



Manitoba Lily Connection

Manitoba Regional Lily Society Newsletter
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President's Message

We do hope that everyone of you enjoyed your summer activities. I have always considered September to be rather fickle, weather-wise. We can still enjoy very warm days, but in some parts of the province, frosty nights are a certainty. Time to plant the last of the perennials, delight in the extensive selection of spring bulbs and plan next year's garden. Considering the oppressive heat we endured in late June/July everything looked wonderful. My only problem being not enough time to keep up with the thriving weeds! Hopefully your problems were as minor.

Our hosts in Neepawa were gracious and hardworking. The show a success. Many thanks to all who attended, both volunteers and participants. Thank you also to Dr. Gallop for a day of good conversation, food and lily knowledge at his beautiful summer residence. Dr. Wilbert Ronald once again opened his growing fields to an eager group of lily members and we thank him for this opportunity.

The Bulb Committee is finalizing choices for the sales to be held in Dauphin, Brandon and Winnipeg. Please remember, if we cannot enjoy the pleasure of your company as a volunteer at one of these locations, the next best thing will be to see your smiling face in one of the checkout lines!

Good health and warmest regards;

SUSAN

Question & Answer

Q: Are the little black things growing on the stems of my lilies seed?

A: No, these are not seed but are called bulbils. This is one way in which lilies with *L. lancifolium* blood in them can increase themselves. These will grow to be exactly like their parent. They have a small contractile roots that when they fall to the ground help to pull them into the soil. This is the way *L. lancifolium* or *L. tigrinum* propagates itself.

Lily Questions?

If you have a question or thought on lilies just contact me, 'the editor' and I will publish it on a question and answer spot in the newsletters.

Let me know what else you would like to see published in your newsletter

E-mail: strohman@mb.sympatico.ca or Phone: 476-2536

Mail: Nigel Strohman, Box 846, Neepawa, MB R0J 1H0

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Lily Breeding: A Hybridizer's Profile

Dr. Wilbert G Ronald

Printed in the 1994 NALS Year Book

My first interest in lilies dates back to 1968 when as a recent Master's of Science graduate, I joined the staff at the Morden Research Station in southern Manitoba. In the Morden collection there were a number of lilies, mostly of Dr. Bert Porter and Dr. C. F. Patterson origin. Both of these men were noted lily breeders from the neighboring province of Saskatchewan. These lilies were mostly spotted downfacing Patterson hybrids, but several Porter hybrids stood out. Two newer ones, 'Red Carpet' (dwarf red) and 'Embarrassment' (pink), captured my attention. Nothing else really stands out in my mind from that time. Except, I did notice a lack of innovative inter-specific hybridization as that topic was developing into a special interest of mine.

A move to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1971 to work under Dr. Peter Ascher in horticultural plant breeding proved to be a wonderful opportunity to work with lilies. Although my thesis topic was on chrysanthemum self-incompatibility, I was thrilled to find a strong group of lily researchers in St. Paul. Dr. Harold Wilkins along with Ascher had between them a large supply of lily flowers for studying and crossing. Julius Wadkamper was just finishing up some work on crosses between the Aurelian trumpets and Easter lily (*L. longiflorum*). Bob Campbell was working on pollen-stylar interaction and Pete Ascher was working on Easter lily - Asiatic crosses as well as with pollen tube studies. This research soon drew me in and I was able to do two studies which in turn taught me some valuable techniques and information.

The first project was to restore fertility in diploid 'Black Beauty'. This was made easier by the availability of several hundred of the diploid bulbs from the Gloeckner Foundation. Using many Aurelian and Oriental pollens, we soon found that the diploid, 'Black Beauty', produced occasional small embryos which could be cultured on agar medium. Although many lily breeders continue to believe diploid 'Black Beauty' is sterile, we did in fact find a reasonable number of embryos would form under high temperature and in good light conditions. This work was published in *Euphytica* in 1975. The 'Northern Beauty', a fine 'Black Beauty' x 'Golden Clarion' hybrid, was also introduced from this work.

