



*Parry's Tree  
& Lily Farm LLC*

## **Planting and Care of Lilies (lilium)**

Thank you for your purchase from our annual lily festival and Parry's Tree and Lily Farm! Below you will find useful planting/care instructions and some helpful hints that I have learned over the years that will help your lilies thrive for years of enjoyment. You will also notice we recommend our Power Grow product line for growing your Callas, Day Lilies, and Lilies. We have spent the better part of ten years developing the products that are best suited for growing and maintaining a healthy, colorful bulb...

### **Asian Hybrid Lilies**

Mostly non-fragrant, they come in all shades and color combinations, multiply rapidly, and bloom over a long season. The flowers can be up facing, side facing or down facing, vary in height, and flower early to mid season (depending upon the plant).

### **Orientals, Trumpet and Aurelian's**

These varieties are the most exotic and showy of all lilies but multiply more slowly. They can be grown in somewhat arid, colder climates in low fertile soil but will take a little more effort on your part for good survival in these conditions. Amending the soil and providing heavier winter protection of straw, leaves and peat moss is recommended. Spring planting allows them to settle in and are more apt to make it through harsh winters. Protecting them from the first frost and by covering with a cardboard box or heavy straw during extreme cold weather, will allow the bulbs to mature more fully for the following year. The large beautiful scented flowers that bloom late summer will be well worth the extra effort needed.

### **Orienpet - Longiflorum - L.O. Hybrids**

Orienpets are cross bred between Orientals and Trumpet lilies. These lilies are breakthroughs giving improved vigor and large showy flowers. They are more hardy than their parents; the orientals, trumpets and longiflorums. Lilies in this group should be mulched their first year to aid in over wintering in cold climates. Spring planting of this group allows them to settle in and are more apt to make it through the winter with little care.

### **Tiger Lilies (Species)**

Depending upon how and where you plant them, most tiger lilies do not require specialized care and will naturalize themselves very well. They are very adaptable to most soil conditions and environmental conditions. They do quite well in warm, moist climates with stems and a lot of blooms. Their delicate, beautiful flowers are quite showy and most will bloom for long periods in fertile soil. Tiger Lily bulbs for the most part are smaller than hybrid varieties, but will produce good quality blooms.

## **GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS**

Your bulbs are never completely dormant so they should be planted as soon as possible. If for some reason you are unable to plant your bulbs immediately, keep them refrigerated and moist in the poly bag along with the packing material they came in. Our packing material will absorb any moisture that accumulates and keep the roots fresh. Provide adequate ventilation by opening the top of the bag completely until you can plant them.

## Planting

### Location

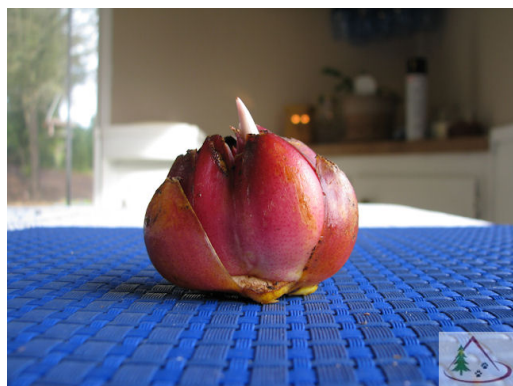
It is important to choose the right location. When planting in the garden or landscape, make sure your bulbs are in an area that drains well and has no standing water at any time. Lilies require direct sunlight for part to all of the day. They do best grown in full sun during the am hours and shade from about 2pm on.

### Soil

Like Calla Lilies, Lilies in the liliium family (Asian, Orientals, etc.) like and thrive in acidic soil (6.0ph to 6.5ph). Therefore, all necessary steps should be taken to lower your soil Ph to the desired level. However, they will perform adequately in a neutral 7.0ph soil.

Lilies need rich (high organic matter), “airy” soil...not compacted. For heavy soils (clay) and any other soils, add a lot of potting mix with at least 30% pumus to the hole before planting. You can also use a combination of peat moss, a small amount of seasoned organic compost, and pumus. Once again, a good potting mix with at lest 30% pumus for good drainage can also be added. If using manure make sure it is well rotted (at least 1 year old) and use as a top dress only, otherwise it can cause damage to the bulbs by lowering their disease resistance. Commercially produced manure is excellent. Do not use chicken manure...too high in nitrogen no matter how old it is.

