

THE SPECIES LILY

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



L. philadelphicum

Spring 2004

SLPG GOALS

- * Growing as many species lilies 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

Cover: Anna Leighton, *L. philadelphicum* seedlings courtesy of Shand Greenhouse, SaskPower. Flag: Mario Fabretto

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Western Red Lily Centennial Project

Harry Hill, British Columbia



A group of lily enthusiasts in Saskatchewan has been working to contribute to the province's centennial celebration in 2005 by propagating thousands of Western Red Lilies (*Lilium philadelphicum* var. *andinum*), Saskatchewan's floral emblem. Widely recognized by its fiery orange blooms and its appearance on the provincial flag and coat of arms, the Western Red Lily is found in moist areas throughout the grassland, parkland, and southern boreal areas of Saskatchewan. Unfortunately, the lily's bright splash of color is an increasingly rare sight as few areas of undisturbed native habitat remain in the province's landscape. The intent of the Western Red Lily Centennial Project is to help counteract the decline in this showy lily's population.

In 2001 Bonnie Lawrence and Anna Leighton, who had been doing research on the Western Red Lily for several years, began to work in conjunction with the Association of Saskatchewan Urban Parks and Conservation Authorities to bring together a group of interested parties who might be able to help with a centennial project relating to the Western Red Lily. It was decided that in order for a project of this type to be successful, it would need to entail production and distribution, education, and public awareness.

Shand Greenhouse in Estevan, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SaskPower, the province's public electric company, agreed to tackle the research, production and distribution of the lilies. As the centennial year approaches, details regarding educational and awareness aspects are still being ironed out.

The research of Lawrence and Leighton was very useful as a starting point for the project. They provided information regarding germination procedures, as well as introducing the idea of a mycorrhizal relationship with wild lily species. Research into developing optimal methods for the mass propagation of lilies under greenhouse conditions is presently underway. Studies include three main stages – seed germination, survival after transplanting, and acceleration of lily development:

- 1 Germination trials are being conducted to determine if seeds need any special treatment, such as soaking or stratification, prior to sowing to help encourage rapid germination.
- 2 The next stage is to examine the survival rate of lilies inoculated with nitrogen-fixing microorganisms (mycorrhizal fungi). Lilies naturally form symbiotic relationships with such microorganisms and research will determine if these relationships must be artificially induced to ensure survival in propagated lilies.
- 3 The final stage of research will determine if the rate at which lilies reach maturity can be accelerated. It may be possible to force younger plants into the flowering phase by exposing them to shortened growth and dormancy periods. This phase may also be accelerated if lilies are grown from cultured tissue samples instead of seeds. In this process, a few lily cells are removed from a bulblet, placed on a nutritive media and grown until a complete bulblet is formed. Lilies can be produced more rapidly using tissue culture and this may help induce early flowering.

Germination Trials

Lilium philadelphicum is legally protected in Saskatchewan, so the seeds used in the project were collected by businesses and organizations that are legally allowed to collect seed. The Canadian prairies have experienced hot, dry summers recently — weather not conducive to seed production — so Western Red Lily seed has been difficult to come by.

The project's germination trials are investigating four basic factors: seed source (prairie vs. boreal), presoaking procedure, stratification procedure, and sowing on the surface vs. covering the seed.

Seed was collected in various areas of the province, but greenhouse technician and project researcher Lisa May says the results showed that seed source did not significantly affect germination.

“The germination procedure that we derived from this trial involves a three-day pre-soak in plain water with five daily water changes, followed by 30 days in cold stratification at -5 degrees Celsius,” said May. “We sow them into a media made up of peat moss, vermiculite, and perlite, and cover them with a light coating of media.”

May said they used a standard growing media and fertilizer combination that has given good results with native plants in the past. “This mix also worked well with the lilies, so no additional experimentation was required.”

The project is also experimenting with bulblets grown from tissue culture. “We found that the tissue culture put up a more mature plant, but it took longer to start and showed slower growth in the initial growth stages.”

Mycorrhizal Inoculation

Mycorrhiza — the symbiosis between plant roots and beneficial fungi — has been a favorite research topic since the 1960s and

has been in practical use by foresters for a large part of that time. Commercial nurseries, however, are just starting to look seriously at mycorrhiza. For many, the benefits of inoculating nursery seedlings with mycorrhizal fungus remain inconclusive. In the Western Red Lily Centennial Project, two different methods were used to inoculate the seedlings.

“For our smaller scale research projects the inoculant was provided to us mixed in with peat moss,” said May. “We mixed this in equal parts into our growing media. For our larger scale production, the inoculant was provided in a liquid suspension which we spray onto the crop using our standard injection and irrigation system.”

Research showed relationships of several different species of fungus with wild lily bulbs. The project chose to inoculate with *Glomus intraradices* because this fungus was known to have a successful relationship with several plant species that have similar growth habits to the Western Red Lily. This particular inoculant has also been successfully used in other large-scale propagation initiatives.

“We took root samples from inoculated plants in their second growth cycle and did some root staining. Results of these stainings showed the beginning of mycorrhizal colonization in the root structures,” said May. “However, there has been no significant difference between the growth of inoculated and non-inoculated plants to this point.”

It is possible that due to the ‘luxurious’ environment provided in the greenhouse it has been unnecessary for the mycorrhizae to form large colonies, May pointed out. “The reasoning behind the inoculation was that it would help to increase long-term survival. The real test of its success will not come until a year or two after outplanting.”

Growth and Dormancy Periods

In the wild, Western Red Lilies take three to four seasons to flower. The project has been experimenting with methods of shortening growth cycles in the hope that accelerated plants will not only have a higher chance of survival, but will bloom much sooner.

Seeds are sown in the greenhouse with daytime temperatures of 20-25 degrees C and are allowed a two-week germination period. They then enter into their first 11-week growth period in the greenhouse. This is followed by a four-week pre-cooler conditioning. This phase takes place in a walk-in cooler with controlled lighting and temperature.

“We use banks of lights that include both fluorescent and incandescent bulbs to maintain an eight-hour photoperiod,” said May. “We try to maintain media temperatures between 7 and 10 degrees C.”

Next the bulbs go into a nine-week cooler phase, which involves complete darkness with media temperatures of -5 degrees C. Finally the plants go into a two-week post-cooler conditioning which involves an eight-hour photoperiod and media temperatures of 7-10 degrees C.



“This cycle provides a year’s worth of growth in just over six months, and can be repeated to force multiple years of growth,” said May. “We have experimented with one, two, and three cycles of forcing.”

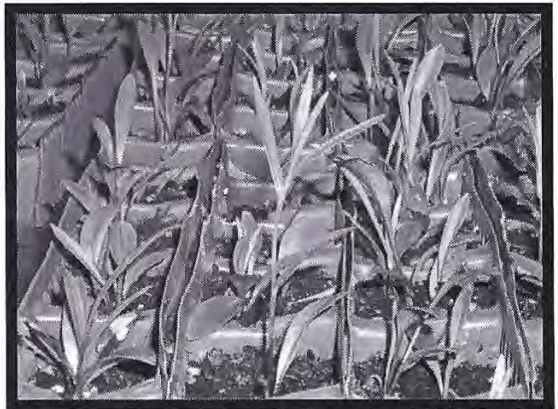
Photo above: One-cycle seed tray



Photo left:
Two-cycle seeds

May said research is just beginning into which forcing cycle has been most successful in accelerating the development of the seedlings. “Due to the time involved in performing these trials, we have only outplanted one- and two-cycle forcing trials to date,” she said. “The initial evidence showed better performance and survival out of the two-cycle plants. However, the overwinter survival rate is yet to be seen.”

