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Department of Information  
and Agricultural Journalism  
Institute of Agriculture  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

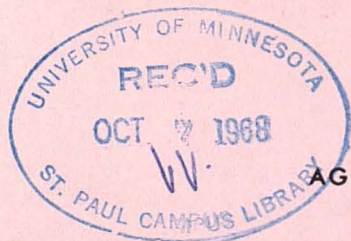
YARD 'N' GARDEN



EXTENSION  
HORTICULTURISTS

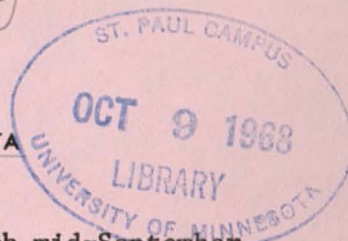
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AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE • UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

PLANTING LILIES



Lilies can add beauty to your flower garden from June through mid-September.

The colors range from white to deep reds. Many newer lilies come in various pastel shades. Selecting adapted lilies insures that they'll be a permanent feature in the garden.

\* \* \* \*

Lilies require a loose, well drained soil. Well rated manure, compact, or leaf mold will loosen a heavy soil. Such material increases the water holding capacity of a sandy soil. Most lilies like a sunny location. Light shade during the hottest part of the day prolongs the life of the blooms.

\* \* \* \*

Do not select a low area that is likely to be troubled by late spring frost. Lilies emerge from the soil very early in the spring, and the lower buds may be killed by the frost.

Select winter hardy lilies adapted to our climate. Enchantment, Nutmegger, Harmony, Connecticut Yankee, Dora Pinnow, Corsage, Sonata, Baby Robin and Ruky are exceptionally hardy. There are many more that can be successfully grown in this area.

\* \* \* \*

Select bulbs that are plump and firm. The roots should be attached, and not shriveled. Bulbs without roots are satisfactory, but more time is required for them to become established.

\* \* \* \*

Plant small lily bulbs from two to four inches deep. Large bulbs should be placed four to six inches deep. The madona lily should be placed so the top of the bulb is one inch below the soil. Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the spreaded roots. Bulbs planted in clumps create a greater impact than single lilies scattered in the garden. Each clump should contain a single variety. Place the bulbs 10-12 inches apart.

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A loose winter mulch minimizes the chances of winter injury to the inestablished bulb. A winter mulch on established lily plantings will delay their emergence in the spring.

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