

THE SPECIES LILY

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



L. bolanderi
Autumn 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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The article by A. Grove was reprinted from *The Lily Yearbook*, 1951-2, pages 52-5 and that by G.M. Taylor from *The Lily Yearbook* 1950, pages 77-9 with the kind permission of the Lily Group from the Royal Horticultural Society.

All *Lilium bolanderi* photographs by Barbara Small

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Lilium Auratum:
Its Introduction into Europe
G. M. Taylor [and Derek Fox]
Formerly of Scotland

Lilium auratum, the Golden Rayed Lily [or Gold Band Lily] of Japan, has been grown in this country [UK] for nearly a century, and during that period millions of bulbs have been imported from its native land. The tragedy is that most of these bulbs survived for a very short period, and immense losses were the experience of importers and growers. It is most unfortunate, for this is perhaps the most floriferous of all Lilies; it is certainly the most powerfully perfumed, and is, I think, the most beautiful of the genus. The flowers measure from 8 inches to 15 inches across, and normally have a white background and a gold, orange or crimson ray, but it is a highly mutant species, and carries in its seed a wide variation of colour, form and stature. The noble blossoms are often featured by spectacular markings of some shade of pink or red, and a single spike will generally bear from 7 to 35 flowers and range from 5 to 12 feet in height according to the size of the bulbs and the variety. I am not exaggerating when I make these statements regarding the floral opulence and dignity of this magnificent Lily, and there are records that give examples of the capabilities of *L. auratum* that far exceed what I have written. These glorious examples may not be very common today, but they were not unusual three quarters of a century ago shortly after the lily was introduced from Japan. Any doubter as to the possibilities of this Lily should read the experiences recorded of it in the late Dr. Wallace's book *Notes on Lilies and their Culture* (second edition), published in 1871, on pages 21 to 58.

All this shows what can be expected from this Lily when sound bulbs are properly grown, and it is deplorable that this lovely, and actually facile, Lily should have proved such a grievous disappointment to its many admirers for the last half century. It is a Lily that is very scarce today [1952]. It is not my purpose here to deal with the losses that have been so generally experienced, but

it is heartening to know that we are now on the eve of the renaissance of *L. auratum*, and growers can shortly look forward to a repetition of the successes of their forefathers. The clean, virus-free stocks from British Columbia and New Zealand, coupled with the proper handling of the bulbs, and the planting of them at the right time and at the correct depth, will undoubtedly ensure success.

[Editor's note: the following excerpt from Derek Fox's *Growing Lilies*, pages 87-88 should give us some idea of the correct handling of this lily.]

“First, there is no point in growing a particular bulb unless it is healthy. It should soon show its unhealthiness by obvious symptoms. If the scales are loose and flabby it may be unhealthy or just too long out of the ground. To plump it up put it in moist peat for a week or so. Should it be firm and clean take off two or three scales to propagate a few fresh bulblets. If the roots are poor, cut off or just died back, do not plant into cold wet soil, but pot up in a large well crocked pot with a very loose gritty peaty sterilised compost fractionally covering the bulb, having previously immersed it for a few hours in a systemic fungicidal solution. Keep moist and cool. When the stem starts to grow, do not cover with more and richer compost until assured that good basal root growth has been achieved. At this stage careful outdoor planting could be effected if conditions are reasonable. Like many Japanese species this lily will take and enjoy abundant moisture as long as the drainage is excellent. Depending on this it may be planted deeply and a good mulch of grit and leaf soil provided for the stem roots. Shrubs and suitable herbaceous plants may be used as shelter and screening from other lilies. In the right climate where the sun is not too intense full exposure may otherwise be given, but the more ‘continental’ the climate the greater will be the need for some shade.”

Continuing with G. M. Taylor's account —



Lilium auratum. Photos from the NALS website, courtesy of Chris Callard (top) and Jerry Friedman (bottom). Note the variation in flower shape and spotting.

What I am concerned with is the introduction of this Lily into Europe. We know, of course, that it was introduced into this country by Messrs. Feitch in 1862, and the claim was made that it was its first appearance in Europe. I think, however, there is evidence to show that it reached France, and possibly Italy, very much earlier.

