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**Gilford et al.**

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(54) **STRAWBERRY PLANT NAMED ‘DRISCOLL DESTIN’**

(50) Latin Name: *Fragaria×ananassa*  
Varietal Denomination: **Driscoll Destin**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to a new and distinct variety of  
strawberry named ‘Driscoll Destin.’ The variety is similar to  
the varieties ‘Biscayne’ and ‘Key Largo.’ The variety is  
distinguished from ‘Biscayne’ and ‘Key Largo,’ in  
particular, by its shorter plant height, larger flower diameter,  
an orange-red external fruit color, greater yield, weak leaf  
glossiness, very dense stipule pubescence, and a small  
hollow fruit center.

**5 Drawing Sheets**

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1. Latin name of the genus and species of the plant  
claimed: The variety is botanically identified as *Fragaria×*  
*ananassa*.

1.1 Variety denomination: The strawberry variety  
denomination is ‘Driscoll Destin’.

**2. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The new variety originated as a result of a controlled cross  
between the strawberry plants ‘73D144’ (unpatented  
variety) and ‘88E94’ (unpatented variety) in an ongoing  
breeding program, and was discovered as a seedling in  
Monterey, Calif. in 2000. The original seedling of the new  
cultivar was asexually propagated by stolons in a Nursery in  
Shasta County, Calif. Propagules were transplanted to a  
controlled breeding plot in Monterey county, Calif., where  
the variety was identified and selected for further evaluation.  
‘Driscoll Destin’ was subsequently asexually propagated  
and underwent further testing in Hillsborough county, Fla.  
for three years. This propagation and testing has demon-  
strated that the combination of traits disclosed herein which  
characterize the new variety are fixed and retained true to  
type through successive generations of asexual reproduc-  
tion.

**3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a new and distinct variety  
of strawberry named ‘Driscoll Destin.’ The variety is botani-  
cally identified as *Fragaria×ananassa*. The new variety is  
distinguished from other varieties by a number of charac-  
teristics as set forth in Tables 1–4.

**4. COMPARISON TO SIMILAR VARIETIES**

The varieties which we believe to be similar to ‘Driscoll  
Destin’ from those known to us are ‘Biscayne’ (U.S. Plant  
Pat. No. 12,186) and ‘Key Largo’ (U.S. Plant Pat. No.  
8,649). There are several characteristics of the new variety  
that are different from, or not possessed by ‘Biscayne’ and

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‘Key Largo’. The new variety has a shorter plant height,  
larger flower diameter, an orange-red external fruit color,  
greater yield, weak leaf glossiness, very dense stipule  
pubescence, and a small hollow fruit center.

5 ‘Driscoll Destin’ is distinguished from its maternal parent  
‘73D144’ by its larger average berry size and improved  
shipability. ‘Driscoll Destin’ is distinguished from its pater-  
nal parent ‘88E94’ by its larger average berry size, improved  
shipping ability, and partial everbearing in comparison to the  
10 full everbearing of ‘88E94’.

**5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

15 The accompanying photographs show typical specimens  
of the new variety, including fruit, foliage and flowers, in  
color as nearly true as it is reasonably possible to make in  
color illustrations of these characteristics.

FIG. 1 shows the upper side of the leaves of the plant.

FIG. 2 shows the whole the plant.

20 FIG. 3 shows the under side and underside of the flowers.

FIG. 4 shows a close-up of the fruit.

FIG. 5 shows the fruit in longitudinal cross-section.

**6. DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VARIETY**

25 The following detailed description of the new variety is  
based upon observations taken of plants and fruit grown in  
Hillsborough county, Fla., U.S.A. This description is in  
accordance with UPOV terminology. Observations of  
30 ‘Driscoll Destin’, ‘Biscayne’ and ‘Key Largo’ were taken in  
side by side comparison in the 2003–2004 winter season.  
Plants for observation were harvested from McArthur,  
Calif., and held in refrigerated storage until planting in  
Hillsborough county, Fla. in October 2003. Plants were  
grown in raised beds of soil under conditions typical of  
commercial strawberry production in central Florida. Fruits  
were harvested twice weekly for yield determination from  
November 2003 to March 2004. Measurements of plant,

flower, and fruit characteristics were made in January 2004, approximately four months after planting. Color designations, color descriptions, and other phenotypical descriptions may deviate from the stated values and descriptions depending upon variation in environmental, seasonal, climatic and cultural conditions. Colors are described and the most similar color designations are provided from The Royal Horticultural Society (R.H.S.) Colour Chart.

