

### US00PP09784P

## United States Patent

#### Marshall

Patent Number:

Plant 9,784

Date of Patent:

Jan. 21, 1997

[54]	"AUGUST WHITE" PEACH TREE	Primary Examiner—James R. Feyrer
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[57]

Appl. No.: **399,994** 

Jan. 23, 1995 Filed: 

Dinuba, Calif. 93618

U.S. Cl. Plt./42.1

Field of Search Plt./42.1 [58]

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

P.P. 4,865 

A new and distinct variety of peach tree which is somewhat remotely similar to the "Champagne" peach tree (U.S. Pat. No. P.P. 4,865) of which it is a sport, but from which it is distinguished by producing fruit which are mature for harvesting and shipment approximately eight (8) days to two weeks after the fruit produced by the "Champagne" peach tree and wherein the fruit has more flavor and a white flesh coloration.

**ABSTRACT** 

1 Drawing Sheet

#### BACKGROUND OF THE NEW VARIETY

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety of peach tree, which will hereinafter be denominated varietally as the "August White" peach tree, and, more particu- 5 larly, to a peach tree which produces freestone fruit, which are mature for commercial harvesting and shipment approximately August 20 to August 31, or about eight (8) days to two (2) weeks after the fruit of "Champagne" peach tree, in the San Joaquin Valley of central California.

The discovery and commercialization of new plant varieties, particularly of new varieties of fruit trees, is a process which is fraught with risk, both to the developer as well as to others involved in the process. This is certainly the case in regard to new peach varieties, in part because of the 15 multiplicity of existing peach varieties. The investment in time and expense required in such development is enormous and is entirely contigent upon the assessment of those involved in the process as to the value of the new variety for commercialization. If a positive assessment proves to be 20 without foundation, the loss to those involved may be considerable. Accordingly, the development of new varieties of peach trees is frequently a slow and painstaking process designed to ensure that the initial positive assessment is well founded and thus minimize the risk of loss.

The new variety of peach tree of the present invention appears to be an attractive candidate for commercialization due to its distinctive characteristics, as will hereinafter be fully set forth.

#### ORIGIN AND ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION OF THE NEW VARIETY

The present variety of peach tree hereof was discovered by the inventor is a peach orchard which is located at Road 35 44 and Brewer Dr. near Dinuba in the San Joaquin Valley of central California. The inventor discovered the new variety as a sport of the "Champagne" peach tree U.S. Pat. No. P.P. 4,865) in August of 1993. In the spring of 1994, the inventor asexually reproduced the new variety by grafting scions of 40 the new variety containing several buds, including vegetative and flower buds on six trees of Nemagard root stock to the new variety at Kingsburg in the San Joaquin Valley of central California. These scions of the new variety produced fruit in August of 1994 which has been observed by the 45 inventor and has similarly been observed each year there-

after. The inventor has observed the asexually reproduced trees of the new variety and confirmed that they are in all respects identical to the originally discovered sport.

#### SUMMARY OF THE NEW VARIETY

The "August White" peach tree is characterized by producing late ripening, freestone fruit which have white flesh with a distinctive red skin coloration on the shoulders and along the suture at maturity and which possesses an appealing flavor. The new variety is ripe for commercial harvesting and shipment approximately August 20 to August 31 in the San Joaquin Valley of central California. The new variety is most closely similar to the "Champagne" peach tree (U.S. Pat. No. P.P. 4,865), but is distinguishable therefrom by the aforemented ripening date which is after that of the "Champagne" peach tree by about eight (8) days to two (2) weeks in the San Joaquin Valley. The fruit of the instant variety is much sweeter than that of the "Champagne" peach tree.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawing is a color photograph showing fruit of the new variety, including a first in the top plan view displaying the shoulders and stem area; a second in bottom plan view showing the apex thereof; a third in side elevation showing the suture thereof; a fourth in side elevation rotated ninety degrees (90°) relative to the suture; and a fifth sectioned and laid open to expose the pit cavity in one section and the pit in its natural position in the pit cavity in the other section; and representative foliage of the new variety.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring more specifically to the pomological details of this new and distinct variety of peach tree, the following has been observed under the ecological conditions prevailing at the orchard of origin which is located near Dinuba, Calif. All major color code designations are by reference to Maerz and Paul, A Dictionary of Color, First Edition, 1930, McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N.Y. Common color names are also occasionally employed.

TREE

Generally:

Size.—Medium. Vigor.—Moderate.