Père René Rapin, an eminent French man of letters and theologian, was born at Tours in 1621, and died in Paris in 1687. At the age of 18 he joined the Company of Jesus, taught the humanities, and then composed various works of piety and literature. ... What is considered his masterpiece, however, is his poems on gardens "Renati Papini de Hortorum, libri IV," published in 1665, and a great example of elegant latinity. Some of his critics alleged that he had not composed the poems, and that he had taken them from Lombard MSS. which were the property of a Prince of Naples. The poem on gardens was translated into English by John Evelyn the younger (London, 1673), and by James Gardiner (Cambridge, 1716). I quote herewith the excerpt from Gardiner's translation which is relative to our subject:

“Late from Japan’s remotest regions sent,
Narcissus came arrayed in purple paint,
And num’rous spots of yellow stain the flower,
As richly sprinkled with a golden shower:
The radiant tinctures may with tap’stry vye,
And proudly emulate the Tyrian dye;
Which flower, ye skilful Gard’ners, often plant,
Let not our nation this fair beauty want:
And tho’ she answer not your common care,
No cost, no labour on her dressing spare;
For should she bur her conquering charms display,
From ev’ry Fair she bears the prize away.”

It would seem that *L. auratum* is surely the subject dealt with by the poet. His description fits this great Lily, and even in those early days it is apparent that it was a difficult subject to cultivate.

It will be noted that Rapin states that no cost and nor labour should be spared on the growing of this Lily. The poem was published with the others in 1665, and the 'Narcissus' that came lately from Japan, arrayed in purple and numerous spots of yellow, must have been introduced prior to that date.

It may have been introduced into Italy first and from there to France, but I can find no evidence as to date or place. It must surely be referred to in some of the French horticultural literature about Rapin's time, or in some of the Italian books. That remains to be seen if some scholar cares to go through them. In any case it looks as if the genial Père Rapin was dealing with *L. auratum*. French and Italian missionaries were known to be in Japan in the seventeenth century, and, as was their custom, they may have sent bulbs of this Lily to their fatherland.

[Editor's note: *L. auratum* may be purchased from Bulbmeister, Buckland Plants, Pacific Rim Native Plants and Select Seeds.]

Select Seeds describes it as follows:

L. auratum. Once called Golden-rayed Lily of Japan, it was introduced in 1862 to gasps of surprise, no doubt, for it sports one foot wide fragrant flowers in great numbers in late summer. Set the bulbs 9-12" deep in well-drained acidic organic soils where they will have some shade about their lower stems. Grow behind foxgloves and Canterbury bells to fill the gap once these biennials have finished bloom. 16/18 cm. 2-5' tall. Zones 5-8. 3/\$9.75, 5/\$15.00.

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. US members must apply for a permit to import the seeds. Google USDA and type in "Importation of small lots of seeds." You will find the correct form there. The Group 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.

Supplement to Elwes' Monograph

VI: *Lilium bolanderi*

A. Grove

Formerly of the UK

At the first glance Bolander's Lily looks like a western counterpart of the eastern *Notholirion campanulatum*, but the resemblance is only floral and superficial, for *Lilium bolanderi* is a true Lily.

The Lily was first collected on the boundary line between Oregon and California in 1879, and was described by Sereno Watson in 1884. It was introduced to this country [England] in 1890, and was illustrated in colour in an article by H.P. in *The Garden* for 25th October of that year (p. 396). Since its introduction the species has seldom made more than a fleeting sojourn in British gar-

dens, and so, perhaps undeservedly, has acquired a reputation as a fastidious species.

Twenty-five years ago, that enthusiastic cultivator of plants, the late Sir Henry Yorke, had a few specimens in his garden at Iver Heath for about three years, and not long afterwards the late Col. Hugh Warrender grew one or two plants of the species at Eastcote. In neither garden, however, was the Lily happy or firmly established.

From time to time in the past I have heard of the species as growing here and there, but in each case subsequent enquiry has shown that its cultivation has not been mastered.

On the other hand, *L. bolanderi* has not proved difficult to manage when grown in pots under glass, without necessarily any heat; and at intervals since Messrs. Ware of Tottenham first exhibited the species before The Royal Horticultural Society, in 1890, specimens have been seen at flower shows. During the past few years, *L. bolanderi* has shared in the revival of interest in the genus, and has more frequently figured in the horticultural public eye. It has also been grown for several seasons, and with fair success, in the Cambridge Cottage garden at Kew.

Such difficulty as there has been in establishing this Lily in gardens is common to several species from California and Japan, and is due to the fact that would-be growers usually make a beginning with collected bulbs.