The second major project concerned the study of pollen tube growth in styles following various interspecies crosses. A wide range of lilies were obtained from Oregon Bulb Farms and from Edgar Kline in Oregon. Peter Ascher and I were able to study several hundred cross combinations of stylar-pollen compatibilities. These studies proved most helpful in gaining a grasp of the genus *Lilium* and the different sections that combine to make up the 80 plus species.

During my time in Minnesota I made the acquaintance of Marv Truhn who had a lasting influence on my interest in lilies. Marv spent countless hours encouraging my lily research and challenging my knowledge of the rare species especially in the Oriental and Aurelian group. Marv was a constant encouragement to me until his passing away in the late 1980s.

My graduate studies were completed in 1974, when I returned to Canada and took up research again at Morden with a host of new interests and skills. Fortunately, considerable latitude was allowed to scientists, so I was able to continue to work with lilies along with other nursery crops. My work at Minnesota had convinced me that the use of embryo culture in wide crosses could result in successful interspecific crosses in many crosses in which the pollen tubes grew nearly normal and were able to reach the ovules and accomplish fertilization. Embryos which formed without endosperm would normally die unless embryo cultured on nutrient agar. The pollen tube studies combined with embryo culture were to prove the basis for my future success with lily crossing. I want to mention one other finding that proved helpful, namely the superior crossing success to be had with one Aurelian hybrid known as 'Damson'. 'Damson' proved to be a good parent in crosses to *L. longiflorum*, crosses to Oriental lilies and later with crosses to Asiatic lilies. These three groups of wide crosses have been my main interest for the last 20 some years. After I resigned from Morden in 1982 to pursue my own business, Lynn Collicutt carried on my work until 1994 when her job was eliminated. Lynn was responsible for keeping the work alive and much of the backcrossing and advanced generation crosses are due to her diligence.

In 1995, a three-way cooperative agreement between Morden, the Manitoba Regional Lily Society, and my company was formulated to complete the Morden evaluations and the commercial introduction of the better genetic stocks. The three main intersectional groups we have worked on are as follows:

I. Aurelian trumpets x Easter lily (*L. longiflorum*).

Several good first generation (F₁) plants involving 'Damson' and 'Golden Clarion' as female parents were obtained. These initial crosses could be backcrossed to Easter lilies, but some loss of hardiness was found to take place. Several F₁ plants have been grown and flowered well in northern tests for several years indicating the hardiness of this cross for northern zones. One successful backcross of the F₁ to the Aurelian parent has produced two beautiful pink hybrids of great vigor. There is more potential in these stocks to produce improved trumpets and colored early flowering Easter lilies.

II. Aurelian trumpet x Oriental lilies

From a successful cross between the trumpet, 'Damson' and *L. speciosum rubrum*, came 'Toronado' and some excellent material has resulted. This includes 'Starburst Sensation', and a strong growing triploid sister seedling. Back-

crosses of 'Starburst Sensation' to Aurelians have produced excellent lilies including 'Northern Carillon' and backcrosses to Orientals have produced hardier Oriental types. Both backcrosses show increased fertility and I believe full fertility can be restored. Numerous selections are being evaluated and several introductions should be possible from this breeding line.

III. Aurelian trumpet x Asiatic lilies

This most interesting cross can give extremely hardy trumpets or late flowering Asiatics with fragrance. Several F₁ hybrids have now been increased in a range of colours including purple, orange, cream, and gold. These hybrids occur both in the outfacing and upfacing flower form. The surface has only been scratched in this work. I believe it will produce fragrant lilies for cut flowers as well as northern trumpets which will grow in all the colder agricultural areas of Canada here trumpet Aurelians have not proved reliable.

Several things stand out as one looks back on the work. Firstly, it has taken more than 20 years to achieve the results starting to show now in the recent introductions. Secondly, it has been so very interesting to be on the forefront of intersectional or interdivisional lily research and to see the potential for this type of work developing. With today's experience and hindsight, we could have made much faster progress in commercialization. Also, there have been many exciting hybrids which were lost due to various reasons. My mind goes to some beautiful 'June Fragrance' x Asiatic crosses and to some rare Oriental hybrids which were lost. This always seems to be a problem with rare and difficult crosses.

Continuity of work has also proven very important and without this aspect so many projects fail. There are still so many new hybrids to follow up on, some outstanding new northern garden lilies you will to grow in your garden. For those interested in breeding, there is still much more to challenge the brave and the bold.

Development of New Interspecific Lily Hybrids Looking Back and Ahead

Wilbert Ronald

The most popular garden lilies in recent NALS popularity polls are the new intersectional hybrids that are often termed "Oriempets" or "Oriempet lilies". 'Northern Carillon' lily, combined with its namesake 'Silk Road', has been at the top of recent lists. With the development of these new lilies has come new terms such as "interspecific" and "intersectional", both used to describe the taxonomic relationship of the crosses. Other terms such as "interdivisional", "Division 8 hybrids" and "Oriempets" are more horticultural terms. The term Oriempets indicates the lily is derived from the Oriental lily section (Japanese *auratum/speciosum* lilies) crossed with trumpet derivatives (Chinese trumpet and Aurelians). Gardeners have come to appreciate these lilies while also being faced with new

terms such as LA hybrids, Asiapets, and Easterpets, all of which describe new interdivisional lily hybrids. Lily hybridization prior to 1970 was largely confined to crosses between related species and sub species (intraspecific crosses). Numerous Asiatic, Martagon, Oriental, and Aurelian hybrids form the basis of most lilies produced in the world. Since 1970 much of the lily breeding work has involved crossing distant species in different sections of the genus (intersectional crosses).

We owe a great deal to Mr. Leslie Woodriff whose pioneering wide cross in lilies led to the 'Black Beauty' hybrid cross in 1957. This intersectional hybrid cross of *L. speciosum* and *L. henryi* was not supposed to happen in the eyes of most lily scientists of the day. Woodriff's cross was eventually documented by chromosomal analysis and this strong and outstanding lily created a worldwide interest in wide crosses, tetraploidization and related studies. Woodriff's accomplishment by conventional crossing and seed germination is a milestone in lily breeding and deserves all the credit it receives.

The scientific studies that led to further breakthroughs in lily breeding came in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Before talking about these breakthroughs in pollen tube growth, embryo culture etc., I want to refer to one other seminal event, that being Comber's (1949) classification of the lily genus into related sections and subsections. Comber's classification was based on numerous morphological and physiological traits that linked related species. This classification has stood the test of time and apart from the alignment of *L. henryi* with the Chinese trumpet group where its bulb form and breeding affinity lies, there have been few other major changes proposed. This will surely change as more Asiatic species are discovered and brought into cultivation. As I have said, Woodriff's 'Black Beauty' lily raised many questions about wide crosses in lily hybridization. The sterility of 'Black Beauty' certainly showed it was a wide cross. Chromosomal studies revealed that it was indeed a hybrid of *L. henryi* and *L. speciosum*, as claimed by Leslie Woodriff. He gained great respect for this work as well as other pioneering efforts with upfacing Orientals that have changed the face of Oriental forcing lilies.

In the 1960's an interest in pollen tube growth within the relatively long styles of lilies led to pioneering studies in Japan and at the University of Wisconsin. These studies on both self- and cross- pollinations opened the door to truly scientific lily crossing. For example breeders could know that the styles of *L. longiflorum* rejected the pollen of related Aurelian and Oriental pollens while in the reciprocal cross the *L. longiflorum* pollen grew happily down the styles of trumpet species and Aurelians. In cases where pollen tubes grew slowly but rather normal, the use of cut styles became an accepted way to aid the pollen tube in its path to fertilization. At the same time as these stud-

ies, a strong interest developed in the culture and rescue of small embryos from interspecific crosses. This work at the Scottish Horticultural Institute and University of Minnesota followed later by Morden Research Centre, Sun Valley Bulb Farm, Oregon Bulb Farms and elsewhere opened up the path to the wide crosses we have become familiar with today.

