THE SPECIES LILY

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

Lilium parryi

Spring 2006

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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VERY special thanks to Richard Small who has stuffed SLPG envelopes for ten years!

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Special Thanks to Proofreaders
Janice Kennedy, Edward McRae and June Taylor

The First Ten Years

Edward A. McRae
Oregon

The Species Lily Preservation Group (Society) was formed at the annual NALS (North American Lily Society) meeting in Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1995. The dream of forming such a group came from the late Julius Wadekamper, always a leading enthusiast for promoting an interest in the natural species. Perhaps now is the time for reflection, especially regarding the meeting of our initial goals so clearly defined.

1. Collecting and growing as many species lilies as possible, especially those rare and in danger of extinction.

Records over the past ten years show that we have grown over eighty species and varieties to flowering stage. The most endangered grown were perhaps *Lilium alexandrae* and *Lilium occidentale. Lilium alexandrae* seedlings were planted at Lava Nursery after one year in the Fairdale Nursery greenhouse. The crop did exceedingly well with many flowering the first year at Lava Nursery; unfortunately, the foliage stayed green and the entire population was killed by an early frost in mid-December. The experience was heartbreaking, especially when I had hopes of offering flowering-sized bulbs to members living in many climate zones. *Lilium occidentale* has flowered several times, but restrictions apply to bulb sales.

2. Making excess species bulbs available to members.

The first seed was sown in April 1996 in outdoor beds at Lava Nursery with considerable success. The beds had been fumigated the previous fall, especially to control weeds. Seed of hypogeal germinating species was sown in pans and trays and placed in cold frames at Fairdale Nursery. A total of fifty-five species and varieties were offered to members starting in the fall of 1997; surplus bulbs were offered to several Regional Lily Societies after members' orders were satisfied. The species offered in the fall of 1997 included *Lilium amabile, Lilium amabile* var. *luteum, Lilium cernuum, Lilium concolor, Lilium davidii, Lilium pumilum, Lilium pumilum* 'Golden Gleam' and *Lilium pumiluym* 'Yellow Bunting.' Being two-year-old seedlings, the bulbs were smaller with excellent root systems. Such bulbs are ideal for themajority of early Asiatic species, generally giving a superior performance to

older and larger bulbs.

The one problem recorded from the seed beds in 1997 was a pocket gopher who devoured most of our *Lilium pumilum* 'Yellow Bunting!'

The number of orders from members has averaged ninety per year from 1997 to 2005.

Collecting, preserving, planting, growing and distributing lily seed.
The key to success with lily species is a continuous supply of fresh seed always stored at freezer temperatures to maintain viability. Seed was produced outdoors with early Asiatic species by simply allowing the stronger plants to go to seed (natural pollenators do the job!) and disbudding the smaller plants. The one problem with this method dis when varieties and the type are growing close together in the field; for true seed to be produced, one variety must be disbudded before flowering.

The ideal way is to produce seed from select plants in the greenhouse, and this was done with high success. *Lilium leucanthum, Lilium sulphureum, Lilium rosthornii, Lilium auratum platyphyllum, Lilium speciosum* var. *gloriosoides* and others all produced seed from protected pollenations under greenhouse conditions.

We are also deeply grateful for gifts of seed, especially from natural populations. The NALS Seed Exchange and especially the RHS Lily Group have also been highly supportive.

In recent years we have sent considerable quantities of seed to the NALS seed exchange.

4. Collecting all possible information on each species, its habitat, distribution, cultural needs, etc.
If my information is correct, we have published seventeen or more newsletters, one for spring and one for autumn of each year. Barbara Small deserves enormous credit for the excellent quality and content of those newsletters. They contain a wealth of valuable information which has done much towards the understanding of the precious lily species. Woodruff Imberman also warrants thanks for his publication of several articles on species in garden magazines.

I have continued to learn more of cultural needs, including, as understood earlier, the fact that the early Asiatic species *Lilium cernuum, Lilium concolor*, etc. detest too much moisture following flowering. We have frequently stated that lily species love growing with companion plants of similar vigor and height. This system is highly beneficial as many have proved.

5. Disseminating cultural information on each species.
I again mention the newsletters in this respect. They contain several articles with cultural information. I have always encouraged members and friends to write a short report regarding how each species performs in their particular areas. Soil types, location, height, time of flowering, etc. are all important. We do appreciate those who have given encouraging reports on the bulbs received from the Group.

This need for information is especially true when a more and unusual species is offered. One example is *Lilium parryi* which was offered a number of years ago. A large population of this species was grown at Cebeco Lilies and offered to members. The planting was magnificent with the flower color varying from clear yellow to golden yellow; the fragrance too was exotic. We know so little about this beautiful species regarding its garden worthiness in North American gardens. Incidentally, the seed of *Lilium parryi* had been in the freezer twenty years before sowing! [Editor's note: I purchased *L. parryi* and planted some bulbs in zone 9. The plants eventually disappeared, but not before I gave some to my daughter who lives in zone 4. They are thriving in their new conditions.

6. Assembling a slide and photo record of all species lilies.
A slide collection of over 100 different species and varieties was assembled in 1999 and sent to several members. Two collections were also sent to the NALS library and, to my knowledge, are still available. I also have a large file of more species lily slides and copies of most species can be made available if so desiered. I can't remember how many times I have shown the species slides in my talks. It is truly an outstanding way to show the beauty and wide variations found in lily species.

I have fallen behind in modern technology, but I have been deeply impressed with digital cameras and what those and other new inventions

have achieved. I hope those with the more modern skills can work to further promote the lily species and the SLPG.

7. Identifying areas where specific species grow and seeking protection for those areas.

Both *Lilium columbianum* and *Lilium washingtonianum* grow around Lava Nursery and the surrounding area, where we continue to find new populations. It seems especially exciting to find lilies in their natural habitat and I hope members will become more aware of finding and seeking protection of natural populations where necessary. I have a young friend, Bret Hansen, who travels the entire West Coast in search of lily species. He seeks direction from Boyd Kline of Medford, Oregon, who has intimate knowledge regarding the location of several species. Barbara Small has also been especially active in this thrilling pursuit.

I have thoroughly enjoyed working with the species lilies and hope to continue. Many ask what my most happy and vivid memory is as far as lily species are concerned. The answer must definitely be a large planting of *Lilium canadense* var. *coccineum* in their glory at Lava Nursery. They are spectacular, and it is a joy to gently harvest the hosts of beautiful bulbs grown originally in trays by Teresa at Cebeco Lilies for one year. They have brought joy and beauty to many; shipments of bulbs to England have brought particular praise.