These rarely travel well, and to place them in the garden at the customary planting season, when the ground is cold and wet, is to court failure. In cases where home-grown bulbs are not available a better plan is to nurse the imported bulbs for a season or two until they have recovered from the move and then plant them out directly they begin to stir after their annual rest.

In recent years some nurserymen who import the bulbs of Califor-

nian and other exotic Lilies have made a practice of growing them in pots in the manner indicated, and subsequently offering them as cultivated bulbs. Provided these are sound, growers who import them should not find it difficult to establish *L. bolanderi*.

In view of the comparatively high cost of such bulbs, however, a more economical plan is to raise the species from seeds. It is a process involving no more difficulty with Bolander's Lily than with other Californian species, and ensures an ample stock where-with the enthusiast can gain experience. Seeds of *L. bolanderi* are not usually available commercially, but I have found that if imported bulbs are potted when they reach the grower's hands, and are kept under glass, a capsule of seeds will follow the blooms on a modest proportion of the plants.

Bulbs raised from seeds may be expected to bear a flower in four years, and the same period elapses before bulbs that are propagated from scales reach the flowering stage. Not having tried it, I am unable to express an opinion as to the value of propagation by stem cuttings [sic].

In the early years of the century I raised a number of bulbs from a capsule borne by a plant I had received from Mr. Carl Purdy of Ukiah, California. In due course these were established in my garden in Berkshire, and Miss Snelling's lifelike drawing was made from one of these [see page 16].

The particular colony of about fifteen plants prospered, and for several years was an object of much interest to Henry Elwes, Bayley Balfour, and other understanding friends who saw it.

For some time, also, it yielded an abundance of seeds from which I raised and distributed numbers of plants. The existence of the colony was ultimately terminated by a mole, which, taking advantage of the distractions caused by the Great War, chose the very moment one July when the plants were at their best, to drive its tunnels backwards and forwards directly under the bulbs, till the

little bed looked like a miniature ploughed field, and every stem lay prone on the ground.

At flower shows, *L. bolanderi* is usually seen as a comparatively insignificant Lily bearing from one to three undersized flowers on a stem about 18 inches high, and is an object that inspires more interest than enthusiasm.

From the floral angle it is never a showy Lily, but when well grown, with five or six blooms on a stem about 3 ft. high, it is an arresting sight, for, apart from the beauty of the flowers, it has the air of quiet detachment for which the genus is remarkable.



[The *L. bolanderi* pictured at the left is the smallest the editor has seen. The small finger of my left hand is resting on the ground. Most stems I have seen average around 24 inches with two to three flowers. There is also much variation in color; the bottom photo on the back page shows the color most often described.]

In port and in shape and color of the flowers, *L. bolanderi* is unique among Lilies. The typical colour of the perianth is unlike that of any known Lily; it is a velvety, vinous hue not far removed from that of *Rosa moyesii*, and the petals are faintly freckled. The stem and leaves look as if the dew of Heaven had descended on them, and the faint blue-glaucous character is more pronounced than in any Lily I know.

I have only recently become aware that the floral colour of *L. bolanderi* is not immutably fixed, as I had always supposed, for during the past few years I have seen specimens in which the rich, velvety, rufous colouring of the typical plant is replaced by a dingy brick colour that mars its beauty.

The same change has also been noticed in *L. maritimum* and in *L. occidentale*, and I learn from Dr. Vollmer of San Francisco that he has observed a similar variation in wild plants of the three species.

In Dr. Vollmer's view, the change of colour in *L. maritimum* is related to the exposure of the plants, for he has noticed that those which, grown naturally in shade, exhibit the true colour of the typical species, while those that are exposed to the sun assume the brick colour referred to. I do not know, however, that this is invariably the case.

Whether the same influence applies to plants grown in this country remains to be proved, and it is not yet possible to be sure whether the colour variation in *Lilium bolanderi* is genetically fixed or not. The bulbs of *L. bolanderi* are like those of *L. columbianum* but smaller, and when the stem first pushes through the ground in April it is the colour of Burgundy, changing as it grows to green.

As with *L. kelloggii*, *L. columbianum* and *L. parryi*, I have found that a place in broken shade suits Bolander's Lily. Like other

Californian species, it is intolerant of a dry subsoil, and those who would succeed with it should arrange some form of subterranean irrigation. There may be years when this is not needed, but in a dry summer a moist subsoil seems essential if the plants are to prosper. [Editor's note: *L. bolanderi* have no natural springs or small creeks to water them. They do, however, receive rainfall from summer thunderstorms.]