### 6.1 PROPAGATION

The new variety is principally propagated by way of stolons. Although propagation by stolons is presently preferred, other known methods of propagating strawberry plants may be employed.

### 6.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW VARIETY

Information on the new variety is presented in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. In the tables, the flowers described are secondary flowers except where indicated. The fruit described is the secondary fruit on five month old plants. Fruit and flower measurements are an average of both primary and secondary fruit and flowers.

Table 1 provides information on the plant and fruit characteristics of the new variety 'Driscoll Destin' compared with characteristics of 'Biscayne' and 'Key Largo.' Table 2 provides additional information of the plant and fruit characteristics of the new variety 'Driscoll Destin' compared with characteristics of the varieties 'Biscayne' and 'Key Largo.' Table 3 provides reactions of the new variety to stresses, pests and diseases compared with reactions of the varieties 'Biscayne' and 'Key Largo.' Table 4 provides isozyme characteristics of the new variety as compared to that of the varieties 'Biscayne' and 'Key Largo.'

TABLE 1

QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON OF 'DRISCOLL DESTIN', 'BISCAYNE,' AND 'KEY LARGO'			
	'Driscoll Destin'	'Biscayne'	'Key Largo'
<u>Plant Characteristics</u>			
Height of Plant (cm)	8.1	10.0	11.6
Spread of Plant (cm)	32.4	31.3	32.1
Number of Crowns	3.4	3.2	4.2
<u>Leaf Characteristics</u>			
Terminal Leaflet Length (cm)	8.2	7.6	8.4
Terminal Leaflet Width (cm)	8.3	8.1	8.0
Terminal Leaflet Length/Width Ratio	0.99	0.93	1.06
# Teeth/Terminal Leaflet	24.5	27.0	21.6
Color of upper side	135A medium to dark green	137A light green	137A light green
Color of under side	136C light gray green	139C light gray green	139C light gray green
Petiole Length (cm)	8.6	9.2	11.5
Petiole Color	145B yellow green	142D yellow green	142D yellow green
Petiolule Length (mm)	7.0	5.5	6.3
Petiolule Diameter (mm)	2.1	2.2	1.9

TABLE 1-continued

QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON OF 'DRISCOLL DESTIN', 'BISCAYNE,' AND 'KEY LARGO'			
	'Driscoll Destin'	'Biscayne'	'Key Largo'
Petiolule Color	145C yellow green	142D yellow green	142D yellow green
Bract Frequency	8% typically single	83% typically paired	0%
Stipule Length (cm)	3.8	3.7	3.4
Stipule Width (cm)	1.6	2.0	1.5
<u>Stolon Characteristics</u>			
Anthocyanin color	60A red	59B red	
Diameter at bract (mm)	3.59	3.24	3.30
Avg. # of Daughter plants (2003 Nursery)	51	72	52
<u>Flower Characteristics</u>			
Petal Length (cm)	1.5	1.36	1.65
Petal Width (cm)	1.3	1.49	1.46
Petal Length/Width Ratio	1.09	0.91	1.13
Flower Diameter (cm)	3.0	2.76	2.72
Calyx Diameter (cm)	4.0	3.86	5.11
Sepal Length (mm)	15.8	15.3	21.5
Sepal Width (cm)	6.6	7.22	9.15
Petal Color	155C white	155C white	155C white
Receptical Color	150A yellow green	150A yellow green	150A yellow green
Anther Color	13A yellow	9A yellow	9A yellow
Fruiting Truss Length (cm)	8.8	8.7	13.6
<u>Fruit Characteristics</u>			
Fruit Length (cm)	5.6	4.8	4.8
Fruit Width (cm)	4.3	4.0	3.5
Fruit Length/Width Ratio	1.31	1.20	1.37
Average Berry Weight (g)	28.9	26.5	23.2
External Color	45B orange red	46B red	46B red
Internal Color	179C orange red	44A medium red	44B medium red
Achene Coloration	184B to 150A greyed red to yellow green	180B to 150C greyed red to yellow green	182B to 150A greyed red to yellow green
Achenes per berry	194	109	104
Achene weight (g)	0.000077	0.00046	0.00058
2003-2004 Fruit Yield (g/plant)	285	243	251