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Chilling requirements.—Normal for peaches in central FRUIT San Joaquin valley of California. Maturity when described: Ripe for commercial harvesting Productivity.—Vigorous. and shipment approximately August 20 to August 31 near Regularity of bearing.—Uniform. Dinuba in the San Joaquin Valley of central California. Trunk: The maturity date for the fruit of the "Champagne" peach Size.—Medium. tree in the San Joaquin Valley is, by contrast, about eight Surface texture.—Medium. (8) days to two (2) weeks earlier than that of the new Color.—Page 37, Plate 7, E1. variety. At the time the fruit of the "Champagne" peach Lenticels — numbers.—Numerous. tree is ripe for commercial harvesting and shipping having Lenticels — size.—1.2 mm (0.0472 inches) to 1.5 mm 10 firm flesh and bearing substantial coloration, the fruit of (0.059 inches). the instant variety is green and hard, bearing slight Branches: coloration substantially only in the suture line, and occa-Size.—Medium. sionally near the base. Surface texture — mature.—Medium. Surface texture — immature growth.—Semi-smooth. Size: Color — one year or older wood.—Page 37, Plate 7, Generally.—Moderate; on average about ten percent E2, between Elephant Skin and Pomei. (10%) larger than mature fruit of "Champagne". Color — immature branches.—Page 37, Plate 7, L9, Average diameter in the axial plane.—9 cm (3.54) Kazak Coptic. inches). Lenticels — numbers.—Numerous. Average diameter transverse in the suture plane.—8.5 Lenticels — size.—1.5 mm (0.059 inches) to 2.00 mm cm (3.34 inches). (0.078 inches) by 4 mm (0.157 inches) to 9 mm Average diameter transverse and at right angles to the (0.354 inches).suture plane.—8.2 cm (3.228 inches). Form: LEAVES Uniformity.—Globose. Symmetry.—Symmetrical. Size: Suture: Generally.—Medium to large. Generally.—Shallow. Average length.—181 mm (7.126 inches) to 187 mm Ventral surface: (7.362 inches). Generally.—Rounded slightly. Average width.—44 mm (1.732 inches) to 48 mm Stem cavity: (1.889 inches). Width.—7 mm (0.275 inches) to 0.75 mm (0.295 Form: Lanceolate. inches). Color: Depth.—1.8 cm (0.709 inches) to 2.1 cm (0.827 Upwardly disposed surface.—Page 69, Plate 23, J7, inches). Pologreen. Length.—1 cm (0.394 inches). Downwardly disposed surface.—Page 67, Plate 22, H7, Shape.—Oval, elongated in suture plane. Garland Green. Stem: Leaf vein.—Page 57, Plate 17, I7, Rivage Green. Caliper.—4 mm (0.157 inches). Marginal form: Length.—7 mm (0.276 inches). 40 Generally.—Finely serrate. Apex: Short. Leaf vein: Pistil point: Lacking. Thickness.—15 mm (0.591 inches). Skin: Glandular characteristics: Reniform. Thickness.—Thin, less than 1 mm (0.039 inches). Petiole: Texture.—Medium. 45 Size.—9 mm (0.354 inches). Blush color.—Page 35, Plate 6, K3; the blush color Length.—9 mm (0.354 inches) to 11 mm (0.433 extends in the suture line from the base to the apex inches). of the fruit as coloration first begins with ripening. Thickness.—2 mm (0.078 inches). Coloration in the suture line is generally more pro-Color.—Page 57, Plate 17, 6K. nounced than in the suture line of the fruit of the 50 Stem glands: "Champagne" peach tree. Form.—Reniform. Ground color.—Page 45, Plate 11, I4. Position.—Opposite each other. Tendency to crack.—None observed. Color.—Green. Flesh: Stipules: None. Flesh color.—Page 45, Plate 9C1; close to pit cavity 55 Page 33, Plate 5G6. **FLOWERS** Surface of pit cavity.—Page 35, Plate 6, K6. Flower buds: Color of pit well.—Page 35, Plate 6, L11. Size.—8 mm (0.3149 inches) by 12 mm (0.472 inches). Juice production.—Moderate. Surface texture.—Glaucous. Flavor.—Mild. 60 Date of Bloom: Mar. 1, 1994. Aroma.—Pronounced. Size: Texture.—Medium. Generally.—21 mm (0.827 inches) to 27 mm (1.063 Fibers.—Numbers — None. inches), 21 mm (0.827 inches) to 23 mm (0.9055 Ripening.—Uneven on the shoulder and along suture. inches). Eating quality.—Fine. The fruit is much sweeter than 65 Petals: Petal drop (Mar. 10, 1994). that of "Champagne" peach tree, when tasted in each Color.—Page 123, Plate 50, D4, near Cameo Pink. instance at full maturity.

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Stone:

Attachment.—Freestone.

Fibers — numbers.—Few.

Fibers — length.—6 mm (0.236 inches) to 7 mm (0.276 inches).

Size — length.—35 mm (1.377 inches).

Size — width.—30 mm (1.181 inches).

Size — thickness.—2.5 mm (0.0984 inches).

Form.—Generally — Ovoid.

Apex.—Shape — Pointed.

Color.—Dry — Page 51, Plate 14, L12.

Base.—Shape — Straight.

Sides.—Generally — Equal.

Ridges.—Semi-sharp.

Tendency to split.—None observed.

Use: Commercial market (local and export).

Keeping quality: Medium to good.

Resistance to disease: Unknown.

Shipping and handling qualities: Shipping quality unknown.

