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Li

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- (54) **LAVANDULA PLANT NAMED ‘KLELV20123’**
(50) Latin Name: *Lavandula angustifolia*
Varietal Denomination: **KLELV20123**
(71) Applicant: **Klemm+Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,**
Stuttgart (DE)
(72) Inventor: **Ruijun Li,** North Parramatta (AU)
(73) Assignee: **Klemm+Sohn GmbH & Co. KG,**
Stuttgart (DE)
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Primary Examiner — Keith O. Robinson
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Weatherly IP Solutions,
LLC; Barbara Campbell

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new *Lavandula* plant particularly distinguished by early
flowering, good branching, and dark-purple bracts, is dis-
closed.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Genus and species: *Lavandula angustifolia*.
Variety denomination: ‘KLELV20123’.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention comprises a new and distinct vari-
ety of *Lavandula*, botanically known as *Lavandula angus-
tifolia*, and hereinafter referred to by the variety name
‘KLELV20123’. ‘KLELV20123’ originated from a cross-
pollination conducted in November 2011 in Cobbitty, New
South Wales, Australia between the proprietary female par-
ent ‘LS1009’ (unpatented) and the proprietary male parent
‘LS1012’ (unpatented).

The seeds from the cross were sown and plants were
grown outdoors for evaluation, where an individual plant
designated ‘KLELV20123’ was selected from the group of
plants in September 2012 in Cobbitty, New South Wales,
Australia. ‘KLELV20123’ was first vegetatively propagated
by stem cuttings in October 2012 in Cobbitty, New South
Wales, Australia. ‘KLELV20123’ was found to reproduce
true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation
via vegetative stem cuttings.

SUMMARY

The following are the most outstanding and distinguish-
ing characteristics of this new variety when grown under
normal horticultural practices in Stuttgart, Germany.

1. Early flowering;
2. Good branching; and
3. Dark-purple bracts.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

This new *Lavandula* plant is illustrated by the accompa-
nying photograph which shows the plant’s overall plant
habit including form, foliage, and flowers. The photograph
is of a 14-week-old plant grown in a greenhouse in Stuttgart,

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Germany in August 2020. The colors shown are as true as
can be reasonably obtained by conventional photographic
procedures.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The following detailed descriptions set forth the distinc-
tive characteristics of ‘KLELV20123’. The data which
define these characteristics were collected from asexual
reproductions carried out in Cobbitty, New South Wales,
Australia in November 2019. Data was collected on four-
month-old plants grown outdoors. Color references are to
The R.H.S. Colour Chart of The Royal Horticultural Society
of London (R.H.S.), 5th edition (2007).

Classification:

Family.—Asteraceae.
Botanical.—*Lavandula angustifolia*.
Common.—*Lavandula*, lavender.
Designation.—‘KLELV20123’.

Parentage:

Female parent.—The proprietary female *Lavandula*
variety ‘LS1009’ (unpatented).
Male parent.—The proprietary male *Lavandula* variety
‘LS1012’ (unpatented).

Plant:

Propagation type.—Vegetative stem cuttings.
Time to initiate roots.—10 to 12 days.
Time to produce a rooted cutting.—Approximately 3 to
4 weeks.
Root description.—Fine, fibrous; white in color, RHS
155C (White).
Rooting habit.—Freely branching.
Plant habit.—Compact and upright.
Growth rate.—Rapid.
Vigor.—Moderate.
Plant height.—29.0 cm.
Plant diameter or spread.—21.0 cm.
*Attitude of the outer flowering stems at full flowering of
the plant.*—Erect.
Density of the plant at full flowering.—Medium.

Lateral branches:

Quantity of lateral branches: 26-31.*Length.*—15.0 cm.*Diameter.*—0.24 cm.*Stem internode length.*—1.2 cm.*Number of internodes per branch/stem.*—9 to 13.*Texture.*—Pubescent.*Color.*—Young stems are RHS 138B (Green); mature stems are RHS 138C (Green).*Stem shape.*—Quadrangular.*Strength.*—Strong.

Leaves:

Arrangement.—Opposite.*Leaf type.*—Simple.*Quantity per main branch.*—10 to 13 pairs fully expanded.*Length.*—3.2 cm.*Width.*—0.64 cm.*Shape.*—Lanceolate.*Apex.*—Acute.*Base.*—Truncate.*Margin.*—Entire.*Attachment.*—Sessile.*Fragrance.*—Very strong lavender scent.*Texture (both upper and lower surface).*—Pubescent.*Immature leaf color.*—Upper surface: RHS 191B (Greyed-Green). Lower surface: RHS 191B (Greyed-Green).*Mature leaf color.*—Upper surface: RHS 191A (Greyed-Green). Lower surface: RHS 191C (Greyed-Green).*Venation pattern.*—Pinnate.*Venation color (both upper and lower surfaces).*—RHS 191B (Greyed-Green).*Petiole.*—Absent.

