

## PANHANDLE LILY

*Lilium iridollae* M.G. Henry

**Synonyms:** none

**Family:** Liliaceae (lily)

**FNAI ranks:** G2/S2

**Legal Status:** US—Mgmt Concern FL—Endangered

**Wetland Status:** US—none FL—OBL



*Lilium iridollae*

Gary Knight



Don Herring



*Lilium superbum*

John Palis

**Field Description (photos, left, and drawing):** Perennial **herb** with **stems** 4 - 6 feet tall. **Leaves** lance-shaped, 2 - 3.5 inches long and 1 inch wide at widest point; whorled at mid-stem, alternate above and below. **Flowers** nodding at top of stems; **petals** yellowish-orange with brown spots, curved sharply backwards; **stamens** long and dangling, with brownish-red **anthers**. **Flowers** not fragrant. **Fruit** an erect, oval capsule, 1 - 1.5 inches long.

**Similar and Related Rare Species (photo, right):** Turk's cap lily (*Lilium superbum*) has dark orange, non-fragrant flowers with purple spots and leaves in 6 - 10 whorls on a 6 - foot stem. Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*) flowers resemble those of turk's cap lily, but the stem is only 2 - 3 feet tall, flowers are fragrant, and leaves are broadly lance-shaped.

## Panhandle lily

## *Lilium iridollae*

**Habitat:** Panhandle lily and turk's cap lily: floodplain forests, baygalls, swamps and bogs along small streams, seepage slopes. Carolina lily: slopes in rich hardwood forests.

**Best Survey Season:** Panhandle lily flowers late July to mid-August; turk's cap lily, from mid- to late June; Carolina lily, from late July to early August.

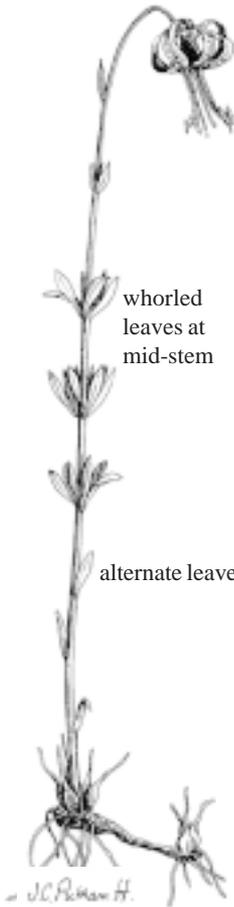
**Range-wide Distribution:** Panhandle lily is endemic to the western FL Panhandle and 2 adjacent counties in AL; turk's cap lily ranges from NH south to eastern FL Panhandle, AL, and MS; Carolina lily ranges from the southern Appalachians to FL Panhandle.

**Conservation Status:** Panhandle lily is known from 70 sites in FL; over half are protected on Blackwater River State Forest and Eglin Air Force Base.

Turk's cap occurs at 4 sites in Leon and Jefferson counties. Carolina lily occurs at 8 sites in Liberty, Gadsden, Jackson, and Walton counties.

**Protection & Management:** Protect streams from siltation during road construction and logging. Avoid logging on slope forests, and filling and draining wetlands. Avoid placing firebreaks in ecotones. Allow fire to burn into edges of streamside forests. Eradicate feral hogs.

**References:** Adams and Dress 1982, Coile 2000, Henry 1946, Johnson and Printiss 1999, Tobe et al. 1998, Ward 1979, Wunderlin 1998, Wunderlin and Hansen 2000a.



*Lilium iridollae*