TABLE 2

QUALITATIVE COMPARISON OF 'DRISCOLL DESTIN', 'BISCAYNE,' AND 'KEY LARGO'			
	'Driscoll Destin'	'Biscayne'	'Key Largo'
<u>Plant</u>			
Habit	flat	flat globose	globose
Canopy Density	dense	medium	medium
Vigor	strong	strong	medium
<u>Leaf</u>			
Shape in cross section	concave	concave	slightly concave
Interveinal blistering	very strong	weak	weak
Glossiness	weak	medium	medium
Number of leaflets	three only	three only	three only

TABLE 2-continued

QUALITATIVE COMPARISON OF 'DRISCOLL DESTIN', 'BISCAYNE,' AND 'KEY LARGO'			
	'Driscoll Destin'	'Biscayne'	'Key Largo'
Terminal leaflet margin profile	revolute to flat	revolute	revolute
Terminal leaflet shape of base	obtuse	rounded	slightly oblique
Terminal leaflet shape of teeth	acute to obtuse	rounded	rounded
Stipule pubescence	very dense	medium	medium
Petiole pubescence	medium	medium	medium
Petiole pose of hairs	outwards	outwards	upwards
<u>Stolon</u>			
Anthocyanin coloration	medium	strong	
Thickness	thick	medium	
Pubescence	medium	medium	
<u>Inflorescence</u>			
Position relative to foliage	beneath	level	level to above
Diameter of calyx relative to corolla on secondary flowers	same size	larger	much larger
Diameter of inner calyx relative to outer on secondary flowers	same size to larger	same size	smaller
Spacing of petals	overlapping	overlapping	overlapping
<u>Fruiting Truss</u>			
Attitude at first picking	prostrate	prostrate	semi-erect
<u>Fruit</u>			
Predominant shape	conical to almost cylindrical	conical	conical
Difference in shapes between primary and secondary fruits	moderate	slight	slight
Band without achenes	medium	narrow	narrow

TABLE 2-continued

QUALITATIVE COMPARISON OF 'DRISCOLL DESTIN', 'BISCAYNE,' AND 'KEY LARGO'			
	'Driscoll Destin'	'Biscayne'	'Key Largo'
Unevenness of surface	weak	weak	weak
Evenness of color	uneven	even	even

6.4 ISOZYME ANALYSIS

In addition to the morphological description above, the new cultivar 'Driscoll Destin' has been analyzed to obtain an indication of its genetic makeup to provide further means for identifying the new variety and distinguishing it from other somewhat similar and/or related strawberry varieties. Specifically, leaf samples of 'Driscoll Destin', 'Biscayne' and 'Key Largo' were analyzed by electrophoresis for isozyme patterns of the enzymes phosphoglucoisomerase ("PGI"), leucine aminopeptidase ("LAP") and phosphoglucomutase ("PGM"). See J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 106:684-687. Isozyme characterization of the three varieties is presented in Table 4, with the letters representing the banding patterns for each enzyme as designated in the above-identified article.

