

THE SPECIES LILY

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



L. auratum var. *rubrovittatum*

Spring 2002

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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Photographs

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accompanying his article except page 16

Ed McRae: Page 16 and top back cover

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SLPG President's Message

Dear Members,

As those of you in the southern hemisphere watch your gardens sleep, Ed McRae is watching this year's crop of species yearlings, planted in April, show buds. The flow of the seasons gives the gardener the rest, anticipation and renewal needed to sustain the gardener's spirit. We in the Species Group, as an organization, are in a similar cycle. In the past year we have been preparing the ground for our future activities.

Our main focus has been to gain not-for-profit status. This effort has required putting our Constitution and Bylaws in the more structured format required by state and federal law. In the rewrite we strove to maintain the gist of what we had earlier and hope you will approve our effort so we can gain the liability and tax benefits offered in the USA. The most important benefits of not-for-profit status are the ability to seek grants and to participate with other more well established conservation organizations. We hope to add other countries later.

We are in the formative stages of defining a formal seed bank for the genus *lilium*. This project, in cooperation with another organization, will augment what Ed McRae is already doing in Oregon as well as give a more official international status to our efforts. Anyone wishing to be directly involved with this program, either in oversight or otherwise, please contact me.

Your Board, which meets quite regularly by phone conference (send a note to Maureen for minutes if you wish), has voted to increase the dues to a level that will support direct member services — the largest expenses are the newsletter and the second membership mailing. The policy set is to fund other Group initiatives, conservation, etc., through contributions and proceeds from the bulb sale, which we hope you will continue to support. We recognize that in many cases species bulbs can be obtained less expensively, but ours are grown from seed, guaranteeing virus-free material.

Lastly, for the convenience of our outside North America members, we hope to establish a capability to accept payment by credit card soon. This is an important step as the international character of our organization continues to grow; the cost of currency exchange is often more than the dues or cost of bulbs.

The following people have been nominated for SLPG positions:

Vice President — Bruce Richardson

Directors — Ed Sobczenski and Jocelyn Thayer

Letter Regarding Incorporation

Dear members,

As you are all aware we have been working to gain not-for-profit status in the United States of America in order to obtain preferred tax status. A necessary and required step is to incorporate in one of the several states. Oregon was the state of choice because it offers very favorable terms to not-for-profit organizations, and, if we were ever to have assets or operations they would most likely be in this state. Benefits of having the Species Lily Preservation Group becoming a registered organization are several.

- 1) Incorporation per se limits liability. If, Heaven forbid, something should happen to a person during an event we were to sponsor, no individual member or board member would be held liable.
- 2) Any purchase made in the state of Oregon — the state most likely for us to buy things — is exempt from tax.
- 3) Gifts made to the Species Group are fully tax-deductible in the United States of America. If similar benefits can be gained for our members in other countries, the next logical step would be to create a registered subsidiary in these countries.
- 4) We become eligible to be recipients of grants and support from interested funding agencies and foundations. Being not-for-profit themselves, they can only give to similar organizations.
- 5) We become eligible to be in partnership with other conservation organizations that have similar interests. This is greatly desirable if we are to leverage our more modest resources.

Your board asks that you approve the enclosed redrafted Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws at the annual meeting which will be held at the Dulles Hyatt Hotel in Herndon, Virginia, on Thursday, 27 June at 3:30 pm. When you review these drafts, you will find an increase in structure and formality as required by Oregon and United States law. However, you will find that in substance these documents do not change the structure of our organization or its operation as specified in our current Constitution and Bylaws. Having said this, you will find one small change with regard to the Conservationist; upon legal advice, the term has been changed from “indefinite” to “three years”.

We look forward to your support and approval of our efforts.

The Species Lily Preservation Group Board.

Some Wild Lilies In Japan

Tadashi Takeda

Osaka, Japan

Fifteen species of lilies are found in Japan and even now we Japanese still can see some beautiful lilies growing wild across the country. Although we have few opportunities to view them in the wild along the outskirts of cities, we often see them if we go to the mountainside or seashore.

Japan consists of four big islands and many peripheral islands. The lilies growing wild in Japan may be divided into two types: species distributed both to the continent and Japan and species distributed solely to Japan. These will be covered separately.

Lilies found both in Japan and on the mainland

The Japanese Islands were connected with the continent at some time in the past, and the distribution of lilies in eastern Asia has strong relevance to crust movement and fluctuation of sea level. Noda (1987) classified the *Lilium* species found both in Japan and on the mainland into types based on karyotype analysis and distribution.

