THE SPECIES LILY

The Newsletter of the
Species Lily Preservation Group
Affiliated with The North American Lily Society

L. parvum var. *hallidayi*

Spring 2001

SLPG GOALS

* Growing as many species as possible, especially those rare and in danger of extinction
* Making excess species bulbs available to members
* Collecting, preserving, planting, growing and distributing species seed
* Collecting all possible information on each species: its habitat, distribution, cultural needs, etc.
* Disseminating cultural information on each species
* Assembling a slide and photo record of all species lilies
* Identifying areas where specific species grow and seeking protection for these areas

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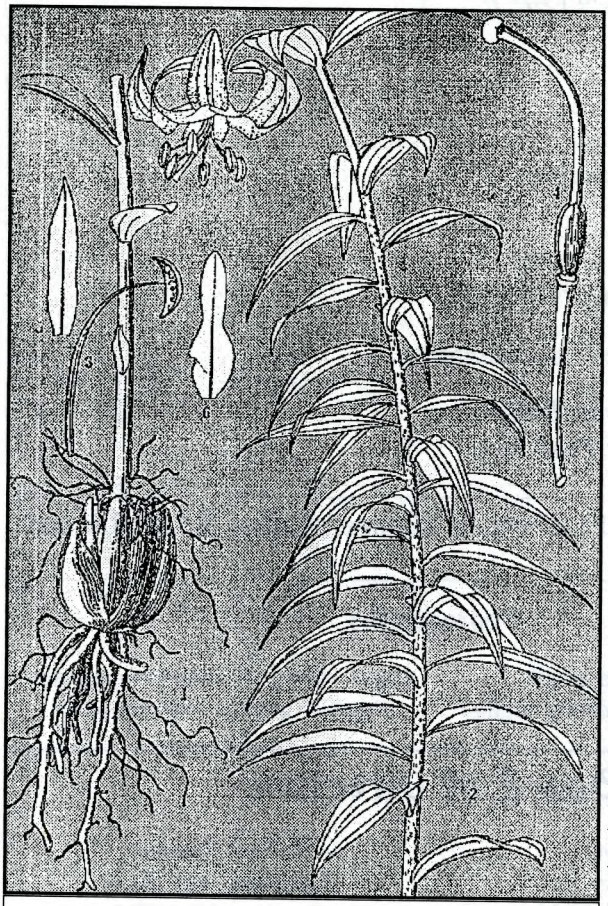
One New Lilium Species from Yunnan: L. lijiangense

Kristin Swoszowski-Tran, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania



L. lijiangense
Drawing by Peng Longiin
Background by Art Tran

Lilium lijiangense, placed in the section *Sinomartagon*, is a newly named lilium species from southwestern China. A detailed description of this lily, similar to *L. taliense*, appeared in the literature (*Acta Botanica Yunnanica*) in 1984. I believe that it may be the same lily that we have been calling "*L. taliense* var. Kaichen," a.k.a. Chen Yi's species listed as #L-06. Dissatisfied with the lay classification of species #L-6 as *L. taliense*, I began investigating. My research revealed that there are several recently named lilies which do not appear in Haw, Synge, McRae or other reputable authors' books concerning species lilies from China. One of these "new" lilies is *L. lijiangense*, and based upon the botanical description, it has much in common

with the lily referred to as "*L. taliense* var. Kaichen."

L. lijiangense's bulb is subglobose, meaning that it is somewhat globe shaped, and is reported to be 2.5-4centimeters in diameter. [The bulb pictured on page four is not similar to Edward McRae's *L. taliense* var. Kaichen bulbs.] The scales are whitish, tinged with purple and they are shaped like a lance-head, several times longer than wide, broadest above the base and narrowed toward the apex. These lanceolate scales typically measure 2.5-5 by 1-2 centimeters. Collected wild stems have been 55-60 centimeters tall and may have purple spots or streaks. The leaves are scattered, elliptic, suboblong, ovate–lanceolate, or lanceolate, measuring approximately 5-11 by 1.5-3 centimeters, 7-9 veined. The leaf axils may have clusters of white hairs with 2-5 blooms in a raceme. The flowers are nodding and fragrant. The tepals, described as yellow with purple or brown spots, are oblong to lanceolate, 4-4.5 by 0.8-1.5 centimeters, apex slightly papillose, revolute (rolled backward from the margins or apex). The nectaries are blackish or red and are not papillose as we see in *L. duchartrei.* The stamens are diverging, filaments are 2.5-3 centimeters, and the anthers are approximately 7 millimeters. The ovaries are 7-10 by approximately 2 millimeters and the styles are 3-3.5 centimeters. It is noted to have been observed flowering from July through August in China.

L. lijiangense has been known to grow at higher elevations, from 3300-3400 meters (10,000+ feet.) in the Chinese provinces of Western Sichuan and Northwestern Yunnan. Chen Yi, the exporter of the "*L. taliense* var. Kaichen" bulbs, acknowledges that the bulb she has sent to us also comes from the Muli region, a former mountain principality known as the Lama Kingdom of Muli. Peppered by hidden monasteries, this region is inhabited by unique communities of Lolo, Yi, Tibetan and Naxi minority people. Now known as the Muli Tibetan Autonomous County in Sichuan, this land of high mountain forests and low valleys has a very complex climate. According to scientists (Donoghue, Bouf-

ford, Tan, & Pfister), "the entire Muli area has a subtropical climate with an annual temperature averaging between 12° and 18° C. Because of the great climatic differences between the northern and southern halves of the study area, vegetation and floral diversity vary dramatically." Chen Yi's brief description of the Muli region (as told by J. Lykkegaard in *The Species Lily*, 'Our Chinese Adventure', Spring 2000) confirms that, until recently, it was an isolated and seldom-traveled area rich in biodiversity. This region, on the borders of the Sichuan and Northwestern Yunnan territories, is the same location in which *L. lijiangense* is reputed to have been located by Peng Longjin.