It has also been thrilling to work with the lily species from Chen-Yi in china. *Lilium sargentiae* and *Lilium sulphureum* both bear copious bulbils, totally new to me in trumpet lilies. The most delicate and beautiful has been *Lilium sempervivoideum* which flowered both in the greenhouse and field; unfortunately, I have never been able to produce seed. The champion, however, is *Lilium rosthornii* which is strong, vigorous and uniquely different from *Lilium henryi.* I notice crosses between the two species listed and would love to see the hybrids.

I must offer my sincere appreciation to all who have helped give lily species their rightful place in the lily world.

Royal Horticultural Society Lily Group

Alisdair Aird, England

The RHS Lily Group has several hundred members in various countries. Its main activity is a good seed distribution (stronger on lily species than hybrids), with non-lily species as well (currently this is not available to US members until the Group has worked out a way of dealing with the new US import rules). It produces *Lilies and Related Plants*, successor to the *Lily Yearbook*, every two years, and a short quarterly newsletter. In the UK, the Group runs an annual bulb auction each autumn and arranges garden visits, displays and lectures. It has expert advice panels and hosts an occasional International Lily Conference. The annual subscription is £10.00 (or £30.00 for three years). [The Group accepts credit cards for those not in the UK.] Further information from Mrs. Rose Voelcker, Lanjique, 32380 St Leonard, Gers, France; phone 003305062043076; email rvlanjique@wanadoo.fr.

PRAIRIE PHOENIX: THE RED LILY IN SASKATCHEWAN

By Bonnie J. Lawrence and Anna L. Leighton
Nature Saskatchewan, 206-1860 Lorne Street.
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2L7
$20.00 Canadian inc. shipping
ISBN: 0-921104-21-9 (www.naturesask.ca)
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This incredibly well researched and written treatise on *Lilium philadelphicum* by Connie Lawrence and Anna Leighton is wor-

thy of a joint Ph.D thesis at any North American University. It took these two women over 10 years to amass and analyze the biological data and record insect, wildlife and disease predation on this Prairie Phoenix. Not only are there exceptionally good photographs of the various colour phases of this lily, its pollination and life cycle, but life cycles of its pest enemies as well. Their thorough research documents the habits of voles and pocket gophers and their intricate tunnel systems are diagramed and explained. As a practical research reviewer I could find little, if anything, to criticize in the meticulous years of research put in by these women. The only item that I could have added was the possibility that the burning of the prairie pasture releases minerals such as potash and phosphate fertilizer which might be possible flowering triggers in the subsequent growing season. All in all I'd rate this publication a triple A plus and a must read for all lily enthusiasts, particularly those interested in species lilies.

Species and Varieties Anticipated to be available Autumn 2006

From Edward A. McRae

L. amabile
L. amabile var. *luteum*
L. cernuum (Baranova)
L. concolor (early)
L. concolor (late)
L. concolor var. *coridion* (Baranova)
L. dauricum
L. davidii
L. davidii (Chen Yi)
L. davidii var. *willmottiae*
L. henryi (Chen Yi)
L. henryi var. *citrinum*
L. lankongense (Chen Yi)
L. leucanthum var. *centifolium*
L. parddalinum var. *vollmeri*
L. pumilum
L. pumilum (Chen Yi) (larger flowers)
L. pumilum Golden Gleam
L. pumilum Yellow Bunting
L. regale (Chen Yi)
L. rosthornii
L. sargentiae (Chen Yi)
L. taliense var. *kaichen*
L. wilsonii (Arakawa)

A New Lily from Southern Alabama and Northern Florida

Mary G. Henry
Formerly of Pennsylvania

On October 15th, 1940, I collected herbarium specimens and seeds of a *Liliium* that grew in a low meadow along a creek north of Elberta, Baldwin County, near the Gulf Coast in southern Alabama. At that late date the seed capsules were nearly ripe. All the plants were single-flowered and grew about 10 to 14 decimeters (three to five feet) tall. The bulbs were white and amazingly small, being only about two cm. in diameter and slightly more in height. They were buried about five to eight cm. (two to three inches) below the surface of the black muck.

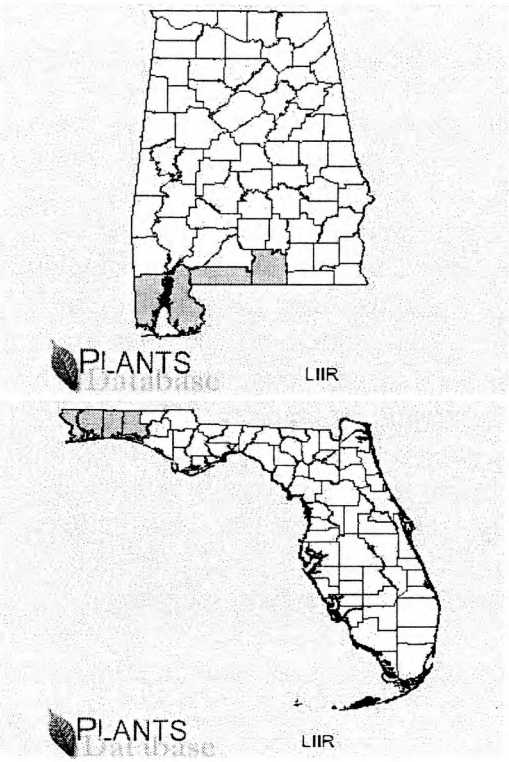
There were about a dozen of these lilies along the edge of the shrubbery bordering the creek. This shrubbery was composed of *Cliftonia monophylla, Cyrilla racemiflora, Myrica inodora, Rhododendron serrulatum Clethra alnifolia* and species of *Virburnum* and *Vaccinium.*

Local residents told me that only a few years previously "the meadow was yellow with lilies," and school children added "The flowers looked like yellow bells." It was evident that the meadow was now being heavily grazed by cattle, and that only those plants which were protected by the shrubs had survived. The yellow colour, as denoted by the phrase "yellow bells," and a definite roughness on the lower surface of the leaf veins, led me to believe that I had discovered an undescribed southern form of *Lilium canadense.*

On February 2nd, 1941, I planted seeds of this lily in sandy peat in a 12 by 12-inch box in a cold frame at my home in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania. The resulting seedlings were small and grew slowly. As the ensuing was years gave me scant time, these seedlings were greatly neglected. However, five of them bloomed in

September, 1945. These lilies have made an autumnal growth of narrow leaves that are evergreen. Heavy freezing with zero temperatures has not destroyed wither the exposed leaves or the bulbs.

