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**McNaughton**

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(54) **LAVANDULA PLANT NAMED ‘LAVSTS 08’**

(51) **Int. Cl.<sup>7</sup>** ..... **A01H 5/00**

(50) Latin Name: *Lavandula stoechas*  
Varietal Denomination: **Lavsts 08**

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

(58) **Field of Search** ..... **Plt./226**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new cultivar of *Lavandula* plant named ‘Lavsts 08’ that is  
characterized by burgundy-purple sterile bracts and low,  
compact bushy habit. These traits set it apart from all other  
existing varieties of *Lavandula* known to the inventor.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/663,848**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 15, 2003**

**2 Drawing Sheets**

**1**

**2**

Genus: *Lavandula*.  
Species: *stoechas*.  
Denomination: Lavsts 08.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar  
of lavender known botanically as *Lavandula stoechas* subsp.  
*pedunculata* and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name  
‘Lavsts 08’. The new invention is a product of pollination  
between two *Lavandula stoechas* varieties and was discovered  
in a cultivated area of Canterbury, New Zealand by the  
inventor in 1997. Because of its hybrid nature, it will be  
known as *Lavandula* ‘Lavsts 08’. The female parent plant is  
an unidentified cultivar of *Lavandula stoechas* (unpatented)  
and the male parent plant is an unidentified cultivar of  
*Lavandula stoechas* (unpatented).

The new Lavender plant ‘Lavsts 08’ was selected for its  
distinct and unique low compact growth habit, spike colour,  
and sterile bract colour. ‘Lavsts 08’ is distinguishable from  
the parent plants by size of the plant and color of the sterile  
bracts. There are no comparison plants known to the inven-  
tor.

‘Lavsts 08’ was asexually propagated by the inventor in  
Christchurch, New Zealand in 1998 using soft to semi-  
hardwood cuttings. Since that time subsequent generations  
have been determined fixed, stable and true to type.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and  
represent the distinguishing characteristics of the new lavender  
cultivar ‘Lavsts 08’. These traits in combination distinguish  
‘Lavsts 08’ from all other existing varieties of *Lavandula*  
known to the inventor. ‘Lavsts 08’ has not been tested  
under all possible conditions and phenotypic differences  
may be observed with variations in environmental, climatic,  
and cultural conditions, however, without any variance  
in genotype.

1. *Lavandula* ‘Lavsts 08’ exhibits a low, compact, bushy habit.
2. *Lavandula* ‘Lavsts 08’ exhibits burgundy-purple sterile bracts.
3. *Lavandula* ‘Lavsts 08’ exhibits dark violet spikes.
4. *Lavandula* ‘Lavsts 08’ exhibits lush green foliage.

The accompanying color drawings illustrate the overall  
appearance of the new cultivar ‘Lavsts 08’ showing colors as  
true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored repro-  
ductions of this type. Colors in the drawings may differ from  
the color values cited in the detailed botanical description,  
which accurately describe the actual colors of the new  
variety ‘Lavsts 08’.

The drawing labeled as FIG. 1 is a close-up view of a  
block of 6-month-old plants with first flowers. The plants  
shown were grown outside, under light shade, in Auckland,  
New Zealand.

The drawing labeled as FIG. 2 is a close-up view of  
mature flowers on a plant, approximately 9 months old,  
grown outside in Encinitas, Calif.

Both drawings are made using conventional photographic  
techniques and although colors may appear different from  
actual colors due to light reflectance, they are as accurate as  
possible by conventional photography.

**BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT**

The following is a detailed description of the *Lavandula*  
cultivar named ‘Lavsts 08’. Data was collected in West  
Melton, Canterbury, New Zealand from 6-month-old plants  
grown in the open ground and in dry conditions. Phenotypic  
differences may be observed with variations in environmen-  
tal, climatic, and cultural conditions, without however,  
any difference in genotype. Color determinations are in  
accordance with The Royal Horticultural Society Colour  
Chart except where general color terms of ordinary dic-  
tionary significance are used. Color determination using  
The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart was con-  
ducted using the light box at The New Zealand Plant Variety  
Rights Office at Lincoln, Canterbury, New Zealand. Please  
note that the brown, green and violet range in these charts  
do not have an adequate color range to match that seen in  
lavender. The growing requirements are similar to the spe-  
cies and no disease problems have been observed.

Botanical classification: *Lavandula* ‘Lavsts 08’.  
Species: *stoechas*.  
Common name: Lavender.

Parentage: The new hybrid 'Lavsts 08' is a product of the hybridization of the following parent plants:

*Female parent plant.*—Unidentified cultivar of *Lavandula stoechas*.

*Male parent plant.*—Unidentified cultivar of *Lavandula stoechas*.

Type: Aromatic perennial shrub.

Use: En masse, ornamental, feature, front of border or potted plant.

Growth rate: Vigorous.

Habit: Low compact bushy habit with erect, ascending flower spikes.

Shape: Rounded.