Could this lily be the one that some have been informally calling "*L. taliense* var. Kaichen?" My hunch is that *L. lijiangense* might be a very good candidate. The salient features which make it a good match are the blackish-nectaries, flower structure, lanceolate bulb and color description, fragrance and long style.

Two features which do not make for an exact match between the description of *L. lijiangense* and species #L-06 are the variances in height of the stem and the size of the bulb in the type specimen description. Correspondence with growers of #L-06 has revealed that bulb size and flower count have varied widely as well, with bulbs ranging anywhere from 35 by 42 millimeters (A. Aird) to over 15 centimeters in diameter (J. Lykkegaard/O. Larsen). However, one might conclude that age or optimal cultivation practices might result in a higher bloom count and bulb size than that which is noted in the original text by Peng Longjin. Further investigation and comparison based upon inspection of type specimens is warranted.

I am fortunate to be able to grow #L-06 here in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. Here on a hillside they reside in raised beds amended with compost and milled sphagnum moss. In winter, these lilies are protected by cold frames that shield the bulbs from excessive precipitation, often in the form of winter rain. Ed Soboczenski reports that he cannot grow this lily successfully in

Lewes, DE. Attesting to his fine collection of lilies, I have no doubt that his cultivation skills are not the issue here — rather, it is the extended, hot summer temperatures that might be the greatest cause of decline for this high-altitude lily in his seaside garden.

You may be wondering, why do I suspect that #L-06 is not "the real" *L. taliense*. For starters, *L. taliense* as described by Franchet in 1892, has a white, ovoid bulb that is not at all what we see in our #L-06. *L. taliense* has a significantly narrower leaf, and smaller style and ovary (type specimen is at largest 1.6 by 4 millimeters) in comparison to those found on "*L. taliense* var. Kaichen." Franchet's description does not mention fragrance; #L—06 has fragrance as does *L. lijiangense*. It looks, superficially, like *L. taliense* on steroids—bigger, bolder, and bereft of the demure grace for which *L. taliense* is known. Because of this vigor, It may turn out to be a fine garden plant in some climates; time will tell.

Perhaps we will truly find out what Species #L-06 is, in terms of a confirmed botanical classification, and it may truly be *L. lijiangense*. At the very least, the reader has been introduced to a new Chinese species. Let the research begin!

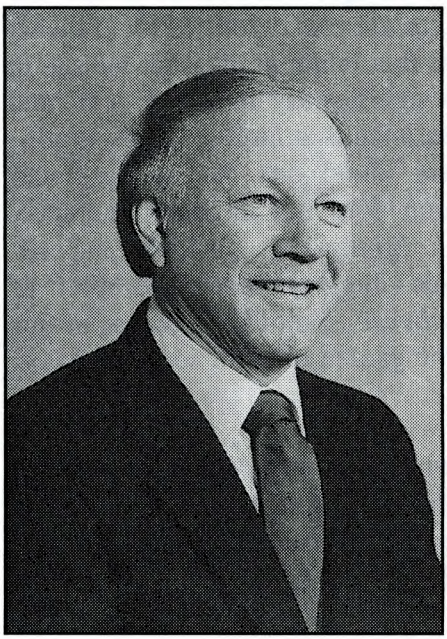
REFERENCES

*Original description and drawing adapted from Peng Longjin, (Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica) in "One New Species of Lilium From Yunnan." *Acta Botanica Yunnanica* 6 (2): 189-191, 1984.

Donoghue, M.J., Boufford, D.E, Tan, B.C., & Pfister, D.H. "Plant and fungal diversity of western Sichuan and eastern Xizang, China" Internet site:http://maen.huh.harvard.edu:8080/china/project_description#wsich

Julius Wadekamper: 1930-2001
Founder of the
Species Lily Preservation Group

Edward A.. McRae, Sandy, Oregon



Julius was born October 5th, 1930 and died at the home of his sister Nancy in Parkdale, Oregon on January 10th, 2001. Julius was 70 years of age.

His childhood was spent in rural Lonsdale in Rice County, Minnesota. There the roots of the Wadekamper family run long and deep. He was especially proud of his Czechoslovakian heritage. We talked frequently of his growing up on a farm where the family was highly self-sufficient, producing virtually everything they needed for their daily lives. Julius regarded this childhood experience as happy and wholesome. He developed an interest in plants and gardens at a very early age, having his own garden when he was eight years old.

Julius resided in rural Lonsdale until his graduation from Bethlehem Academy in 1949. Following graduation, he and a friend made a trip to Oregon and visited Oregon Bulb Farms where they were graciously treated by Jan and Peggy de Graaff. They enjoyed seeing the entire operation, including the lily fields, greenhouses and grading facilities. They also had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. de Graaff. They left with a deep, positive and everlasting impression of both Oregon and the beautiful lilies. Julius was de-

termined to return to Oregon in his later years.

Following graduation, Julius joined the Brothers of the Holy Cross. He graduated from St. Edward's University in Austin, Texas with a Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry. After graduation, he taught for several years in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

He then spent ten years in Santareum, Brazil, on an assignment from the Brothers of the Holy Cross. He taught in the interior on the Amazon River where he founded a school for the homeless and less fortunate, acting as both teacher and headmaster. There he learned to speak fluent Portuguese.