I have not found that lime is a deterrent to the plant's welfare; nor should I expect it to be, for the species is reported as growing on limestone as well as in lime-free ground and in moist vegetable soil. It grows well enough in a compost of equal parts by bulk of loam and crushed peat, with half a part of crushed tile, and planters will find that a depth of four inches suffices for the bulb.

L. bolanderi is an outlying member of what is conveniently called the "dry-land" group of California lilies. Though varying much in size, the bulbs of the group, which includes *L. columbianum*, *L. humboldtii*, *L. rubescens*, *L. washingtonianum* and *L. kelloggii*, have a general family resemblance. The species of the group mostly grow in open woods or among scrub where the drainage is rapid, and in areas where the rainfall varies from 15 to 40 inches.

L. bolanderi is found, however, in the extreme north of California and south of Oregon at elevations of from 500 to 2,500 feet. The country is covered with snow during part of the winter, and Dr. Vollmer informs me that the rainfall may reach 75 inches annually. He has seen wild plants as much as 4 feet high and with seven blooms to a stem.

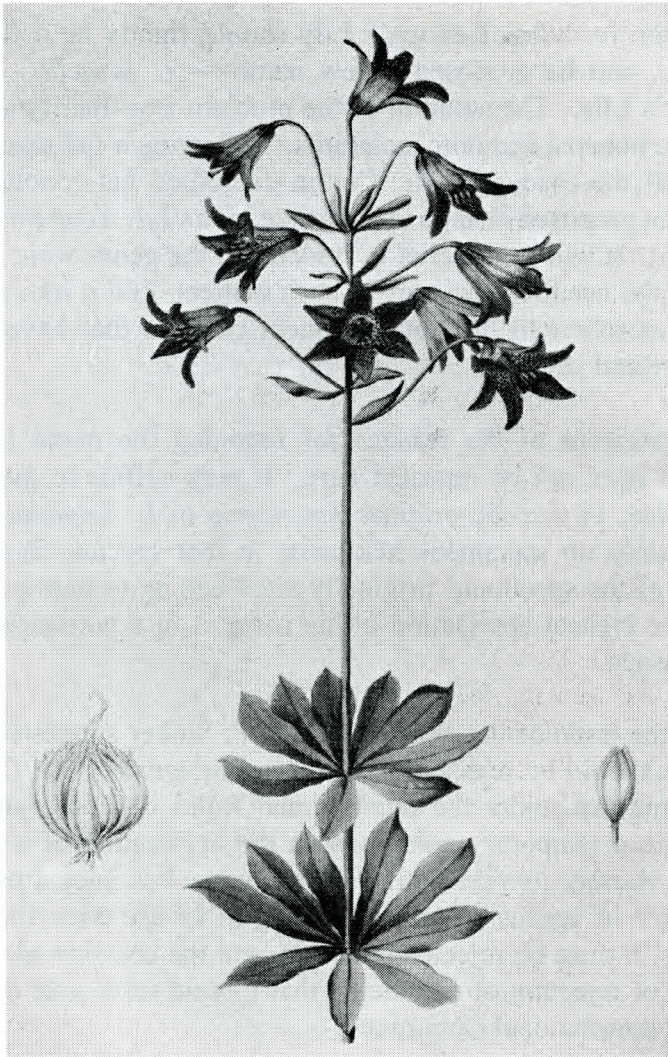
In Volume LVIII (1923) of *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University*, Dr. I.M. Johnston published a note in which he questioned the validity of the names attached to *L. kelloggii* Purdy and *L. bolanderi* S. Watson.

Dr. Jonston held that Kellogg's Lily should rightly be called *L. bolanderi*, and he proposed a new name — *L. howellii* — for Bolander's Lily. The solution of the problem is primarily a matter for the botanist and nomenclaturist. Following a full examination of all the evidence, Mr. Cotton embodied his conclusions against the proposed change in an article in the *Lily Year Book* for 1936 (p.6). It will bring relief to students of the genus who, while realizing the need for accuracy in such matters, find it irksome to adjust themselves to the not infrequent changes that have been made in recent years.