Photo right:
Two-cycle seeds close
up



Planting Out

In the summer of 2003, trial lilies were planted out at five different sites across the province. For the purpose of comparison, each site received 200 lilies that were either one- or two-cycle, inoculated or non-innoculated, and started from seed or tissue culture.

“Last summer was very hot and dry in Saskatchewan,” said May. “The lilies faced drought, deer, grasshoppers, and many other unforeseen obstacles. Those lilies that had access to regular and consistent watering did dramatically better than those that did not. By the end of the summer, the highest survival rates were seen among those plants that were started from seed and put through two forcing cycles. Those plants started from tissue culture and put through only one forcing cycle showed the lowest survival.”

May said you shouldn't be hasty in trying to measure survival rates with bulbs. “If the plant encounters difficult conditions, it



Photo above: Tissue Culture Seedlings

may return to a dormant phase until conditions improve. It will be interesting to see how many plants re-emerge this spring. Out of the 1000 lilies that were planted, I saw one flower. Hopefully, their fourth growing season will give rise to blooming lilies.”

The only trials that remain are the three-cycle forcing trials, which include inoculated and non-inoculated individuals, as well as individuals started from seed and tissue culture. These bulbs will be outplanted at the end of June 2004. The same planting sites as last year will be used in order to keep the parameters as controlled as possible.

Last year the planting out was performed by Shand Greenhouse staff. However, maintenance of the plants was provided by Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area, Wakamow Valley Authority, Meewasin Valley Authority, Saskatchewan Perennial Society, and the Saskatchewan Watershed Authority.

May said plans to publicize the project next year and its tie-in to Saskatchewan's centennial are still in the works, but there will definitely be publicity and educational events surrounding the distribution of the lilies.

She hopes that the lilies that have already been planted out will choose to put on a good display for the public. “What better way to increase awareness than to see the showy orange bloom of the Western Red Lily in communities across the province?”

Editor's Notes: Bonnie Lawrence and Anna Leighton's book on *L. philadelphicum* will be published this summer.

L. Philadelphicum seed may be purchased at
Prairie Moon Nursery
Rt. 3, Box 163
Winnona MN 55987-9515
Voice 507-452-1362
Fax 507-454-5238
www.prairiemoonnursery.com

Lilium mackliniae – Manipur Lily

Edward A. McRae, Oregon

Frank Kingdon-Ward discovered *Lilium mackliniae* in 1946 on the northern frontier of Burma when searching for crashed American aircraft. He ascended Sirhoe Peak (8,500 ft.) and had the good fortune to find near the summit remains of lily capsules still carrying seed. The seed was collected and flowered at Wisley, England, in 1948. First treated as a species of *Nomocharis*, it was later determined to be a *Lilium* species and was named in honour of Mrs. Kingdon-Ward (nee Jean Macklin) at her husband's request.

My first experience with *Lilium mackliniae* was a group of plants showing virus, growing in a cool greenhouse over forty years ago. Harold F. Comber gently pollinated the plants, explaining carefully that virus diseases were not seed transmittable, and the resulting seedlings were virus free! I was also made to understand that such a species isolated on a high mountain would not be tolerant to such diseases.

I have grown the species on a regular basis and find the seed to be easily produced and a ready means of healthy propagation. Seed is best sown in early spring under cool conditions; germination is immediate epigeal. I later received a stronger form of the species from Jane Platt in Portland, which added vigor to the population. *Lilium mackliniae* is a lovely little nodding lily with white to rose-colored campanulate flowers with a deep carmine stain at the base. Cool conditions appear necessary for development of the pink color. Cultivation seems relatively easy with a neutral to slightly acid soil that is well-drained.

A considerable number of bulbs were produced one year and we potted a great number, planting five 12/14 cm. bulbs to a 12 inch pot. They were truly magnificent and averaged four flowers per

stem, showing a unique beauty that is hard to improve.

