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(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Robb

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(54) **LAVENDER PLANT NAMED 'BELPUR'**

(50) Latin Name: *Lavandula stoechas*
Varietal Denomination: **Belpur**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 82 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/113,386**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./226**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./226**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

PP14,205 P2 * 10/2003 Cherry Plt./226
PP15,207 P2 * 10/2004 McNaughton Plt./226

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of Lavender plant named
'Belpur', characterized by its upright, somewhat outwardly
spreading and mounded plant habit; freely branching habit,
dense and bushy plant form; vigorous growth habit; and dark
purple-colored flowers with purple violet-colored terminal
flower bracts.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Lavandula stoechas*.
Cultivar denomination: 'Belpur'.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

The present application is co-pending with the following
related application: U.S. Plant Patent Application Ser. No.
11/113,395, Lavender Plant Named 'Bellav'.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present Invention relates to a new and distinct culti-
var of Lavender plant, botanically known as *Lavandula*
stoechas, and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Belpur'.

The new Lavender is a product of a planned breeding
program conducted by the Inventor in Kulnura, New South
Wales, Australia. The objective of the breeding program was
to create new compact and freely branching Lavender cul-
tivars with large and attractive flowers and good garden
performance.

The new Lavender originated from an open-pollination in
1999 of a proprietary selection of *Lavandula stoechas*
identified as code number 99 -99, not patented, as the
female, or seed, parent with an unknown selection of *Lavan-*
dula stoechas, as the male, or pollen, parent. The new
Lavender was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a
single flowering plant within the progeny of the stated
chance open-pollination grown in a controlled environment
in Kulnura, New South Wales, Australia in September, 2000.

Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar by terminal
cuttings at Kulnura, New South Wales, Australia, since
2000, has shown that the unique features of this new
Lavender are stable and reproduced true to type in succes-
sive generations.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the cultivar Belpur have not been observed
under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype
may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as
temperature and light intensity without, however, any vari-
ance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Belpur'.
These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Belpur' as
a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and mounded
plant habit.
2. Freely branching habit, dense and bushy plant form.
3. Vigorous growth habit.

4. Dark purple-colored flowers with purple violet-colored
terminal flower bracts.

Plants of the new Lavender differ from plants of the
female parent selection in the following characteristics:

1. Plants of the new Lavender and the female parent
selection differ in flower coloration.
2. Plants of the new Lavender and the female parent
selection differ in flower bract coloration.

Plants of the new Lavender differ primarily from plants of
the cultivar 'Bellav', disclosed in U.S. Plant patent appli-
cation Ser. No. 11/113,395, in flower and terminal flower
bract coloration.

Plants of the new Lavender can be compared to plants of
the Lavender cultivar Madrid Purple, not patented. In side-
by-side comparisons conducted in Kulnura, New South
Wales, Australia, plants of the new Lavender differed from
plants of the cultivar Madrid Purple in the following char-
acteristics:

1. Plants of the new Lavender were taller and more
uniform in growth habit than plants of the cultivar
Madrid Purple.

2. Plants of the new Lavender had shorter leaves than plants of the cultivar Madrid Purple.
3. Plants of the new Lavender had smaller terminal flower bracts than plants of the cultivar Madrid Purple.
4. Plants of the new Lavender and the cultivar Madrid Purple differed in terminal flower bract coloration as plants of the cultivar Madrid Purple had light lavender-colored terminal flower bracts.
5. Plants of the new Lavender had shorter peduncles than plants of the cultivar Madrid Purple.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new cultivar, showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description which accurately describe the actual colors of the new Lavender.

The photograph at the top of the sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Belpur' grown in a container.

The photograph at the bottom of the sheet comprises a close-up view of typical inflorescences of 'Belpur'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1999 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used. Plants used for the aforementioned photographs and following description were grown under conditions which closely approximate commercial production conditions during the spring in a glass-covered greenhouse in Kulnura, New South Wales, Australia for about four to six months in 15-cm containers.

Botanical classification: *Lavandula stoechas* cultivar Belpur.

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—Proprietary selection of *Lavandula stoechas* identified as code number 99-99, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—Unknown selection of *Lavandula stoechas*, not patented.

Propagation:

Type cutting.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots.—About 10 to 14 days at 18° C. to 21° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching.

Plant description:

Form.—Perennial plant; upright, somewhat outwardly spreading and mounded plant form. Freely branching habit with lateral branches potentially at every node; dense and bushy plant habit; vigorous growth habit. Flowers in verticillasters on crowded spikes with showy terminal flower bracts.

Plant height.—About 50 cm.

Plant width.—About 50 cm.

Foliage description.—Arrangement: Opposite, simple; decurrent. Length: About 3 cm. Width: About 4 mm.

Shape: Linear. Apex: Mucronate. Base: Cuneate. Margin: Entire; edges, recurved. Texture, upper surface: Fine pubescence. Texture, lower surface: Smooth. Fragrance: Very aromatic, pungent. Venation pattern: Pinnate; reticulate. Color: Developing foliage, upper and lower surfaces: 137C. Fully expanded foliage, upper and lower surfaces: 137A; venation, 134C.

Flower description:

Flower arrangement and shape.—Small single flowers in compact verticillasters on crowded spikes. Freely flowering, about five to six rows of flowers and flower buds per spike; flowers tubular with five lobes; inflorescences with showy terminal bracts.

Natural flowering season.—Continuous throughout the Spring.

Flower longevity on the plant.—Individual inflorescences last about two weeks on the plant and individual flowers last about two to four days on the plant. Flowers, not persistent; terminal flower bracts, persistent.

Inflorescence size.—Height: About 3 cm. Diameter: About 1.3 cm.

Flowers.—Diameter: About 2 mm. Depth (height): About 4 mm.

Petals.—Arrangement: Five, fused into a tube. Length, lobes: About 1 mm. Width, lobes: About 1 mm. Shape: Roughly spatulate. Apex: Rounded. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color: When opening, upper and lower surfaces: 79A. Fully opened, upper and lower surfaces: 79A.

Terminal flower bracts.—Arrangement: About four in a single whorl at inflorescence apex. Length: About 1.4 cm. Width: About 8 mm. Shape: Oblong. Apex: Obtuse. Base: Obtuse. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; velvety. Color, immature, upper and lower surfaces: 82B; venation, close to 79A. Color, immature, upper and lower surfaces: 82B; venation, close to 79A.

Peduncle.—Strength: Moderately strong. Length: About 4 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Aspect: Mostly upright. Color: Close to 134C.

Reproductive organs.—Stamens: Quantity per flower: Four. Anther shape: Oval. Anther length: Less than 1 mm. Anther color: Close to 14A. Pollen amount: Scarce. Pollen color: Close to 14A. Pistils: Quantity per flower: One. Stigma shape: Rounded. Stigma color: Close to 157A. Style color: Close to 157D.

Seed/fruit.—Seed and fruit production has not been observed.

Disease/pests resistance: Plant of the new Lavender have not been noted to be resistant to pathogens and pest common to Lavender.

Weather tolerance: Plants of the new Lavender have exhibited good tolerance to rain and wind and have been observed to tolerate temperatures from -2° C. to 40° C. It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of Lavender plant named 'Belpur', as illustrated and described.

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