A full statement of the reasons for retaining the name *Lilium bolanderi* need not be repeated here. It may suffice to mention three points: 1) that the original description of *L. bolanderi* was based mainly on specimens belonging to that species; 2) that a majority of the specimens originally cited belong to that species; 3) that the present application of the name is in accordance with general usage.

In the same issue of the *Year Book*, Dr. F. Stoker suggested that the name should be rejected as a *nomen ambiguum*. Mr. Cotton informs me that under the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature a temporary ambiguity in the application of a name does not warrant its rejection. When a name becomes a permanent source of confusion or error owing to its use with different meanings, it must be rejected (Art. 62), and the decision as to the retention or rejection of a name on that ground rests with the appropriate International Committee.

No objection can be offered to Dr. Stoker's original action in substituting the name *L. howellii* for that of *L. bolanderi* in the *Lily Year Book* for 1935. At that date the correct application of the name *L. bolanderi* was in dispute, and there were, accordingly, practical objections to its employment in a list. Now that the question has been elucidated, these objections no longer hold good.



[*Lilium bolanderi* from a drawing by Miss Lilian Snelling for the Supplement to Elwes' *Monograph of the Genus Liliium*, Part 5.]

As already explained, Miss Snelling's drawing of *L. bolanderi* was made from a plant growing in my garden in Berkshire in 1915, and those who know the species will agree with Elwes' opinion that it takes a high place in a remarkable gallery of floral portraits.

Where to Find Species Bulbs

Barbara Small

Our conservator Edward McRae was unable to harvest species bulbs for our sale this year because he is recovering from a stroke suffered in early summer. Jeff Snyder, grower of acres of conifers at Lava Nursery, managed the bulk mechanical harvest of Ed's crop, and Judith Freeman completed the grading, bagging and mailing of the species bulbs to members. Jeff and Judith are making sure that the crop already in the ground at Parkdale for fall 2007 harvest will be cared for and available to our members, and the seedlings in the greenhouse will be cared for another year as well. Your officers and board members are doing all they can to find additional conservators to continue growing the species bulbs. In the meantime, I hope you will be interested in this new list of growers who can supply the various bulbs. These growers charge more for their bulbs than did Ed, who actually sold them at less than production cost.

A few species bulbs have two names: *L. tigrinum* (the old fashioned Tiger Lily) is also named *L. lancifolium*, and *L. pumilum* (Coral Lily) is also named *L. tenuifolium*. I have listed these bulbs under the names given by the various growers; if you don't find a grower close by, you might find one listed under the alternate name.

Since the inception of the Species Lily Preservation Group, the list of bulbs has grown tremendously. This year in particular I found several species that I had never heard about (let alone learned to spell!). Several sources have pictures and descriptions on the internet, so be sure to check the growers' sites before ordering. Larsensplantimport.com gives particularly good descriptions of the latest lilies. David Sims has also posted pictures of most of the species on the NALS website. Go to www.lilies.org, click on 'Image Gallery' and then on 'Species.' Scroll down until you find what you want.

Finally, I have omitted sources that only offer one or two species unless they offer something rare. I have listed all lilies that have been offered at one time or another, even if I found no source. Many of you have connections that might be able to offer some of these bulbs; if so, please let me know. Happy growing!

Species	Location
<i>L. albanicum</i>	BP
<i>L. amabile</i>	[None found]
<i>L. amabile</i> v. <i>luteum</i>	BN
<i>L. amoenum</i>	CY PM
<i>L. apertum</i>	CY
<i>L. auratum</i>	BP BM PR SS
<i>L. auratum</i> v. <i>platyphyllum</i>	PR MZ
<i>L. bakerianum</i>	LP
<i>L. bakerianum</i> v. <i>aureum</i>	CY
<i>L. bakerianum</i> v. <i>delavayi</i>	CY
<i>L. bakerianum</i> v. <i>rubrum</i>	CY
<i>L. bakerianum</i> v. <i>yunanense</i>	CY PC
<i>L. bolanderi</i>	[None found]
<i>L. brownii</i>	BN CY LP HN
<i>L. bulbiferum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. callosum</i>	CY LP
<i>L. canadense</i>	BN MN PR
<i>L. canadense</i> v. <i>coccineum</i>	FT PR
<i>L. candidum</i>	AA BM DD FT PM PCN
<i>L. candidum</i> 'Plenum'	CG
<i>L. carniolicum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. cernuum</i>	BM CY JS LN LP PR
<i>L. cernuum</i> v. <i>album</i>	PR
<i>L. ciliatum</i>	PC
<i>L. columbianum</i>	BN FT PA PR
<i>L. concolor</i>	CY LP PR
<i>L. concolor</i> v. <i>coridian</i>	PR