During the season of 1946, I have been four times to southern Alabama and western Florida in further search of this lily. The visit of early August found it in full bloom, and produced the plants in suitable meadows from Baldwin County, Alabama eastward to Walton County, Florida. The field acquaintance has convinced me of the specific distinctness of the plant.



[Maps of Alabama and Florida from USDA Plants database on the web.]

As an ardent lover of lilies, who has searched far for them and grown them in my wild garden, I have long hoped that I might chance upon some attractive species which had remained unknown to science. This beautiful and delicately fragrant lily is all that I could have desired in my fondest anticipations. Because of the rich yellow colour one may liken its flower to a golden treasure, and because it is the "pot of gold" at the foot of my rainbow, I am calling this new species *Lilium iridollae.*

Technical Description

Bulb of each season globose, less than two cm. In

diameter at time of anthesis, the slender rhizome connecting the several bulbs with a few scattered sccales.

Stem 5-20 dm. tall, erect, slightly roughened and rooting at the base, proximally lightly flecked and suffused with brown, distally smooth and light green. Leaves verticillate, or sometimes scattered throughout, the blades oblanceolate to obovate or rarely elliptic, 5-9 cm. long, 1.3-2.5 cm. wide, slightly roughened on the margins and also beneath proximally on the veins (of which the midrib is prominent and sometimes also a lateral pair). Uppermost leaves so small and remote that the stem appears to be distally naked.

Flowers usually solitary, but sometimes several (as many as eight have been noted) nodding and with well-curved segments as in *Lilium superbum.* Buds 6-8 cm. long. Petals 7.5-10 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. wide, the sepals slightly longer and wider; both sepals and petals "warm buff yellow"[1] to golden-yellow, deepening slightly along median line, conspicuously spotted with "Hessian brown" and also near apex usually obscurely flecked or stippled with pinkish, red, the perianth-segments externally buff to yellow with green base, and each internally with a conspicuous green nectariferous furrow. [2] Filaments 4-6 cm. long, slender, widely outcurving, greenish white; anthers at beginning of anthesis 1.7-2 cm. long, but after three days shrinking to 1.1-1.4 cm. Long, the pollen deep brownish red ("bright mahogany red") to brownish yellow. Style 3.3 cm. Long, slender, greenish white; stigma slightly parted (so whole stigmatic mass 3-lobed) rounded or slightly flattened distally, greenish yellow to darkest brown.

[The original includes a brief Latin description including footnote 3.]

Type, growing in sphagnum over black muck along wooded creek, about four miles north of Elberta, Balddwin county, Alabama, collected in flower August 1st, 1946, by Mary G. Henry, No. 4464; deposited in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural

Sciences of Philadelphia. This showed well the dark-spotted yellow perianth-segments.

In meadows near the Gulf Coast, from Baldwin County, Alabama, to Walton county, Florida. I have now found this at twenty stations, three in Escambia, five in Santa Rosa, two in Okaloosa and two in Walton counties, Florida. Flowering in August.

[1] Colours in quotation marks are according to Ridgeway's "Color Standards and Colour Nomenclature."

[2] Rarely varying to red, careful search finding only a very few plants with red shading and but a single one with red perianth-segments. So far, all of the seedlings have been yellow-flowered or pink-stippled on a yellow ground.

Comparison with Related Species

The yellow turkscap flowers of *Lilium iridollae* cannot be mistaken for those of any other lily of eastern North America. This new species is easily identified either in or out of bloom. In the swamps of western Florida and southernmost Alabama it seems to take the place of *L. superbum*. The latter I have seen growing in swamps of Butler, Montgomery, and Randolph counties, all father inland in Alabama.[4] I have also seen it in Jackson County, Florida, while there is at the New York Botanical Garden a specimen of it from Leon County in that state. But *L. iridollae* is not of nearest kinship to *L. superbum* and could not be mistaken for it. The yellow coloration and decided, though slight, fragrance of the flower, as well as the roughness on the veins and along the margins of the leaves, are all features that separate it from this wide-ranging eastern lily.

The flowers of *Lilium canadense*, the only other yellow-flowered lily in eastern North Armerica, are bell-shaped, with spreading or only slightly recurved segments, very unlike the well-recurved turkscap flowers of *L. iridollae*. The obvate leaves, too, distinguish the latter from *L. canadense*. Finally, *L. iridollae* occurs only in sandy peat and in spagnum bogs, whereas *L. canadense* prefers a less acid medium.

Lilium iridollae differs, too, from *L. michauxii.* The remarkably slender stem, the upper portion of which is nearly naded, nd the much greater height of the plant, distinguish it, nor do the golden-yellow flowers with their slight fragrance recall the strongly fragrant ones of that species. Also, the roughened leaves contrast with the glabrous ones of *L. michauxii.*

Furthermore, the habits of these two lilies are different. While I have collected *L. michauxii* many times in the Carolinas, in georgia, and in Alabama, as well as several times in Florida and once in Virginia,[5] I have never seen it in a swamp or bog. (It would be interesting to learn how it obtained its book-name of "Southern Swamp Lily!") Always it has been growing in a dry well-drained soil, usually on a hillside, often in a ravine but always well above even the smallest stream. I have found it in the shade of trees, whereas *L. iridollae* occurs naturally in sphagnous meadows and along boggy creeks in sunshine. Occasionally I have seen the latter in sem-shade along the edges of meadows, in which its main growths had been destroyed by grazing.

Lastly, it differs from *Lilium michiganense.* This northern species has red perianth and ovate leaves, while it flowers in early July instead of in August.

Another marked separates *Lilium iridollae* from all these other species. In August a cluster of narrowly linear leaves begins its growth o the bulb for the ensuing season. These leaves remain evergreen over winter and often last for more than a year. (Even seedlings, still in a seed flat, make a few such narrow leaves.)

Present Status

Lilium iridollae is now rather a rare lily. In the dry sandy pine lands that cover its range there is a farm house beside nearly every swamp, for swamps supply good "feed." Cattle are permitted to graze "at large,"[6] and they roam freely, doing great damage as they are especially fond of the succulent stems and leaves of

lilies. Hogs, too, which are very plentiful in some localities, are equally destructive, perhaps even more so, for they easily root up the delicate bulbs in the soft moist soil. In many of the localities where I found this lily, it was necessary to wander miles, wading through soft muck, rank vegetation and briars, before a single plant could be found.

