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Dobres et al.

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(54) **SALVIA PLANT NAMED ‘NOVASALPUR’**

(50) Latin Name: *Salvia hybrida*
Varietal Denomination: **Novasalpur**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 15 days.

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A01H 5/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./475**

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

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct *Salvia* plant was formed by controlled
breeding followed by selection. Over a long blooming
season attractive purple blossoms are formed. The growth
habit is well-branched and bushy. The blossoms are borne on
sturdy stems. The plant can be readily asexually reproduced
by the rooting of cuttings. The plant is well suited for
providing attractive ornamentation in parks, gardens, public
areas, and residential landscapes.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical/commercial classification: *Salvia hybrida*/*Salvia*
Plant.

Varietal denomination: cv. *Novasalpur*.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The new cultivar of *Salvia hybrida* was created by arti-
ficial pollination carried out at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A.,
during January 2010 wherein two parents were crossed
which previously had been studied in the hope that they
would contribute desired characteristics. The female parent
(i.e., seed parent) was the *Salvia hybrida* ‘Ultra Violet’
cultivar (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 21,411, granted Oct. 19, 2010).
The male parent (i.e., pollen parent) was the ‘San Carlos
Festival’ cultivar (non-patented).

The parentage of the new cultivar can be summarized as
follows:

‘Ultra Violet’ x ‘San Carlos Festival’.

The seeds resulting from the pollination were collected
during February 2010, were sown, and small plants were
obtained which were acclimated to greenhouse conditions in
May 2010 and were physically and biologically different
from each other. Selective study resulted in the identification
of a single plant of the new cultivar. A plant of the present
invention was selected during July 2010 primarily in view of
its abundance of attractive purple flowers, and well branched
and sturdy stems. Had this new plant not been selected and
preserved, it would have been lost to mankind.

The plant is a perennial that can be grown to advantage
without protection in U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zone No. 6.

It was found that the new *Salvia* cultivar possesses the
following combination of characteristics:

- (a) displays a well-branched bushy growth habit with
sturdy stems,
- (b) forms in abundance attractive purple blossoms,

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(c) displays hardiness to U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zone No. 6,
and,

(d) is well suited for providing attractive ornamentation.

The new cultivar of the present invention can be readily
distinguished from other *Salvia* cultivars, such as the ‘Ultra
Violet’ cultivar and the ‘San Carlos Festival’ cultivar. More
specifically, the ‘Ultra Violet’ cultivar displays less sturdy
branches and lesser hardiness, and the ‘San Carlos Festival’
cultivar displays dissimilar magenta blossoms. Additionally,
compared to the ‘Balmirdepur’ variety, marketed under the
name *Salvia* Mirage™ Deep Purple, the new variety dis-
plays flowers which are lighter purple in color and has an
increased hardiness to zone 6. Also, the ‘Bright Eyes’ variety
of U.S. Plant Pat. No. 22,491 displays red blooms with white
eyes; the ‘Golden Girl’ variety of U.S. Plant Pat. No. 23,997
displays pale yellow blooms; and the ‘Lemon Light’ variety
of U.S. Plant Pat. No. 24,105 displays bright yellow blooms.

The new cultivar well meets the needs of the horticultural
industry and can be grown to advantage as attractive colorful
ornamentation in parks, gardens, public areas, and residen-
tial landscapes.

The new cultivar has been asexually reproduced by the
rooting of cuttings for several generations. Such asexual
reproduction as performed at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A., has
demonstrated that the characteristics of the new cultivar are
firmly fixed and stable and are strictly transmissible from
one generation to another. Accordingly, the new cultivar
asexually reproduces in a true-to-type manner from one
generation to another.

The new cultivar has been named ‘Novasalpur’, and will
be marketed under the PURPLE ARCTIC BLAZE Trade-
mark.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE
PHOTOGRAPHS**

The accompanying photographs show the new cultivar as
nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make the same, in

color illustrations of this character. The photographs were obtained during August 2015 at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A., and illustrate typical container grown four-year-old plants while being grown outdoors during August 2015.

FIG. 1 illustrates the overall bushy growth habit of a flowering plant of the new cultivar.

FIG. 2 illustrates a closer view of the attractive purple blossoms and foliage of the new cultivar.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The chart used in the identification of colors is that of The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S. Colour Chart) of London, England (1995). The description is based on the observation of typical specimens of the new cultivar at an age of approximately two years during August 2015 while growing outdoors in containers at West Grove, Pa., U.S.A.

Plant:

Form.—Bushy.

Height.—Commonly up to approximately 53 cm on average.

Width.—Commonly approximately 80 cm on average.

Growth habit.—Perennial in U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zone Nos. 6 to 11.

Lateral branch number.—21 on average per plant.

Lateral branch color.—Commonly near Brown Group N200B.