Species	Location
<i>L. x dalhansonii</i>	[None found]
<i>L. dauricum</i>	LP PR
<i>L. davidii</i>	BM BP CY JS LF LN NZ
<i>L. davidii</i> v. <i>wilmottiae</i>	AA CG
<i>L. distichum</i>	Cy LP
<i>L. duchartrei</i>	BM CY HN LP PA PN
<i>L. fargesii</i>	CY PC
<i>L. formosanum</i>	AA CG DD FF HN LP OH PD PR
<i>L. formosanum</i> v. <i>pricei</i>	BN PC PN
<i>L. formosanum</i> 'Snow Queen'	BN
<i>L. grayi</i>	FT
<i>L. hansonii</i>	BM HN LP MZ OH
<i>L. henricii</i>	LP
<i>L. henricii</i> v. <i>maculatum</i>	CY
<i>L. henryi</i>	BB BM BN CY FF LG LN LP MZ OH PN SS
<i>L. henryi</i> v. <i>citrinum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. jankae</i>	[None found]
<i>L. japonicum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. japonicum</i> v. <i>album</i> <i>arginatum</i>	PC
<i>L. huidogense</i>	LP
<i>L. humboldtii</i>	[None found]
<i>L. kellyanum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. lancifolium</i> v. <i>splendens</i>	AA BB BM BN CG CY JG OH PM
<i>L. lancifolium</i> 'Flore Pleno'	AA CG GG OH PD PR
<i>L. lankongensee</i>	BN LP PA PC PN PR

Species	Location
<i>L. leichtlinii</i>	BC BM LN PM
<i>L. leichtlinii</i> <i>v. maximowiczii</i>	CY FT LP PD PR
<i>L. leucanthum</i>	CY HN LG LP
<i>L. leucanthum</i> <i>v. centifolium</i>	AA CY PR
<i>L. lijiangenense</i>	LP PC
<i>L. longiflorum</i>	BN LP MZ
<i>L. lophophorum</i>	CY LP PC PM
<i>L. lophophorum</i> pink form	PC
<i>L. machlinii</i>	HN PC PN
<i>L. majoense</i>	BN PC PN
<i>L. maculatum</i>	PR
<i>L. maritimum</i>	AA BB BM JG
<i>L. martagon</i>	FT LN MZ OH PB PC PN VB
<i>L. martagon v. album</i>	AA BG DD JG MZ PM PR VB
<i>L. martagon v. cattaniae</i>	PM
<i>L. martagon v. pilosiusculum</i>	FL
<i>L. matangense</i>	LP
<i>L. medeoloides</i>	LP PC
<i>L. medogense</i>	PL
<i>L. michiganense</i>	AA BP PD PC
<i>L. monadelphum</i>	BM BP FT PM
<i>L. nanum</i>	BP CY LP PA PC PR
<i>L. nanum</i> 'Bhutan'	BM PC
<i>L. nanum</i> 'Bhutan Blue'	PC
<i>L. nanum v. flavidium</i>	BM PC PR

Species	Location
<i>L. nepalense</i>	BG BN BP CG CY LP HN MZ PC PM PR VB
<i>L. nepalense</i> v. <i>burmanicum</i>	CY
<i>L. ochraceum</i>	PC
<i>L. oxypetalum</i>	PC
<i>L. oxypetalum</i> v. <i>insigne</i>	PA PC PM
<i>L. papilliferum</i>	LP PC
<i>L. paradoxum</i>	LP
<i>L. pardalinum</i>	AA BB BG BM BN BP CG FF JS LN MZ PA
<i>L. parryi</i>	BM PA PR
<i>L. parvum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. parvum</i> v. <i>hallidayi</i>	PR
<i>L. philadelphicum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. philippinense</i>	BN FF
<i>L. pinifolium</i>	LP
<i>L. pitkinense</i>	BP RF
<i>L. poilanei</i>	PC
<i>L. pomponium</i>	PC
<i>L. primulinum</i>	LP
<i>L. primulinum</i> 'Rock's Variety'	PC
<i>L. pseudotigrinum</i>	PC
<i>L. pumilum</i>	BB BM BN CY LP OH SS
<i>L. pumilum</i> 'Yellow Bunting'	PR
<i>L. pumilum</i> 'Golden Gleam'	[None found]
<i>L. pyrenaicum</i>	AA BM BN PC PN
<i>L. pyrenaicum</i> v. <i>albaticum</i>	BN
<i>L. pyrenaicum</i> v. <i>carniolicum</i>	BN

Species	Location
<i>L. regale</i>	BB BG BM BN BP CY FF GG LG LN LP OH PD PG PR SS
<i>L. regale</i> v. <i>album</i>	BB BM BN BP PG
<i>L. rubellum</i>	PR
<i>L. saccatum</i>	LP
<i>L. sargentiae</i>	CY PC PG
<i>L. sempervivoideum</i>	CY LP PC
<i>L. shastense</i>	PC
<i>L. souliei</i>	CY
<i>L. speciosum</i>	LP PR
<i>L. speciosum</i> v. <i>album</i>	BB JS LN MZ
<i>L. speciosum</i> v. <i>gloriosoides</i>	CY PC PM
<i>L. speciosum</i> v. <i>rubrum</i>	BM BN GG JS LN MZ OH
<i>L. speciosum</i> 'Uchida'	BB MZ
<i>L. sulphureum</i>	CY LP PC
<i>L. superbum</i>	AA BN BP FT JG OH PN
<i>L. szovitsianum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. taliense</i>	BP CP CY LP PN
<i>L. taliense</i> 'Kaichen'	PR
<i>L. tenuifolium</i>	BG
<i>L. tianschanicum</i>	LP
<i>L. tigrinum</i> v. 'Flore Pleno'	[See <i>L. lancifolium</i>]
<i>L. tigrinum</i> v. <i>splendens</i>	MZ SS
<i>L. tsingtauense</i>	CP LP PR

Species	Location
<i>L. umbellatum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. vollmeri</i>	AA BN HN CF
<i>L. wallichianum</i>	BN FT MZ PC PM
<i>L. wardii</i>	FT LP
<i>L. washingtonianum</i>	AA BM
<i>L. washingtonianum</i> v. <i>purpurescens</i>	AA
<i>L. wenshanense</i>	LP
<i>L. wigginsii</i>	BN BP HN PC RF
<i>L. wilsonii</i>	[None found]
<i>L. wilsonii</i> v. <i>flavum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. xanthellum</i>	[None found]
<i>L. xanthellum</i> v. <i>luteum</i>	LP PC

A Word about Chen Yi Lilies

Chen Yi's list of species lilies contains 115 different entries. Besides those species listed in the chart above, she includes 16 or so numbered species, for example *Lilium* sp. (16), many of them briefly described such as "fresh red-flowered, Tibet." Other species have several offerings, for instance *L. namum* (1), *L. nanum* (2) and *L. namum* (3). Others may be different spellings — *L. pilosum* rather than the *L. pilosiusculum* listed by PL.

Ordering from her nursery, also called Kaichen Nursery, presents a moral dilemma for many members of the Species Lily Preservation Group. She obviously has dug up wild plants for sale, and it's not clear whether or not she is now growing the species from seed. There are two fields of thought: 1) Chen Yi is pillaging the countryside and we shouldn't be encouraging such actions by purchasing her bulbs or 2) we should purchase the bulbs to preserve the species even though they will not be in their native habitat.

AA

Arrowhead Alpines
P.O. Box 837
Fowlerville, MI 48836
Voice 517-223-3581
Fax 517-223-8750
Arrowhead-alpines.com

BN

Beeche's Nursery
Village Centre
Ashden, Saffron Walden
Essex, UK CB10 2HB
Voice (+44) (0) 1799 584362
Fax (+44) (0) 1799 584421
Beechesnursery.com

BB

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

BG

Broadleigh Gardens
No address given
Broadleighbulbs.co.uk

BP

Buckland Plants
Kirkcudbright
Scotland DG6 4XP
(+44) (0) 1557 331323
Bucklandplants.co.uk

BM

Bulbmeister.com
4407 Town Vu Road
Bentonville, AR 72712
Bulbmeis-
ter@bulbmeiseter.com
bulbmeister.com

CFC

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

CY

Chen Yi Nursery
Also Kaichen Nursery
Home.no.net/chenyi

CG

Cotswold Garden Flowers
Browns' Nurseries
Gibbs Lane, Offenham
Evesham, Worcestershire
UK WR11 8RR
(+44) (0) 1386 422829
cgf.net