One other critical event was ongoing during this time that has continued to have great impact on the world of interspecific lily breeding. This term "polyploidization" most often refers to tetraploids but also includes triploids which are very common place in wide crosses. The effect of tetraploidization in restoring chromosomal pairing and high fertility is seen in many wide cross hybrids from Black Beauty onward. Whether or not you are enthused about tetraploids as horticultural plants, those of us who breed lilies realize that the pioneer work of Emsweller, Freimann, and Greisbach is critical to restoring fertility and reaching the next generation with many of the widest interspecific crosses. Thus we have seen a progression in breeding from Woodriff's 'Black Beauty' (1957), Ascher's pollen tube study (1968), embryo culture and tetraploidization (1970's) during the last 30 years of wide crosses.

Perhaps you are wondering why we are interested in wide species crosses, especially the interdivisional lilies. To some they are only a confusing mixture that offer challenges to the show classification committee and even more perhaps to the lily registrar. My answer is that it is only by breeding that we can combine disease resistance, fragrance and hardiness of selected lilies into thrifty new types. For example, in the northern U.S. plains and Canadian prairies we have a hard time growing Oriental lilies for more than a year or two. However the hybrid Orienpets do very well, outperforming both their Oriental and Trumpet parents. Easter lily x Trumpet hybrids can move the culture of Easter lily quality into lilies several zones colder than its normal range. Many of the interspecific hybrids have unusual disease and insect tolerance that make them exceptional garden lilies. Breeding for fragrance in the Asiatic lilies will likely come from interspecific hybrids with trumpets, Easter lily and Oriental lilies.

From late 1971 and to mid 1974 I was able to study in the lab of Dr. Peter Ascher. Ascher had completed his Ph.D. in Wisconsin on lily pollen tube growth in both interspecific and intraspecific crosses. When I arrived, Julius Wadkamper had finished his Masters thesis. Some basic interspecific work with Easter lily and Aurelians had been started and the first L.A. hybrids in the world had been obtained based on Ascher's earlier pollen tube studies. With a much wider species collection, Ascher and I were able to extend the pollen tube growth studies to give fuller information on the potential crossibility of many species. We soon found out that Chinese Trumpet species particularly one clone known as 'Damson' was an excellent female par-

ent in crosses to Orientals, Easter lily and Asiatic lilies. It produced large interspecific hybrid embryos which cultured well and grew quickly. Most of the information from pollen tube studies will be published in the next NALS yearbook and copies of the results are available today to interested individuals.

Let me now turn to specific work with lily crossing and make reference to work with the 'Black Beauty' diploid clone which really inspired me to learn more about the limits of interspecific hybridization in lilies. Working together in Ascher's lab I was able to show that the diploid form of 'Black Beauty' could produce a few small embryos in crosses to both trumpet Aurelians and Oriental lilies. One such hybrid with 'White Henryi' is the new 'Northern Beauty' introduced by the Morden Research Centre in the early 1990's. These findings encouraged me not to give up when sterility was seen in many wide cross hybrids.