On his return from Brazil, he attended the University of Minnesota where he obtained a Master of Arts in Horticulture in 1972. Shortly thereafter he founded Borbeleta Gardens (borbeleta is Portuguese for butterfly) in Elk River, Minnesota. Julius was especially concerned about the many beautiful and outstanding lilies raised by amateur hybridizers. They were beautiful on the show stage, but that was frequently the last you would see of them! Julius felt strongly that these lilies deserved to be propagated and introduced; he did just that with the consent of the hybridizers, paying as high a royalty as possible. Borbeleta Gardens was moved to the family home near Faribault, Minnesota in 1985.

Julius was a skilled hybridizer, not only in lilies but also in Siberian iris, bearded iris, daylilies and daffodils. The number of lilies he introduced is legion. He was especially interested in extending the season for Asiatic lilies by working with both early and later flowering forms. The brushmark lilies were also of special interest to Julius — 'Hot Fudge' and 'Pumpkin Pie' come consistently to mind. He felt strongly that 'Purple Reign' (cream to white with intense purple brushmarks) was perhaps his finest introduction.

Some other outstanding varieties include 'Buffy,' 'Dr. Yu,' 'Miss

Alice' (named in honor of his mother), 'Maple Cream' and 'Willowwood.' Julius was delighted to see three outstanding stems of 'Willowwood' win a special award against stiff competition at an N.A.L.S. show in Edmonton, Canada. He was also proud of 'White Prince,' the first unspotted, upright white Asiatic he was able to sell for an unusually high price to our friends in Holland.

Julius was a faithful and able supporter of N.A.L.S. for many years, making outstanding and meaningful contributions in several areas. He served on the Board of Directors and assumed the office of President in the early seventies. He introduced many new ideas, including winter board meetings (which he felt were important for the society to run efficiently). Julius also served as a leading judging school instructor, and he introduced the popularity poll which was run so efficiently by Mary Wais until her passing. He also wrote many fine articles on key subjects and was the founder of the Species Lily Preservation Group in 1996. We owe Julius deep gratitude for all he accomplished. It was fitting that he was able to be judging chairman for the last time in Portland in 2000, his courage and love overcoming his frailty. He was also proud to guide the buses on the tour to Parkdale, to show his lilies and the beautiful Oregon scenery.

Julius felt fortunate to have the opportunity to go to Latvia to visit and advise lily enthusiasts in 1994. He frequently spoke of that time and how much he enjoyed the people and the country. He met many Latvian lily stars, including Victor Orekov and Janis Vasarietis. He also saw unique and unusual lilies, including the new spreckles series 'Nachts Tango.' He worked on these lilies (especially the spreckles forms) upon his return.

Julius moved to Parkdale, Oregon in 1996 with his beloved flowers. He felt they would find relief from the harsh Minnesota winters. Besides lilies, he had an abiding interest in daffodils, daylilies, iris and rock garden plants. It is doubtful that any flower of beauty escaped his attention! In a relatively short time, several

acres were planted and blooming in profusion. He named the new nursery 'Willowwood.'

But a far greater harshness, the smoldering brutality of congestive heart failure mocked the hope and promise. Despite being frail, he kept going to the very end. He was so anxious that his beloved plants get into the hands of those who could appreciate and enjoy them. We attended the fall sale of the Hardy Plant Society in 2000 together, and I felt privileged to help him distribute hosts of bulbous plants. Despite huge quantities, we sold out by noon on the first day. He was delighted and especially enjoyed being surrounded by so many who shared his interests.

I have been anxious to do justice to a friend who not only taught me, but whom I considered to be a very special, caring human being. I treasured his friendship. He was a dedicated teacher of the old school, accepting nothing less than the best from his students. Even in the last months of his life, he talked of travel; his keen interest in all subjects led him to many countries in Europe, returns to Brazil, visits to Costa Rica, Kenya and New Zealand.

He was also a man of gentle generosity and wide intellectual interests with an intense love of nature, fine literature, opera and classical music. A friend mentioned that during the Awards Banquet at the N.A.L.S. show last year, he felt his troubles were lifted when my daughter Catherine sang so beautifully. Julius truly had the love, flair and imagination of an artist.

In February of last year, he was overjoyed to see the wild flowers east of the Hood River in the Columbia Gorge — so much so that he insisted I join him for another visit. I had been in the area most years and had to admit I had never seen them so beautiful — *Fritillaria pudica*, Grass Widows, *Erythronium grandiflora* in masses along with other spring flowers. These were but a small tribute to one whose soul loved beauty in all things and, despite hardship, kept the beauty and hope alive to the very end.

SLPG Meeting

The annual meeting of the Species Lily Preservation Group will be held at 2:00 p.m. on Friday, July 13, 2001 during the North American Lily Society's 54th International Lily Show at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario. John Lykkegaard (Denmark) will speak on "Species Lilies of China" at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 12 at the Royal Botanical Gardens. We hope to see you there!

New Faces in the SLPG

It's time for election of new SLPG officers and board members. The following people have graciously accepted nominations:

President: Jim Doherty
Vice President: Rob Livingston
Secretary: David Sims
Treasurer:
Board Member: Daisy Mah
Board Member: Harris Howland
Board Member:

We are looking for a treasurer and another board member. Please contact either Jim Doherty or Barbara Small if you are interested in helping the SLPG.