I crossed *Lilium mackliniae* with two species of *Nomocharis* in the early years and pods were formed. Records of these crosses were unfortunately lost.

Derek Fox feels that *Lilium henrici* and *Lilium bakerianum* have a close affinity to *L. mackliniae*; unfortunately both species are rare in cultivation. I would encourage lily enthusiasts to grow this charming alpine lily from seed if available. A sunny location would definitely be preferred.

Editor's Note: These nurseries list *L. mackliniae* bulbs this year

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

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

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

Pitcairn Alpines
Scotts Park, Pitcairngreen
Perth PH1 3LT
Scotland
Voice 44-0-1738-583-213
www.pitcairnalpines.co.uk

Cardiocrinum giganteum var. *yunnanense*

Ed McRae, Oregon

I received five large bulbs under the name *Cardiocrinum giganteum* late in 1999 from Chen Yi in China under her number L-34. The bulbs arrived in very poor condition, being badly cut and butchered. I felt that further storage using normal procedures was out of the question! I immediately thought of my friend Bob Long who grows *Cardiocrinum giganteum* to perfection in his garden in Salem Oregon. "If anyone can save these precious bulbs, it would be Bob," I decided. I shipped all five bulbs to Bob in January 2000.

A few notes from Bob on *Cardiocrinum giganteum*:

Cardiocrinum giganteum is native to the forests of China, Burma, India and Nepal. This giant lily has grown to near twelve feet in the Salem Garden and bears large, fragrant, white flowers with a violet throat. Bob has flowered over one hundred plants in a single year with flowers appearing from late May to mid-June.

Bulbs are planted in well-drained soil, leaving an inch of the bulb tip exposed. The bulb location is clearly marked with a stake as bulbs will go dormant in the fall. A mulch of leaves or compost will protect against frost heaving; protection from slugs is necessary when new growth begins in late winter.

An eastern exposure with good morning light is best, and *Cardiocrinum* are happiest when they bloom under the shade of tall trees. Avoid planting in full sun as leaves will burn and lose their rich green coloring. Be sure to choose a sheltered location.

Cardiocrinums are monocarpic, and after flowering, the original bulb and flower stalk will die. Offsets (bulbs of various sizes) form a circle around the original bulb. The following spring, the

offsets are dug and divided.

Water requirements are not high as these are shade plants. Fertilize lightly with a well-balanced fertilizer applied as growth begins in late winter or early spring.

We return to the story of the original bulbs from Chen Yi. These were planted in pots in a cool greenhouse, and by the spring of 2003 one had survived — truly a miracle! The sole survivor was planted outdoors in mid-April of 2003 and bloomed to perfection the following month. The plant was dramatically different from *Cardiocrinum giganteum* and Bob called me immediately when the flowers started to open.

The plant bloomed a month earlier than *Cardiocrinum giganteum*. The stems were very dark (almost black) as were the petioles. The leaves were much broader and the whole plant was shorter, reaching only five feet in height.

The plant bore seven beautiful flowers that were dissected and horizontally disposed with pure white, fragrant flowers with rich purple-red margins. We were all thrilled at such a beautiful specimen — a magnificent plant!

Later in the year, masses of seed were harvested. Many are already sown and the remainder are in freezer storage. We assume that since there was only one plant, this individual is self-fertile (this will be proven when the seed germinates!). A number of offsets were also produced and these were planted in pots which are in the cool greenhouse.

We determined after some study that this stately, beautiful and dramatic plant is *Cardiocrinum giganteum* var. *yunnanense*.

Editors' Note: Chen Yi also lists *Cardiocrinum cathayanum* as item L-35.

