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Mehlenbacher et al.

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(54) **CORYLUS PLANT NAMED ‘RED DRAGON’**

(50) Latin Name: *Corylus avellana*
Varietal Denomination: **Red Dragon**

(75) Inventors: **Shawn A. Mehlenbacher**, Corvallis, OR (US); **David C. Smith**, Corvallis, OR (US)

(73) Assignee: **The State of Oregon, Acting By and Through the State Board of Higher Education; Oregon State Univ.**, Corvallis, OR (US)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **Plt./152,**
Plt./226

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Corylus* plant named ‘Red Dragon,’ characterized by its outwardly spreading plant habit, twisting stems, rich dark burgundy-colored leaves, burgundy color of the catkins and leaf buds, and resistance to eastern filbert blight caused by the fungus *Anisogramma anomala* (Peck) E. Muller.

3 Drawing Sheets

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This invention was made with government support under Specific Cooperative Agreement No. 58-5358-4542 awarded by the United States Department of Agriculture. The government has certain rights in the invention.

Latin name of the genus and species of the plant claimed: *Corylus avellana*.

Variety denomination: ‘Red Dragon’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Corylus* plant (hazelnut, filbert), botanically known as *Corylus avellana*, and hereinafter referred to by the name ‘Red Dragon’.

The new *Corylus* resulted from a controlled cross of female parent OSU 487.055 and male parent OSU 367.039 made in 1997 by Shawn A. Mehlenbacher and David C. Smith. Neither parent was protected by a plant patent. Hybrid seeds from the cross were harvested in August 1997, stratified, and seedlings grown in the greenhouse during the summer of 1998. From this cross, 42 seedlings with contorted growth habit were planted in the field in October 1998. ‘Red Dragon’ was discovered and selected by the inventors as a single plant within the progeny of the stated cross-pollination in a controlled environment in Corvallis, Oreg., USA. It was originally assigned the designation OSU 897.078, which indicates the row and tree location of the original seedling.

The female parent OSU 487.055 is from a cross of ‘Contorta’×VR 6-28 (which is a cross of ‘Riccia di Talanico’× ‘Gasaway’), and the male parent OSU 367.039 is a red-leaf selection from open-pollination of ‘Contorta.’ The presumed pollen parent of OSU 367.039 is the red leaf cultivar ‘Rode Zeller’ (syn. ‘Rote Zellernuss’), which has a dominant allele at the leaf anthocyanin locus. A tree of ‘Rode Zeller’ was near the ‘Contorta’ tree from which open-pollinated nuts were collected. ‘Red Dragon’ and OSU 487.055 carry in heterozy-

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gous state a dominant allele for complete resistance to eastern filbert blight (EFB) from ‘Gasaway.’ Contorted growth habit is conferred by a recessive allele from ‘Contorta’ (syn. *Corylus avellana* var. *contorta*).

The new cultivar was asexually reproduced by rooted suckers (tie-off layerage of the suckers) annually for three years (2003–2005) in Corvallis, Oreg. and harvested in late November to early January. The layers of ‘Red Dragon’ were moderately vigorous, and rooted with a higher frequency and produced more roots than most other contorted selections. Asexual reproduction was also performed by whip grafting in Corvallis, Oreg. in late spring 2004. ‘Red Dragon’ has been grafted on each of four rootstocks, namely: ‘Barcelona,’ ‘Mortarella,’ ‘Dundee,’ and ‘Newberg.’ ‘Red Dragon’ is also suitable for propagation by micropropagation. The unique features of this new *Corylus* are stable and reproduced true-to-type in successive generations of asexual reproduction.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The following traits have been observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Red Dragon.’ These characteristics in combination distinguish ‘Red Dragon’ as a new and distinct cultivar:

1. Outwardly spreading plant habit.
2. Twisting stems.
3. Rich dark burgundy-colored developing leaves and rich dark burgundy-colored fully expanded leaves during the spring and summer.
4. Burgundy color of the catkins and leaf buds.
5. Resistance to eastern filbert blight caused by the fungus *Anisogramma anomala* (Peck) E. Muller.
6. Presence of random amplified polymorphic DNA markers 152-800 and 268-580 in DNA of ‘Red Dragon’ amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). These

two markers are linked to a dominant allele for resistance to eastern filbert blight from the cultivar 'Gas-away,' not patented.