Membership Information

Canadian dues $9.00 per year, 3 years for $25.00. United States dues $7.00 per year, 3 years for $20.00. Memberships may be renewed by contacting our membership chairperson

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Species Crop Information

Edward A. McRae, Sandy, Oregon

The loss of Cebeco Lilies and Willowwood will have a profound effect on the species program. We have deeply appreciated their support over the past four years and offer our sincere thanks.

The year 2000 was our most successful ever and we doubled our sales from the previous year. We sold out of most species and could have further increased sales if bulbs had been available. 114 orders were filled (26 from overseas) with total bulb sales of $14,720.60. Bulbs included fourteen *Cardiocrinum giganteum* from Robert Long in Salem.

An excellent crop is anticipated from the second-year plantings at Lava Nursery. All originated from seed and are virus free.

The seedlings from the greenhouse beds at Fairdale Nursery were harvested in December 2000. The quality and size were excellent. All seedlings will be planted at Lava Nursery in the spring of 2001 and will remain down for two seasons. Forty-seven species and varieties are included.

Hypogeal germinating seed of European, North American and Oriental species were sown in August 2000. This included seed from Marinova Barinova of St. Petersburg.

Epigeal germinating seeds were sown in greenhouse beds at Fairdale Nursery in April 2001. These include new species from China (*L. bakerianum, L. primulinum* var. *ochraceum* and *L. sulphureum*).

Bulbils and tissue culture bulblets (Chinese species) were also planted in greenhouse beds at Lava Nursery in April 2001.

A very good crop of seed was harvested from several of the spe-

cies from China in the fall of 2000. These included *L. bakerianum, L. brownii, L. duchartrei, L. primulinum* var. *ochraceum, L. rosthornii, L. sargentiae, L. sulphureum* and *L. speciosum* var. *gloriosoides.* We plan to increase seed production in 2001 and will plant the later flowering species in the seed production greenhouse at Fairdale Nursery to ensure success.

I plan to lease an acre of land from the new owner of the late Julius Wadekamper's property. All stocks not directly from seed will be planted there.

We welcome gifts of seed and any ideas or suggestions that would improve the program.

Lilies of El Dorado County

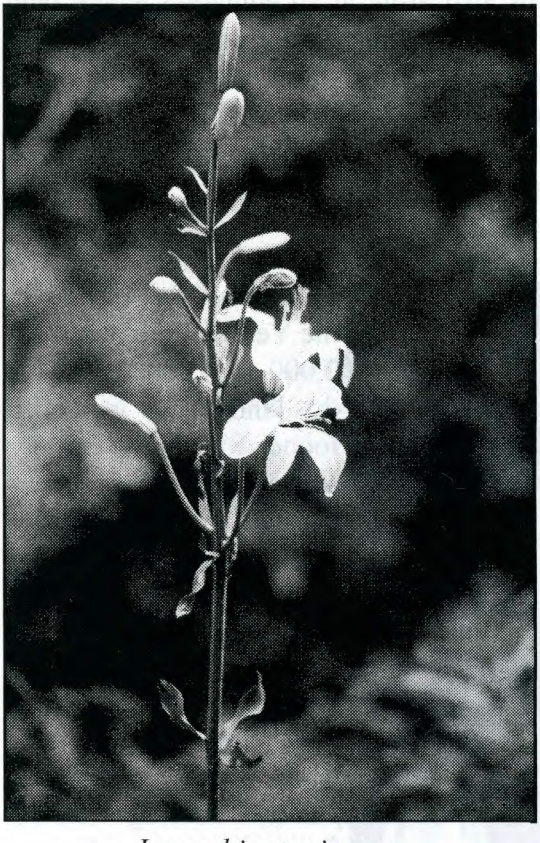
Robert Bernard, Placerville, California

One of my first memories of our native lilies occurred while backpacking. After hours of long, hot, upward hiking, I remember rounding a bend in the trail and seeing a tall, stately stem of *Lilium washingtonianum* forcing itself up between two granite boulders adjacent to our path. It certainly was a delight to stop and rest our weary muscles next to this magnificent plant. Its large, clove-scented white flowers filled the air with a wonderful fragrance. This was an encounter that would be repeated again and again as I began to seek out our California native lilies.

The event just related occurred over 20 years ago in the Marble Mountains of Northwestern California. Fortunately the genus *Lilium* is well represented near my home in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in El Dorado County, California. The lilies of El Dorado County have a diverse range of habitats. Some of our native species occupy dry, woodland habitats and other species reside in moist areas. We can find them growing from 2,000 feet

in elevation to high alpine habitats near 9,000 feet. The following are some of my observations of these lilies over the past 20 years.

L. washingtonianum is found in dry pine duff in the Ponderosa and Jeffrey Pine belt from 4,000-6,000 feet. The slightly nodding flowers are white with a beautiful clove-like fragrance. With age, the flowers fade to a pink-purple color. Generally, I find these lilies growing singly or in small scattered populations of 2-20 plants. They tend to be of a uniform four to five foot height; however some individuals plants may grow up to seven feet in height and others may be quite small, only 18-20 inches tall.



L. washingtonianum

Some years I've found whole hillsides covered with thousands of *L. washingtonianum*. At one site that I frequent, I found thousands of 18 to 24 inch tall plants each with one or two flowers. The following year I returned numerous times, finding no trace of the lilies. Upon return two years later many scattered stands of four to six foot lilies were found, many with 6-15 flowers per stem. I know of no reason to account for this phenomenon.