CFP

Crûg Farm Plants
Griffith's Crossing
Caernarfon, Gwynedd
UK LL55 1TU
(+44) (0) 1248 670232
Crug-farm.co.uk

DD

Digging Dog Nursery
 PO Box 471
 Albion, CA 95410
 Voice 707-937-1130
 Fax 707-937-2480
Business@diggingdog.com

FF

Forest Farms
 990 Tetherow Road
 Williams, OR 97544
 Voice 541-846-7269
 Fax 541-846-6963
Forestfarms.com

FT

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 175 Arbutus Road
 Salt Spring Island, BC V8K
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 Voice/Fax 250-537-5788
thimblefarms.com

GW

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 Fax 888-548-6831
Gilberthwild.com

HN

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 Kensington, WA 98346-9502
 Voice 360-287-4172
 Fax 360-297-8321
Heronwood.com

JG

Johannsen's Greenhouse &
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 Voice 608-271-6211
johannsens.com

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 Voice 860-567-0838
 Fax 860-567-5323
www.johnscheepers.com

LP

Larsen's Plantimport
 [Order by email only]
Larsensplantimport.com

LG

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

LN

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

MZ

McClure & Zimmerman
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 Friesland, WI 53935-0368
 Voice 800-883-6998
 Fax 800-374-6120
info@mzbulb.com
mzbulb.com

MN

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 Voice 812-633-4858
genebush@munchkinnursery.com
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OH

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

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
hillkeep.ca

PCG

Parks Countryside Gardens
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 Greenwood, SC 29647
 Voice 800-213-0493
info@countrysidegardens.com
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
rareplants.co.uk/

PN

Peter C. Nijssen
 Postbus 652
 2100 AR Heemstede
 Netherlands
pc-nijssen.com
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PD

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

PA

Pitcairn Alpines
 Scotts Park
 Pitcairngreen
 Perth, Scotland PH1 3LT
 (+44) (0) 1738 583213
 Pitcairnalpines.co.uk

P&M

Potterton & Martin
 Moortown Road
 Nettleton, Caistor
 Lincolnshire LN7 6HX
 England
 Voice 1472-851714
 Fax 1472-852580
 pottin01@globalnet.co.uk
 Google 'Potterton & Martin'

RF

Rainbow Francom
 P.O. Box 1296
 Middletown, CA 95461
 lilyseed.com

SS

Select Seeds
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 Union, CT 06076
 Voice 800-684-0395
 Fax 800-653-3304
 selectseeds.com

SP

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 98 Bridges Rd.
 Tylertown, MS 39667-9338
 Voice 800-774-0079
 sph@neosoft.com
 fortunecity.com/business/
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VB

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



Lilium bolanderi

Spring 2007 Sale of Bulbs from Ed McRae's Fall 2006 Parkdale, Oregon Crop

Lily Species	Price	Quantity	Total
<i>Lilium cernuum</i>	3 for \$18		
<i>Lilium concolor</i>	3 for \$15		
<i>Lilium dauricum</i>	3 for \$15		
<i>Lilium davidii</i> (early form)	3 for \$18		
<i>Lilium davidii</i> (tall, late form)	3 for \$18		
<i>Lilium lankongense</i>	3 for \$18		
<i>Lilium leucanthum</i> 'Black Dragon'	3 for \$18		
<i>Lilium pumilum</i>	3 for \$15		
<i>Lilium pumilum</i> 'Golden Gleam'	3 for \$15		
<i>Lilium regale</i>	3 for \$15		
<i>Lilium wilsonii</i> (Arakawa)	3 for \$20		
Phytosanitary certificate (outside USA, actual cost)	\$15		
Shipping (US priority mail)	\$10 US		
Shipping (outside USA, global priority mail)	20% order		
If actual shipping cost is less, we will add extra bulbs			
TOTAL			

Please mail your order by March 15, 2007, with a check payable to Edward A. McRae, to Ed's Lilies, The Lily Garden, 4902 NE 147th Avenue, Vancouver, WA 98682 USA. Fax: 360-253-2512 E-mail: CPLilies@aol.com. Overseas customers may charge to a VISA or Master card; include number, expiration date, and an e-mail or phone number if you are charging. Your order will be packed and shipped from **The Lily Garden, but all money received will be deposited to Ed's account.**