White Squill

Scilla mischtschenkoana



White Squill flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

Plant Height: 4 inches

Flower Height: 6 inches

Spread: 4 inches

Sunlight: ○ ◐

Hardiness Zone: 3

Other Names: Early Squill, syn. Scilla tubergeniana

Ornamental Features

White Squill features dainty spikes of white bell-shaped flowers with powder blue stripes rising above the foliage from late winter to early spring. Its grassy leaves remain green in colour throughout the season.

Landscape Attributes

White Squill is an herbaceous perennial with an upright spreading habit of growth. It brings an extremely fine and delicate texture to the garden composition and should be used to full effect.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and should be cut back in late fall in preparation for winter. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. It has no significant negative characteristics.

White Squill is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- General Garden Use
- Naturalizing And Woodland Gardens

Planting & Growing

White Squill will grow to be only 4 inches tall at maturity extending to 6 inches tall with the flowers, with a spread of 4 inches. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 5 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter, and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen! As this plant tends to go dormant in summer, it is best interplanted with late-season bloomers to hide the dying foliage.

This plant does best in full sun to partial shade. It does best in average to evenly moist conditions, but will not tolerate standing water. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. Consider covering it with a thick layer of mulch in winter to protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This species is not originally from North America. It can be propagated by multiplication of the underground bulbs.