7. Expression of incompatibility alleles S₆ and S₂₆ in the styles.

8. DNA fingerprints at 20 of 28 microsatellite marker loci differ from two plants of 'Red Majestic' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,048).

In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Corvallis, Oreg., plants of the new *Corylus* differed from plants of the *Corylus avellana* cultivar 'Contorta,' not patented, and other cultivars and selections of *Corylus avellana* known to the inventors primarily in leaf coloration and plant size as plants of the cultivar 'Contorta' and other cultivars and selections of *Corylus avellana* had green-colored leaves and were larger than plants of the new *Corylus*. 'Red Dragon' leaves retain their dark red color better than 'Red Majestic' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,048). The DNA fingerprint of 'Red Dragon' differs from that of two plants of 'Red Majestic.' Furthermore, 'Red Dragon' has contorted growth habit whereas both parents have standard growth habit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new cultivar, showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type.

The photograph on the first sheet comprises a side perspective view of a typical plant of 'Red Dragon' in Corvallis, Oreg.

The photograph on the second sheet is a close-up view of a typical plant of 'Red Dragon.'

The photograph on the third sheet is a close-up view of the leaves of a typical plant of 'Red Dragon.'

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The cultivar 'Red Dragon' has not been observed under all possible environmental conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature and light intensity, without, however, any variance in genotype. The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Corvallis, Oreg. under commercial practice outdoors in the field during the fall, winter, and spring. Plants used for the photographs and description were about four years old. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 1966 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Corylus avellana* cultivar 'Red Dragon.'

Parentage:

Female, or seed, parent.—*Corylus avellana* selection OSU 487.055, not patented.

Male, or pollen, parent.—*Corylus avellana* selection OSU 367.039, not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Rooted suckers.

Time to initiate roots.—About 30 days at 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant.—About six months at 22° C.

Root description.—Fine to thick; freely branching; creamy white in color.

Type.—Whip grafting.

Time to budbreak on the scions.—About 14 days at 25° C.

Time to produce a grafted plant.—About six months at 25° C.

5 Plant description:

General appearance.—Perennial shrub. Outwardly spreading plant habit.

Growth and branching habit.—Freely branching; about 15 lateral branches develop per plant. Pinching, i.e., removal of the terminal apices, enhances branching with lateral branches potentially forming at every node. Strong and moderately vigorous growth habit. Stems twisting or "contorted."

Plant height.—About 2 meters.

Plant diameter or spread.—About 2 meters.

Lateral branch description.—Length: About 15 cm. Diameter: About 5 mm. Internode length: About 1.3 cm. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Strength: Strong. Color, immature: 178A. Color, mature: 137A.

20 Foliage description:

Arrangement.—Alternate, simple.

Length.—About 12 cm.

Width.—About 10 cm.

Shape.—Oblong to ovate.

25 *Apex.*—Obtuse to acute.

Base.—Cordate.

Margin.—Serrate.

Texture, upper and lower surfaces.—Slightly pubescent.

Venation pattern.—Pinnate.

30 *Color.*—Developing foliage, upper and lower surfaces: 187A. Fully expanded foliage, upper surface: Spring and summer, 183B; late summer and fall, 137A. Fully expanded foliage, lower surface: Spring and summer, 178A; late summer and fall, 137A. Venation, upper surface: Spring and summer, 183B; late summer and fall, 137A. Venation, lower surface: Spring and summer, 178A; late summer and fall, 138B.

35 *Petiole.*—Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 2.5 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Spring and summer, 183B; late summer and fall, 137A. Color, lower surface: Spring and summer, 178A; late summer and fall, 138B.

Leaf bud.—Average length: About 6.5 mm. Average width: About 4.2 mm. Color: 178B.

