

PANHANDLE LILY

Lilium iridollae Henry

Synonyms: none

Family: Liliaceae (lily)

FNAI Ranks: G3/S3

Legal Status: US-none; FL-Endangered



Field Description: Perennial **herb** with **stems** 1.2 - 1.8 m tall. **Leaves** lance-shaped, 5 - 9 cm long and 2.5 cm at widest point, in 1 - 3 whorls at mid-stem, with alternate leaves above and below. **Stems** topped by nodding **flowers** with yellowish-orange petals, curved sharply backwards, with brown spots and long, dangling **stamens** with brownish-red **anthers**. **Flowers** are not fragrant. **Fruit** an erect, oval capsule, 2.5 - 3.8 cm long.

Similar Species: Turk's cap lily (*Lilium superbum*) has dark orange, non-fragrant flowers with purple spots and leaves in 6 - 10 whorls on a 2 m stem. Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*) flowers resemble those of turk's cap lily, but the stem is only 0.6 - 0.9 m tall, flowers are fragrant, and leaves are broadly lance-shaped.

Related Rare Species: Carolina lily (*Lilium michauxii*) flowers resemble those of Panhandle lily, but flowers are fragrant, and leaves are broadly lance-shaped.

Habitat: On mucky soils in floodplain forests, baygalls, swamps and bogs along small streams, seepage slopes on the edge of titi bogs.

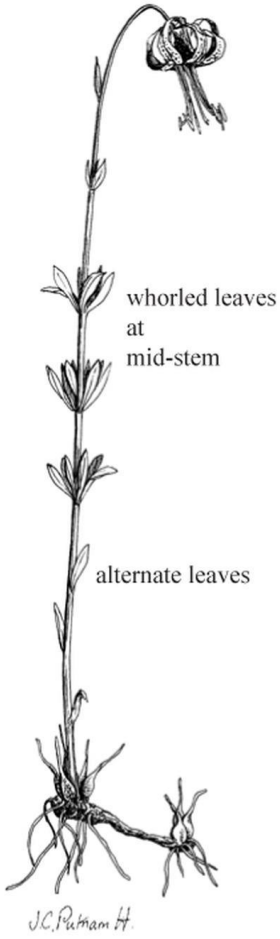
Best Survey Season: Summer; late July to mid-August.

Range-wide Distribution: Panhandle lily is endemic to the western panhandle of FL and to four counties (Baldwin, Escambia, Covington, and Geneva) in Alabama. Geneva County was only recently documented as a county of occurrence in 2017 and is about 33 km away from the nearest population. Turk's cap lily ranges from S NH south to N FL and west to MS; Carolina lily ranges from the southern Appalachians to N FL.

Conservation Status: Panhandle lily is known from 98 sites in FL; over half (70) are protected on Blackwater River State Forest and Eglin Air Force Base. Other managed areas with one or more occurrences include Blackwater River Water Management Area, Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area, Lower Escambia River Water Management Area, Naval Air Station Whiting Field, Naval Education and Training Professional Development Technology Center, Pensacola Mitigation Bank, Blackwater River State Park, and Yellow River Water Management Area.

Protection and 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.



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