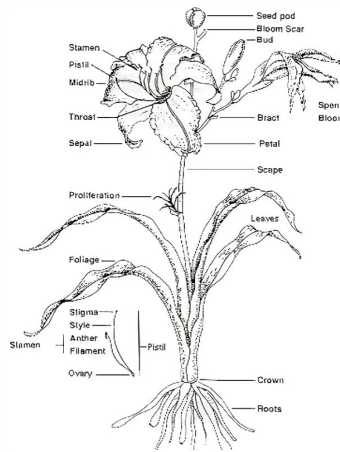




Lilium “Lily” have bulbs and flowers emerge on a single stem or stalk

Hemerocallis “Daylily” have a tuberous root system, grass like leaves and grow in clumps.



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Resources

North Star Lily Society
North American Lily Society

K&D Gardens

A lily lover's oasis

Lilium Divisions



- Division I Asiatic Hybrids*
Most popular, easy to grow
- Division II Martagon Hybrids*
Grows in sun or shade! Whorled leaves.
- Division III Euro-Caucasian Hybrids
- Division IV American Hybrids
- Division V Longiflorum Hybrids
- Division VI Trumpet and Aurelian Hybrids*
Full sun, stake, fragrant.
- Division VII Oriental Hybrids*
Fragrant, attractive, mulch well
- Division VIII Interdivisional Hybrids*
Large selection, colorful
- Division IX Species*
Found “in the wild”
*MN Hardy

Growing Tips

- Sun to part shade
- Plant 3 times height of bulb
- Fertilize with a basic 10-10-10
- Mulch to keep roots cool
- Keep watered
- Well-draining soil
- Stake taller plants
- Deadhead after bloom
- Clean up in fall-cut back brown stalks
- Cover in fall with leaves

Additional Tips

Lilies may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. If unable to plant right away, store in refrigerator or similarly cool area. Avoid storing with apples. Apples are known to emit a gas that destroys the lily bulb. Do not plant in an area where water tends to sit...this will cause bulb rot. Lilies prefer well-draining soil. Work the soil approximately 8 inches deep adding a little extra manure or compost. Space them approximately 6" apart. We have planted them closer. An old saying is lilies, "prefer their heads in the sun and their feet in the shade." Add mulch or low growing plants to provide this shade

Lilies like to be fertilized in the spring, prior to blooming. Water thoroughly after fertilizing. We use a basic 10-10-10 fertilizer. When cutting lilies for arrangements it is advised to take no more than one third of the stem. This allows the stem to continue to provide nutrients to the bulb, producing a stronger plant the next year. By removing the anthers of the bloom this will allow the bloom to last longer and avoid staining clothing, table clothes, etc. If not using lilies for hybridizing, cut spent blooms off at the top of the stem, leaving the stem to feed the bulb. Stem may be cut back in the fall when it turns brown.