Species Lily Bulb Sources

Barbara Small, Nevada

AG

Ambergate Gardens
8730 Country Road 43
Chaska MN 55318-9358
Voice 877-211-9769
Fax 952-443-2248
mjhamber@aol.com
www.ambergategardens.com

AA

Arrowhead Alpines
P.O. Box 857
Fowlerville, MI 48836
Voice 517-223-3581
Fax 517-223-8750
www.arrowhead-alpines.com

AB

Avon Bulbs
Burnt House Farm,
Mid-Lambrook
South Petherton
Somerset TA13 5HE
England
Voice /Fax 44-0-1460-242-177
www.avonbulbs.com

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

BC

The Bulb Crate
2560 Deerfield Road
Riverwoods, IL 60015
Voice 847-317-1414
Fax 847-317-1417

BM

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

CY

Chen Yi Nursery
Fax 86-10-8955-7052
Chenyi@public.netchina.com.cn
www.home.no.net/chenyi/lilium/
htm.

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

FW

Far West Bulb Farm
 14499 Lower Colfax Rd.
 Grass Valley, CA 95945
 Voice 530-272-4775
 Fax 530-272-4775 (call first)
 Nancyames@accessbee.com
 www.californianativebulbs.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
 Coldwater, ON L0K 1E0
 Canada
 Voice 1-800-339-8314
 Fax 905-881-3499
 Flower@gardenimport.com
 www.gardenimport.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.hillcrestharmony.com

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 360-253-6273
Fax 360-253*2512
thelilygarden@aol.com
www.thelilygarden.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

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@nichegd.com
www.nichegd.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

PA

Pitcairn Alpines
 Scotts Park, Pitcairngreen
 Perth PH13LT
 Scotland
 Voice 44-0-1738-583-213
 Susanband@ukonline.co.uk
 www.pitcairnalpines.co.uk

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

PN

Pottertons Nursery
 Moortown Road
 Nettleton, Caistor
 Lincolnshire LN7 6HX
 England
 Voice 44-0- 1472-851-714
 Fax 1472-852580
 rob@pottertons.co.uk
 www.pottertons.co.uk

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/

VB

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

VD

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

VE

Van Engelen Inc.
 Box 638
 Bantam, CN 06750-0638
 Phone 860-567-8734
 Fax 860-567-5252
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

WW

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

**Selected Sources
 for Rare Species Lily Seeds**

Ribbon Nursery
 P.O. Box 82
 Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
 Phone 208-267-7257
 Fax 208-267-7257
Dmsims@mindspring.com
www.lilyseeds.com

Rocky Mountain Rare Plants
 1706 Deerpath Rd.
 Franktown, CO 80116
www.rmrp.com

What a wonderful surprise to find so many suppliers offering more and more species lily bulbs. When I first began compiling this list several years ago, only a few common species such as *L. henryi*, *martagons* and *regale* were available. Look how far we've come!

I was unable to contact Paul Christian Rare Plants (the website is being remodeled), but I have included the company since they have offered many rare species bulbs in the past.

L. lancifolium is listed under *L. tigrinum*.

Species	Supplier
L. amoenum	CY HN
L. armenum	AA
L. auratum	LG
L. auratum	OH PR
L. bakerianum	CY
L. bakerianum var. aureum	CY
L. bakerianum var. delavayi	CY
L. bakerianum	CY
L. bakerianum var. yunnanense	CY
L. brownii	CY HN
L. bulbiferum	AA BM
L. bulbiferum var. croceum	BA
L. callosum	CY
L. canadense	AA
L. canadense var. coccineum	FT OH PR
L. canadense var. croceum	BA
L. canadense var. flavum	PR
L. candidum	BA BB BM FT GI HN JS LN MZ PN VD WF
L. carniolicum	AA

Species	Supplier
L. cernuum	BM CY GI JS LN PR VE
L. cernuum (white)	JS VE
L. columbianum	BD BM FW HN PR
L. concolor	CR PR
L. concolor var. coridion	PR
L. concolor var. strictum	HN
L. davidii	CY EN HH HN JS LN MM MZ VE
L. davidii var. willmottiae	AA HH
L. dauricum	PF
L. dauricum var. yunnanense	CY
L. delavayi	CY
L. distichum	CY
L. duchartrei	AA CN CY HN
L. fargesii	CY
L. formosanum	AA HG HN NG OH PCG PD PR WG
L. formosanum var. pricei	AA BM
L. grayi	FT
L. hansonii	BM HN MZ