Flower buds:

Length.—0.5 cm.*Diameter.*—About 0.16 cm.*Shape.*—Oblong.*Color.*—RHS 96C (Violet-Blue).*Rate of opening.*—High.

Flowers:

Form.—Small, single flower in verticillasters arranged in spikes.*Number of rows of flowers.*—9.*Number of flower spikes per lateral stem.*—1.*Average number of flowers per spike.*—90 to 117.*Inflorescence length (excluding terminal bracts).*—6.2 cm.*Inflorescence width (excluding terminal bracts).*—2.4 cm.*Flower longevity.*—2 to 3 weeks.*Self-cleaning or persistent.*—Self-cleaning.*Fragrance.*—None detected.*Natural flowering season.*—From winter to late spring in Australia.*Position of flowers relative to the foliage.*—Moderately above.

Petals:

Shape.—Salverform.*Quantity of petals.*—5, fused.*Length.*—0.5 cm.*Width.*—0.2 cm.*Shape.*—Ovate.*Apex.*—Rounded.*Base.*—Fused.*Margin.*—Entire.*Texture (both upper and lower surfaces).*—Glabrous.*Color, immature (both upper and lower surfaces).*—RHS N79A (Purple).*Color, mature (both upper and lower surfaces).*—RHS N79A (Purple).

Calyx:

Quantity of sepals and arrangement.—5, and all of the sepals are fused into a campanulate tube.*Calyx shape.*—Flattened tube.*Calyx length.*—0.3 cm.*Calyx width.*—0.15 cm.*Sepal texture (both upper and lower surfaces).*—Tomentose.*Sepal color (both upper and lower surfaces).*—RHS 145B (Yellow-Green) and close to RHS 145C (Yellow-Green) at the base.*Sepal shape.*—Lanceolate.*Sepal apex.*—Acute.*Sepal margin.*—Entire.

Terminal bracts:

Quantity.—4 to 7.*Attitude and angle of attachment.*—Each whorl of flowers subtended by dry bracts and 8 to 10 whorls per spike; 4 to 7 bracts arising at a 10 to 15 degree angle from the top of the inflorescence.*Infertile bracts of the spikes.*—Present.*Length.*—2.5 cm.*Width.*—1.4 cm.*Texture (both upper and lower surfaces).*—Smooth.*Shape.*—Oblanceolate.*Apex.*—Acute.*Base.*—Oblique.*Margin.*—Entire.*Venation pattern.*—Reticulate.*Venation color.*—RHS 83A (Violet).*Duration on plant.*—8 to 12 weeks with good color.*Self-cleaning or persistent.*—Persistent.*Color (both upper and lower surfaces).*—RHS N82B (Purple-Violet).

Peduncles:

Length.—3.6 cm to 4.1 cm.*Diameter.*—0.25 cm.*Strength.*—Moderate.*Texture.*—Pubescent.*Color.*—RHS 138B (Green).*Aspect.*—Straight.

Reproductive organs:

Stamens.—Quantity per flower: 4. Filament length: 0.25 cm. Filament color: RHS 75C (Purple). Anther length: 0.05 cm. Anther diameter: 0.03 cm. Anther color: RHS N155A (White). Pollen amount: Sparse. Pollen color: RHS 2D (Yellow-Green).*Pistils.*—Quantity per flower: 1. Pistil length: 0.3 cm. Style length: 0.25 cm. Style color: RHS 75C (Purple). Stigma shape: Club-shaped. Stigma length: 0.05 cm. Stigma color: RHS N98B (Violet-Blue). Ovary size: Too small to measure.

Fruit and seed set: None observed.

Disease and pest/insect resistance: No disease and pest/insect resistance observed.

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL LINES AND KNOWN VARIETY

‘KLELV20123’ is distinguished from its parents as described in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Comparison with Parental Lines			
Characteristic	‘KLELV20123’	Female Parent ‘LS1009’	Male Parent ‘LS1012’
Earliness to flower	Early	Later than ‘KLELV20123’	Later than ‘KLELV20123’
Branching	More branching than the parental lines	Less branching than ‘KLELV20123’	Less branching than ‘KLELV20123’
Bract color	Dark-purple	Pink-purple	Dark-purple

‘KLELV20123’ is most similar to the commercial *Lavandula* variety ‘Madrid Purple’ (unpatented). Differences between the varieties are described in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Comparison with Similar Variety		
Characteristic	‘KLELV20123’	‘Madrid Purple’
Earliness to flower	1 to 2 weeks earlier than ‘Madrid Purple’	Later than ‘KLELV20123’
Branching	More branching than ‘Madrid Purple’	Less branching than ‘KLELV20123’

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Lavandula* plant designated ‘KLELV20123’ as illustrated and described herein.

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