Group A

L. dauricum, found on Hokkaido, is the species distributed from Saghalin to Siberia. Hokkaido is the southern limits for this species. *L. maculatum*, found on both the Japanese and Pacific coast of northern Honshu, is considered an extension of *L. dauricum*. *L. medeoloides* shows a similar distribution. Limited native areas of this lily are found in the high mountain ranges on Kinki and Shikoku.

Group B

The distribution of *L. lancifolium* [*L. tigrinum*], *L. leichtlinii* var. *maximowiczii*, *L. concolor* and *L. callosum* spreads from the Korean Peninsula to the northeast regions of China. None of the *L. lancifolium* found on the four main Japanese islands set seed because they are triploids. Diploid *L. lancifolium* are native only to Cheju Island in Korea and Tsushima Island in northern Kyushu. This means *L. lancifolium* originated on these islands.

Group C

L. longiflorum grows wild only on islands from the southeast of Taiwan to Ryukyu Islands. *L. formosanum*, native to Taiwan, has the same karyotype as *L. longiflorum*. This reveals that *L. longiflorum* has expanded and evolved from *L. formosanum* along the Ryukyu Islands.

Group D

L. speciosum includes three varieties such as var. *speciosum*, var. *clivorum* and var. *gloriosoides*. This is the only species of Division VII that has a broad distribution on the Chinese Continent and on Japanese Islands. *L. speciosum* var. *gloriosoides* could be an ancestral species to the lilies native only to Japan.

Species distributed to Japan alone

Lilies exclusive to Japan are beautiful without exception. These lilies are as found from south to north: *L. alexandrae*, *L. nobilissimum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. japonicum*, *L. auratum* and *L. rubellum*. These lilies are divided into two subgroups: *L. alexandrae*, *L. nobilissimum*; and *L. japonicum*, *L. auratum*, *L. rubellum*. *L. speciosum* may be regarded as the basic species for all Japanese lilies, but it is a mystery that it is not distributed to any Ryukyu Islands. I have traveled in native lands of wild lilies in some parts in Japan for ten years. My experiences with the native lilies, the oriental group and *L. longiflorum* in particular, are described in the following paragraphs.

L. alexandrae

The distribution of this lily in the wild is recorded only to the southwest area of Amami Island and the three peripheral islands (Kakeroma Island, Uke Island, and Yoro Island). We can classify the Southwest Islands into three geologic types based on their origin: paleozoic strata, upheaval of coral reef, and volcanic islands. The islands where *L. alexandrae* grows wild are paleozoic and mountainous only. *L. alexandrae* is a lily under pressure of extinction. The native land of *L. alexandrae* is currently very limited. We were able to observe a native site of *L. alexandrae* and we felt relieved that islanders conserved some native areas.



L. alexandrae

After we arrived at Ikeji port in Uke Island, we went to Mt. Ooyama and found that this lily grew in rock hollows on huge boulders where fallen leaves had accumulated. At the most splendid plant community of *L. alexandrae* that we could find, stems carried some flowers. Native lands of this lily are mostly open spaces out of the subtropical thick forest. *L. alexandrae* can grow only in places with good light conditions. Such places are found near the seashore rather than in the mountain range. *L. alexandrae* used to be found more broadly, but pasturing goats have eaten them. There is no producer of this lily in Japan, but on Uke Island some islanders try to grow this lily as a local product.

Growth habits of this lily have not been fully examined. I have heard that hardiness of *L. alexandrae* is not enough to survive in the Kanto region because of very early sprouting followed by a freeze. All of the species to be classified into Division VII are regarded to be dormant in winter, so I guess *L. alexandrae* shows a different growth habit. The reason why I visited Uke Island was to see the growth habit of this lily in the wild state. According to the islanders, *L. alexandrae* sprouts in January, and the stems seem to wither at the end of July. More detailed investigation is still necessary, but *L. alexandrae* can be dormant during summer

in the native lands.

L. speciosum

'Kanokoyuri', the name of this lily in Japanese, is derived from the flower's color. *L. speciosum* grows wild on South Shikoku and West Kyushu. The Koshiki Islands in the East China Sea are famous for native stands of this lily. The density on these islands is extremely high. The Koshiki Islands consist of three main islands and some small islands; the scenery overlooking the beautiful East China Sea is wonderful.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Kyushu Agricultural Experimental Station investigated this lily about 50 years ago as an important export product and published *The Study of Natural Variation of L. speciosum* by Dr. Abe and Dr. Tamura in 1955. They examined natural variation of habits and characteristics under both wild and cultivated conditions. They confirmed the existence of all varieties and forms that had been reported in the past and discovered several new types as well. They reported that the current scientific name of *L. speciosum* is based on the types grown in Koshiki Islands.



L. speciosum near the shore

Export of *L. speciosum* started from about 1860 and thrived to the end of Meiji Era. The maximum bulb export reached 3,760,000 bulbs in 1928. Bulbs collected from Koshiki Island were exported after only one year in cultivation. Because of the steep terrain, there are not enough farmlands in Koshiki Islands; therefore lily bulbs were an important source of revenue for the islanders. It was the custom to plant lilies at the edges of terraced fields in preparation for famine. They used to burn off comparatively gentle slopes in order to maintain grassy places to promote lily growth.

With the introduction of superior hybrid lilies from the Netherlands, the demand for this lily deteriorated; therefore, *L. speciosum* cultivation in Koshiki Islands has become extinct. Burning off some slopes is still done for conservation of the plant community – thus these islands offer us a paradise for *L. speciosum*. Although bulb production has become extinct, *L. speciosum* blooming in profusion throughout the islands welcomes visitors. We can see lots of *L. speciosum* bloom along the edges of narrow paths, the cliffs where a person cannot approach, and in the grassy places or at the forest edge as well. As for the islanders, there is no interest in this lily that will no longer bring any profits.

The representative variety ‘Uchida’ was selected among bulbs introduced from Koshiki Islands by assiduous grower Mr. Masao Uchida in Kanagawa prefecture.

The two major varieties, var. *speciosum* and var. *clivorum* grow wild in Japan. *L. speciosum* var. *speciosum*, ‘Shimakanokoyuri’ in Japanese, is the type characterized as having erect stems. *Lilium* var. *clivorum* is classified into two different sub-types by Dr. Abe and Tamura based on the native areas. One is found in the northwest of Kyushu and the other is found in Shikoku. Both of these sub-types are characterized as having slanting stems, and the latter sub-type, named ‘Takiyuri,’ mainly grows inland and has strongly slanted stems.

As for *L. speciosum* var. *punctatum* with white petals and pink spots, only two plants have been discovered in the Koshiki Islands so far. One of them is named ‘Tennyo’ which means a heavenly maiden. I have tested ‘Tennyo’ to learn something of the inheritance of this variation. Finding all pink flowers on the next generation obtained by self-pollination disappointed me.



L. speciosum var. *punctatum*

The Japanese name of *L. speciosum* 'Album Novum' is 'Minenoyuki' which means snow on the mountain. Every seedling from self-pollination or mutual pollination between 'Minenoyuri' brought white flowers with yellow pollen without exception. We can forecast flower color by seed color.

L. japonicum

Native lands of this lily are mainly on hills or low mountains. *L. japonicum* is distributed to a limited district on Kyushu, Shikoku and the Kanto region westward to Yamaguchi on the main island Honshu. They originally grew under forests of deciduous trees.

The Japanese name 'Sasayuri' means bamboo lily. *L. japonicum* is very common because this lily grows wild on low hills near the areas where people live. When we go out hiking to such places in



L. japonicum

June, we can sometimes see this lily in bloom. There are a few occasions where *L. japonicum* grows in large plant communities, but it is usually found scattered.

L. japonicum may be classified roughly into two types. One type, mainly *L. japonicum*, grows along the Pacific Coast and the other type, var. *platyfolium* with wider leaves, is distributed to the Japan Sea Coast. The two types never grow together. More precisely there is some variation in the Pacific side type: var. *angustifolium* ('Nioi sasayuri'), var. *abeanum* ('Jinryo yuri') and 'Albomarginatum' ('Fukurin sasayuri') are the main varieties. A unique variation resembling var. *abeanum* is found in a limited region in Kyushu and it should be given a new variety name. We need more study to see all variations of this lily.

L. japonicum comes to bloom well within a few years after the cutting of deciduous trees for timber when light conditions are improved. The lilies continue to bloom well in such places for several years. However, with tree re-growth, bulbs become gradually smaller and stop flowering.