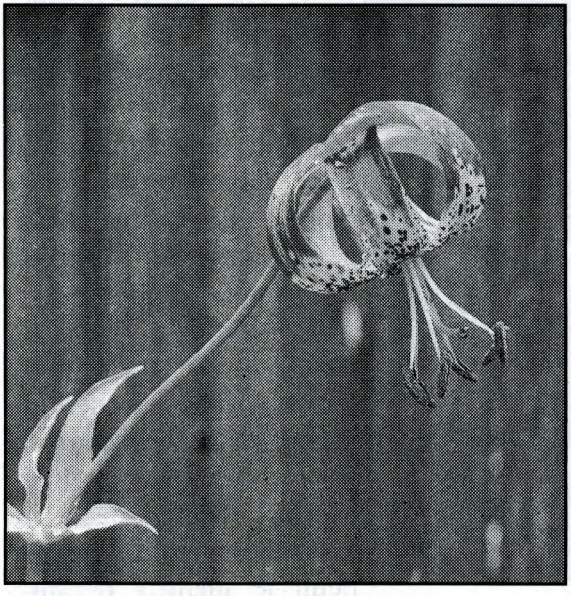
L. washingtonianum can be very challenging to grow in cultivation. The bulbs grow without the benefit of summer rainfall. The roots extend deeply into the soil to obtain moisture while the bulbs remain "high and dry" even though they are 6-12 inches under the ground. The bulbs also grow at an elevation where they are covered with snow for many months during the wintertime. This helps the bulbs stay somewhat dry during the winter months. *L. washingtonianum* does hybridize with other West Coast species. Some day there may be *L. washingtonianum* look-a-likes that are of easy garden culture.

L. humboldtii

L. humboldtii grows in the Yellow Pine belt from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. This dry land lily is generally found in small, widely scattered stands. However, at a location farther north, I have found whole hillsides scattered with *L. humboldtii*. The large orange Turk's-cap flowers are spotted maroon near the throat of the flowers with some individual plants bearing 20-30 flowers on strong five to seven foot stems. I think that this is my favorite native lily. I enjoy the pointed ends of the flower petals and how gracefully the flowers are held in the flowering truss.

This magnificent lily is under considerable pressure in our region. The rapid housing development in our area is quickly destroying much of its natural habitat. Every year I find more stands that have been destroyed by housing, heavy equipment, and livestock. I often find this lily confined to areas near airstrips, abandoned railroad right-of-ways, graveyards, and other place where development cannot progress.

L. humboldtii is extremely demanding to grow in cultivation. In its natural habitat these bulbs grow without the benefit of summer rainfall. They often grow in heavy clay soil that bakes rock hard in the summertime. Those fortunate enough to grow this species can rejoice as it one of the most beautiful lilies. *L. humboldtii* hybridizes well with other West Coast species. *L. humboldtii* look-alikes that are much easier to grow exist.



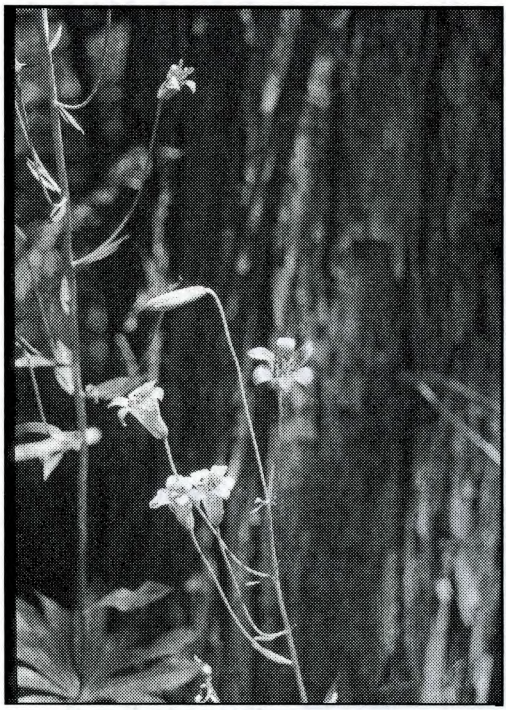
L. pardalinum

L. pardalinum, the Panther Lily, is another common lily of El Dorado County. It is generally found along streams in the Yellow Pine belt (*Pinus ponderosa*) from 3,000 to 4,500 feet elevation. Summer swimmers frequently pick the bright orange Turk's-cap flowers. Most of the lilies observed are four to five feet tall with one to five flowers per stem.

Occasionally a huge colony is found of this species. One year, on Camp Creek, I found one such colony. Next to the rushing

creek, a mass of plants eight feet long and four feet wide was found crowded around the trunks of some White Alders (*Alnus rhombifolium*). Many huge, stout, towering stems arose from this massive clump. These stems bore 20-40 flowers each and reached 10 feet into the air. This was quite a sight! Although not common, this is not a rare occurrence either.

This well-known species is excellent and long lived in the garden. It is extremely disease resistant and tends to impart its tough constitution to its offspring. Unfortunately, it is not as hardy as many other lilies so this species and its many hybrids are grown primarily on the West Coast.



L. parvum

L. parvum, or the Alpine Lily, is commonly seen in moist areas throughout our area. The small, orange, out-facing, bell-shaped flowers are lightly to heavily spotted with maroon spots in their throat. We find them growing in moist grassy meadows, near lakes and streams from 4,500 to 8,500 feet.

