

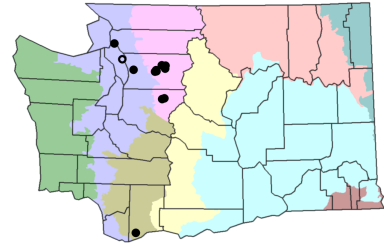
# *Fritillaria camschatcensis* (L.) Ker Gawl.

black lily

Liliaceae - lily family

status: State Sensitive, BLM sensitive, USFS sensitive

rank: G5 / S2



**General Description:** Bulb-bearing perennial herb; bulbs with 6-15 large, fleshy scales, and numerous (30-190) small scales (rice-grain bulblets). Stems sturdy, 2-6 dm tall. Leaves in 1-3 whorls with 5-9 leaves each, and usually 1 to several alternate leaves scattered above the uppermost whorl. Leaves lanceolate, 4-10 cm x 5-25 mm.

**Floral Characteristics:** Flowers spreading to pendant, 1-8, narrowly bell-shaped, dark greenish brown, reddish brown or brownish purple, sometimes streaked or spotted with yellow, and ill-smelling. Tepals 6, oblong-elliptic to elliptic-obovate, 20-30 x 7-12 mm. Nectaries obscure, linear, the same color and length as the tepals. Stamens included in the perianth. Filaments slender, scarcely twice the length of the anthers. Styles fused for about 2-3 mm above the ovary, the free portion 6-8 mm long, club-shaped, and stigmatic only at the tip. Flowers May to July.

**Fruits:** Capsules 20-35 mm long, cylindric-ovoid.

**Identification Tips:** *F. affinis*\* has widely winged capsules and nectaries that are yellow, dotted with purple, lanceolate, and up to 2/3 the length of the tepals. *F. atropurpurea* does not occur in WA.

**Range:** Kodiak Island and coastal AK south to Vancouver Island, mainland B.C., WA, and OR.

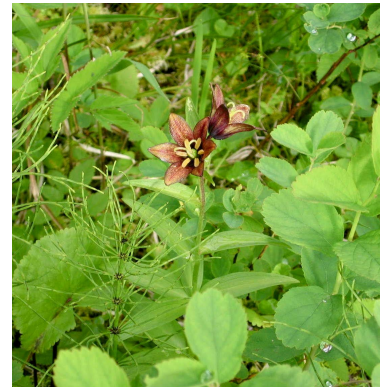
**Habitat/Ecology:** Moist open meadows, from coastal areas to around 1000 m (3000 ft) in the mountains. In WA *F. camschatcensis* grows near lakes and streams, in wet meadows, salt marshes, sphagnum bogs, coniferous forest wetlands, and deciduous lowland valley forest. Associated species include silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium* spp.), spirea (*Spiraea* spp.), willow (*Salix* spp.), cow-parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*), skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), and bunchberry dogwood (*Cornus unalaschkensis*).

**Comments:** Current threats include timber harvest, trampling, hydrologic changes, and collecting. It is also rare in OR and the Yukon. Native Americans used this species for food.

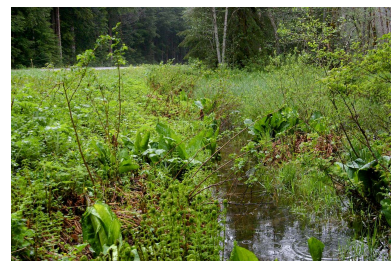
**References:** Douglas et al. 1998-2002, vol. 6; Flora of North America 1993+, vol. 26.



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