TABLE 4

ISOZYME ANALYSIS FOR 'DRISCOLL DESTIN', 'BISCAYNE,' AND 'KEY LARGO'			
Locus	'Driscoll Destin'	'Biscayne'	'Key Largo'
PGI	A2	A1	A1
LAP	B3	B3	B3
PGM	C2	C4	C4

What is claimed:

1. A new and distinct variety of strawberry plant, substantially as shown and described.

\* \* \* \* \*



FIG.1



FIG.2

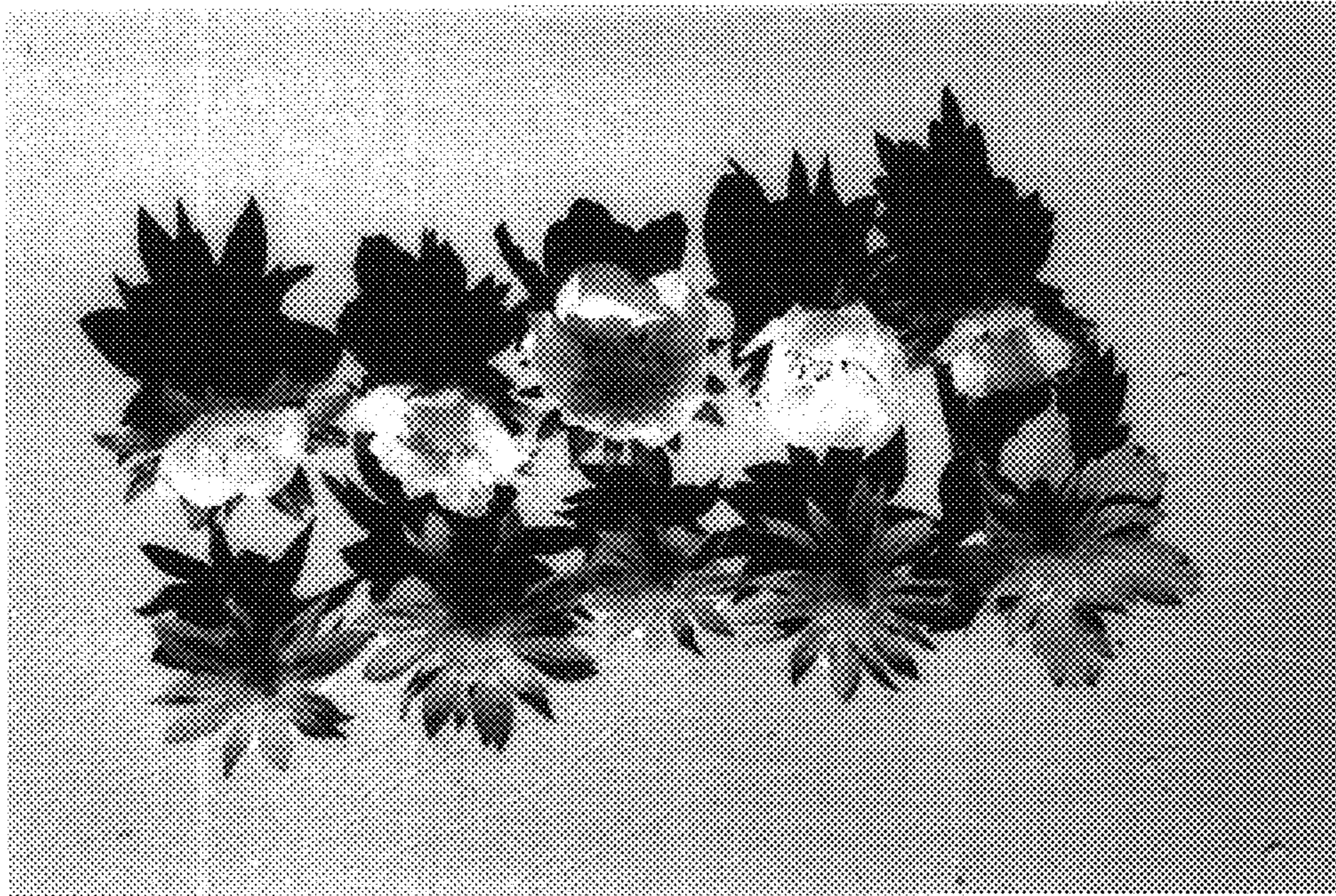


FIG.3

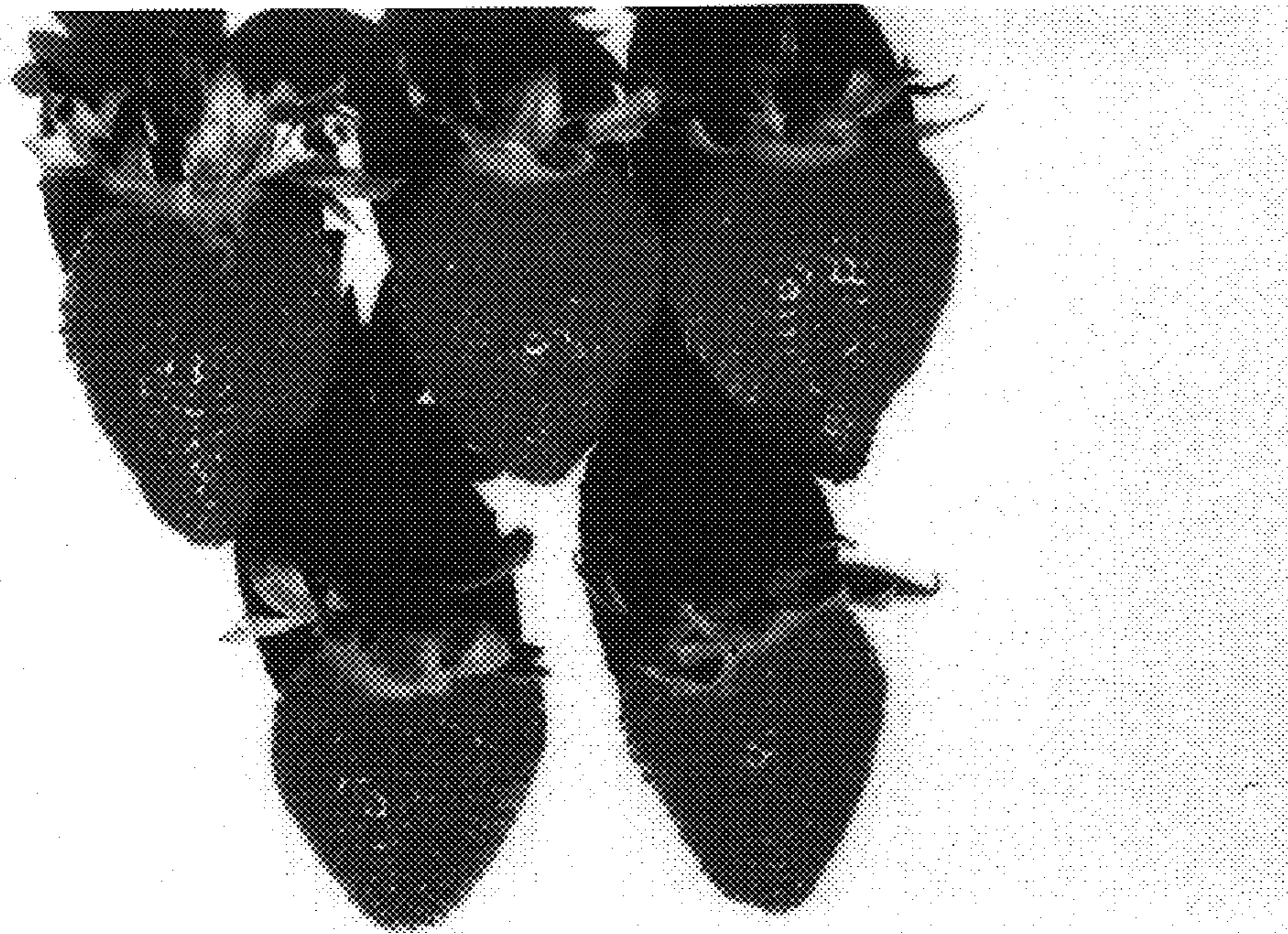


FIG.4

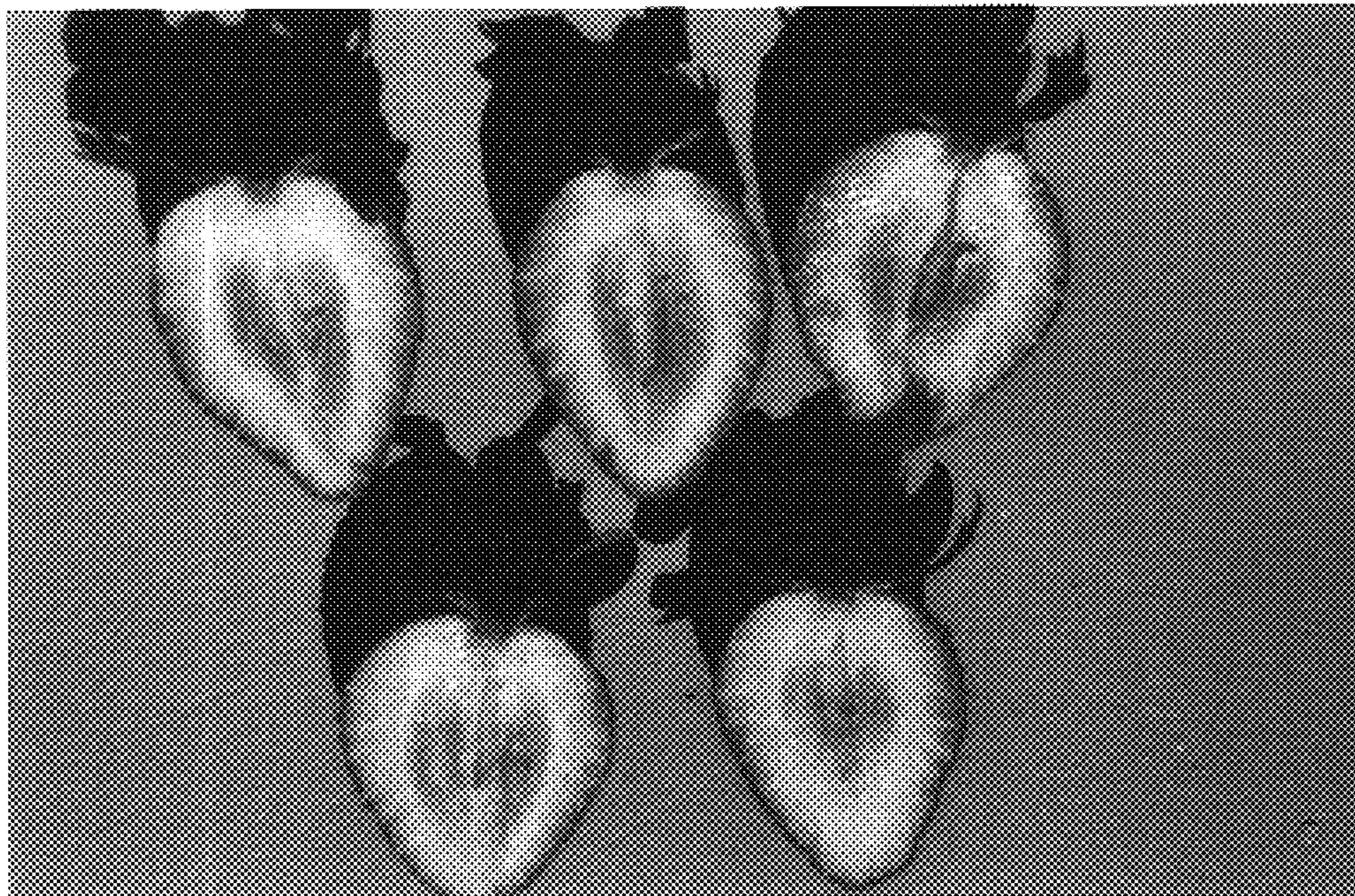


FIG.5