Although the new variety of peach tree possesses the described characteristics noted above as a result of the growing conditions prevailing near Dinuba, Calif. in the

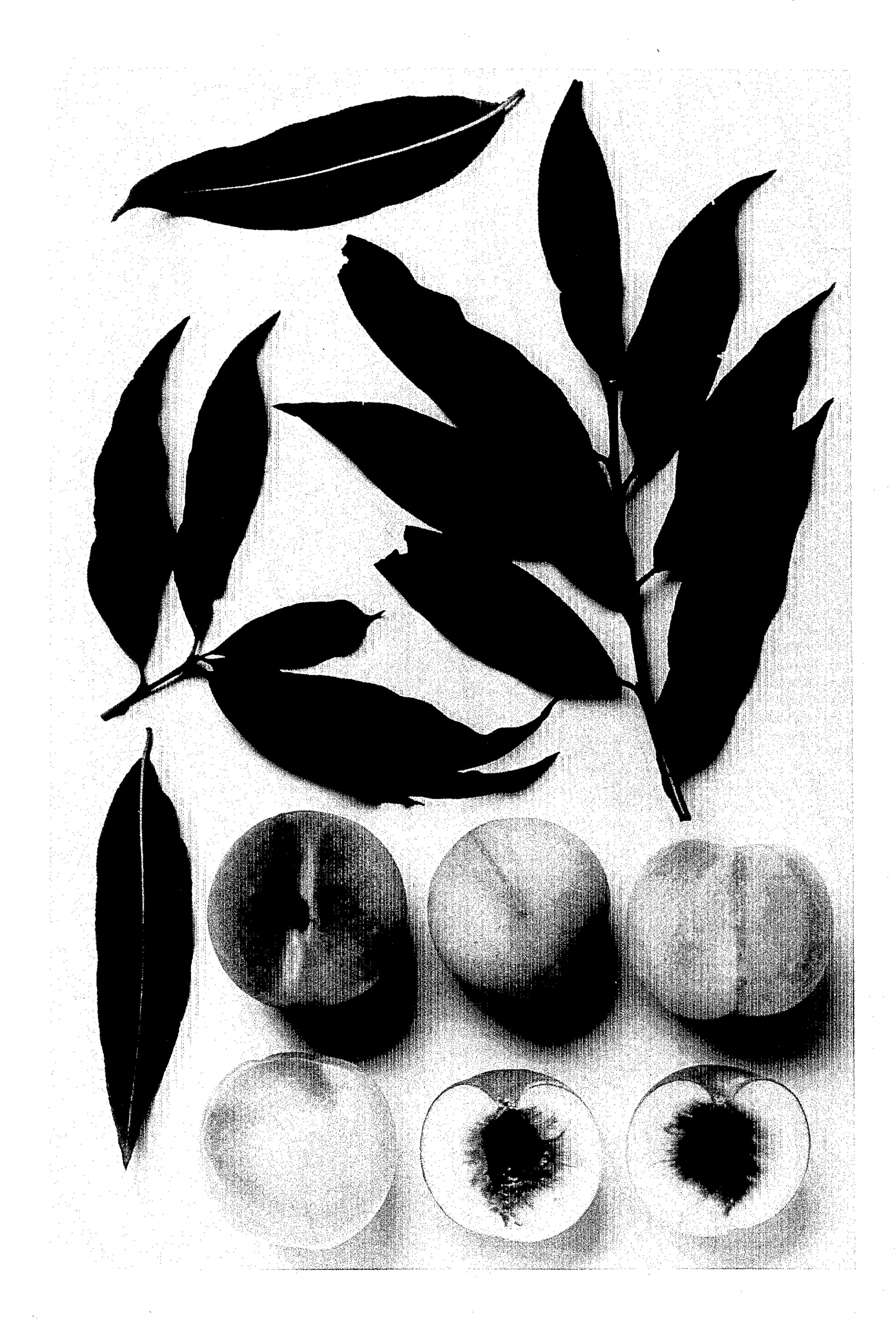
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central part of the San Joaquin Valley of California, it is to be understood that variations of the usual magnitude and characteristics incident to changes in growing conditions, irrigation, fertilization, pruning, pest control, climatic variation and the like are to be expected.

Having thus described and illustrated my new variety of peach tree, what I claim as new and desire to be secured by Plant Letters Patent is:

1. A new and distinct variety of peach tree substantially as illustrated and described which is somewhat remotely similar to the "Champagne" peach tree (U.S. Pat. No. P.P. 4,865) of which it is a sport, but from which it is distinguished by producing white flesh fruit which are late ripening for commercial harvesting and shipment approximately August 20 to August 31, or about eight (8) days to two (2) weeks after the "Champagne" peach tree, in the San Joaquin Valley of central California and which have a sweeter flavor and a greater flesh coloration when compared therewith.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. :

PP 9784

DATED :

January 21, 1997

INVENTOR(S):

Richard J. Marshall

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 1, line 18, delete "contigent" and substitute ---contingent---.

Column 1, line 35, delete "is" (first occurrence) and substitute --in --.

Column 2, line 15, delete "aforemented" and substitute --aforementioned--Column 4, line 66, after "of" insert --the --.

Signed and Sealed this

First Day of April, 1997

Attest:

BRUCE LEHMAN

Attesting Officer

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks