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Ronald et al.

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(54) **SYRINGA PLANT NAMED ‘JEFLADY’**

(50) Latin Name: *Syringa meyeri* x *Syringa patula*
Varietal Denomination: **Jeflady**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new cultivar of *Syringa* hybrid plant named ‘Jeflady’ that
is characterized by its compact and dense plant habit, its
numerous panicles that are large in size, its fragrant, full
panicles with purple flower buds opening to lilac pink
flowers, its leaves that are elliptic in shape with impressed
veins and margins that are only slightly undulated.

2 Drawing Sheets

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Botanical classification: *Syringa meyeri* x *Syringa patula*.
Variety denomination: ‘Jeflady’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Syringa* of hybrid origin that is botanically known as
Syringa ‘Jeflady’ and will be referred to hereafter by its
cultivar name, ‘Jeflady’. ‘Jeflady’ is a new cultivar of lilac
grown for use as an ornamental landscape plant.

‘Jeflady’ arose from an on going breeding program con-
ducted by the Inventors in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba,
Canada. The objectives of the breeding program are to
develop new cultivars of *Syringa* with a compact and dwarf
plant habit, improved flowering and hardiness under prairie
conditions.

‘Jeflady’ originated as a cross made by the Inventors in
2004 between *Syringa meyeri* ‘Palibin’ (not patented) as the
female parent and *Syringa patula* ‘Miss Kim’ (not patented)
as the male parent. The Inventors selected ‘Jeflady’ as a
single unique plant amongst the seedlings that resulted from
the above cross in 2008.

Asexual propagation of the new cultivar was first accom-
plished by stem cuttings in June 2011 under the direction of
the Inventors in Glenlea, Manitoba, Canada. Asexual propa-
gation by stem cuttings has determined that the character-
istics of the new cultivar are stable and are reproduced true
to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and
represent the characteristics of the new cultivar. These
attributes in combination distinguish ‘Jeflady’ as a unique
cultivar of *Syringa*.

1. ‘Jeflady’ exhibits a compact and dense plant habit.
2. ‘Jeflady’ exhibits numerous panicles that are large in
size.

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3. ‘Jeflady’ exhibits leaves that are elliptic in shape with
impressed veins.
4. ‘Jeflady’ exhibits fragrant, full panicles with purple
flower buds opening to lilac pink flowers.
5. ‘Jeflady’ exhibits leaf margins that only slightly undu-
lated.

The female parent of ‘Jeflady’, ‘Palibin’, differs from
‘Jeflady’ in having leaves that are smaller in size, flowers
that are white-pink in color, panicles that are smaller in size
and that lack fall foliage color. The male parent of ‘Jeflady’,
‘Miss Kim’, differs from ‘Jeflady’ in having a larger plant
size, leaves that are smaller in size, flowers that are lavender-
blue in color, and purple fall foliage. The new *Syringa* can
be most closely compared to *Syringa* cultivars ‘Pink Per-
fume’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 24,252) and ‘Penda’ (U.S. Plant
Pat. No. 20,575). ‘Pink Perfume’ and ‘Penda’ are both
similar to ‘Jeflady’ in having compact plant habits and
fragrant flowers. ‘Pink Perfume’ differs from ‘Jeflady’ in
having flowers that are pink in color, a repeat blooming habit
and leaves that are smaller in size. ‘Penda’ differs from
‘Jeflady’ in having flowers that are purple in color, a repeat
blooming habit and leaves that are smaller in size.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the
overall appearance and distinct characteristics of the new
Syringa. The photographs were taken of 3 year-old plants as
grown outdoors in two-gallon containers at a nursery in
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada.

The photograph in FIG. 1 provides a side view of a plant
of ‘Jeflady’ in bloom.

The photograph in FIG. 2 provides a close-up view of the
inflorescences of ‘Jeflady’.

The photograph in FIG. 3 provides a comparison of
‘Jeflady’ on the left and ‘Miss Kim’ on the right.

The colors in the photographs are as close as possible with
the photographic and printing technology utilized and the

color values cited in the detailed botanical description accurately describe the colors of the new *Syringa*.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of 1.5 year-old plants as grown outdoors in one-gallon containers in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada. The phenotype of the new cultivar may vary with variations in environmental, climatic, and cultural conditions, as it has not been tested under all possible environmental conditions. The color determination is in accordance with The 2015 R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society, London, England, except where general color terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

General description:

Blooming period.—10 days in the first half of June in Canada.

Plant type.—Deciduous shrub.

Plant habit.—Compact, dense.

Height and spread.—An average of 1.25 m in height and width when mature in the landscape.

Hardiness.—At least in U.S.D.A. Zone 2.

Diseases.—No resistance or susceptibility to diseases has been observed.

Root description.—Fibrous and dense, a blend of 165A and 161D in color.

Propagation.—Stem cuttings.

Growth rate.—Moderate.

Root development.—Softwood cuttings root readily in 6 weeks in a hot house under intermittent mist, rooted cuttings are easily overwintered and roots will fully develop in a one-quart container by mid-summer the following year.