L. japonicum var. *angustifolium* is characterized by much longer stems, thin leaves, and good fragrance. The Japanese name of this variety comes from its fragrance. A white form of *L. japonicum* with yellow anthers is occasionally found. It could be a recessive mutation of the pink form. Some growers have tried to produce bulbs for market but have failed so far. I guess they never succeeded in growing *L. japonicum* bulbs because the lily basically hates to be grown in large colonies; in groups they have fewer leaves and show over-sensitivity to basal rot. Many gardeners enjoy beautiful flowers in June after planting the bulbs, but they find the bulbs have disappeared during the summer months. *L. japonicum* seems to require a growing environment similar to that of alpine plants. *L. japonicum* has very wide variations not only in plant form but in growth characteristics. I selected some strong seedlings which produced bulbs up to 30 g. in two years after germinating seed.

L. auratum



L. auratum 'Wittei'

The Japanese name for *L. auratum*, 'Yamayuri,' means mountain lily. *L. auratum* are not usually found near beaches. They prefer inland places and mountainous areas. *L. auratum* is now naturalized on Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but it is known that all of them escaped from cultivation in the past. In the wild, *L. auratum* is distributed to the eastern part of Honshu, mainly Kanto, Chubu and to the Tohoku region where the native densities are high compared with other regions. Some natural variations of *L. auratum* based on flower color such as var. *pictum* ('Kuchibeni'), var. *rubrovittatum* ('Benisuji'), var. *virginale* ('Shirobosi') and 'Wittei' ('Hakuo') are recorded.

These varieties are quite rare in the wild state, except var. *pictum*. Seedlings from self-pollinated var. *rubrovittatum* usually inherit flower color from the mother plant.

L. auratum var. *platyphyllum* is distributed to the Izu Islands only. Some of the Izu Islands are volcanic, and Mt. Mihara in Miyake Island is active. It is known that the native density of var. *platyphyllum* is high on To Island, Mikura Island and Aoga Island. They may be found at the forest edges of the inland. This magnificent variation is characterized by flower size and thickness of its petals and leaves. Basically they have no spots on the petals as found on *L. auratum*. But some of the *Lilium* var. *platyphyllum* found on Izuo Island, the northern most of the Izu Islands, have spots on the petals. It is believed that these spots on var. *platyphyllum* are the influence of *L. auratum* grown on the Izu Peninsula facing this island.

There is considerable demand for *L. auratum* bulbs, but production of bulbs is rarely done. Those that are collected are mainly from mountains where large native densities still remain — the Tohoku region in particular. Bulb production of var. *platyphyllum* is done as a special product of To Island. Growers multiply from seeds and from scaling of selected clones. However, the volcanic islands provide very limited fields for cultivation so that production is small.

L. japonicum is found with *L. auratum* in some areas of Honshu. Both species grow together in Izu Peninsula too. The flowering time of *L. japonicum* is earlier than that of *L. auratum* by about one month. We find some *L. auratum* flower during May in particular areas in Kanto region. Natural crossing between the two species has occurred on the Izu Peninsula, and the resulting lily is called the Izu Lily.

L. rubellum

This species is distributed in the Tohoku region, the northern part of the main island Honshu. Native lands of this lovely lily have heavy snowfall ranging in depth of up to three or four meters. It is principally in the mountainous zone that native density is very



L. rubellum

high. But they grow in a wide range of elevation from seashore to high mountains such as Mt. Ide, Mt. Asahi, and Mt. Azuma that is nearly 2,000 meters. *L. rubellum* growing in the lower elevation tend to have much longer stems.

Some growers produce *L. rubellum* bulbs from seeds. They seed directly on open beds in autumn and cover the beds with rice straw. They wait three years to grow flowering size bulbs. *L. rubellum* bulbs are mainly supplied by some nurseries as alpine plants and are sometimes grown for cut flowers.



Mr. Tsukita's *L. rubellum* growing fields

Mr. Tsukita, in Fukushima Prefecture located at the southern edge of *L. rubellum*'s distribution, ships more than 100,000 bulbs each year. Productivity is decreasing lately because of injury by successive cropping. Basal rot and damage by mice in winter are also obstacles. His fields are located in mountain ranges about 1000 meters in elevation.

L. rubellum also has a wide range of natural variations, but it has not been studied well yet. Mr. Tsukita has selected some variations raised from seeds. He gave the name 'Yuki Shiro' (snow white) to the white strain.

The most specific characteristic of this lily is that flower buds initiate in autumn and develop during winter. After the snow melts at the end of April, they sprout immediately with flower buds and bloom within six to seven weeks.

