

Crinum Jagus Lily Planting Instructions

St. Christopher Lily



This Crinum Jagus has pure white, tulip-like, fragrant flowers that stand tall above the foliage on 18" stalks. Each stalk will have 8-10 blooms on it which open a couple per day for 2-4 days. These bloom several times during the warm months of the year. The leaves on these crinum are dark green and more upright than other crinums - a nice compact plant.

These lilies are cold hardy to USDA zone 9 and grow very well to zone 11 in full to partial shade. These can be kept in containers in colder zones and brought into a garage or other cool, but not extremely cold, area for winter. These lilies will

multiply by producing bulbs underground as well as from the seeds that form after the blooms.

Planting and Growing Instructions:

Plant your bulb so that the soil line is even with the **ribbon tied on the stem**. (remove ribbon after planting by carefully cutting it off) This marks the original soil line. If there is no ribbon, then plant it deep enough to fully cover the bulb and about 1" of the stem above the bulb. Never plant so deep that the green part of the stem/leaves is under ground level.

Water in well; you may want to put water in the bottom of the hole before placing the bulb in. After they are established, they don't require much water, but when first planting a good soaking will help them get over the shock of being transplanted. Plant in sandy, well draining, fairly dry soil in full or partial shade. I have never fertilized mine; but if you feel the need to do so, I would use a balanced fertilizer. Do not water down into the stem of the plant, water around it. Water standing in the stem can rot it. Foliage may turn yellow or brown on the tips from being cut, but will recover as the plant gets re-established and starts growing new leaves.

General Growing Info:



Seeds forming on a Crinum Lily flower stalk

The foliage may die back with a frost, but will return in the spring. Water sparingly during winter dormancy.

These bloom repeatedly through the summer months. In order to get more plants in your garden, **do not** cut the old stalks that held the flowers. After the flowers fade, seeds will form at the top of these stalks. Allow the stalk to 'lay down' on the foliage, so the top of the stalk is near the ground. When the seeds are mature, they will fall out of the seed pod to the ground.

You may allow nature to plant them for you, or you may plant them yourself. They should NOT be covered with soil, just pressed into the soil so you can still see the top half of the seed. Germination of seeds takes about 30 days. The seeds can be planted in pots and set out after germination or planted directly in the garden. In nature, these usually fall under the leaves of the mother plant, where the soil is kept somewhat moist by the shade of the larger plant. Keeping the soil moist where the seeds are planted will aid in germination. There are usually about 5 or more seeds per stalk.

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