45 Flower description: Male inflorescences are catkins, color prior to elongation 176B. The average length of the catkin is about 25 mm and the average width of the catkin is about 6 mm. The pollen color is yellow (RHS Canary Yellow 2/1). The female inflorescence are modified leaf buds and have an average length of about 6.5 mm and an average width of about 4.2 mm. Female inflorescence bud color is the same as leaf buds (178B). Female inflorescence style color is purplish red (183B). The peduncle is tan (165D) and the average peduncle length is 3 to 6 mm. The surface texture of the peduncle is matte (not glossy).

Disease/pathogen/pest resistance: Plants of the new *Corylus* are resistant to eastern filbert blight caused by the fungus *Anisogramma anomala* (Peck) E. Muller. Plants of the new *Corylus* are moderately susceptible to bud mites (*Phytotus avellanae* Nal.) as are plants of 'Contorta.'

Temperature tolerance: Plants of the new *Corylus* have been observed to tolerate temperatures from about -10° C. to about 38° C. in the field in Corvallis, Oreg.

65 Trees of 'Red Dragon' set a moderate number of catkins (rating=2.3) which is less than 'Contorta' (rating=3.2) but

more than other contorted selections. The catkins elongate in late winter with 'Contorta.' 'Red Dragon' has incompatibility alleles S_6 and S_{26} as determined by fluorescence microscopy. Both alleles are expressed in the females, but only S_6 is expressed in the pollen because of dominance. Female inflorescences of 'Red Dragon' also emerge late in the season, with 'Contorta.' 'Red Dragon' trees will set a few nuts if its stigmas receive compatible pollen while receptive. The nuts are small, slightly long and compressed. The nuts are borne in clusters of one or two in husks equal in length to the nuts. Pollen of the red-leaf cultivars 'Rode Zeller' and 'Fusco Rubra' expresses S_6 and, thus, is incompatible. 'Contorta' (S_5 S_{10}) is reciprocally compatible with 'Red Dragon.'

DNA was extracted from several contorted seedlings and amplified by PCR. Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) markers UBC 152-800 and UBC 268-580, which flank the 'Gasaway' resistance gene, are present in 'Red Dragon.' RAPD marker AA12-850, which co-segregates with resistance, is also present. Scions were collected from 'Red Dragon' and several other contorted selections and three trees of each were grafted to rooted layers of *Corylus avellana*. The shoot tips of the grafted trees were inoculated in the greenhouse with a spore suspension of *Anisogramma anomala* and then held under high humidity. The three inoculated trees of 'Red Dragon' remained free of disease, while those of other selections in the same test developed cankers. The lack of cankers confirmed the results of the RAPD markers and indicates complete resistance to eastern filbert blight.

Notably, no trees have been lost to bacterial blight caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *corylina*, however susceptibility to the disease has not been rigorously tested.

Susceptibility to big bud mite (primarily *Phytoptus avellanae* Nal.) was rated after leaf fall once per year for three years. The scale was from 1 (no blasted buds) to 5 (many blasted buds). The average bud mite rating for 'Red Dragon' (3.2) is slightly higher than for 'Contorta' (2.6), but the difference is not significant at $P=0.05$. The nursery trade does not consider bud mite to be a serious problem for 'Contorta.' Therefore, bud mite should also not be a serious problem for 'Red Dragon.'

Fingerprinting with simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers was also performed. A panel of simple sequence repeat marker loci for hazelnut has been developed. Using primers designed for each SSR locus, hazelnut DNA was amplified by PCR as described (Bassil et al. (2005) J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci., 130:543-549). The sequences of the primers are provided in Table 1. Forward primers were fluorescently labeled with FAM, HEX, or NED, and the size of the amplified fragment was determined by capillary electrophoresis on an ABI 3100 instrument (Applied Biosystems; Foster City, Calif.). 93 SSR loci were used to amplify 32 hazelnut genotypes. Microsatellite markers in hazelnut are described in Bassil et al. (J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. (2005) 130:543-549), Bassil et al. (Acta Horticulturae (2005) 686:105-110), Boccacci et al. (Mol. Ecol. Notes (2005) 5:934-937), Boccacci et al. (Genome (2006) 49:598-611), and Mehlenbacher et al. (Genome (2005) 49:122-133). The disclosure of each of the above citations is incorporated by reference herein.