L. nobilissimum



L. nobilissimum grows wild only on the steep cliffs of the southwestern seashore of Kuchino, a tiny islet belonging to the Tokara Islands, which consist of ten volcanic islands of the Ryukyu Archipelago. It is interesting to note that we can never find this lily growing on any nearby island. Kagoshima Prefecture conserves *L. nobilissimum* as a natural treasure. We are not sure whether there are any still left in nature.

A few enthusiasts are supplying *L. nobilissimum* bulbs raised from seeds. We know seedlings of this lily have a very small range of variation. Scaling is not appropriate for this lily. Mr. Amano, known as a grower of *L. brownii* and *L. nobilissimum*, went to Kuchino Island to confirm the existence of this lily several years ago. Unfortunately, he was not able to achieve his purpose. According to him, bamboo grass has now covered the places where *L. nobilissimum* was said to have grown.

L. longiflorum

The Easter Lily grows wild in Ryukyu Islands south of Yaku Island. The southern most habitat is in Taiwan. The Easter Lily grows wild on a wide range of the islands without any relation to their geologic origin. Okinoerabu Island is famous as a bulb production place. Most Easter Lilies for growers and gardeners in Japan are shipped from this small island. Bulb production of the Easter Lily is encouraged as an export farm product, and cultivation fields spread out mainly in the town of Wadomari. Okinoerabu Island is an up-heaved coral reef and has rocky places that



L. longiflorum along the shore of Okinoerabu Island

spread out to the seashore where *L. longiflorum* grows wild. We can find *L. longiflorum* from the seashore to the inland. They grow wild mainly in the places where there is exposure to the sun and trees cannot grow well.

L. longiflorum, like the Madonna Lily, is known as a summer dormant lily. *L. longiflorum* sprouts in the Kansai region in November and flowers in June. On Okinoerabu Island, the native land of this lily, they sprout in October. Plants flower from late April to May and follow with withering stems in July. The plants stay under ground during the hot summer months. The Mediterranean Madonna Lily may easily be considered to have summer dormancy the same as many bulbous plants native to this area. The dormancy of *L. alexandrae* is in between these two.



L. longiflorum breeding farm on Okinoerabu Island

Dr. Matsukawa, in charge of a study of *L. longiflorum* forcing in the Fukuoka Agricultural Experimental Station, searched for unknown varieties. He visited Mr. Nakahara for some information, and white lilies flowering in the corner of his garden interested him. Mr. Nakahara received three bulbs, which the Higo Wood Co. Ltd. in Susenji took from Yaku Island in 1944. He studied the propagation, forcing ability and growth characteristics energetically. Then he announced this excellent new variety as 'Hinomoto.' Originally *L. longiflorum* on Yaku Island was regarded to have been introduced from the outside. Even though breeding of *L. longiflorum* has gone on for dozens of years,

'Hinomoto' is still the number one variety of *L. longiflorum* in Japan. Among the varieties of *L. longiflorum* currently produced in Okinoerabu Island, more than 99% are 'Hinomoto'. It is unusual for a single plant variety to monopolize a production market.

The only other location where *L. longiflorum* bulbs are grown is Ie Island in Okinawa Prefecture. Because the market for bulbs is sluggish, bulb production is now scant on this island. A lily park was established on this island several years ago. The lily park is located at the seashore where the rocky shoreline of the coral island spreads out. I did not have any difficulty in finding wild *L. longiflorum* near the lily park. All the *L. longiflorum* that grew wild on this island had green stems ('Aojiku' in Japanese) the same as 'Hinomoto'. The stem color seems to be a variation depending on the island, and there are much darker stems ('Kurojiku') in Okinoerabu Island.

Mr. Oofuku, who lives in Wadomari, has lots of variations which he has collected throughout the island. There was the dark perianth that we associate with *L. formosanum* in Taiwan. I could see a wide range variation of *L. longiflorum* there.



L. longiflorum at the Lily Park on Ie Island

Lilies at Les Jardins de Métis (The Reford Gardens)

Patricia Gallant

Translated with the help of Alexander Reford
& Charlie Adams

Les Jardins de Métis are located on the Gaspé Peninsula, 220 miles east of Quebec City. Created by Elsie Reford in 1926, they are the northernmost in eastern North America. In the late 1950s, at the age of 84, Mrs. Reford quit gardening and left the property to her son. But he began to question his ability to maintain the gardens. So, Henry Teuscher, then the conservator of the Montreal Botanical Gardens, tried to convince the Quebec government to transform them into a research center for nordic plants. In 1961, the government acquired the gardens to help develop tourism in eastern Quebec. They were opened to the public in 1962 and nowadays, Les Jardins de Métis host over 100,000 visitors every season. Privatized in 1995, the gardens are managed by a non-profit organization in which members of the Reford family are involved.