After collecting many specimens in seed and in bud over a period of six years, it was a tremendous thrill, albeit in pouring rain, that I first saw *Lilium iridollae* in bloom in its native home. The sight of its beautiful yellow flowers, swaying gently on its slender stems, will remain one of the "highlights" of my life.

Alas, that this lovely lily should be vanishing from its native haunts even before it has become scientifically or horticulturally known!

[1] Colours in quotation marks are according to Ridgeway's "Color Standards and Colour Nomenclature."
[2] Rarely varying to red, careful search finding only a very few plants with red shading and but a single one with red perianth-segments. So far, all of the seedlings have been yellow-flowered or pink-stippled on a yellow ground.
[4] Charles Mohr does not include *Lilium superbum* in hit "Plant Life of Alabama," published in 1901.
[5] At its northernmost known station, five miles south of Hopewell, Prince George County.
[6] It is to be hoped that botanists, horticulturalists and, indeed, all conservationists will bend their efforts to put an end to "cattle at large" before this lily and other choice native plants are completely destroyed.

[This article has been reprinted from The Royal Horticultural Society's *The Lily Year Book*, 1947, Number eleven, pages 18-21 with kind permission from the RHS Lily Group.]

The California Lilies in Cultivation

Dr. A.M. Vollmer
Formerly if California

A few general considerations regarding lilies, California or otherwise, may be in order. Anyone who has conscientiously tried to grow lilies has come to the conclusion that lilies are hard to grow.

The amateur lily grower is primarily interested in growing lilies successfully, which brings up the question, when may a lily be considered successfully grown. This of course, is an individual criterion, but to me a lily should not be considered successful until it has become established, growing year after year, increasing in size, flowering, and setting seed. For most species this will take about five years. As an example of what might be considered a success, but to me a failure, let me cite an instance. A number of years ago I obtained some huge bulbs of *Lilium humboldtii magnificum.* These were planted, and the following season, came up vigorous and strong, grew up to eight feet in height, produced from 39 to 48 blossoms on each stalk and set seed. The following year, they were smaller, produced fewer flowers, and set no seed. The third year, again, they came up but none bloomed. They fifth year they disappeared. I do not consider this a success, for these bulbs did not become established and in all probability were living on the energy stored in their bulbs. Had I dug down and investigated the bulbs, I am sure I would have found no new roots had been produced, a fact which I have observed many times since.

It gotes without saying, to be successful one must obtain sound bulbs. Desiccation probably kills more lily bulbs than disease. Lilies are not like other bulbous plants such as tulips, calochorti, etc. Bulbs of the latter type produce new roots each year, while lilies do not; in short, we must look upon lilies as growing plants, and they should be so treated. Imagine taking a rose for example, grasping it by the base, pulling it out of the ground, with the resulting injury to its roots, removing the soil, packing in dry material, shipping it for thousands of miles, and then expecting it to grow. Yet that is exactly what is being done with lilies. It is a wonder to me that any grow, and it is only the lily's remarkable vitality, the energy stored in its bulb, that permits it to grow. Las year,

by way of experiment, I sent six bulbs of *L. kelloggii* to a corresponding friend in London. Three were packed in the conventional dry peat, and three in damp peat. *L. kelloggii* I am informed is considered "difficult" in England, one reason why this lily was selected. In due course of time, word was received that the bulbs packed in damp peat arrived in perfect condition, while those packed in dry peat were like the usual bulbs of this lily available in England. Recently, word was received that the bulbs packed in dry peat came up, but all developed limp neck, while those packed in damp peat were growing strongly, the best plants of this lily he had ever seen. The recipient of these bulbs is a man of vast lily experience, and should be in a position to judge. This would indicated, but by no means proved, that if shippers sent bulbs packed in damp material, more success would result.

Having secured sound bulbs, the next consideration is situation. This includes soil, drainage, shade, and moisture. It was the experience cited above with *L. humboldtii*, as well as with others, that decided me to investigate our lilies in the wild, to see if I could learn some lesson from Nature, for having read most of the available literature on the subject, and followed it closely, I still met with failure. Accordingly, each season when time was available, I made trips all over California, found where these lilies were growing wild, studied the conditions under which they were growing, dug the bulbs, and planted them in the garden. It was not until I had done this, that I approached anything near success. Let us consider the conditions under which these lilies are found growing in Nature.

The California lilies may be grouped into two distinct groups, namely, the dry land type and the moisture loving lilies, or the so-called bog type. The las term is a misnomer, for they are not bog lilies, for a bog connotes stagnation, and stagnant water and decaying vegetable material is fatal to them, with the possible exception of *L. roezlii* [since renamed *L. vollmeri*]. This gives an accurate idea of the situation in which these lilies are found, and hence, should be planted. In calling the first group dry land type, this does not mean they do not like moisture, but means they are not found in moist places. The first group includes *L. bolanderi, L. columbianum, L. humboldtii, L. kelloggii, L. rubescens* and *L. washingtonianum.* These lilies are found in open woods, and thickets of chaparral, and they receive from 15 to 40 inches rainfall a year. Drainage is perfect, the soil is not unusually rich, but

from poor to good loam, mixed with rock and gravel, often overlaid with a thin layer of leaf soil. The second group include *L. maritimum, L. nevadense, L. occidentale, L. pardalinum, L. parryi, L. parvum,* and *L. roezlii.* These are found along the banks of streams, cienagas, below springs, or if you will, hillside bogs. Most of these bulbs can be wet much of the year without injury, if not all the year. I have seen *L. pardalinum* in bloom, with four inches of running water over the bulbs, and *L. roezlii*, crimson form, two feet high, on June 1st, and the bulbs six inches under water. Possibly, the bulbs of *L. parryi, L. nevadense* and *L. parvum* are dry during the sex winter months of the year, when the soil is solid, and any moisture in it is ice. *L. occidentale* and *L. maritimum* likewise may be dry for a very short time, during the summer, but these two lilies are found in a region of summer fogs, the fog condensing on the surrounding foliage and dripping down, thus keeping the ground moist.

Many letters have come asking for a list of names of plants found in association with our lilies, no doubt the idea behind these requests being that perhaps symbiosis played a part. I do not think there is such a thing as symbiosis with lilies, except that the shade of surrounding plants is essential, as well as the fact that leaves fallen on the ground over the bulbs help to conserve moisture and afford food.

