

**(12) United States Plant Patent**
Gilford et al.**(10) Patent No.: US PP20,701 P2****(45) Date of Patent: Feb. 2, 2010****(54) STRAWBERRY PLANT NAMED**
'DRISSTRAWSIX'**(50) Latin Name: *Fragaria*×*Ananassa***
Varietal Denomination: **DrisStrawSix****(75) Inventors: Kristie L. Gilford**, Dover, FL (US);
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Esther J. Pullen, Valrico, FL (US)**(73) Assignee: Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc.**,
Watsonville, CA (US)**(*) Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.**(21) Appl. No.: 12/287,207****(22) Filed: Oct. 7, 2008****(51) Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)**(52) U.S. Cl. Plt./208****(58) Field of Classification Search Plt./208**
See application file for complete search history.*Primary Examiner*—Susan B McCormick Ewoldt
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Jondle & Associates, P.C.**(57) ABSTRACT**This invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of straw-
berry plant named 'DrisStrawSix'. A new cultivar primarily
characterized by its medium to large, sweet tasting fruit, early
flowering and early harvest maturity, is disclosed.**3 Drawing Sheets****1**Genus and species: *Fragaria*×*ananassa*.
Variety denomination: 'DrisStrawSix'.

BACKGROUND OF THE NEW PLANT

The present invention relates to a new and distinct straw-
berry cultivar designated 'DrisStrawSix' and botanically
known as *Fragaria*×*ananassa*. This new strawberry cultivar
was discovered in Hillsborough, Fla. in December, 2002 and
originated from a cross between the female proprietary parent
'74G14' (unpatented) and the male proprietary parent '6F-
158' (unpatented). The original seedling of the new cultivar
was asexually propagated at a nursery in Shasta County,
Calif. 'DrisStrawSix' was subsequently asexually propagated
and underwent further testing at a nursery in Hillsborough,
Fla. for five years. The present invention has been found to
retain its distinctive characteristics through successive
asexual propagations.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The accompanying color photographs show typical speci-
mens of the new cultivar at various stages of development as
nearly true as it is possible to make in color reproductions.FIG. 1 shows overall plant habit including fruit at various
stages of development.

FIG. 2 shows leaves of the plant with three leaflets.

FIG. 3 shows the upperside of several of the flowers.

FIG. 4 shows the whole fruit.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CULTIVAR

The following description of 'DrisStrawSix' is based on
observations taken from the 2003 to 2008 growing seasons in
Hillsborough, Fla. This description is in accordance with
UPOV terminology. 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.
'DrisStrawSix' has not been observed under all possible envi-**2**ronmental conditions. Color terminology follows The Royal
Horticultural Society Colour Chart, London (R.H.S.) (2001).

COMPARISON WITH PARENTAL LINES

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'DrisStrawSix' is distinguished from its parents '74G14' or
'6F158' mainly by yield and fruit size. 'DrisStrawSix' has a
significantly higher yield than either '74G14' or '6F158'.
10 Additionally, 'DrisStrawSix' has a fruit size that is thirty
percent larger than either '74G14' or '6F158'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

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Table 1 shows plant characteristics of the new variety com-
pared with plant characteristics of the commercial varieties
'Driscoll Atlantis' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,475) and 'Driscoll
Sanibel' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 16,298). Plant characteristics
include plant height, diameter, number of crowns per plant,
habit, density of individual plant and vigor.

TABLE 1

Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
25 Plant height (cm)	21.3	19.8	20.2
Plant diameter (cm)	44.0	38.9	38.7
Number of crowns/plant	4	3	2
30 Habit	Flat globose	Flat globose	Flat
Density of individual plant	Medium	Between medium and dense	Medium
Vigor	Between medium and strong	Medium	Strong

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Table 2 shows leaf characteristics of the new cultivar com-
pared with leaf characteristics of 'Driscoll Atlantis' and
'Driscoll Sanibel'. Leaf characteristics include terminal leaf-
40 let length and width in centimeters, length to width ratio,
number of teeth per terminal leaflet, shape of teeth, color of

upper side and underside of leaf, leaf shape in cross section, leaf blistering, leaf glossiness, number of leaflets, terminal leaflet margin, terminal leaflet length to width ratio, shape of the leaflet, shape of the leaf apex and shape of leaf base.