At the lower levels of its growing range it hybridizes with *L. pardalinum* where the two species overlap their range. At times these hybrids are difficult to identify because the dominate characteristics of the F1 hybrids are generally that of *L. pardalinum*. The F2 hybrids can have the ap-

pearance of both *L. parvum* and *L. pardalinum*. Examination of the bulbs can reveal whether or not the plants are hybrids. I have found *L. parvum* type lilies with *L. pardalinum* type bulb scales. I cannot confirm that these are hybrid plants. However, I have never found *L. parvum* with *L. pardalinum* type bulb scales at higher elevations where the two species do not overlap their range. In cultivation these "hybrid" *L. parvum* lilies are stronger and longer lived than typical *L. parvum.*

One of the best plants I have found of this lily is found near Robb's Saddle at 5,500 feet. Every year I return to this plant and it seems stronger every season. It stands six feet tall and generally has 30 to 40 flowers on each stem. It grows in a somewhat open location so I can't understand why the deer have left it alone!

L. parvum is fairly easy to grow under garden conditions, but it tends to be short lived. This lily hybridizes with other species fairly easily and *L. parvum* look-alikes do exist that are long lived and have easy garden culture. This high elevation species and its hybrids may be of value to lily enthusiasts in other regions of the country as it may prove to be very cold hardy.

L. parvum var. *hallidayi* is endemic to El Dorado County. It is found in moist areas in isolated meadows and near streams along the Georgetown Divide from 3,500 to 4,500 feet. The out-facing, bell-shaped flowers are pink with a white throat. The throat of the flower is generally spotted with maroon spots. Most of the plants I have found grow between three and five feet tall and carry 5 to 20 flowers on each stem.

L. parvum var. *hollidayi* is also found growing with orange *L. parvum* alongside the Georgetown Ditch. When observing these lilies in bloom, intergrades between the two types are found that are of a muddy pink-orange color. Over the years I have observed that these populations have remained stable with very few orange *L. parvum* or intergrades found.

Like its relative *L. parvum*, *L. parvum* var. *hallidayi* is of easy garden culture but can be short lived. This species is being used by a few of our local hybridizers, and new pink West Coast varieties may be available in the future that are strong, long lived plants.

One lily that I have never found in El Dorado County is *L. kelleyanum*. I mention it here because, in theory, it should be found in the South Lake Tahoe and Upper Truckee River region. I have found this species both to the north and to the south of this area. This region is under considerable pressure from development and I hope to do fieldwork to determine its presence in this area.

L. kelleyanum is quite delightful. It is somewhat similar to *L. pardalinum* except that it is found at a higher elevation than *L. pardalinum*, has smaller flowers, and often has a pleasant fragrance. It is of easy culture in the garden and would be an interesting parent to produce cold hardy West Coast lily hybrids.

I feel fortunate that I have been able to study the lilies of El Dorado County for the past 20 years. It is my desire to see the genetic diversity of our local lilies preserved for future generations. These lilies contain the genetic potential for the creation of new, better, and more beautiful lilies for our gardens. It is always a delight to experience these lilies in their natural habitat!

Sacramento Sierra Lily Society Tour

Founding members of the SLPG may recall that we donated money to the Table Bluff Preserve along the Northern California Coast to save the rare and endangered *L. occidentale.* Botanist David Imper, who developed the management plan for conservation of this beautiful lily, will lead us through the Table Bluff preserve on July 1. We have places for eight SLPG members who might wish to join us for this and more lily viewing. Contact Rob Livingston at 2751 Stonecrest Court, Placerville, CA. Phone 530-626-7205. E-mail rlivingston@innercite.com

Where to Find Species Bulbs

Barbara Small, Fair Oaks, California

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BD
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www.cascadevalleyfarms.com

CF
Catch Flower Company
Shuangyushu Post Office, Box 24
Beijing, 100086
PR China
Fax 0086 -10-62571472
www.catchflower.com.

CH
Chenyi Plants
China
Fax 86-10-62645305
chenyi@public.netchina.com.cn

CN
Collector's Nursery
16804 NE 102nd Ave.
Battle Ground, WA 98604
Voice 360-574-3832
Fax 360-571-8540
dianar@collectorsnursery.com
www.collectorsnursery.com

CR
Crownsville Nursery
P.O. Box 797
Crownsville, Md 21032
Voice 410-849-3143
Fax 410-849-3427
dave@crownsvillenursery.com
www.crownsvillenursery.com

CGG
Cruickshank's at Indigo
780 Birchmount Road, Unit 16
Scarborough, ON M1K 5H4
Canada
Voice 800-665-5605
Fax 416-750-8522
www.indogo.ca

DG
Dutch Gardens
P.O. Box 2037
Lakewood, NJ 08701-8037
Voice 800-818-3861
Fax 732-942-3802
www.dutchgardens.com

FW
Far West Bulb Farm
14499 Lower Colfax Road
Grass Valley, CA 95945
Voice 530-272-4775

FT
Fraser's Thimble Farms
175 Arbutus Road
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 1A3
Canada
Voice/Fax 250-537-5788
www.thimblefarms.com

GI
Garden Import Inc.
P.O. Box 760
Thornhill, ON L3T 4A5
Canada
Voice 800-339-8314
Fax 905-881-3499
Flower@gardenimport.com
www.gardenimport.com

GB
Gardens of the Blue Ridge
P.O. Box 10
Pineola, NC 28662

GW
Gilbert H. Wild and Son
P.O. Box 338
Sarcoxie, MO 64862-0338
Voice 888-449-4537
Fax 888-548-6831