Let us consider each lily as it is found growing in Nature.
L. bolanderi is found in extreme northern California and southern Oregon, in reddish clay soil, smong scrup oak (*Quercus dumosa*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*) and open pine woods (*Pinus balfouriana*). It grows up to four feet hight, with up to seven flowers, deep crimson with purple spots, and generally resembling our larger fritillaries. Occasionally one finds them much light in colour, a pinkish red with brownish purple spots. The leaves are arranged in whorls, there being three or four whorls to a stem, with one to three alternate leaves below each whorl, and the leaves have a powdery bluish cast. The bulbs are small, rarely up to five inches in circumference, made up of lanceolate scales up to two inches in length. The top of the bul is found three to four inches below the surface. The country in which it grows is covered with snow part of the winter, and has from 50 to 75 inches of rainfall a year. The altitude is from 500 to 2,500 feet.

L. columbianum is the most widely distributed of this group. Beginning

about 20 miles south of Humboldt Bay in north-western California, it grows north along the coast through California, Oregon, Washington, and into British Columbia, and is reported following the Columbia River basin into Idaho. It is found growing in a variety of situations, in cut over redwood forests, among ferns and brush, salal (*Gaultheria shaloon*), blackberry *(Rubus vitifolius*). Azalea (*Rhododendrom occidentale* var. *paludosum*), *R. claifornicum,* brake ferns, and grasses, but never in a bog or wet situation, but in this region the annual rainfall varies from 40 inches in the south to 150 in the north. It grows tall with many blossoms in the deepest of virgin redwoods as in Graves Grove of Del Norte State Redwood Park, among the Rhododendron undergrowth. The height varies with location and character of soil, six to eight feet with 40 or more flowers being no exception. The soil varies from light to heavy loam, rich in leaf-mould. The upper leaves are scattered, the lower ones in whorls. The flowers are usually described as a miniature Humboldtii type. Near Humboldt Bay, in a restricted area, they vary greatly, from lemon yellow as in *L. parryi*, to broght golden yellow and to deep red with a yellow centre. A larger more robust variety growing along the southern Oregon coast has been named var. *ingramii.* The petals are strongly recurved ant the flowers are up to two inches in diameter. Umbels are common. The bulb is small, similar to *L. bolanderi,* the scales not jointed, and it is found up to a depth of four inches from the surface.

L. humboldtii type. There are three distinct varieties of this lily, namely, type, *bloomerianum* and *magnificum.* The type is found in the middle western Sierra foothills up to 4,000 feet elevation among pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) and oaks (*Quercus douglasii*). This is a region where snow falls in winter, and is very hot in summer, the thermometer reaching as high as 110° F. This is a dry heat, however, with rare thunderstorms in summer. The deer and cattle are very fond of the young stalks, as they are of all California lilies. It is not uncommon to find this lily growin in land that has been cleared and set to orchards 25 to 30 years ago. Picture walking through an apple orchard with lilies growing under the apple trees! The soil is heavy yellow to reddish loam, in some places clay and adobe. The top of the buls is found six inches below the surface, excepting in places where the soil had been washed to a greater depth. In one place where a road has been built on a hillside, and the soil scraped to the lower side, the bulbs were dug three feet down, and they had bloomed. The stem grows up to 10 feet

high in favourable locations, the leaves are arranged in whorls, there being six to eight whorls to a stem. The leaves are very often slightly undulate, and greenish purple in colour. The flowers are orange yellow spotted maroon or purple, and up to three inches in diameter, and as high as 39 flowers to a stalk. The year after planting, this lily seldom flowers, as it usually produces new roots first. The bulbs are solid and made up of heavy unjointed scales, a large bulb being from twelve to fifteen inches in circumference. It produces fertile seed, but does not grow from scales.

L. humboldtii magnificum or *ocellatum* is by far the best of the Humboldt lilies. It occurs in Southern California in the Santa Barbara, San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains, and the islands off the Santa Barbara coast. It is found in a entirely different situation, from sea level to 1,500 feet in gullies and canyons, coming up through the surrounding chaparral. The soil is loam, rich I leaf-mould, and contains much rock and gravel, a different soil and situation from that where the type is found. Drainage is excellent, rainfall is light, from 10 to 15 inches a year, yet it receives more moisture than the rainfall would indicate, owing to its situation in the bottoms. It grows up to 12 feet in height, and has many stem roots, hence this lily will throw a good flowering stalk the first year. A well established bulb will produce from 50 to 75 flowers on a stalk. The flowers are darker than the type, with maroon spots or blotches encircled with crimson. The flowering stalk branches, there being two flowers to a stem, a character wer have seen in only one other lily, namely *L. roezlii.* It grows among scrub oaks (*Quercus dumosa)*, sumac (*Rhus lauriana*), greasewood (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). And under sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). The bulb is larger than the type, and soon after being exposed to air, turns purplish. The scales are often jointed. It produces bulblets from scales and grows readily from seed.

L. humboldtii bloomerianum is exactly like *magnificum*, except that it is a dwarf form, and grows in a different locality furthers outh, being limited to the mountains of San Diego County, where *magnificum* does not grow, at an elevation of 4,000 to 5,500 feet. It grows up to four feet in height, has fewer flowers to the stalk, its scales are jointed, and it grows in similar situations.

L. kelloggii is quite limited in its geographical range, and is found both in and out of the redwood belt, from an altitude of 2,500 feet to sea

level. In dry rocky exposures, it grows two to three feet high, while in shady, deep soil, it reaches a height of 10 feet, with up to 75 flowers to a stalk. Umbels are common, and it is deliciously fragrant. The flowers vary in colour, the prevailing colour is a rach pin, with a yellow band down the middle of each petal, while light pink to pure white without a band are common. Some are striated alternating between light pink and deep wine colour. The bulbs as a rule are about the size of *L. bolanderi*, but large specimens will measure twelve inches in circumference. They are found up to a depth of six inches below the surface of the soil. The scales are not jointed. Snow occurs during the winter on the ridges, and the average rainfall is about 40 inches.