Height: 40–50 cm in height.

Spread: 40–50 cm in width.

Hardiness: USDA Zones 5–8.

Disease resistance or susceptibility: No unusual or additional disease resistance or susceptibility compared to other cultivars of the species *Lavandula stoechas*.

Propagation method: Vegetative cuttings and tissue culture.

Root system: Fibrous.

Soil: Plant in well-drained soil.

Light levels: Plant in full sun.

Special needs: Prune after flowering to maintain shape and to initiate second flowering period.

Time to initiate roots: 21 to 36 days are needed to develop roots on an unrooted cutting.

Time to develop to a one-gallon: 3 months are needed to produce a 1-gallon container plant from a rooted cutting.

Branching habit: Erect, upright and semi-open.

Seasonal interest: Flowers April–July and August.

Stem:

*Stem shape.*—Square.

*Stem surface (upper and lower surfaces).*—Finely puberulent.

*Stem color (young wood).*—165A (greyed-orange) to 199A (grey-brown).

*Stem color (older wood).*—165B (orange brown).

*Stem size.*—1.5 mm–5 mm in diameter.

Foliage:

*Arrangement.*—Upright stems with whorls of leaves, arranged opposite along stem. A basal pair of leaves subtend each whorl of leaves. Dense arrangement of leaves along stems.

*Leaf division.*—Simple.

*Apices.*—Acute.

*Base.*—Truncate or attenuate.

*Margins.*—Entire and revolute.

*Leaf shape.*—Linear.

*Color of mature leaves (upper surface).*—143A (lush green).

*Color of mature leaves (lower surface).*—143A (lush green).

*Color of young leaves (upper surface).*—143C (slightly brighter green).

*Color of young leaves (lower surfaces).*—Too revolute to view.

*Upper and lower surfaces.*—Pubescent on both surfaces.

*Venation.*—Mid vein depressed on upper surface and protruding beneath, side veins noticeable on lower surface.

*Internodes.*—0.3 cm–2.5 cm in length.

*Foliar fragrance.*—Heavy pine scent.

*Petiole.*—Sessile.

*Leaf length.*—Approximately 0.6 cm–3.5 cm in length.

*Leaf width.*—1 mm–3 mm in width.

Flower:

*Type of inflorescence.*—Terminal spike.

*Size of inflorescence.*—4 cm–5 cm in length and 1 cm–1.5 cm in width.

*Shape of inflorescence.*—Cylindrical with sterile bracts.

*Peduncles.*—7–8 cm in length and 10–20 mm in width.

*Peduncle color.*—145B (pale green).

*Flower shape.*—Tubular.

*Corolla.*—Two-lipped with upper lip 2-lobed and lower lip 3-lobed.

*Corolla color.*—83A (dark violet-purple).

*Calyx color.*—Pale green or pale green on lower half suffused with red-purple/burgundy on upper half. Appendage is burgundy.

*Calyx surface.*—Pubescent with tufts of longer hair at apex.

*Bracteoles.*—None present.

*Fertile bract shape.*—Cordate, rhombic-cordate or ovate and acute.

*Fertile bract color.*—Lower half membranous with green veining and outer edges red-purple/burgundy.

*Fertile bract hair covering.*—Puberulent with minute hairs along the margins.

*Sterile bract shape.*—Narrow-elliptic or oblanceolate, occasionally linear.

*Sterile bract margins.*—Strongly undulating.

*Sterile bract length.*—12–20 mm.

*Sterile bract color.*—Closest to 87A (Burgundy-purple).

*Sterile bract number.*—Five to nine.

*Fragrance.*—Heavy pine.

*Blooming period (New Zealand).*—October to February.

*Blooming period (U.S.A.).*—April to August.

Reproductive organs:

*Stamens.*—4.

*Stamen length (2 posterior).*—1.5 mm.

*Stamen length (2 anterior).*—0.5 mm.

*Pistil.*—1.

*Pistil length.*—5 mm.

*Pistil diameter.*—Less than 0.25 mm.

*Filament diameter.*—Less than 0.25 mm.

*Filament color.*—Grayish-white.

*Style length.*—4 mm.

*Style color.*—Grayish-white.

*Stigma shape.*—Oval.

*Stigma color.*—Black.

*Ovary shape.*—Globose.

*Ovary dimensions.*—Approximately 1 mm long and 0.5 mm wide.

*Ovary position.*—Superior.

*Ovary color.*—Green.

*Anther shape.*—Reniform.

*Anther length.*—Less than 0.25 mm.

*Anther color.*—Pale green.

*Pollen amount.*—Sparse.

*Pollen color.*—Orange.

Seed:

*Seed number.*—Mostly 1 per calyx; others aborted.

*Colour of seeds.*—164D (pale cream-brown).

*Length of seeds.*—1.5–2 mm. in length.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct variety of *Lavandula* plant named 'Lavsts 08' as described and illustrated.



FIG. 1



FIG. 2