TABLE 2

Leaf Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Terminal leaflet length (cm)	8.35	7.89	8.56
Terminal leaflet width (cm)	8.16	8.01	8.47
Terminal leaflet length/width ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0
No. teeth/terminal leaflet	20	23	22
Shape of teeth	Between obtuse and rounded	Between obtuse and rounded	Rounded
Color of upper side of leaf	RHS 137B	RHS 137A	RHS 131B
Color of underside of leaf	RHS 138B	RHS 140D	RHS 142C
Leaf shape in cross section	Between slightly concave and flat	Between slightly concave and flat	Slightly concave
Leaf blistering	Medium	Medium	Between medium and strong
Leaf glossiness	Medium	Weak	Medium
No. leaflets	Three only	Three only	Three only
Terminal leaflet margin	Revolute	Flat	Flat
Terminal leaflet: length/width ratio	As long as broad	As long as broad	As long as broad
Terminal leaflet shape	Orbicular	Ovate	Between oval and ovate
Terminal leaflet base shape	Slightly oblique	Not available	Obtuse
Terminal leaflet apex shape	Rounded	Rounded	Rounded

Table 3 shows information about the petiole, the petiolule, the bract, and the stipule of the new cultivar compared to 'Driscoll Atlantis' and 'Driscoll Sanibel'. This includes petiole length in centimeters, petiole diameter in centimeters, petiole pubescence, pose of hairs on the petiole, color of the petiol, color of the petiolule, petiolule length in centimeters, petiolule diameter in centimeters, bract frequency per petiole, stipule length in centimeters, stipule width in centimeters, and stipule pubescence.

TABLE 3

Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Petiole length (cm)	13.4	13.7	15.3
Petiole diameter (cm)	0.383	0.430	0.455
Petiole pubescence	Medium	Dense	Medium
Petiole pose of hairs	Outwards	Outwards	Between outwards and downwards
Petiole color	RHS 145B Light yellow-green	RHS 145C Light yellow-green	RHS 145D Light yellow-green
Petiolule color	RHS 145B Light yellow-green	RHS 145C Light yellow-green	RHS 145D Light yellow-green
Petiolule length (cm)	1.208	1.451	1.626

TABLE 3-continued

Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Petiolule diameter (cm)	0.200	0.213	0.233
Bract frequency	1	2	2
Stipule length (cm)	4.1	3.7	3.9
Stipule width (cm)	0.096	0.087	0.112
Stipule pubescence	Medium	Dense	Medium
Stipule anthocyanin coloration	Weak		

Table 4 shows stolon characteristics of the new cultivar compared to 'Driscoll Atlantis' and 'Driscoll Sanibel'. These characteristics include the number of stolons, average number of daughter plants, the anthocyanin coloration of the stolons, the thickness of the stolons, and the pubescence of the stolons.

TABLE 4

Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Stolon Number	Many		
Average number of daughter plants	50	53	52
Stolon Anthocyanin	Strong	Between weak and medium	Strong
Stolon Thickness	Medium	Medium	Medium
Stolon Pubescence	Dense	Medium	Medium

Table 5 shows inflorescence characteristics of the new cultivar compared to 'Driscoll Atlantis' and 'Driscoll Sanibel'. These characteristics include inflorescence position relative to foliage, relative flower size, flower diameter in centimeters (measured from petal tip to petal tip), petal shape, petal spacing (relative spacing of petals), petal apex shape, petal margin, petal base shape, petal length in centimeters, petal width in centimeters, petal length to width ratio, typical and observed number of petals, petal color, calyx diameter in centimeters (measured on back of flower from sepal tip to sepal tip), diameter of calyx relative to corolla, diameter of inner calyx relative to outer, sepal shape, sepal apex shape, sepal margin, sepal length in centimeters (measured from sepal tip to point of attachment to receptacle), sepal width in centimeters, typical and observed number of sepals, receptacle color and anther color.

TABLE 5

Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Inflorescence position relative to foliage	Above	Between level with and above	Between beneath and level with
Flower size	Between small and medium	Between medium and large	Large
Flower diameter (cm)	2.075	2.369	2.070

TABLE 5-continued

Characteristic	'Driscoll StrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Petal shape	Orbicular	Orbicular	Orbicular
Petal spacing	Overlapping	Overlapping	Between touching and overlapping
Petal apex shape	Rounded	Rounded	Rounded
Petal margin	Entire	Entire	Entire
Petal base shape	Concavo-convex	Rounded	Rounded
Petal length (cm)	1.252	1.248	1.166
Petal width (cm)	1.322	1.302	1.188
Petal length/width ratio	As long as broad	As long as broad	As long as broad
Petal length/width ratio	0.9	1.0	1.0
Typical and observed petal number	6	5	6
Petal color	RHS 155C White	RHS 155C White	RHS 155C White
Calyx diameter (cm)	3.304	2.871	2.997
Calyx diameter relative to corolla	Between same size and larger	Between same size and larger	Between same size and larger
Inner calyx diameter relative to outer	Between smaller and same size	Same size	Larger
Sepal shape	Elliptical	Elliptical	Elliptical
Sepal apex shape	Convex	Convex	Convex
Sepal margin	Entire	Entire	Entire
Sepal length (cm)	1.200	1.040	1.172
Sepal width (cm)	0.660	0.713	0.637
Typical and observed sepal number	11	11	11
Receptacle color	RHS 4A Medium yellow	RHS 149A Dark yellow-green	RHS 149B Dark yellow-green
Anther color	RHS 13A Dark yellow	RHS 9A Dark yellow	RHS 9A Dark yellow

Table 6 shows fruit characteristics of the new cultivar compared to 'Driscoll Atlantis' and 'Driscoll Sanibel'. These characteristics include fruiting truss length and diameter in centimeters, number of berries per fruiting truss, fruiting truss attitude, fruiting truss length, fruit length in centimeters, fruit width in centimeters, fruit length to width ratio, fruit hollow length and width in centimeters, fruit hollow length to width ratio, fruit weight in grams, relative fruit size, predominant fruit shape, difference in shape between primary and secondary fruits, band without achenes, unevenness of fruit surface, fruit skin color, evenness of fruit color, fruit glossiness, insertion of achenes, achene coloration (sunward and shaded sides of berry), insertion of calyx, pose of calyx segments, size of calyx in relation to fruit, adherence of calyx, firmness of flesh, color of the fruit flesh, evenness of the flesh color, distribution of flesh color, relative size of hollow center, sweetness of fruit, acidity of fruit, texture of fruit when tasted, time of flowering, harvest maturity, type of bearing, grams of fruit per plant.

TABLE 6

Characteristic	'Driscoll StrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Fruiting truss length (cm)	25.2	22.7	19.7
Fruiting truss diameter (cm)	0.336	0.423	0.404
Number of berries per fruiting truss	1	3	1
Fruiting truss attitude	Prostrate	Prostrate	Prostrate
Fruiting truss length	Between medium and long	Medium	Medium
Fruit length (cm)	5.410	4.200	5.180
Fruit width (cm)	4.130	3.640	4.610
Fruit length/width ratio	1.3	1.2	1.1
Fruit length/width ratio	Longer than broad	Longer than broad	Longer than broad
Fruit hollow length (cm)	3.050	1.880	2.310
Fruit hollow width (cm)	0.770	0.850	0.790
Fruit hollow length/width ratio	4.0	2.2	2.9
Fruit weight (g)	29.9	23.8	31.8
Relative fruit size	Between medium and large	Medium	Between large and very large
Predominant fruit shape	Conical	Conical	Conical
Difference in shape between primary & secondary fruits	Slight	Slight	Slight
Band without achenes	Narrow	Absent or very narrow	Narrow
Unevenness of fruit surface	Between weak and medium	Between weak and medium	Medium
Fruit skin color	RHS 46B Medium red	RHS 45B Medium red	RHS 43A Medium red
Evenness of fruit color	Slightly uneven	Even	Even
Fruit glossiness	Strong	Strong	Strong
Insertion of achenes	Level with surface	Level with surface	Level with surface
Achene coloration sunward side of berry	RHS 30A Medium red	RHS 185D Greyed-purple	RHS 182A Medium greyed-red
Achene coloration shaded side of berry	RHS 151D Light yellow-green	RHS 151D Light yellow-green	RHS 150C Light yellow-green
Insertion of calyx	Level	Level	Level
Pose of calyx segments	Between spreading and reflexed	Between spreading and reflexed	Between spreading and reflexed
Size of calyx in relation to fruit	Larger	Between same size and larger	Larger
Adherence of calyx	Strong	Strong	Strong
Firmness of flesh	Medium	Firm	Medium
Color of the flesh	RHS 43B Medium red	RHS 42B Medium red	RHS 40C Medium red
Evenness of flesh color	Slightly uneven	Slightly uneven	Slightly uneven
Distribution of flesh color	Only marginal	Marginal and central	Marginal and central
Hollow center	Small	Medium	Medium
Sweetness	Strong	Strong	Strong
Acidity	Medium	Medium	Medium