### Depth



#### Outdoor Landscapes/Gardens

Plant to a depth of 4” to 6” and 12”-16” apart. Trumpets and Orientals should be planted to a depth of 6” for extra winter protection. Place your lily bulb with its roots down and scales pointing up. I do not recommend adding bone meal because dogs and other rodents will dig for the bone meal therefore destroying the bulb. Instead add some seasoned compost or mulch and our Power Grow Fall fertilizer. Cover with your soil mixture, then pack the soil in well around your bulb to remove any air pockets. If the soil is extremely dry, add a bit of water before covering. Lilies make a nice show if they are planted in triangular groups of 3 per variety.

### Container Growing

Do not use a black or dark colored pot or container. They absorb way too much heat and will overheat the roots. Bulbs should be planted singly in a minimum of an 8” wide and 14” deep or larger pot, and in groups of 3 or more equally spaced at your discretion allowing at least 2” but no more than 3” of soil above the bulb.

I do not recommend planting deeper than 2”. Here’s why: people have a tendency to over water when lily bulbs are planted in containers (I am no exception). For example, if annuals or other small perennials are planted to accent the lily flower at the top of the container, they will take a lot of extra watering that the lily bulb does not require. Therefore chances are you will rot the lily bulb in this case. If you are going to plant the lily bulb in this manner, plant it no deeper than 2” and cover or remove it from the container before Fall or Winter.

### Potting Mix...Not Soil

Like Calla Lilies, Lilies in the liliium family (Oriental, Asian, etc.) thrive in acidic potting mix. Our Power Grow Potting mix is formulated at 6.3ph to 6.5ph and I highly suggest using it.

Do not use your garden soil for container or raised bed plantings. You can introduce all kinds of soil insects, soil diseases, and worse of all SLUGS! For best results: use our custom "Power Grow" potting soil.

Mix our FALL "Power Grow" soil fertilizer (according to directions) with our potting mix before placing your bulb(s). Once you have potted the bulb(s) and covered them, sprinkle our SPRING "Power Grow" fertilizer(according to directions) on top of the finished potted bulb. Repeat the Spring "Power Grow" fertilizer when the bulb is showing six inches of new stem growth. A commercial potting mix that is mixed with a PH level of no more than 6.7 that has 30% peat moss, 30% mulch, 40% pumice will be adequate.

DO NOT USE MUSHROOM MULCH OR COMPOST, IT HAS TOO MUCH LIME AND TOO HIGH OF PH!  
Re-pot every two years (repeating the steps taken above) with fresh potting mix and our FALL "Power Grow" fertilizer.

## WINTER STORAGE

### Containers/Pots

Extra care for winter storage should be taken. Surround the containers with sawdust, straw, or cover them with plastic much the way you would protect tomatoes from a late spring freeze. Or, before Winter sets in, remove the bulbs from the container or place it in an area that will protect the bulb from freezing, such as a root cellar or garage. Bulbs can get below freezing as long as they are well protected with soil, peat moss, potting mix, or any other protecting material.

Storing your lily bulbs in pots or containers uncovered outdoors during the winter months is not recommended. Too much rainfall can saturate even the best well drained potting mix. Heavy snowfall on top of the container that slowly melts will also cause your bulbs to rot. Therefore, it is recommended that you either move the containers to a dry, cool place for winter storage. Or remove the bulb and store in a paper bag with damp newspaper surrounding the bulb. Place the bag with the bulb in it in a dry, cool place.

### Raised Beds

If you feel you have a well drained potting mix it is not necessary to pull your bulbs from their beds. You can leave them planted through out the winter.

## LILY PESTS

Below I have listed the most common pests and treatments found here in the Pacific Northwest:

### Slugs and Snails

Slugs and snails are by far the most destructive pests known to lilies. Feeding occurs primarily under ground and usually at night. They can wipe out your bulbs in a matter of days! You should treat your lilies every three weeks with any organic, pet safe slug bait at or near your bulb location.

### Aphids

If your lily is well nourished and healthy, I very seldom see an aphid attack. The time they will infect your lily plant is just before the bud swells and starts to color for opening. However, if it does occur treat them by applying an insecticidal soap in the AM hours and NOT during the heat of the day...you will burn the foliage and bloom.

