

## PINE LILY

*Lilium catesbaei* Walt.

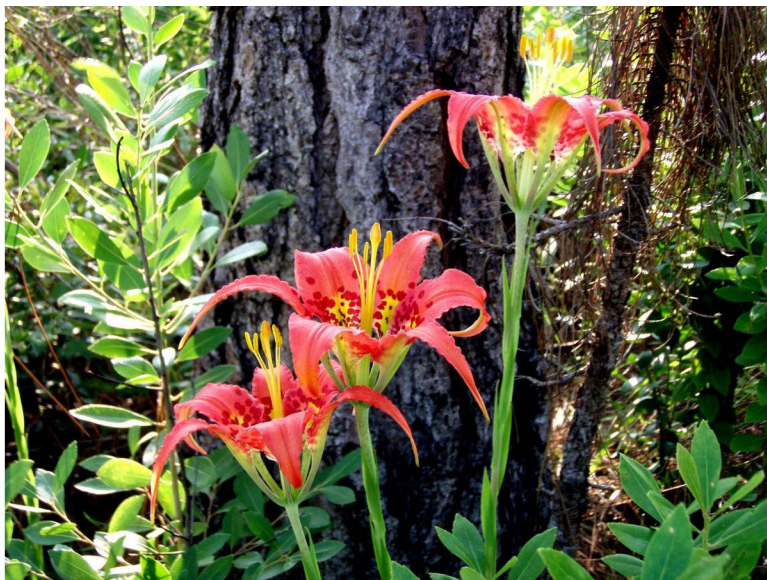
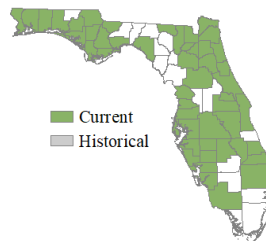
**Synonyms:** none

**Family:** Liliaceae (lily)

**FNAI Ranks:** G4/S4

**Legal Status:** US-none FL-Threatened

**Wetland Status:** US-FAC++ FL-FAC



**Field Description:** This lily has large showy orange-red flowers with 6 spotted tepals. It arises from a bulb, and is difficult to see when not in flower.

**Similar Species:** The large, erect, spotted flowers of this species are unmistakable.

**Related Rare Species:** 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*) has yellowish-orange flowers with brown spots and are curved backwards; lance-shaped leaves whorled at midstem, alternate above and below.

**Habitat:** Mesic flatwoods, dry prairies, wet prairies.

**Best Survey Season:** Summer-fall

**Range-wide Distribution:** Southeastern United States. Present throughout most of Florida except for the southernmost counties.

**pine lily**

*Lilium catesbaei*

**Conservation Status:** Listed state-threatened, this species is found in wet flatwoods and prairies throughout most of Florida.

**Protection and Management:** This species prefers open areas in pine flatwoods. Continued prescribed burning of mesic and wet flatwoods every 2-3 years should promote the open, grassy habitat that favors pine lilies.

**References:** Wunderlin and Hansen 2011, Godfrey and Wooten 1979, Radford, Ahles, and Bell 1968.