TABLE 6-continued

Characteristic	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
Texture when tasted	Between fine and medium	Medium	Fine
Time of flowering	Early	Very early	Early
Harvest matur- ity (50% of plants with ripe fruit)	Early December to late April	Late November to mid-March	Late November to mid-March
Type of bearing	Not everbearing	Partially everbearing	Partially everbearing
Grams of fruit/plant	568	360	448

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Table 7 shows pest and disease characteristics of the new cultivar compared to 'Driscoll Atlantis' and 'Driscoll Sanibel'.

TABLE 7

Pest or Disease	'DrisStrawSix'	'Driscoll Atlantis'	'Driscoll Sanibel'
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	Susceptible	Moderately susceptible	Moderately susceptible

We claim:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of strawberry plant, as described and shown herein.

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FIG. 1

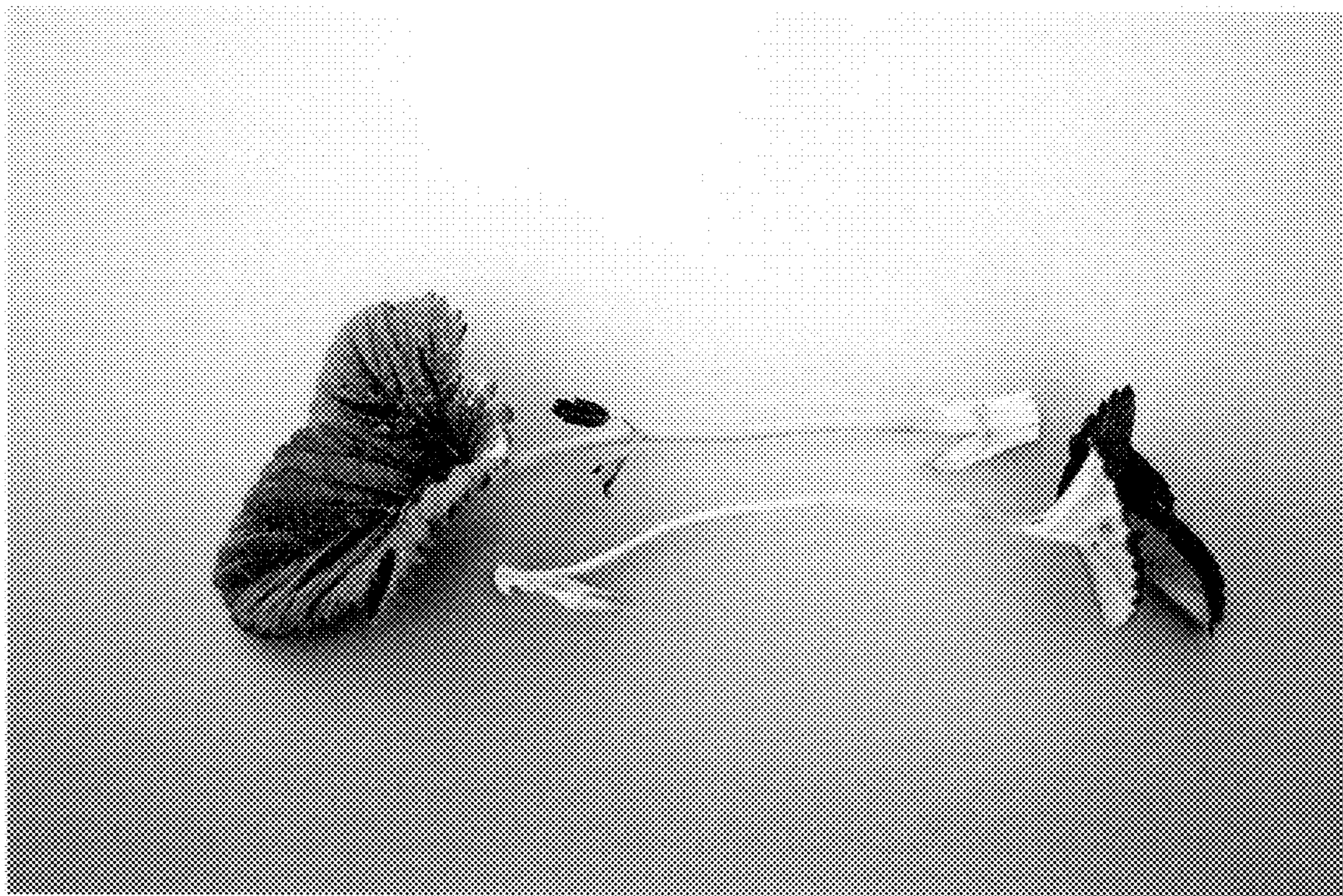


FIG. 2

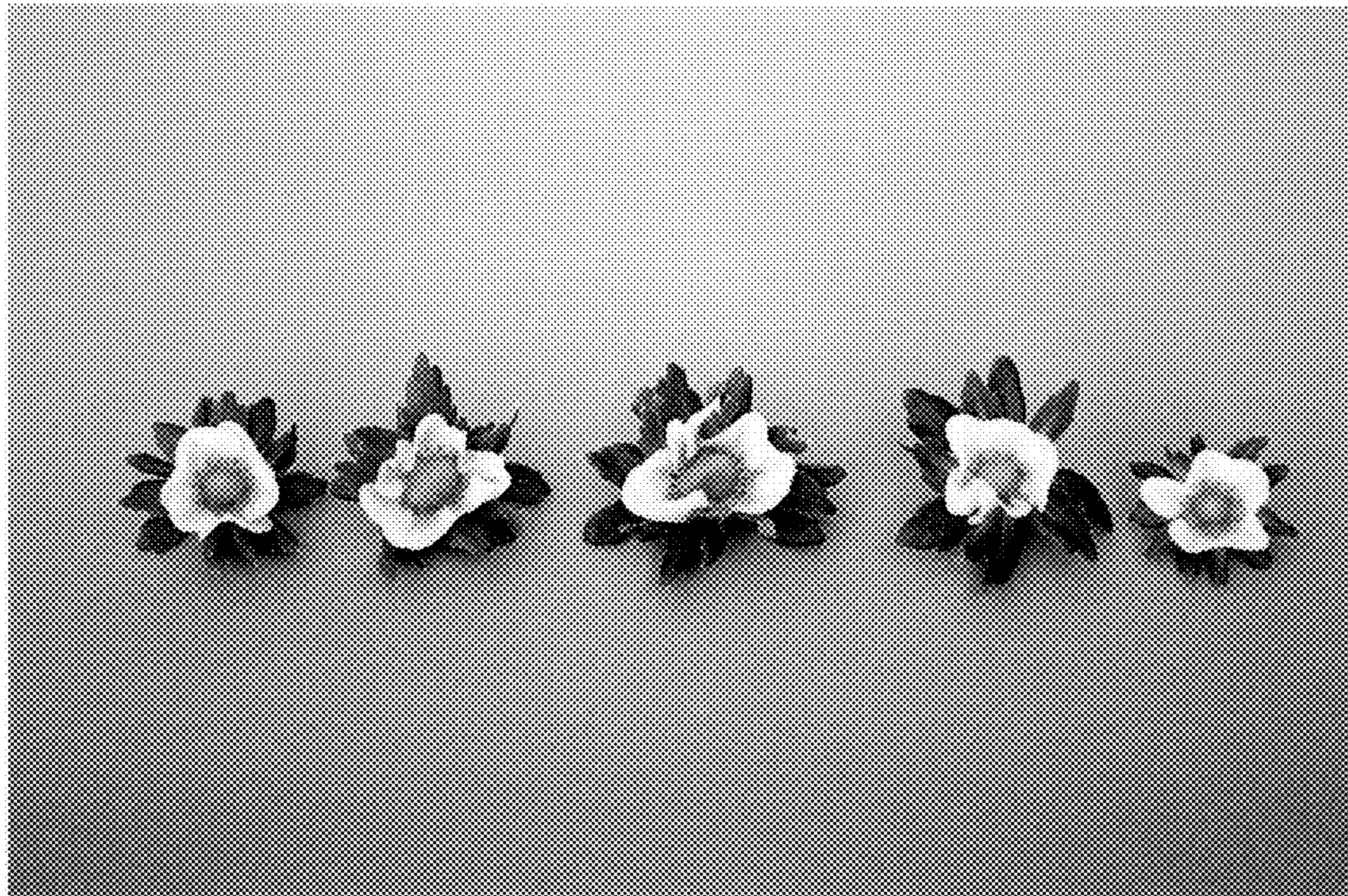


FIG. 3

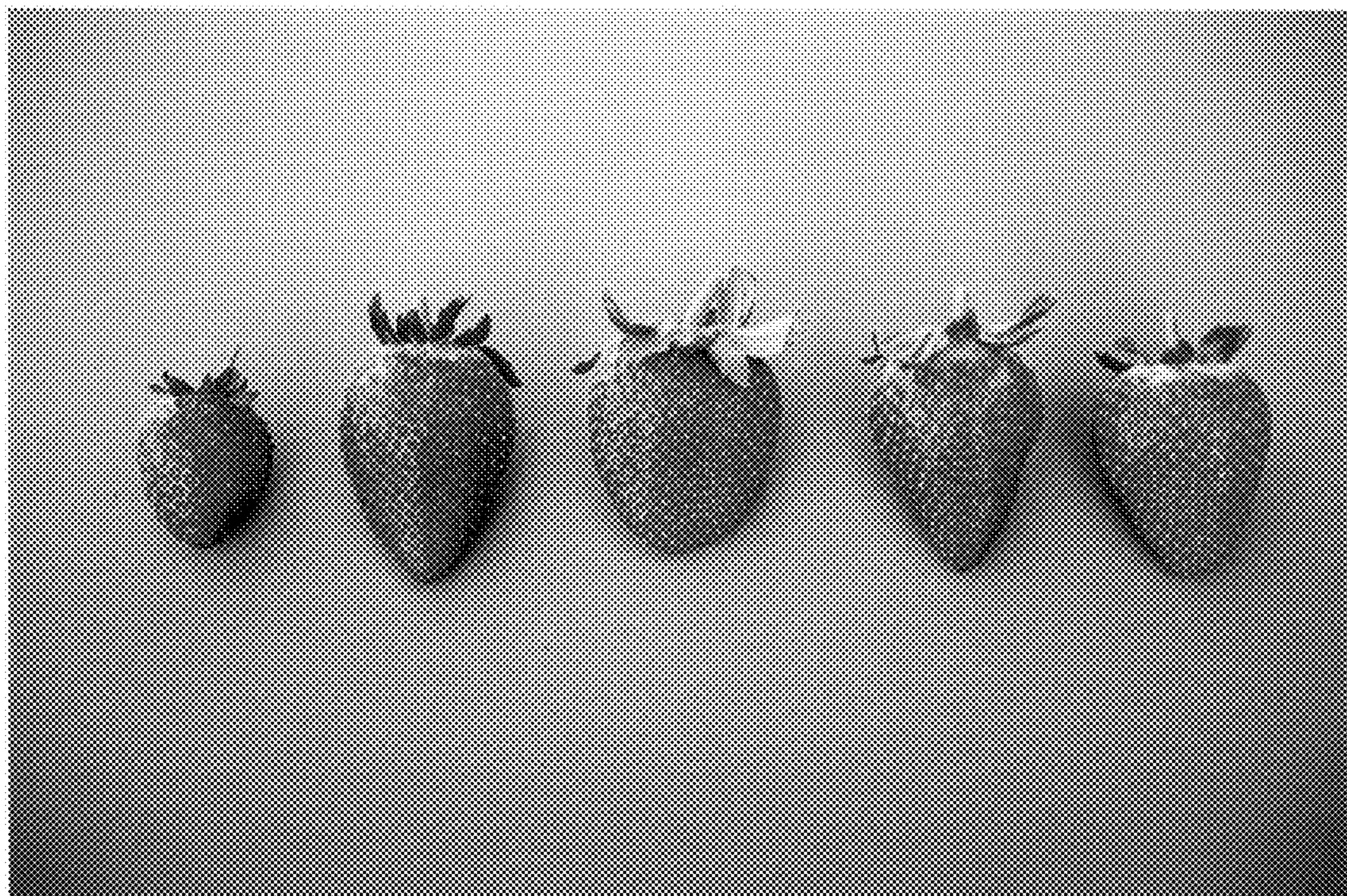


FIG. 4

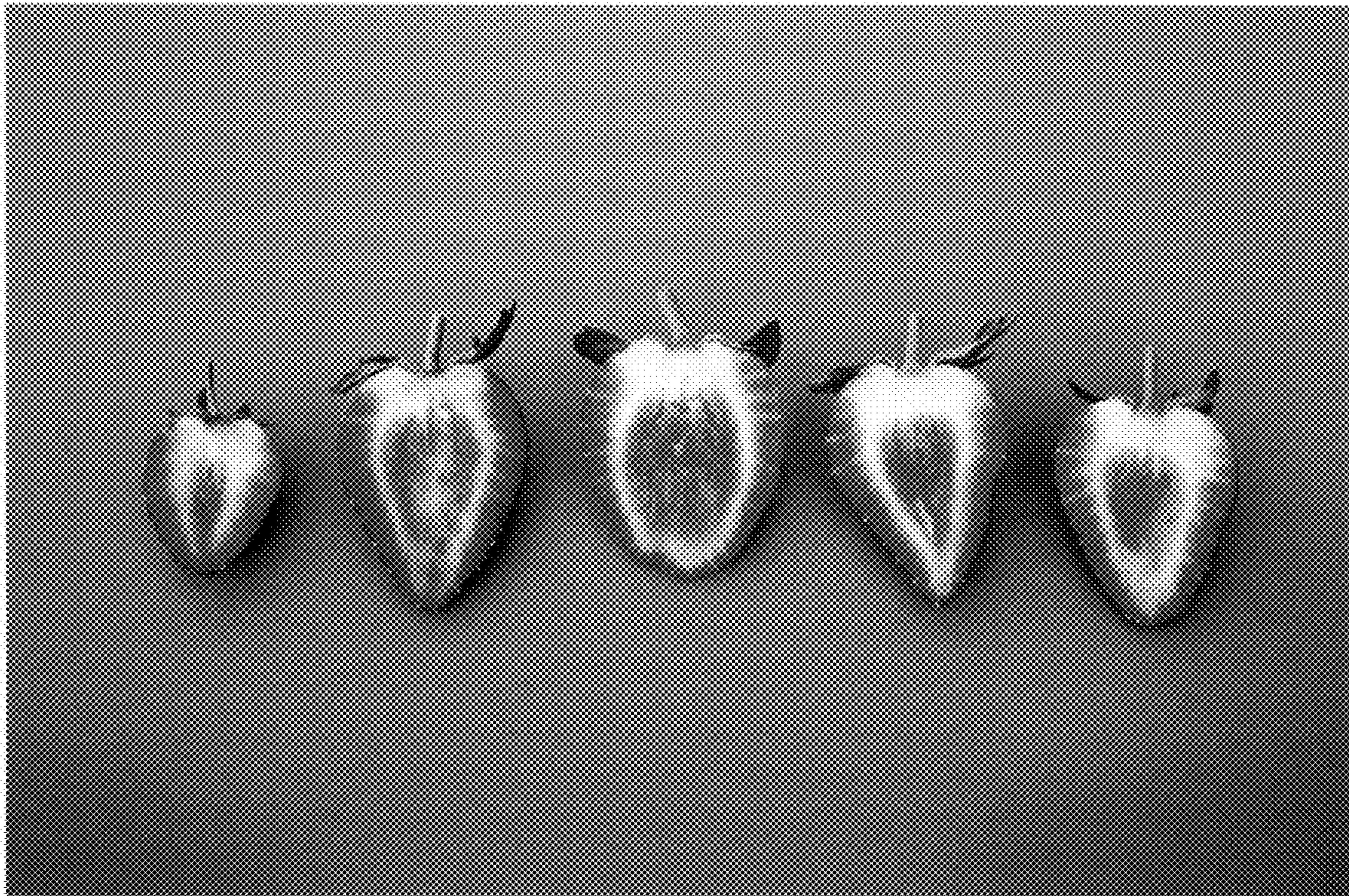


FIG. 5