L. rubescens is found in the coast range mountains from San Francisco Bay north into Siskiyou County, coming up through the chaparral, usually on the north slopes and on the tops of ridges. It grows up to 10 feet in height, and has up to 75 or 100 flowers to a single stalk. The trumpet-shaped flowers open white, spotted purple, but soon change to wine colour. The outer third of the petals is reflexed, thus differing from the Washingtonianum lilies. Umbels are common. In a good specimen, one can see deep wine-coloured flowers at the base, with lighter shades above, to faint pin, puree white, unopened white buds, green buds, all on a single stalk. They are very fragrant. The flowers remain erect of the stem, again differing from the Washingtonianum lilies. The leaves are arranged in whorls. The bulbs are eight inches in circumference, quite solid, and the flowering stalk arises from the centre of the bulb, not from the growing end as in *L. washingtonianum.* It is found in a variety of soils, but always has good drainage, and is found six inches below the surface of the soil. The rainfall averages from 22 inches in the south to 540 inches in the north.

L. washingtonianum has at least three varieties, the type, *minor* and *purpureum.* The type is found for about a distance of 450 miles in the Sierra Nevada mountains from about 4,000 to 7,000 feet, being at its best at 6,000 feet elevation. This is a region of heavy snowfall, the ground being snow covered from November to April. It is found growing among scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), wild cherry (*Prunus emarginata*) and Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos patula*). It grows up to eight feet in height, with twenty-five or more flowers to the stalk, strumpet-shaped, the petals narrow, so that a space is present between the petals, and with a few reddish dots, deliciously fragrant. The light green leaves

are in whorls. The bulbs form a long narrow rhizome, two to three times longer than wide, one end decaying, the other growing, and the flowering stalk coming up from the growing end. The bubs rot quickly after being exposed to air only a few minutees, and it is the most diffiult of our California lilies to grow. The bulb is found six inches below the surface of the soil, which is mostly decomposed granite and leaf soil.

L. washingtonianum minor is found only about the base if Mount Shasta and is smaller than the type, both in bulb and flower. The bulbs are found six inches below the surface and rest on pumice. It does not decay nearly so rapidly as the type.

L. washingtonianum purpureum is by far the ebest of the Washingtonianum lilies. It is found growing north of the other varieties, excepting in the Coast Range Mountains, where ist southern range extends to the Mad River. Further east, where the Coast Range, Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains meet, and north of where *L. washingtonianum minor* ends, this lily is found and is most abundant in the Cascade and Siskiyou Mountains, extending north to Mr. Hood. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, the petals overlap usually, and upon opening are either white, light pink or lavender, and soon change colour to deep wine purple. It grows in association with scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), wil lilac (*Ceanothus*), and open pine forests, usually on the north-west slopes, at an eleevation of 2,500 feet or more. The bulbs are found six to eight inches below the soil, which is loam, broken-down granite and leaf-mould. They reach a height of eight to ten feet.

The rhizomatous lilies may be divided into two groups, alpine and lowland lilies. To the former group belong *L. nevandense, L. parvum* and *L. parryi.* In winter, the bulbs are encased in frozen soil , and if moisture is present — ice, and remain in this condition from about November to April. When they thaw out in the spring, they are moist, if not wet, and remain wet until freezing again occurs. Their range is from 4,500 to 11,000 feet. The lowland rhizomatous lilies are moist, if not wet, practically all year.
Lilium maritimum as its name implies is a sea-coast lily. It is found from San Francisco Bay north for about 250 miles. It is usually reported as found growing in raised hummocks in bogs, but much better specimens are found growin in thickets of huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), red bilberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*). Labrador tea (*Ledum glan-*

dulosum), Mendocino cypress, *Rhododendron californicum*, and azalea (*r. occidentale*). It is found in a variety of situations, in bogs in open sunshine, dense woods (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) thicket, the flowering stalk rising above the surrounding brush, the bulbs in the latter situation bein entirely encased in a solid mat of shrub roots so that only a mattock will get them out. The bulbs are found from three to six inches below the surface of the soil. The soil is usually sandy, overrlaid with peat or leaf-mould. The flowering stalk rises up to seven feet, the leaves are rarely arranged in whorls, dark green in colour, oblanceolate. There are up to a dozen flowers on a stalk, dark red, bell-shaped and spotted maroon. In full sun they tend to bleach to orange colour. The rainfall averages from 22 to 35 inches a year, but this is a region of summer fogs, the fog condensing on the leaves of trees and water dripping on the ground.

L. nevadense was frmerly known as *L. parvum minor* or *L. parviflorum.* In 1939 Miss Alice Eastwood, of the California Academy of Science, studied this lily closely and came to the conclusion that it was a distinct species and named it *L. nevadense.* In the north, near Mt. Shasta, at an elevation of 9,000 feet it has a good deal of red in the flowers, while 500 miles south it is pure yellow with maroon spots. It is deliciously fragrant. It is found growing in boggy meadows, along streams and live springs, among willows (*Salix geyeriana* and *S. argentea*), aspen (*Populus tremuloides)* and mountain alder *(Alnus tenuifolia*). It occurs in soils composed of broken-down granite silt and leaf-mould. In winter, the ground is covered with snow for six months of the year, [and] the bulbs are encased in frozen soil and ice. During the growing season and well after the flowering season, the bulbs are wet until freezing again occurs. They are found in a situation shady most of the day and grow up to six feet tall with up to 25 flowers on a stalk; the flowers are revolute, two inches in diameter, with maroon spots. The bulbs are solitary, rarely two flowering stalks arise from a single bulb, and the bulb is found four inches below the surface of the soil, excepting in places where soil has been washed to a greater depth. The scales are jointed, and propagation is from seed or scales.

L. occidentale is probably the world's rarest lily, although I found it growing in abundance along the southern Oregon coast. It was originally discovered by Purdy on Table Bluff, just south of Eureka, California. Two weeks ago (early July) only about 50 plants were found on

Table Bluff. It is found growing in thickets of salmon berry (*rubus spectabilis*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), hazel not (*corylus rostrata*), blackberry (*/rybys vutufikuys*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), ferns and grasses. The stalk often goes up through five to seven feet of brush, the flowering top in full sunshine, but this is a similar region to that where *L. maritimum* is found, with summer fogs. It begins about 100 miles north of where *L. maritimum* ends. It grows up tonine feet in height and has up to 25 flowers to a stalk. The flowers are revolute as in *L. pardalinum*, two and a half inches in diameter, with green throat or centre, and maroon spots. In shade the flowers bleach; apparently the sun is necessary to produce brilliant colour, the reverse of *L. maritimum*. The leaves are arranged in whorls, dark green, oblanceolate. The rainfall is 40 inches a year. Like *l. maritimum*, the bulbs are encased in shrub roots and they are very difficult to dig.