Lateral branch texture.—Commonly scabrous with older wood being more rugulose.

Lateral branch length.—Approximately 61 cm on average.

Lateral branch diameter.—Approximately 0.75 cm on average.

Lateral branch internode length.—Approximately 1.75-2.5 cm on average.

Leaf arrangement.—Opposite.

Leaf configuration.—Elliptic to oblong.

Leaf length.—Commonly approximately 4.5 cm on average.

Leaf width.—Commonly approximately 2 cm on average.

Leaf margin.—Repand.

Leaf venation.—Pinnipalmate pattern, and color is commonly near Green Group 137B.

Leaf texture.—Commonly slightly fleshy.

Leaf blade color.—Near Green Group 137B on the upper surface, and near Green Group 137C on the under surface.

Leaf blade apex.—Acute to obtusely rounded.

Leaf blade base.—Mainly obtuse.

Scent.—Leaves commonly display a tangy fruity scent when crushed.

Petiole shape.—Somewhat flattened.

Petiole length.—Variable and commonly approximately 1.8 cm on average.

Petiole width.—Commonly approximately 1 mm.

Petiole color.—Near Yellow-Green Group 144A.

Inflorescence:

Type.—Terminal raceme.

Diameter.—Commonly approximately 5 cm on average.

Length.—Commonly approximately 30 cm on average.

Number.—Commonly up to approximately 200 flowers per plant on average are in bloom at a given time.

Configuration.—Tubular, and two-lipped.

Flower bud shape.—Typically teardrop.

Flower bud color.—Commonly near Violet Group 83B.

Flower bud length.—Approximately 1.5 cm on average.

Flower bud diameter.—Approximately 0.4 cm on average on widest part.

Pedicle length.—Commonly approximately 4 mm on average.

Pedicle width.—Commonly approximately 1 mm on average.

Pedicle color.—Near Green Group 143D and overlaid with Brown Group 200A.

Pedicle pubescence.—Present, with pedicle being puberulent.

Calyx shape.—Broadly campanulate and flared towards the apex.

Calyx rib number.—Commonly 15 on average and longitudinally disposed.

Calyx length.—Commonly approximately 1.3 cm on average.

Calyx width.—Commonly up to 6 mm.

Calyx texture.—Glandular and puberulent on the upper and under surfaces.

Calyx color.—On the upper lobe near Green Group 138A overlaid with Brown Group 200A towards the apex, and on the lower lobes near Green Group 138B overlaid with Brown Group 200A towards the apex.

Calyx lobe number.—3.

Calyx upper lobe number.—1.

Calyx upper lobe shape.—Acute.

Calyx upper lobe length.—Commonly approximately 1.2 cm on average.

Calyx upper lobe width.—Commonly approximately 6 mm in width on average.

Calyx lower lobe number.—2.

Calyx lower lobe shape.—Acute.

Calyx lower lobe length.—Commonly approximately 1.2 cm on average.

Calyx lower lobe width.—Commonly approximately 4 mm on average.

Corolla shape.—Tubular proximally to two-lipped distally.

Corolla length.—Commonly approximately 2.8 cm on average.

Corolla color.—The base commonly is near White Group 155C, the tube is near Purple-Violet Group 80A, and the lower lip is near Purple-Violet Group 81A.

Corolla tube length.—Approximately 1.8 cm on average.

Corolla tube depth.—Approximately 6 mm on average.

Corolla tube lip number.—3.

Corolla upper lip number.—1.

Corolla upper lip shape.—Hood-like.

Corolla upper lip length.—Commonly approximately 8 mm average.

Corolla lower lip length.—2, suborbicular.

Corolla lower lip shape.—Banner-like, and extended downward.

Corolla lower lip outline.—Obovate.

Corolla lower lip length.—Commonly approximately 1.2 cm on average.

Corolla lower lip diameter at tip.—Approximately 1.1 cm on average.

Style length.—Approximately 2.5 cm on average.

Style width.—Commonly less than 1 mm.

Style attachment site.—At four-lobed ovary between lobes.

Ovary.—Approximately 5 mm in length, approximately 1 mm in diameter, and near Yellow-Green Group 151B in coloration.

Stamen number.—1.

Stamen shape.—Seesaw-like.

Filament length.—Approximately 1.1 cm on average.

Connective length.—Approximately 4 mm on average.

Anther length.—Approximately 2 mm on average.

Anther diameter.—Less than 1 mm.

Anther color.—Near Greyed-Orange Group 163A.

Anther attachment site.—At outer end of the connective.

Pollen.—Abundant.

Seed.—Commonly oval in shape, and commonly 1-4 seeds per pod on average.

Development:

Vegetation.—Well-branched with sturdy stems.

Blooming.—Displays a strong propensity to reblossom from spring through fall to rebloom.

