Easter Lily (*Lilium longiflorum*)

Care

KANSAS STATE



Continue to grow the Easter lily in the container provided indoors until danger of frost has past. Water when the soil feels dry to the touch. Remove the container wrap, if present, when watering to allow the water to drain away.

Keep your lily in an area with bright, indirect light. Direct sunlight will cause blooms to fade quicker. A daytime temperature of 68 degrees F or less will

prolong the bloom. Remove the yellow anthers from the interior of the blooms to prevent stains as the pollen disperses. This also extends the life of the bloom.

Remove the flower stalk when the bloom period is over to prevent the plant from expending energy on seed development.

When the danger of frost has past, move the lily outdoors to an area with dappled shade. Continue to water as before until the top growth dies back.

Planting

Find a sunny, well-drained location to plant the Easter lily. Incorporate organic matter to improve drainage.

Remove the plant from the container. Dig a hole that is deep enough to allow the bulb to sit six inches deep. If multiple bulbs will be planted, space them 12 to 18 inches apart. Backfill soil over the top of the bulbs. Water well and add mulch over the surface.

Apply fertilizer at least two-inches away from the stem once per month during the summer using a complete (such as 10-10-10) fast-release.

New growth may appear later in the summer, but it may not develop until next spring.

Maintenance

Cover the dormant lilies in the fall using 4-inches of straw or 3-inches of other mulch such as pine needles or wood chips.

Uncover the plants in the spring to allow new growth to emerge. Fertilize as needed based on a soil test.

Cynthia Domenghini, Horticulture Extension Specialist



Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