L. pardalinum is the most widely distributed of the California lilies. While credited to California, it grows in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and continues east across the Rocky Mountains. One variety, *bourgaei,* comes from the shores of Lake Winnipeg. It grows in both mountain ranges of California, inhabiting the banks of streams and below live springs; it forms large clumps consisting of hundreds of bulbs, and it appears indifferent to elevation. As stated above, I have found it in bloom with the bulbs four inches under running water. There are many named varieties and more could be named. It grows in a variety of soils, from pure sand to heavy clay. The flowers are recurved, two to three inches in diameter, varying in colour from yellow to dark red, all having some red in the flowers, and maroon spots. In a batch of seedlings, one occasionally encounters a pure yellow form, but the succeeding year, some red appears. Some are fragrant, although *L. pardalinum* is supposed not to be fragrant, and if this is a diagnostic character, then the fragrant form that grows in Noble's Canyon in San Diego County is a new lily. [Editor's note: the lily is probably a natural cross between *L...pardalinum* and *L. parryi.*] The bulbs branch and are found up to four inches below the surface. The scales are jointed, and it grows readily from scales and seed.

L. parryi is one of the most beautiful of our California lilies. It is found in Southern California, in the San Bernardino, San Gabriel and San Jacinto Mountains and is reported from Arizona, growing at an altitude from 7,000 to 11,000 feet. Like *L. nevadense,* the bulbs are covered

with snow and ice for six months of the year. They are found along streams, springs and cienagas in gravelly loam and silt. They are found growing among willows (*Salix lasiandra* and *S. scouleriana*), and cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii* and *P. trichocarpa*). The flowers are trumpet-shaped, lemon yellow, some unspotted, others spotted maroon, and have a distinct pleasing fragrance. They grow up to six feet tall with 25 flowers to the stalk. There are two varieties, some have narrow leaves, in others the leaves are broad; the distribution of the foliage is variable, usually scattered with one whorl, while the taller specimens have more whorls. The bulb is found three to four inches below the surface, excepting where streams have washed silt, and in such places they may be at a greater depth. The scales are jointed, and it grows readily from seed and scales.

L. parvum occurs in the high Sierra and is known as the alpine lily. Beginning at an elevation of about 4,500 feet, it is pure yellow, but as one ascends the mountains it becomes orange, and at the higher elevations it is dark red, and all are spotted maroon. [Editor's note: I have found all three colors growing together, irrespective of elevation.] The flowers are bell-shaped and are found in similar situations to *L. nevadense* and *L. parryi.* In height it grows up to seven feet; the stalks are solitary. The leaves are light green, and usually a few are in whorls. The bulbs are solitary with jointed scales and are found three to four inches below the surface.

L. roezlii. In Humboldt County, along the forest –covered ridges of the Coast Range Mountains, one finds depressions devoid of forests. These depressions are usually bogs, and in the bogs one finds *L. roezlii*, sharing its existence with bog asphodel (*Narthecium californicum*) and *Xerophyllum tenax* (Elk grass, squaw grass, bear grass, etc.). It is not an unusual sight to find a clump of *Xerophyllum* in the centre of which is *L. roezlii.* In winter, and for about six months of the year, the bulbs are under water with often as much as two feet or more of water over the bulbs. The bulbs are completely surrounded by the roots of *Xerophyllum*, and in digging them out, they are often broken. The bulbs are solitary and produce a single flowering stalk which grows up to four feet and bears up to 25 flowers. The flowers are two inches in diameter, spotted maroon. The flowering stalk often branches, as in *L. humboldtii magnificum*, there being two flowers to a branch. The leaves are scattered, rarely in whorls. At the end of the summer, when the water in

these bogs has drained away, we have found an occasional plant growing in a stagnant puddle. The type has pure yellow flowers with maroon spots and is found in a limited area on the California-Oregon boundary, along banks of streams and in marshy ground.

To grow these lilies successfully, one must approximate the conditions as closely as possible to those found in Nature.

The dry land lilies are mostly found growing in brush, the brush giving protection to the young shoot from wind and sun as it emerges from the soil, and as it grows taller, the flowering stalk is in full sunshine. *L. humboldtii magnificum* and *bloomerianium* receive more shade in Nature as they are found growing in gullies and canyons. *L. maritimum* and *L. occidentale* grow in such situations but should receive more moisture. To simulate this condition as nearly as possible, a bed five feet wide was built running from east to west, the soil removed to a depth of 18 inches and filled in with soil composed of two parts top gravel, one part loam, one part leaf mould. Board sides two feet high were built around the bed, and over the boards lath was placed, the laths being one and a half inches wide and spaced one inch apart. This affords partial shade to the soil in the lily bed. Weeds were permitted to grow, thus giving additional shade to the young shoots. As the stalks reached the laths over the bed, they were permitted to come through between the laths into full sunshine. Under such conditions, the dry land lilies grow very well and are successful.

The rhizomatous lilies are likewise easy to grow. A cement pool was built, and two feet from the inside wall a board wall was built and the space between filled with soil composed of two parts top gravel, one part loam, one part leaf-mould and one part peat. The bulbs were planted three inches above the water level and covered with three inches of the same soil. The water level is kept constant and the water kept fresh by oxygenating the plants. In this situation all are happy. *L. maritimum* grows only two feet high, but bulbs planted in the lath house grow five feet high, the bulbs in both places having been dug at the same time. This shows they like more shade. *L. nevadense* likewise is much happier with more shade.

In the same bog, *L. canadense, L. carolinianum, L. grayi, L. michiganense* and *L.* superbum are happy and successful. *L. catesbaei* has

benn in this situation for three years, but we do not have sufficient heat in this climate for it. *L. neilgherrense* is apparently happy, but as it is only the first year in this situation for this lily, conclusions cannot be drawn.

[This article has been reprinted from The Royal Horticultural Society's *The Lily Year Book*, 1934, Number three, pages 5-13 with kind permission from the RHS Lily Group.]

Editor's note: While I have seen most of these lilies in the wild, I have never observed as many flowers as Dr. Vollmer claims. Did he exaggerate? Has the lilies' vigor declined over the years? All opinions are welcome!