Winter hardiness.—The plant is a perennial that can be grown in U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zone Nos. 6 to 11.

Disease resistance.—Typical for *Salvia* with no particular sensitivity to disease having been encountered during observations to date.

Number of days to initiate roots.—Approximately 10-14 days on average.

Number of days to produce a rooted cutting.—Approximately 28-35 days on average.

The new 'Novasalpur' cultivar has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. Accordingly, it is possible that the phenotypic expression may vary somewhat with changes in light intensity and duration, cultural practices, and other environmental conditions.

We claim:

1. A new and distinct *Salvia* plant characterized by the following combination of characteristics:

(a) displays a well-branched bushy growth habit with sturdy stems,

(b) forms in abundance attractive purple blossoms,

(c) displays hardiness to U.S.D.A. Hardiness Zone No. 6, and

(d) is well suited for providing attractive ornamentation; substantially as illustrated and described.

* * * * *



FIG. 1

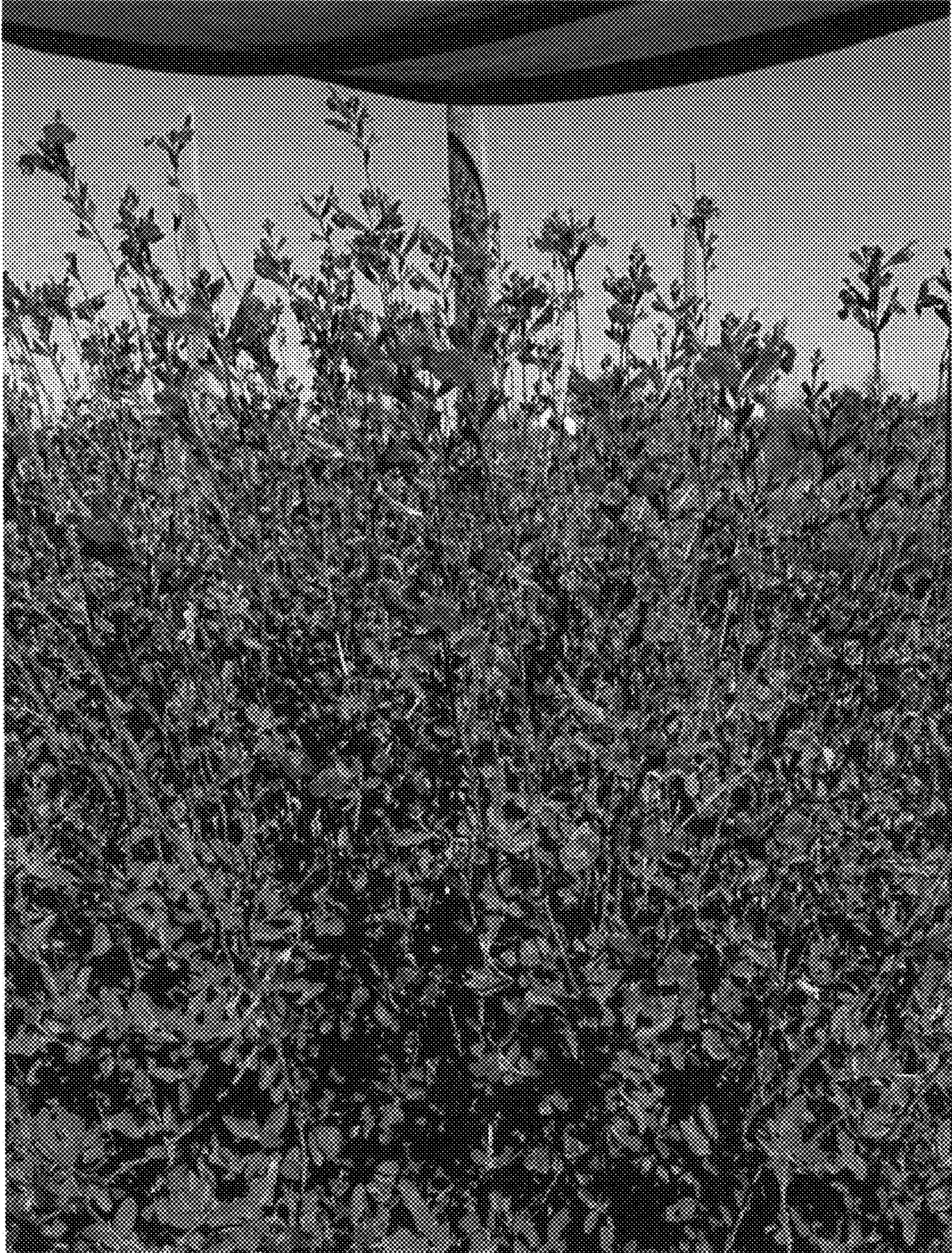


FIG. 2