GP
The Great Plant Company
P.O. Box 1041
New Hartford, CT 06057
Voice 800-441-9788
Fax 860-379-8488
www.greatplants.com

HG
Hartle-Gilman Gardens
4708 East Rose St.
Owatonna, MN 55060
Voice 507-451-3191
Fax 507-455-0087
mjhlily@mnic.net

HN
Heronswood Nursery
7530 NE 288th St.
Kensington, WA 98346-9502
Voice 360-287-4172
Fax 360-297-8321
www.heronswood.com

HH
Hillcrest Harmony Flowers
P.O. Box 24
Churchbridge, SK S0A 0M0
Canada
Voice 306-896-2992
putld@sk.sympatico.ca
www.pacific-pages.com/putld/index.html

HF
Hollandia Flowers & Bulbs
Box 36, Site 219 RR2
Carvel, AB T0E 0H0
Canada
Voice 780-963-8153
Fax 780-963-7307
Oranje@telusplante.net
www.parklandebusiness.com/hollandia

JG
Johannsen's Greenhouse & Gifts
2600 W. Beltline Highway
Madison, WI 53713-2372
Voice 608-271-6211
www.johannsens.com

JS
John Scheepers, Inc.
23 Tulip Drive
Bantam, CT 06750
Voice 860-567-0838
Fax 860-567-5323
www.johnscheepers.com

LG
The Lily Garden
4902 NE 147th Ave.
Vancouver, WA 98682
Voice/Fax 360-253-6273
thelilygarden@aol.com

LN
The Lily Nook
P.O. Box 846
Neepawa, MB R0J 1H0
Canada
Voice 204-476-3225
Fax 204-476-5482
lilynook@techplus.com
www.lilynook.mb.ca

LV
Little Valley Farm
5693 Snead Creek Rd.
Spring Green, WI 53588
Voice 608-935-3324

ML
Maple Leaf Nursery
4236 Greenstone Rd.
Placerville, CA 95667
Voice 530-626-8371
www.mapleleafnursery.com

MZ
McClure & Zimmerman
P.O. Box 368
Friesland, WI 53935-0368
Voice 800-883-6998
Fax 800-374-6120
infor@mzbulb.com
www.mzbulb.com

MG
Milaeger's Gardens
4838 Douglas Ave.
Racine, WI 53935-2498
Voice 800-669-9956
Fax 414-639-1855

MN
Munchkin Nursery
323 Woodside Dr., NW
De Pauw, IN 47115-9039
Voice 812-633-4858
genebush@munchkinnursery.com
www.munchkinnursery.com

NG
Niche Gardens
1111 Dawson Rd.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516
Voice 919-967-0078
Fax 919-967-4026
orders@nichegdn.com
www.nichegdn.com

OH
Old House Gardens
536 West Third St.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4957
Voice 734-995-1486
Fax 734-995-1687
OHGBulbs@aol.com
www.oldhousegardens.com

OM
Ozark Mountain Lilies
P.O. Box 306
Mansfield, MO 65704

PR
Pacific Rim Native Plants Nursery
44305 Old Orchard Road
Chilliwack, BC V2R 1A9
Voice 604-792-9279
Fax 604-792-1891
Paige@hillkeep.ca
www.hillkeep.ca

PS
Park Seed Co.
1 Parkton Ave.
Greenwood, SC 29647-0001
Voice 800-845-3369
Fax 864-941-4206
info@parkseed.com
www.parkseed.com

PC
Paul Christian Rare Plants
P.O. Box 468
Wrexham LL13 9XR
England
Voice 01978 366399
Fax 01978 266466
paul@rareplants.co.uk
www.rareplants.co.uk/

PD
Plant Delights Nursery, Inc.
9241 Sauls Road
Raleigh, NC 27603
Voice 919-772-4794
Fax 919-662-0370
office@plantdel.com
www.plantdelights.com

PM
Potterton & Martin
Moortown Road
Nettleton, Caistor
Linconshire LN7 6HX
England
Voice 1472-851714
Fax 1472-852580
pottin01@globalnet.co.uk
www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~pottin

PM
Prairie Moon Nursery
Rt. 3, Box 163
Winona, MN 55987-9515
Voice 507-452-1362
Fax 507-454-5238
pmnrsy@luminet.net
www.prairiemoonnursery.com

RC
Rice Creek Gardens
11506 Highway 65
Blaine, MN 55434
Voice 763-754-8090
Info@ricecreekgardens.com
www.ricecreekgardens.com

RGA
Riverside Gardens
RR 5
Saskatoon, SK S7K 2J8
Canada

RGR
Russell Graham
4030 Eagle Crest Rd., NW
Salem, OR 97304
Voice 503-362-1135

SP
Southern Perennials & Herbs
98 Bridges Rd.
Tylertown, MS 39667-9338
Voice 800-774-0079
sph@neosoft.com
www.fortunecity.com/business/koch/3/

TR
Telos Rare Bulbs
P.O. Box 4978
Arcata, CA 95518

VB
Van Bourgondien Bros.
P.O. Box 1000
Babylon, NY 11702-9004
Voice 800-622-9997
Fax 800-327-4268
Blooms@dutchbulbs.com
www.dutchbulbs.com

VD
Van Dyck's
P.O. Box 430
Brightwatters, NY 11718-0430
Voice 800-248-2852
www.vandycks.com

VE
Van Engelen, Inc.
23 Tulip Drive
Bantam, CT 06750-1631
Voice 860-567-8734
Fax 860-567-5323
www.vanengelen.com