Branch description:

Branch shape.—Rounded.

Branch color.—Young; 143B, mature branches and trunk; 198A.

Branch size.—Young lateral branches; 11 cm in length, 2 mm in diameter, mature branches; 5 cm in length, 3 mm in width, trunk; 4 cm in length, 5 mm in diameter at the soil line.

Branch surface.—Young branches; smooth and glabrous, moderately covered with lenticels, an average of 15 lenticels per cubic cm, 155A and light flushes of 166B around the lenticels, mature branches and trunk; slightly rugose, dull and bark-like, moderately covered with lenticels, an average of 15 lenticels per cubic cm, 155A in color and an average of 0.5 mm in diameter.

Branch quantity.—Average of 2 main branches, average of 5 mature branches per main branches, average of 4 young lateral branches growing per mature branch.

Internode length.—Up to 2.5 cm.

Branching.—Held upright to slightly drooping.

Foliage description:

Leaf shape.—Elliptic.

Leaf division.—Simple.

Leaf base.—Acute.

Leaf apex.—Acuminate.

Leaf fragrance.—None.

Leaf venation.—Pinnate, upper surface color; matches leaf color and slightly translucent, lower surface color; matches leaf color, main vein is 145B in color, slightly translucent.

Leaf margins.—Entire and slightly undulate, densely covered with pubescent stiff hairs that match the leaf color.

Leaf arrangement.—Opposite.

Leaf attachment.—Petiolate.

Leaf surface.—Both surfaces are glabrous and slightly shiny to matte.

Leaf size.—An average of 7.5 cm in length and 3 cm in width.

Leaf quantity.—An average of 20 leaves per mature branch.

Leaf color.—Young and mature leaves upper surface; 137B; young and mature leaves lower surface; 147C, both surfaces become suffused with a blend of 183A and 187A in fall.

Petioles.—An average of 2 cm in length and 1 mm in width, surface glabrous, 145A in color.

Bracts.—An average of 2, at the base of a leaf cluster, an average of 5 mm in length and 2 mm in width, upper and lower surfaces; dull and glabrous and 137B in color.

Inflorescence description:

Inflorescence type.—Thyrse compound panicles on terminals and laterals, broad ovate in overall shape.

Inflorescence size.—An average of 12 cm in length and 8 cm in width.

Attitude of inflorescence.—Upright to semi-upright.

Rachis.—Rounded in shape, up to 10 cm in length and an average of 1 mm in width, surface is glabrous, moderately strong, color is mostly N187 with flushes of 138A, tiny lenticels densely cover the surface, average of <0.5 mm in length and 164B in color.

Peduncles.—An average of 6 cm in length and 2 mm in width, glabrous and shiny surface, moderate strength, 138B with a very slight flush of 178A, tiny lenticels densely cover the surface, average of <0.5 mm in length and 164B in color.

Flower buds.—Spatulate in shape, an average of 1 cm in length and 2 mm diameter at the apex tapering to 1 mm at the base, color; young newly developed buds are 77A, maturing buds flushed with 77A and 76A, blending to NN155D at base.

Flower fragrance.—Sweet, strong, lilac scent.

Persistence of flowers.—Self-cleaning, calyx persistent.

Lastingness of flowers.—Individual panicles bloom for about 2 weeks, depending on temperature.

Flower quantity.—An average of 180 flowers per compound panicle.

Flower type.—Salverform with spreading petals.

Flower aspect.—Upwards and outward.

Flower size.—An average of 1.5 cm in length and 6 mm at apex, tapering to 1 mm at the base.

Petals.—4, free petal lobes; an average of 3 mm in length and 2 mm in width, oblong in shape with acute apices, entire margin, lower 80% fused forming a narrow tube, upper and lower surfaces smooth and glabrous, color; when opening inner and outer surface 69D with a range of very light flushes of 76C and 77B, when fully open inner and outer surface

NN155D, undulation absent, incurving of the margin absent, attitude semi-erect with apex slightly recurved.

Flower tube.—1.2 cm in length and 2 mm in width, inner and outer surfaces are smooth and globrous, color; when opening inner and outer surface 69D with a range of very light flushes of 76C and 77B, when fully open inner and outer surface 76D.

Calyx.—Campanulate, about 1.5 mm in depth and 1 mm in width, comprised of 4 fused sepals with tips unfused with acute apices, glabrous inner and outer surface, young; 144A in color, mature; N77A.

Reproductive organs:

Pistils.—1, inserted deep into calyx, average of 3 mm in length, stigma; minute in size, oval in shape, NN155D in color, style; NN155D in color.

Stamens.—2, extend beyond corolla, anthers; an average of 2 mm in length and 165A in color, filaments; about 7 mm in length and NN155D in color, pollen; abundant in quantity and 158A in color.

Fruit and seed.—No seed or fruit produced.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Syringa* plant named 'Jeflady' as herein illustrated and described.

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FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3