## **Deer**

Grow in containers near where humans populate. Deer are usually afraid to come around places where people are. Get a large enough dog that will chase them away. Use sprinklers that will turn on anytime when there is motion near the sprinkler (motion sprinklers). Use a hot sauce and apply frequently to the bud, upper leaves, and stem. Build a cage or fence around the lily plants.

## **Rabbits**

See "Deer"

## **Pocket Gophers & Moles**

Pocket Gophers will eat all of your lilies in a matter of hours by first eating the bulb then by pulling the rest of the plant into their run or tunnel. Diligence is the key here: Watch for their air holes or mounds then attack! Use any commercial Gopher trap to get rid of them before it's too late.

Moles are not vegetarians so the way they can damage or destroy your lilies is while they are foraging for grubs or worms, they will sometimes move your bulb to the upside down position. Therefore the stem will not emerge.

## Limited Six Month Warranty, Shipping Policy, Bulb Orders

Due to the high cost of printing, planting and care guides are provided for all of our plant products for you to download here or at [https://lilyflowerstore.com/care\\_guide](https://lilyflowerstore.com/care_guide). Please do so before planting any of our bulbs/tubers whether in "take home" pots or Bulbs/tubers/ ordered for pickup next Spring. We will, however, place several care guides (as samples) for you to reference in the check in shed.

### Shipping Policy

**Shipping is an additional cost.** All bulb/tuber orders are prepaid and placed over the winter in cold storage to be shipped and planted in the Spring.

We ship UPS or USPS...be sure you have specified which carrier you want and your shipping address is correct when you purchase your bulbs for shipping, and you can ask us for the cost when you place your order. We include material to absorb moisture to prevent rotting. Bulbs are never completely dormant and they should be planted according to our Care Guide as soon as you receive them.

We are not responsible for the treatment of your package by the carrier. As the purchaser, it is your responsibility to inform the carrier of any shipping damage or purchase shipping insurance.

- All bulbs ordered at the festival are prepaid for delivery/shipping the following Spring (starting first week of April).
- We use UPS or USPS as our only shipping agent.
- Shipping fees will be added to your order at the time you pay.
- Shipping dates may vary according to current weather conditions.
- We do not ship internationally or to Hawaii, or Canada.
- Take home pots should be planted ASAP and are NOT covered by our warranty if any of our products remain in their pots for an extended period of time (especially over winter).

### PICK UP AT FESTIVAL LOCATION

All bulb/tuber orders are prepaid at the festival and will be **available the following Spring for pickup** at the festival farm location and should be planted asap after you receive your order. Pickup dates will be listed on our web site (<http://www.lilyflowerfest.com>. and <https://www.lilyflowerstore.com>.) and you will receive several e-mail notifications (or phone calls for those without e-mail) starting March 1 and ending 30 days later that your order is ready for you to pick up. They will be tagged by name in alphabetical with a copy of your order attached to its' container or bag. Your order is placed on tables inside the check in shed located by the picnic tables. They will be available at your convenience 7 days per week, 9am to 5pm for 30 days. **Orders not picked up after thirty days will be placed back into our inventory for resale. No refunds will be give after 30 day period has expired.**

**We are NOT responsible for notifications going into your "junk mail" so please check your "junk mail" often!** If for some reason you cannot pickup your order within the 30 day period, please let us know and we will keep it in cold storage a bit longer.

### WARRANTY

We offer a limited six month warranty for any product you purchase if planted and cared for in a proper and responsible manner. Any product we sell that you are not completely satisfied with, simply return the original shipping label along with your written request for either a full refund (minus shipping fees) or product replacement within six months from the time you receive your product. This does not include our shipping or any handling fees. Since nursery stock is perishable, it is your responsibility, as the purchaser, to strictly adhere to your planting/care guide downloadable from [lilyflowerfest.com](http://lilyflowerfest.com) or [lilyflowerstore.com](http://lilyflowerstore.com). Our warranty does not cover acts of God, frost, draught or any other severe environmental conditions, human carelessness, animal/pest damage, leaving your bulbs in the purchased pot outdoors over winter.

We warranty our products to be true to name, to be in healthy living condition and packaged properly at the time of shipment or your purchase. We are a licensed nursery, inspected by the Oregon Department of Agriculture frequently, and all of our products are certified to be free of insects and contagious plant diseases.