Lilies have played an important part in the history of the gardens. Between 1926 and 1959, Elsie Reford introduced over 60 different species and cultivars. Lilies were growing by the hundreds, if not by the thousands, throughout the gardens; *Lilium regale* bordered the Long Walk filling the air with their fragrance; *Lilium martagon* accompanied blue poppies in the shade of conifers; *Lilium auratum* var. *platyphyllum* brightened up the last days of summer and the impressive *Cardiocrinum giganteum*, then named *Lilium giganteum*, offered an extraordinary show.

At that time, many of those lilies, and I would say most of them, planted their feet for the first time in such a northern region. To share her passion and experimentations, Mrs. Reford wrote two articles: the first for the Lily Yearbook of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1939 and the second for the North American Lily Society in 1949.

Until recently, the lilies were almost in paradise because the ruthless lily beetles hadn't arrived in the Gaspé. Unfortunately, they did sneak their way in. So far, we have succeeded in controlling them with scrupulous vigilance and by hand picking, but how long can we keep them at bay? A very cold winter can eliminate them, but for the past few years we have experienced rather mild weather.

On the other hand, the warming climate helps in growing species which are just at the limit of our hardiness: zone 5 in the most protected area of the gardens and zone 4B elsewhere.

A hybrid of *Lilium philippinense*, a wonderful trumpet lily, has come back with vigor for the past three years. The blooming starts at the end of August but ends prematurely in October with the first heavy frost.

An interesting and rare specimen, *Lilium duchartrei*, grows here and there throughout the gardens. Its curved flowers, like the martagon lily's, are white and the center is punctuated with purple. Those lilies can grow just about anywhere but give fascinating results planted with azaleas. They easily reach two meters, and if by any chance your nose touches them lightly, they will let you taste their perfume — discreet but captivating.

Lilium pumilum, with its vermilion flowers, cannot be passed without notice. They are planted in direct sunlight in a raised bed to ensure good drainage which is essential for their survival.

Mrs. Reford tried many times to introduce *Lilium canadense* without success. We finally found them a niche throughout the *Rhododendron schlippenbachii* where they now thrive.

Hundreds of *Lilium regale* still border the Long Walk and bloom wonderfully at the end of July. It is the most reliable in the collection and was Mrs. Reford's favorite. It is a worthy plant for any garden.

Indisputably, the nicest one was *Lilium nepalense* that unfortunately had a short existence in our collection. Originating from Nepal, this lily prefers a semi-shade exposure and a moist soil during its growing season but a very dry soil in winter time. Under our growing conditions, *Lilium nepalense* reached 40 cm and its stem bore three drooping trum-

pet-like flowers. The most impressive feature is its color. The center of the flower is dark purple, almost black with the outside and tips of the petals greenish yellow. While everybody sleeps, it seems that those magnificent flowers give off an exotic fragrance. *L. nepalense* grow stoloniferous stems that travel into the soil and they produce bulblets; but in our gardens, its short life didn't give it time to develop as such. The experience told me that *L. nepalense* was worth a try but should be treated as a tender bulb and kept in a cold greenhouse during winter.

So far, the collection counts over a hundred different species and cultivars. We introduce new ones every year and we know that there is still space for more experimentations and trials among the fabulous world of lilies.

We welcome you and your experimentations.

To have information about the Reford Gardens:

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Membership Information

Please plan to attend our annual meeting to be held at the Dulles Hyatt Hotel in Herndon, Virginia on Thursday, 27 June at 3:30 pm. We will be electing new officers and board members as well as voting on the revised Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

Dues will go up after the June meeting!

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

Maureen Barber
336 Sandlewood Rd.
Oakville, ON L6L 3R8
Canada
905-827-5944
ibarber@sympatico.ca

Thank you, Sacramento Sierra Lily Society,
for your donation to the group!

Where to Find Species Bulbs

Barbara M. Small, California

BD

B&D Lilies
P.O. Box 2007
Port Townsend, WA 98368
Voice 360-765-4341
Fax 360-765-4074
www.bdlilies.com

BB

Brent and Becky's Bulbs
7463 Heath Trail
Gloucester, VA 23061
Voice 804-693-3966
Fax 804-693-9436
www.brentandbecysbulbs.com

BA

Bulb'Argence
Mas d'Argence
30300 Forques
France
Voice 33-0-466-016-519
Fax 33-0-466-011-245
Contact@bulbargence.com
www.bulbargence.com

BMC

Bulbmeister.com
4407 Town Vu Road
Bentonville, AR 72712
Bulbmeister@bulbmeister.com
www.bulbmeister.com

CB

Cascade Bulb and Seed
P.O. Box 271
Scotts Mills, OR 97375
Voice 503-873-2218
halinar@open.org

CF

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

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@crownsvillennursery.com
www.crownsvillennursery.com

DG

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

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

GG

Gratrix Garden Lilies
P.O. Box 186
Coldwater, ON L0K 1E0
Canada
Voice 705-835-6794
www.gratrixgardenlilies.com

GW

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

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

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
info@mzbulb.com
www.mzbulb.com

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

OB

Odyssey Bulbs
8984 Meadow Lane
Beerrien Springs, MI 49103
Voice/Fax 616-741-4642
Odysseybulbs@earthlink.net
www.odysseybulbs.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

PCG

Parks Countryside Gardens
1 Parkton Ave.
Greenwood, SC 29647
Voice 800-213-0493
info@countrysidegardens.com
www.countrysidegardens.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

P&M

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/
~pottin01

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

SP

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

SF

Sunshine Farm and Gardens
 Renick WV 24966
 Voice 304-497-2208
 Fax 304-497-2698
 Barryg@slip.net
 www.sunfarm.com

TP

Trans-Pacific Nursery
 16065 Oldsville road
 McMinnville, OR 97128
 Voice 503-472-6215
 Fax 503-434-1505
 Gwroe@macnet.com
 www.Worldplants.com/
 tphone

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

WG

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

WP

The World Plant Shop
 16065 Oldsville Road
 McMinnville, OR 97128
 Plantfinder@worldplants.com

WW

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

Species	Supplier
<i>L. albanicum</i>	PC
<i>L. amabile</i>	LN
<i>L. amoenum</i>	HN PC P&M
<i>L. apertum</i>	CF
<i>L. auratum</i>	HN LG OH WF
<i>L. auratum</i> 'Kimono Strain'	GI LN
<i>L. auratum</i> var. <i>virginale</i>	OB
<i>L. bakerianum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>	CF

Species	Supplier
<i>L. bakerianum</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>	CF
<i>L. bakerianum</i> var. <i>yunnense</i>	PC
<i>L. bolanderi</i>	HN
<i>L. brownii</i>	CF PC
<i>L. bulbiferum</i>	HN
<i>L. callosum</i>	CF PC
<i>L. canadense</i>	BD FT PC PR
<i>L. candidum</i>	BB BMC GI LN

Species	Supplier
<i>L. candidum</i> var. <i>plenum</i>	FT
<i>L. carniolicum</i>	PC
<i>L. catesbaei</i>	SP
<i>L. cernuum</i>	CF FT GI
<i>L. columbianum</i>	FT HN PC PR
<i>L. davidii</i>	CN MZ OB PC
<i>L. davidii</i> var. <i>unicolor</i>	CF HH
<i>L. davidii</i> var. <i>willmottiae</i>	HH LN
<i>L. dauricum</i>	CF
<i>L. duchartrei</i>	CF FT HN PC
<i>L. formosanum</i>	CR HN NG PCG PD PR TP WG WP
<i>L. formosanum</i> var. <i>formosanum</i>	FT
<i>L. formosanum</i> var. <i>phillipinense</i>	SP
<i>L. formosanum</i> var. <i>pricei</i>	FT NG P&M
<i>L. fornonongi</i>	PS
<i>L. gravi</i>	FT
<i>L. hansonii</i>	HF MZ OH

Species	Supplier
<i>L. henryi</i>	BB CB GG HF HH HN LG LN ML MZ OB OH PC P&M VB
<i>L. hollandicum</i>	GG
<i>L. japonicum</i> var. <i>albomarginatum</i>	PD
<i>L. kelloggii</i>	HN
<i>L. kelleyanum</i>	HN
<i>L. lankongnese</i>	HN PC PR
<i>L. leichtlinii</i>	MZ
<i>L. leichtlinii</i> var. <i>maximowiczii</i>	GG
<i>L. leucanthum</i>	HN LG PC
<i>L. leucanthum</i> var. <i>centifolium</i>	LN PR
<i>L. longiflorum</i>	HN WF
<i>L. lophophorum</i>	P&M
<i>L. mackliniae</i>	HN PC
<i>L. maculatum</i>	ML
<i>L. maculatum</i> var. <i>dauricum</i>	HN PC

Species	Supplier
<i>L. majoense</i>	PC
<i>L. martagon</i>	BB FT GI HF HN MZ OB OH PC P&M RC VB WG
<i>L. martagon</i> var. <i>album</i>	BB FT GG GI HF MZ OB OH RC P&M VB
<i>L. martagon</i> var. 'Flore Pleno'	FT HN
<i>L. medeoloides</i>	PC
<i>L. michiganense</i>	PM
<i>L. michiganense</i> named varieties	OM
<i>L. monadelphum</i>	OB PC
<i>L. nanum</i>	CF HN PC P&M
<i>L. nanum</i> var. 'Bhutan'	PC
<i>L. nanum</i> var. <i>flavidum</i>	FT PC
<i>L. nepalense</i>	CF FT HN LN MZ PC P&M PR
<i>L. oxypetalum</i> var. <i>insigne</i>	PC P&M
<i>L. pardalinum</i>	CB DG HN ML MZ PR RC VB
<i>L. pardalinum</i> var. <i>giganteum</i>	CB OB
<i>L. parryi</i>	HN PR
<i>L. parvum</i>	HN PC

Species	Supplier
<i>L. parvum</i> var. <i>hallidayi</i>	ML
<i>L. philadelphicum</i>	MN PM
<i>L. philippinense</i>	ML
<i>L. pitkinense</i>	ML
<i>L. pomponium</i>	PC
<i>L. primulinum</i> var. <i>burmanicum</i>	PC
<i>L. pumilum</i>	BB CF DG FT GG GI HH LG LN MZ OH PD P&M RC VD
<i>L. pyrenaicum</i>	PC
<i>L. regale</i>	BB BD GG GI JS LG LN OB OH PD PR TP VD
<i>L. regale</i> var. <i>album</i>	BB BD LG LN OB RC
<i>L. sachalinense</i>	FT PC
<i>L. sargentiae</i>	FT HN PC
<i>L. sempervivoideum</i>	FT
<i>L. shastense</i>	PC
<i>L. speciosum</i>	HN VD
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. <i>album</i>	P&M MZ HN PC

Species	Supplier
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. <i>gloriosoides</i>	HN PC
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>	OH LG LN MZ RC
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. 'Uchida'	MZ
<i>L. sulphureum</i>	CF PC
<i>L. superbum</i>	JG MN OH RC SF WF
<i>L. taliense</i>	CF
<i>L. tigrinum</i> 'Flore Pleno'	CN PD
<i>L. tigrinum</i> var. <i>splendens</i>	CF DG MZ OH SP
<i>L. tsingtauense</i>	AG HF PD

Species	Supplier
<i>L. umbellatum</i> 'Orange Tri- umph'	P&M
<i>L. vollmeri</i>	PC
<i>L. wal- lichianum</i>	FT
<i>L. wardii</i>	FT
<i>L. washington- ianum</i>	HN
<i>L. washington- ianum</i> var. <i>purpurescens</i>	FT
<i>L. wigginsii</i>	PC
<i>L. wenshanense</i>	CF PC
<i>L. xanthellum</i> var. <i>luteum</i>	PC

Much of the information concerning new sources was obtained from The Great Lakes Bulb Society and Seed Sources, coordinated by Jim Shields

www.shieldsgardens.com/GLOVBulbs/SOURCES

Can you supply information about the following bulb suppliers?

- Ambergate Gardens (Chaska MN)
- Arrowhead Alpines (Fowlerville, MI)
- Borbeleta Gardens (Faribault, MN)
- The Bulb Crate (Riverwoods, IL)
- Cascade Valley Farms (Parkdale, OR)
- The Great Plant Company (New Hartford, CT)
- Little Valley Farm (Spring Green, WI)
- Mileager's Gardens (Racine, WI)
- Winter Greenhouse (Winter, WI)

Please contact the editor so that we may include them next year.



L. alexandrae



L. auratum in Osaka Prefecture