Extending our work to the Orienpets at the Morden Research Centre where I worked on lilies from 1974 to 1982 resulted in numerous Aurelian x Oriental lilies. 'Damson' x *L. speciosum rubrum* 'Tornado' produced the 'Starburst Sensation' cultivar, one of the best of the F₁ Orienpets and winner of the Best Lily in Show at the 1997 Boston show. One other F₁ full sib was named 'Northern Magic'. 'Starburst Sensation' soon showed unusual female fertility and was successfully crossed to both Aurelians and Oriental lilies. 'Northern Sensation' and 'Northern Carillon' are sister seedlings from crosses of 'Starburst Sensation' to the trumpet 'Moonlight'. They are strong hardy lilies in our cold climate but also do well as far south as Arkansas, U.S.A. Because of their good fertility, 'Starburst Sensation' and its derivatives are being used around the world by breeders to develop newer Orienpets. Both are winners at the show bench where they often win best in show.

'Damson' also proved to be a good parent in crossing to Easter lily and out of this work has come the Easterpet lilies. Two have been named, the F₁ 'Easter Dawn' and a backcross to Aurelians known as 'Easter Morn'. You will hear more about these lilies as they come into the marketplace. 'Easter Morn' is a remarkable garden lily in that it grows in gardens from Florida to the Canadian prairies. The Easterpets are worthy of additional work by lily breeders due to their fragrance, disease resistance, and vigor.

Finally 'Damson' crosses well with Asiatic lilies and has given rise to the 'Canadian Belles' series of lilies. Several have been named including the triploid 'Firey Belles', a semi-fertile lily from a backcross to Asiatics. The Asia-pets are good garden lilies albeit not as showy as the Orienpets. Very little fragrance comes through into these hybrids even though the Damson and other Aurelian parents are highly fragrant. The Canadian Belles are early flower-

ing lilies that bloom midway between the Asiatic and Aurelian parents. Having Asiatics as a parent means they are exceptionally winter hardy lilies.

The path ahead for lilies will continue to feature wide interspecific crosses. The Dutch breeders now lead this field and are applying their much larger resources to many interspecific crosses including Asiatics crossed to Orientals and Easter Lily crossed to Orientals. I see the day when existing groups will be blended in fertile groups. We are studying intercrosses of the Orienpets, Asiapets and Easterpets with the hope of combining all three sections.. To my amazement we have found that some of these wide hybrids (such as 'Easter Morn') are not only female fertile but also give some pollen tube germination when used as pollen parents. For many years we had considered them totally pollen infertile but this is now being reconsidered. The road ahead is wide open. Private breeders such as Dick Bazett (Canada), Ed Soboczenski (Delaware), Art Evans (Arkansas), Ed McRae (Oregon), Robert Griesbach (Wisconsin) and others who are using these lilies will make progress in garden lilies. Large institutional breeders such as the Dutch breeding companies will also make gains in commercial forcing lilies. Hopefully all will come together in the lilies of the future.

Lily Cultivars Introduced from Morden Research Station Program

Aurelian x longiflorum

Easter Dawn	<i>Diploid</i>
Easter Morn	<i>Triploid</i>

Aurelian x Orientals

Starburst Sensation	<i>Diploid</i>
Northern Sensation	<i>Triploid</i>
Northern Carillon	<i>Triploid</i>
Northern Magic	<i>Triploid</i>

Black Beauty Crosses

Northern Beauty	<i>Triploid</i>
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Aurelian x Asiatics

Blushing Belles	<i>Diploid</i>
Fiery Belles	<i>Triploid</i>
Silky Belles	<i>Diploid</i>
Creamy Belles	<i>Diploid (?)</i>
Ivory Belles	<i>Diploid</i>
Golden Belles	<i>Diploid</i>
Purple Belles	<i>Diploid (?)</i>

Miscellaneous

Morden Butterfly	<i>Triploid</i>
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Lily Judging School

A Report by B. J. Jackson

The middle of winter is hardly the time for thinking about lilies and summer but this past February a number of MRLS members gathered in Brandon to learn about lily judging. We were guided through the first two courses that day by Wilbert Ronald and Barrie Strohman. There certainly was a lot to learn. Strangely enough, however, I discovered that I knew more than I thought I did, except for the science that is. Science has never been one of my strongest suits and a few of my exam answers I think reflected that. But, I made it through it as did the other students. My motivation for taking the judge's school was simply to learn more about lilies. Actually judging a show was the farthest thing from my mind.