Species Lily Preservation Group

Profit and Loss Statement, Balance Sheet

Ending December 31, 2005 (US dollars)

Gross Revenue	
Membership	$4324.92
Interest	$3.39
Total Gross Revenue	$4,328.31
Expenses	
Newsletters	$1,667.58
Office Supplies	$132.79
Banking & Service Charges	$11.64
Overpayment Refund	$6.00
Total Expenses	$1,818.01
Net Revenue	**$2,510.30**
Assets	
Cash (bank)*	$10,598.81
Liabilities	$0.00
Retained Earnings	
Retained Earnings Start	$8,088.51
Net Income/loss	$2,510.30
Total Retained Earnings	**$10,598.81**

* $1,000.00 of this amount is designated as a trust account.

Species Lily Preservation Group
General Membership Meeting
CanadInn, Polo Park, July 14, 2005,
Winnipeg, Canada

Present at the meeting:
Officers: Warren Summers, Kristin Swoszowki-Tran, June Taylor, Ted Sobkowich.
Directors: Art Evans, Bob Jonckheere, Kathryn Andersen, Woody Imberman.
Newsletter Editor: Barbara Small
SLPG Members and Others: Paul Machado, Michael Homick, Bruce Richardson, Pete Nelson, Denese Erickson, Ben Gowen, Dick Kammer, Lynn Collicutt, Larry Diehl, Francine Nelson, Marcy Gaugert, Ed Czarnecki, Gene Fox, Charlie Kroell, Ede Strand, Frans Officer, Don Roeder, Darrel Roeder, Peter Schieman, Sandra Pat Willis, Sandy Venton, Ieuan R. Evans, Marsha Hartle, Jill Britton, Lola MacFadyen, Lillian Luky, Dolores Nelson, M. Bexson, P. Groot, Ron Chiabotta, Maureen Janson, Marianne Casey, Judith Brown, Linda Smith, Ray Smith, Gail Summers, Ginny Prins, Sylvia Grantham, Marvin Andersen.

President's Message

President Warren Summers opened the meeting at 4:50 p.m. with a report that the Board of Directors had a very productive meeting last night. He mentioned that this spring the Board had approved the By-laws changes which were printed in the last newsletter, to be voted for approval by the membership at this meeting. Basically, the By-laws changes involve protecting our non-profit status, some other minor changes, also having more than one Conservator so we can always try to supply the membership with a good source of species lily bulbs.

The Board unanimously approved the slate of officers presented by the nominating committee last night.

The President noted that until recently there has not been much emphasis on the preservation aspect of the Group. He was pleased

to announce that a Species Lily Conservation and Preservation Trust Fund has been established with an initial contribution of $1,000 from SLPG fund. The idea is to build up some equity in this Trust so we can do some real work in the future for conservation and species lily protection.

Prairie Garden magazine has contacted Warren to do an interview about what the SLPG is doing. The President feels that protecting the species begins with public awareness.

The President reminded the members that he is leaving the presidency today and that all committee chairs he has appointed will expire today. The new president will appoint new chairs immediately.

Minutes

Secretary June Taylor read the membership meeting minutes of last year, June 25, 2004. There were no comments or corrections. It was moved by Woody Imberman and seconded that the minutes be approved as read. Motion carried.

New Business:

President Summers noted that the recommended changes to the By-laws were published in the last newsletter, 30 days prior to this meeting, to be voted on by the membership. He asked for any discussion.

Woody Imberman voiced his opposition to some parts of the changes, especially in regard to sources of income.

President Summers commented that the Board had reviewed the proposed changes and had recommended that the changes as presented be adopted. He asked for a vote from the membership – Aye or No. Ayes were almost unanimous for approval of the changes.

David Sims gave a short special slide presentation of some of his species lilies.

Treasurer Ted Sobkowich reported that there is a total of

$9,025US in the SLPG account. He was asked to provide a detailed report for the next newsletter.

The report of the Nominating Committee, comprised of David Ross, Woody Imberman and Dick Kammer was given by the chairman, Dick Kammer. The nominations were:
President, Kristin Swoszowski-Tran
Vice President, Barbara Small
Secretary, June Taylor
Treasurer, Ted Sobkowich;
Directors, Mike Homick from California and Pete Nelson from Minnesota.

It was moved by Kathryn Anderson and seconded that the slate of officers as presented be approved. Motion carried by a unanimous vote.

Denise Erickson told of an exciting find in Minnesota this June. A man contacted the lily website with a question about a stem of what he thought was a yellow *L:. philadelphicum.* Denise contacted Gene Fox who confirmed the identification. Through persistence, Denise contacted the man again regarding a picture, some pollen, finding some more lilies. Franz Officer added more to the story. He has the pollen and has received word from DNR that to protect the lily habitat, the area adjacent to the lily find will not be burned this fall. Perhaps more will be added to this exciting event next year.

President Warren asked if someone would make a detailed write-up about this exceptional lily find.

The President asked for nominations for the Nominating Committee for 2006.

Art Evans was nominated by Kathryn Andersen
Charlie Kroell was nominated by Ed Soboczenski
Michael Homick was nominated by Barbara Small

There being no further nominations, the President asked for a vote. The nominees were elected unanimously.

President Summers introduced the new SLPG president, Kristin, who was warmly welcomed with hearty applause. Kristin related how pleased she was to meet the members personally as there were many she had been contacted by Email. This was an opportunity to match faces and names. She told about her own garden and how much she enjoyed lilies.

At the conclusion of the newly elected president's brief message, President Summers reminded everyone that Kristin would be appointing her own committees from now on.

For her first appointment, President Kristin appointed Art Evans as the Chairman of the 2006 Nominating Committee.

Last Minute Information

Frans Officer asked if thought had been given to producing a Species CD. He thought it had been mentioned at an earlier meeting. Warren thought it a good idea but has heard of no action in that direction.

Warren reminded members that it is important to give more thought to lily preservation.

In response to a question regarding the Conservator, it was noted that Ed McRae is our Conservator, authorized to provide species lilies to the Group. Now that the By-Laws have been changed we can have others and will work with them on a year to year basis.

Barbara Small reported that Ed McRae is in good health following his surgery, still limps a bit. He plans to have a large selection of lilies for the sale this fall. The reason he did not attend the meeting and show this year is that he is saving his money to visit his family in Scotland in 2006.

Barbara Small asked members to please write articles for the Species Newsletters. They do not need to be long, just share your success, little surprises, or even failures with other members.

There being no further business the meeting was closed at 5:50 p.m.

Left:
Lilium iridollae
Photo from U.S. Botanic Garden website

Below:
Lilium rubescens
Photo by Barbara Small

Front Cover:
Lilium parryi
Photo by Barbara Small