TABLE 1

Microsatellite markers used to fingerprint 'Red Dragon' and other hazelnuts.		
Locus	Forward Primer Sequence	Reverse Primer Sequence
A040	TGCTCAAGCAAATATTGCAC	GTTTGGGATCCAATTAACCCTCT
AJ490	ACTGCAGCCCTTCAACTACG	AACGCCTACCTCATGTTTGG
B107	GTAGGTGCACTTGATGTGCTTTAC	AACACCATATTGAGTCTTTCAAAGC
B507	CTAAGCTCACCAAGAGGAAGTTGAT	GCTTCTGGGTCTCCTGCTCA
B508	GGTCAAGATTTGATAAAGTGGA	GCACTCCACTTGTGCGTTTTTC
B617	TCCGTGTTGAGTATGGACGA	TGTTTTTGGTGGAGCGATG
B619	AGTCGGCTCCCCTTTTCTC	GCGATCTGACCTCATTTTTG
B643	CCAGGTAAGCAGCTCAGTGT	ACCTCCCATTGTGTCTTGC
B662	CGAAAGATGGACTTCCATGAC	CAAGTTGAGATTCTTCTGCAA
B709	CCAAGCACGAATGAACTCAA	GCGGGTTCTCGTTGTACT
B720	CTCTGTGTCGGCTTTCTGGT	ATAAACCTCACGCCACACCT
B732	GCCCTTCTTCTTTCTGCAA	AGTGCCACCTCAACAAATCC
B733	CACCCTTTCACCACCTCAT	CATCCCCTGTTGGAGTTTTTC
B741	GTTTACAGGCTGTTGGGTTT	CGTGTGCTCATGTGTTGTG
B774	GTTTTGCGAGCTCATGTGCA	TGTGTGTTGGTCTGTAGGCACT
B776	TGTATGTACACACGGAGAGAGAGA	TGAGGGGAAGAGGTTTGATG
C010	GGAGCCACCATGAAATTATACA	CACTTATTGCGATTGGTTCA

TABLE 1-continued

Microsatellite markers used to fingerprint 'Red Dragon' and other hazelnuts.					
Locus	Repeat Motif	Size	Tm	SEQ ID NO	(F, R)
C028	CTACCCCATCGCTTGACAC	GGAGACTTGTGGCCACAGA			
C119	CTCACCTTTACCCCTTCATTTT	GTTTCCTCATCTTCTGAGAACCATC			
C504	GGTCTCCTTCGCTAACATAACCAA	GTTGCCCTCGAGTTGTAGTA			
K27-28-30	ACACACACACACACACGAA	GCACCAAGCAGAAACAATC			
K74-1-19	CTTACAGATAAATGGCTCAAA	AAGCAAGAAAGGGATGGT			
K74-2-36	AGGCATCAGTTCATCCAA	GGAAGGTGAGAGAAATCAAGT			
K74-6-19	TTATTCCACCAAAGTCTACCTC	TCCTCACCAATCACACTATTT			
K76-1-26	AAGGCGGCACTCGCTCAC	GAACAAC'TGAAGACAGCAAAG			
K80-1-2	CTGGCTTCAAATCAATCATAAC	GAGGAGAGGAGAGAGAAAGAG			
Locus	Repeat Motif	Size	Tm	SEQ ID NO	(F, R)
A040	(CA) ₁₃	234-248	62	1, 2	
AJ490	(CT) ₁₄ Ns (CT) ₁₅	210-224	60	3, 4	
B107	(CT) ₁₄	112-151	58	5, 6	
B507	(GA) ₁ GC (GA) ₂ GC (GA) ₁₄	182-202	55	7, 8	
B508	(GA) ₁₀	142-167	62	9, 10	
B617	(GA) ₁₅	280-298	60	11, 12	
B619	(TC) ₂₁	146-180	60	13, 14	
B643	(AG) ₁₃	180-196	60	15, 16	
B662	(TC) ₁₅	220-236	60	17, 18	
B709	(GA) ₂₁	219-233	60	19, 20	
B720	(AG) ₁₄	159-179	60	21, 22	
B732	(GA) ₁₃	140-156	60	23, 24	
B733	(TC) ₁₅	161-183	60	25, 26	
B741	(GT) ₅ (GA) ₁₂	176-194	60	27, 28	
B774	(AG) ₁₅	195-213	60	29, 30	
B776	(GA) ₁₇	134-148	60	31, 32	
C010	(GAA) ^a	272-319	58	33, 34	
C028	(GAA) ₁₀	131-147	60	35, 36	
C119	(GA) ₇ (GA) ₉	256-264	62	37, 38	
C504	(CT) ₁₈	161-187	55	39, 40	
K27-28-30	(AG) ₁₀	328-345	57	41, 42	
K74-1-19	(AAAT) ₅	255-249	54	43, 44	
K74-2-36	(AGG) ₇	328-346	55	45, 46	
K74-6-19	(AG) ₁₅	366-393	56	47, 48	