Species	Supplier	Species	Supplier
L. henrici var. maculatum	cy	L. michiganense	AA ML PD PM
L. henryi	AA BA BM HH LG LN OB OH	L. michiganense named varieties	OM
L. humboldtii	FW	L. monadelphum	BM PN
L. kellyanum	AA HN	L. nanum	BM CY PA
L. lankongense	PR	L. nanum var. Bhutan	BM
L. leichtlinii	LN MZ PR	L. nepalense	BM CY FT HN LN PR
L. leichtlinii var. maximowiczii	CY	L. oxypetalum	BM
L. leucanthum	CY LG HN	L. oxypetalum var. insigne	PA
L. leucanthum centifolium	AA CY PR	L. pardalinum	AA AB BB BC BM DG HN PA PR
L. longiflorum	HN	L. pardalinum var. giganteum	GI JS VE
L. lophophorum	CY HN	L. parryi	AA BM PR
L. mackliniae	BM HN ML PA	L. parvum	AA BM HN
L. maculatum var. dauricum	HN	L. parvum var. hallidayi	ML PR
L. martagon	AA AB AG BA BB BC BM FT GI HN NZ IG OB VB	L. philadelphicum	PM (seed)
L. martagon var. album	AA AB AG BA BC BN FT GI MZ OH VB		
L. martagon var. pitosium	CY		
L. medeoloides	BM HN		
L. michauxii	PD		

Species	Supplier
<i>L. pollyphyllum</i>	AA
<i>L. pomponium</i>	HN
<i>L. primulinum</i> var. <i>burmani</i> -	CY
<i>L. pumilum</i>	AA BB CY GI HH LG LN OH
<i>L. pumilum</i> var. 'Yellow Bunting'	PR
<i>L. pyrenaicum</i>	AA BM
<i>L. regale</i>	AA AB BB BM CY JG LG LN OH PD PR
<i>L. regale</i> var. <i>album</i>	BD BM LG LN
<i>L. rosthornii</i>	AA CY
<i>L. rubellum</i>	PR
<i>L. rubescens</i>	AA
<i>L. sargentiae</i>	CY HN
<i>L. semper-</i> <i>vivoideum</i>	CY
<i>L. shastense</i>	HN
<i>L. souliei</i>	CY
<i>L. speciosum</i>	BD
<i>L. speciosum</i> var.	BM JS MZ VE
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. <i>gloriosoides</i>	CY

Species	Supplier
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>	BM JS MZ OH VE WF
<i>L. speciosum</i> var. 'Uchida'	BD
<i>L. sulphureum</i>	CY
<i>L. superbum</i>	AA FT JG MN WW
<i>L. superbum</i> var. <i>lutea</i>	MN
<i>L. szovitsianum</i>	AA
<i>L. taliense</i>	CY HN
<i>L. taliense</i> var. <i>Kaichen</i>	PR
<i>L. tigrinum</i> var. <i>Flore Pleno</i>	AA BM CN HN PD PR
<i>L. tigrinum</i> var. <i>splendens</i>	AA BM CY JG OH VD
<i>L. tsingtauense</i>	HN
<i>L. vollmeri</i>	AA HN
<i>L. wallichianum</i>	BM FT
<i>L.</i> <i>washingtonianum</i> var. <i>purpurescens</i>	FT
<i>L. wigginsii</i>	AA HN
<i>L. wilsonii</i> var. <i>flavum</i>	HH



L. philadelphicum

Photographs: top left — Anna Leighton,
top right — Jim Sullivan, bottom — Jim Sullivan