Then, some friends and I ventured westward to Alberta to attend the ARLS martagon show there in early July. Under the watchful eyes of veteran show judges Terry Willoughby and Sandra Venton we student judged our very first show. Both patiently answered the questions posed by Ted Sobkowich and myself and actively sought our thoughts and opinions. It was a tremendous learning experience from my point of view. At that show, too, I learned that it sometimes helps to be tall, right Ted!

Next was the MRLS annual show held in Neepawa this year. Here we completed the third and final course involved in the school, that of lily identification. According to Barrie, we all did well but I, for one, was not impressed with my identification ability and will definitely be working on that. He says it will come with experience. We also were given the opportunity to judge the show under the direction of many seasoned judges. I had the privilege of student judging with John Svenson and Dr. Louis Lenz. I learned a great deal from both. Other students were spread out between the other judges including Barrie Strohman, Wilbert Ronald, Sandra Venton and Joan Svenson.

So, I have just one more student judging experience to go before I can qualify as an accredited NALS show judge. I would urge anyone interested in learning more about lilies to consider taking this course when it is next offered. You will not be disappointed. On behalf of my fellow student judges, I would like to take this opportunity to thank both Wilbert Ronald and Barrie Strohman for making this experience possible and positive for us. We couldn't have done it without you!

BULB SALE REPORT Fall Bulb Sale 2002

The Bulb Sale Committee has been very busy all year getting ready for this fall's sale. There will be many new cultivars available this year. Many of you who attended the March Seminar and saw Dick Bazett's slide show and heard his talk about his work on tetraploid and orienpet breeding will be please to know that we will have approximately 15 of his tetraploid varieties for sale this year, plus one hybridized by the late Ray Elders called 'Elders Yellow'. We were fortunate to have 6 or 7 of Mr. Bazett's varieties last year and they were a HUGE success. This year we got our request in early and Mr. Bazett graciously gave us a large selection this year. We have been fortunate also to be able to source a few varieties such as 'George Slate' and 'Herald Angel Yellow', which are not often available at our bulb sale.

Once again we will have Fred Fellner Hybrids and other mixed seedling type bulbs at a very reasonable price – they were a BIG HIT last year. We are also hoping to have a few different Martagons once again and of course the Martagon bulbs from Dr. Reg Gallop's garden. Many of the Northern Series orienpets that are available and in particular the award winning Northern Carillon will be sold once again. Those of you who did not purchase the new Lynn Collicutt orienpet 'Northern Star' at last year's bulb sale missed out on an outstanding bloom this year. Mine bloomed 8 inches across, the most beautiful pink bloom that I have ever seen with a mild but not overpowering fragrance. The orienpets are a must for all Manitoba lily gardeners who want lily bloom in August. We will also have many cultivars available once again from The Lily Nook, and anyone who has seen their catalogue or website <http://www.lilynook.mb.ca> know what a wonderful selection of quality bulbs they supply.

There will be three locations again this year, Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin. The Committee will make sure that each location gets some of each cultivar, but you want to be early so you get the best selection.

The Winnipeg sale will be held again for 2 days. On Saturday, September 28th we will be by ourselves and Sunday September 29th we will be with The Friends of the Conservatory for their English Garden Cleanup Sale. We had a great success joining forces with them last year and we are very pleased to be invited back again this year. The sale will of course take place at the Assiniboine Conservatory once again. Both days the sales hours are 9am to 4pm

Brandon sale will be held on Saturday, October 5th at the Towne Center, 9 am. to 4pm.