TABLE 1-continued

Microsatellite markers used to fingerprint 'Red Dragon' and other hazelnuts.				
K76-1-26	(GA) ₁₇	240-278	58	49, 50
K80-1-2	(GA) ₁₃	188-211	57	51, 52

Shown for each microsatellite marker locus are the sequence of the forward and reverse primers, the repeat motif, the range of sizes generated, the annealing temperature, and the sequence identifiers.

^a (GAA)₇GGA (GAA)₂N₂₁ (GAA)₂ATT (GAA)₄N₁₅ (GAA)₃.

The allele sizes at 26 loci that distinguish 12 hazelnut genotypes are presented below (Table 2). OSU 217.094 is a red leaf seedling of 'Contorta,' and its pollen parent is believed to be 'Rode Zeller.' DNA of six contorted red leaf selections (two selections of the 'Red Majestic,' 'Red Dragon,' OSU 897.046, OSU 897.071 and OSU 897.082) was also amplified. 'Red Majestic' plants from Spring Meadow and from Klehm are clearly different, as they have different alleles at 19 of the 26 loci. Notably, 'Red Dragon' is different from both clones of 'Red Majestic' and from all other genotypes in Table 2. Indeed, 'Red Dragon' was found to exhibit different allele sizes at certain loci that allowed for it to be distinguished from other hazelnut genotypes such as 'Contorta' and 'Red Majestic.'

TABLE 2

Allele sizes at 26 microsatellite loci of 12 hazelnut genotypes.					
Genotype Locus	A040	AJ490	B107	B507	B508
Gasaway	238/246	218/222	122/128	179/190	147/165
Rode Zeller	238/246	214/216	134/144	189/197	149/149
OSU 217.094	238/246	214/214	130/134	185/197	157/157
Contorta	246/246	212/214	122/130	185/189	147/155
Red Majestic Spring Meadow	246/246	212/212	122/130	189/189	147/157
Red Majestic Klehm	246/246	214/214	122/130	189/189	147/149
OSU 897.046	238/246	212/214	128/134	179/197	147/157
OSU 897.071	246/246	214/224	122/130	179/197	157/165
Red Dragon (OSU 897.078)	246/246	212/216	128/130	185/189	165/165
OSU 897.082	246/246	212/216	122/134	179/185	165/165
FuscoRubra	238/248	214/222	120/122	189/199	165/165
Barcelona	236/236	212/224	112/134	181/191	157/157
Genotype Locus	B617	B619	B643	B662	B709
Gasaway	292/296	170/174	190/196	230/236	227/227
Rode Zeller	282/292	166/176	192/192	230/230	227/227
OSU 217.094	292/294	170/176	190/190	230/236	227/227
Contorta	282/294	156/170	182/192	232/236	221/227
Red Majestic Spring Meadow	282/282	156/170	192/192	226/232	227/227
Red Majestic Klehm	282/294	170/176	186/196	226/232	221/227
OSU 897.046	294/294	156/176	182/192	230/230	227/227
OSU 897.071	282/292	156/166	182/192	226/236	221/227
Red Dragon (OSU 897.078)	282/292	156/156	182/192	226/236	225/227
OSU 897.082	282/292	156/156	190/196	232/236	221/227
FuscoRubra	290/296	156/166	182/192	222/228	225/227
Barcelona	286/290	156/170	190/190	230/232	225/233
Genotype Locus	B720	B732	B733	B741	B774
Gasaway	161/163	140/154	173/173	186/188	203/209
Rode Zeller	159/167	150/150	173/173	178/184	203/207
OSU 217.094	167/167	150/154	161/173	178/184	203/203

