

Figure S1. (a) Dried flowers of lily; (b) Example of crude extract of lily flower

Table S1. Antimicrobial activity of the extracts of *L. philadelphicum* tested against different microorganisms: Zone of Inhibition obtained using various solvent extracts

S.no.	Microbe	Zone of inhibition (in mm)			
		Methanol	Aqueous	Chloroform	Hexane
1.	<i>Candida albicans</i> MTCC 183	15	10	-	-
2.	<i>Salmonella typhi</i> MTCC 537	10	-	-	-
3.	<i>Acinetobacter bouvetii</i>	14	11	12	10
4.	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> MTCC 121	15	11	-	-
5.	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> MTCC 3384	13	11	10	-
6.	<i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i>	16	-	11	10
7.	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MTCC 902	-	-	-	10
8.	<i>Esherichia coli</i> MTCC1304	-	-	-	-
9.	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> MTCC1607	-	12	-	-

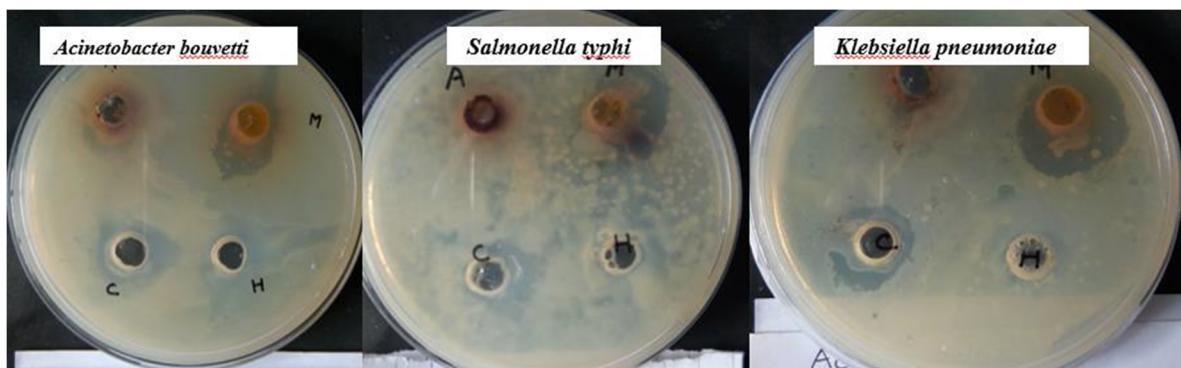


Figure S2. Some examples of Zone of Inhibition (ZOI) obtained from various solvents (methanol/hexane/aqueous/chloroform) extract of flower

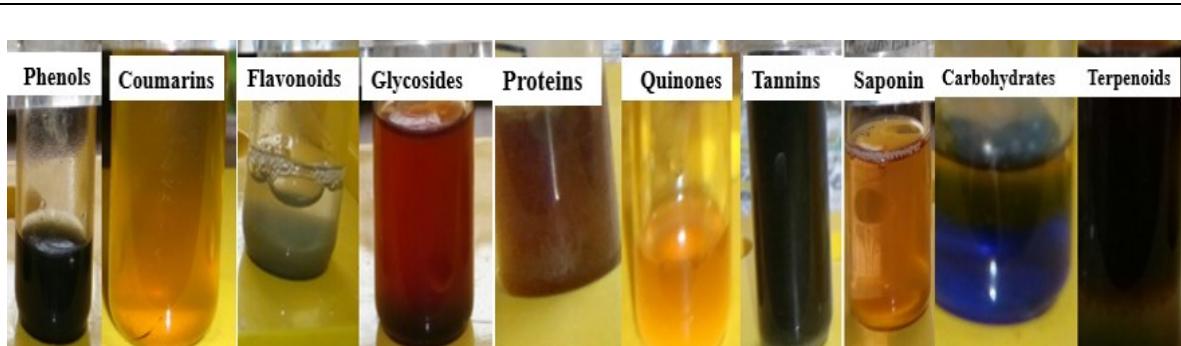


Figure S3. Phytochemical analysis of methanolic extract of red lily