WGA
Wayside Gardens
1 Garden Lane
Hodges, SC 29695-0001
Voice 800-845-1124
www.waysidegardens.com

WF
White Flower Farms
Plantsmen
P.O. Box 50
Litchfield, CN 06759-0050
Voice 800-503-9624
www.whiteflowerfarm.com

WGR
Winter Greenhouse
W 7041 Olmstead Rd.
Winter, WI 54896
Voice 715-266-4963
Fax 715-266-5502

WW
Woodstock Wildflower Nursery
422 Roseland Park Rd.
Woodstock, CT 06281
Voice 860-928-9441
Arther.manthorne@snet.net
www.woodstockwildflower.com

Species	Supplier
L. albanicum	PC
L. amabile	LN
L. amoenum	CH CP PM
L. auratum	HN WF
L. auratum 'Kimono Strain'	BC GI LN
L. auratum var. *platyphyllum*	BC OH WGA
L. bakerianum	CF
L. bakerianum var. *delavayanum*	PC
L. bakerianum var. *rubrum*	PM
L. bolanderi	HN
L. brownii	CF CH
L. bulbiferum	HN PC
L. callosum	CH
L. canadense	MN PC WGR
L. canadense var. *coccineum*	RGR
L. candidum	AA MZ PM PS RGR WGR
L. candidum var. *plenum*	HN
L. carniolicum	AA PC
L. cernuum	CH

Species	Supplier
Chinese species numbered	CH
L. columbianum	AA FT ML PC PR
L. concolor	CH CP
L. x dalhansonii	AG HF
L. davidii	CH CN MZ RGR
L. davidii var. *unicolor*	HH
L. davidii var. *willmottiae*	AA HH LN
L. distichum	CH
L. duchartrei	CH FT HN PC
L. fargesii	CH
L. formosanum	CR NG PC PD PS
L. formosanum var. *formosanum*	HN
L. formosanum var. *pricei*	LN NG PM RGR
L. grayi	HN RGR
L. hansonii	HF HN MZ OH
L. henryi	AA BB CH HF HH HN LG LN ML MZ OH PM RGR VB

Species	Supplier
L. henryi var. *citrinum*	OM
L. jankae	CN
L. japonicum albomarginatum	PD
L. humboldtii	FW HN
L. kellyanum	AA HN
L. lankongense	CN HN PC
L. leichtlinii	MZ
L. leichtlinii var. *maximowiczii*	CH HG
L. leucanthum	CH HN LG PC
L. longiflorum	HN WF
L. lophophorum	CH PM
L. mackliniae	AA PC
L. maculatum var. *dauricum*	HN
L. maritimum	HN
L. martagon	BD CV GI HF MZ OH PC PM RC
L. martagon var. *album*	AA BD FT HF MZ OH PM RC
L. martagon 'Flore Pleno'	HN

Species	Supplier
L. martagon var. *pilosiulum*	CH
L. medeoloides	PC
L. michiganense	AA OM PM
L. michiganense named varieties	OM
L. monadelphum	MZ PC
L. nanum	CH
L. nanum var. *Bhutan*	PC
L. nanum var. *flavidum*	FT PC PM
L. nepalense	CH FT HN MZ PM
L. nepalense var. *robusta*	HN
L. oxypetalum var. *insigne*	PC PM
L. papilliferum	CH
L. pardalinum	BC BD CB DG HN ML PR VB VD
L. pardalinum var. *giganteum*	CB GI RGR
L. parryi	AA HN
L. parvum var. *liallidayi*	ML

Species	Supplier
L. parvum var. *luteum* [var. *cro-*	PC
L. philadelphicum	AA
L. philippinense	HN
L. pitkinense	ML
L. pumilum	AA BB CF
L. pyrenaicum	AA PC
L. regale	AA BB BD
L. regale var. *album*	BB BD CV JS LN RC VD
L. rubellum	
L. sargentiae	CF CH FT
L. semper-	CH
L. shastense	ML
L. speciosum	HN
L. speciosum var.	BB MZ PM
L. speciosum var. *gloriosoides*	CH HN PC
L. speciosum var. *rubrum*	BC MZ OH PM VB VD
L. speciosum var. *'Uchida'*	BB BC BC PS
L. sulphureum	CH
L. superbum	AA BB BD JG MN OH OM RC WGR

Species	Supplier
L. szovitsianum	AA
L. taliense	CH FT HN
L. tenuifolium	MZ RC VB VD
L. tianschannica	CH
L. tigrinum var. *Flore Pleno*	HN
L. tigrinum var. *splendens*	CF DG JG MZ RC VD WGR
L. tsingtauense	AG BD HF HG HN LN ML
L. umbellatum 'Orange Triumph'	PM
L. vollmeri	ML
L. wallichianum	FT PC
L. washingtonianum	RGR
L. washingtonianum var. *purpurescens*	FT
L. wigginsii	PC
L. wenshanense	CF
L. wilsonii	LG LN ML
L. wilsonii var. *flavum*	LG LN
L. xanthellum var. *luteum*	PC

Chen Yi's #L-06
Photograph by Holger Kuehne

L. taliense
Photograph by Edward McRae
Average flower of the population
Original Comber 1935 Introduction to
Oregon Bulb Farms

L. taliense var. Kaichen
Photograph by Donald Leap
Typical of flowering form from
Edinburgh Botanic Garden

L. taliense var. Kaichen
Photograph by Edward McRae
Darker flowered form from Edinburgh
Botanic Garden