Dauphin sale will be held on Saturday, October 12 at the Town Mall, 9am to 4pm

As always we are looking for volunteers to join in the fun of the sale. A great time is always had by all the members who have volunteered in the past, so don't be shy ... Join in the fun and get to know other members at the same time. Volunteers are required as follows:

Winnipeg: Friday night for set up, bagging, pricing and general duties 6pm to finish Saturday and Sunday, reception, security, advise help, membership, customer service and other duties as assigned. To volunteer to work a couple of hours or the entire day whichever you choose in whatever area you wish to volunteer please contact Ted Sobkovich at 663-6404 or Jennifer Bishop at 661-5036 (evg) 885-1414 (days) or any member of the Board.

Brandon: Saturday during the day, set up, pricing and general duties as assigned. Please contact Joan Svenson at 728-9036 or any member of the Board.

Dauphin: Saturday during the day, setup, cash, security, membership and general duties as assigned. Please contact Barbara Jean Jackson (BJ) in Brandon 204-727-7409 (days) or 204-725-4696 (evg). BJ who hails from Dauphin is the person who is responsible for making the Dauphin sale location a reality and is the Dauphin Chairperson again this year. Everyone who can help even for an hour or two please contact BJ so that it is a roaring success again this year as it was last.

The bulb sale is our main source of revenue so let's make it THE BEST EVER this year, so that as a Society we can continue to further the education and work of lily in Manitoba.

NOTICE:

Going to have a few spare bulbs after digging this Fall? How about donating them to the MRLS Fall Bulb Sales? All bulb donations welcomed!! Proceeds of the sales goes towards Lily research and development. Subsidizing guest speakers that are brought in from great distances for Spring seminars. Please contact Ted Sobkovich at 204-663-6404 for varieties that you have or bring them in to one of the bulb sales. Your donations are greatly appreciated.

MRLS 18th Annual Lily Show

Neepawa, MB - July 19th to 21st

Number of Exhibitors 22
Number of Stems 273
Number of Designs 22
Number of Display Stems 222

(The Lily Nook & Jeffries Nurseries)

AWARDS:

Criddle Award (Best Stem of a Cultivated Species) **Susan LeBlanc - L. langkonese**

Directors Award (Best Stem in Show)

Ed Maza - Katinka

Prairie Pride Award (Best Stem in the Show Developed by a Prairie Breeder)

Lillian Luky - Seedling

Ed Robinson Award (Best Martagon in the Show)

Barrie Strohman - Tsingense

William Silversides Award (Best Named Asiatic in the Show)

Ed Maza - Katinka

Dr. F. L. Skinner Award (Best Stem Grown from Seed & Exhibited by the Breeder)

Lillian Luky - Seedling

Thomas and Lynn Smith Award (Best Trumpet in the Show)

Lillian Luky - L. regale

Jean Erickson Award (Best Interspecific Hybrid in the Show)

Brent Hunter - Show Biz

Junior Design Award (Best Design in Section J)

No entry

Design Award (Best Design in Section K)

Sherri Witherspoon - Tickled Pink

Notices & Coming Events:

Manitoba Regional Lily Society Annual Lily Bulb Sales

Winnipeg:

Dates: Saturday, September 28th
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Sunday, September 29th
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Place: Assiniboine Park Conservatory
Lobby

2355 Corydon Avenue
Winnipeg, MB.
(Located in the Assiniboine Park)

Brandon:

Date: Saturday, October 5th
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Place: Town Centre Mall 800 Rosser
Avenue, Brandon, MB
(Formally Known as The Gallery)

Dauphin:

Date: Saturday, October 12th
10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Place: Market Place Mall on Main Street

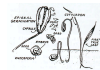
MRLS will be Holding a Slide Show

Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., September 25, 2002, at the Assiniboine Park Conservatory.

Come, see and enjoy the pictures of the lily varieties we will be selling at the Annual Fall Bulb Sale.



Lily Trading Post



Searching for people who are interested in trading / selling species lily bulbs or seed.

Contact Coreen Smith:
271 Smith Road - Waterville, NB - E2V 3V6

Looking for that special lily! Just drop me (the Editor) a note or email and we will publish your lily desires.

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