis
31 Poplarwood Dr., P.O. Box 37
Warren, Manitoba
Canada, R0C 3E0

John Moe
The River No. 222
3611 "I" St. N.E.
Auburn, WA 98002

John Montgomery
RR 7, Site 6, Box 9
Vernon, British Columbia
Canada, V1T 7Z3

Mary Morton
6227 4th Ave. S.
Richfield, MN 55423

Delores Nelson
3830 20th Ave.
Regina, Saskatchewan
Canada, S4S 0P4

(Continued on page 20)

(Continued from page 19)

Richard Oliveira
2346 SE 38th
Portland, OR 97214

Paul Olson
2649 107th Lane NW.
Coon Rapids, MN 54433

Parkland Perennials
Box 3683
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Canada, T7X 3A9

Lars Pederson
Klovermarksveg 9
Hylke DK 8660
Skandelborg, Denmark

Arie Peterse
Testcentrum voor Siergewassen BV
Hyacintenlaan P
2182 DE Hillegom
The Netherlands

Phyllis Pierrepont
RR 2
Bowsman, Manitoba
Canada, R0L 0H0

Richard and Patricia Preston
115 Winona Street E.
St. Paul, MN 55107

Carolyn Rallison
RR 1
Bluffton, Alberta
Canada, T0C 0M0

Bruce Richardson
Box 803, Stn. Main
Nanaimo, British Columbia
Canada, V9R 5N2

James Robinett
1254 Logan Ln.
Sebastopol, CA 95472

Wilbert Ronald
Box 402
Portage La Prairie, Manitoba
Canada, R1N 3B7

Mary H. Rose
1703 Best Road
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

John Russell
821 Ashburn Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada, R36 3C8

Harold Schrei
3687 McKibbon Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63114

David Schultz
3550 SE Rothe Rd.
Milwaukie, OR 97267

Barbara Small, Vice-President
4234 Randhurst Way
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

Jim Sullivan
313 Bate Cres.
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada, S7H 3A6

Warren Summers
59 Kazley Rd.
Tolland, CT 06084

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 20)

Herbert Sunley
1121 Ave. J South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Canada, S7M 2C2

Emma Ree Taylor
157 Tar Heel Dr.
Washington, NC 278894732

June Taylor
3286 Fourth St.
Biggs, CA 95917

Marguerite Thomas
5606 Taft Ave.
Oakland, CA 94618

Julius Wadekamper, Secretary/Treasurer
15980 Canby Ave.
Faribault, MN 55021

Mary Wais
90 Bissell Rd.
Lebanon, NJ 08833

Marilyn Wasik
3245 Hennepun Ave 5 #1
Minnneapolis, MN 55408

Fred Winterowd
10099 Midland Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63114

Joan Woodbury
1700 NW 119th Ave.
Portland, OR 97229

Paul Zammit
7783 Benauon Rd.
Malton, Ontario
Canada, L4T 3G5

Joseph F. Zeabart
2431 Jefferson St.
Terre Houte, IN 47802

(Please send any name or address corrections to
Julius Wadekamper, Secretary/Treasurer)

Hints, Helps and Tips

Can't identify that lily that you planted last fall?

Reg Gallop suggests that you record the information on a scrap piece of plastic cut from the styrofoam tray your meat comes on and place it in a plastic 35mm film container. Bury the container near the lily when you plant it and you get what Reg calls a "time capsule".

WANTED

A list of the *Lilium* species that you currently have under cultivation. SLPS in keeping with its goals would like to track all of the species grown by its members. The list will be published each year in the Fall/Winter Newsletter.

Who knows, you may find that a fellow member is growing a lily that you have been trying to get started for years. A short note from you may convince them to share the knowledge of its cultivation needs with you.

So please take a moment and send your list to the Editor by October 1st.

SLPS NEWSLETTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE
Species Lily Preservation Society
9104 Delphine Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri
63114, USA



**AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

Mike Homick
RR 2
Tillsonburg, Canada, N0J 1N0