TABLE 2-continued

Contorta	159/167	142/154	161/161	163/184	203/203
Red Majestic Spring Meadow	167/167	142/142	161/161	178/184	203/203
Red Majestic Klehm	159/167	140/140	161/161	163/178	203/209
OSU 897.046	163/167	140/154	161/161	178/186	203/209
OSU 897.071	159/159	140/154	161/161	163/178	203/203
Red Dragon (OSU 897.078)	163/167	140/150	161/161	178/178	203/209
OSU 897.082	159/167	140/150	161/161	163/178	203/203
FuscoRubra	165/171	146/150	173/183	178/186	197/213
Barcelona	161/167	150/154	171/173	177/186	203/207
Genotype Locus	B776	C101	C028	C119	C504
Gasaway	144/148	281/281	144/144	258/264	161/164
Rode Zeller	134/136	275/278	132/141	256/264	158/164
OSU 217.094	136/146	275/275	132/141	256/258	161/164
Contorta	134/146	281/281	132/132	258/264	158/161
Red Majestic Spring Meadow	134/146	275/275	132/141	258/264	158/161
Red Majestic Klehm	146/146	281/281	132/135	258/264	152/161
OSU 897.046	136/148	275/275	141/144	256/258	161/161
OSU 897.071	134/148	275/281	132/132	258/258	161/161
Red Dragon (OSU 897.078)	134/148	275/275	132/141	256/258	161/161
OSU 897.082	146/148	275/281	132/141	258/258	161/161
FuscoRubra	134/136	278/278	135/135	256/264	152/164
Barcelona	134/136	275/278	132/141	258/258	155/155
Genotype Locus	K27-28-30	K74-1-19	K74-2-36		
Gasaway	331/333	239/248	337/346		
Rode Zeller	329/331	234/234	340/343		
OSU 217.094	329/329	234/248	337/340		
Contorta	331/331	239/248	337/337		
Red Majestic Spring Meadow	329/331	239/248	337/337		
Red Majestic Klehm	329/329	239/239	337/343		
OSU 897.046	331/331	234/248	337/340		
OSU 897.071	331/331	239/248	337/340		
Red Dragon (OSU 897.078)	331/331	234/248	337/340		
OSU 897.082	331/331	234/248	337/337		
FuscoRubra	329/329	248/248	337/346		
Barcelona	329/331	234/248	337/337		
Genotype Locus	K74-6-19	K76-1-26	K80-1-2		
Gasaway	378/390	255/259	194/197		
Rode Zeller	392/392	253/255	201/201		
OSU 217.094	376/392	253/253	201/201		
Contorta	376/376	253/255	201/203		
Red Majestic Spring Meadow	376/392	253/255	203/203		
Red Majestic Klehm	376/376	253/255	199/203		
OSU 897.046	376/390	253/253	197/201		
OSU 897.071	376/376	251/253	197/201		

TABLE 2-continued

Red Dragon (OSU 897.078)	376/392	253/253	201/203
OSU 897.082	376/390	253/253	197/201

5

TABLE 2-continued

FuscoRubra	380/392	255/265	197/207
Barcelona	374/378	259/265	203/205

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 ctaccccatc gcttgacac 19

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer

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gttgccctcg agttgtagta 20

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acacacacac acacacgaa 19

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gcaccaagca gaacaatc 18

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aagcaagaaa gggatggt 18

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 ttattccacc aaagtctacc tc 22

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<210> SEQ ID NO 51
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21

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<400> SEQUENCE: 52

gaggagagga gagagaaaga g

21

What is claimed is:

1. A new and distinct *Corylus* plant named 'Red Dragon' as illustrated and described.

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